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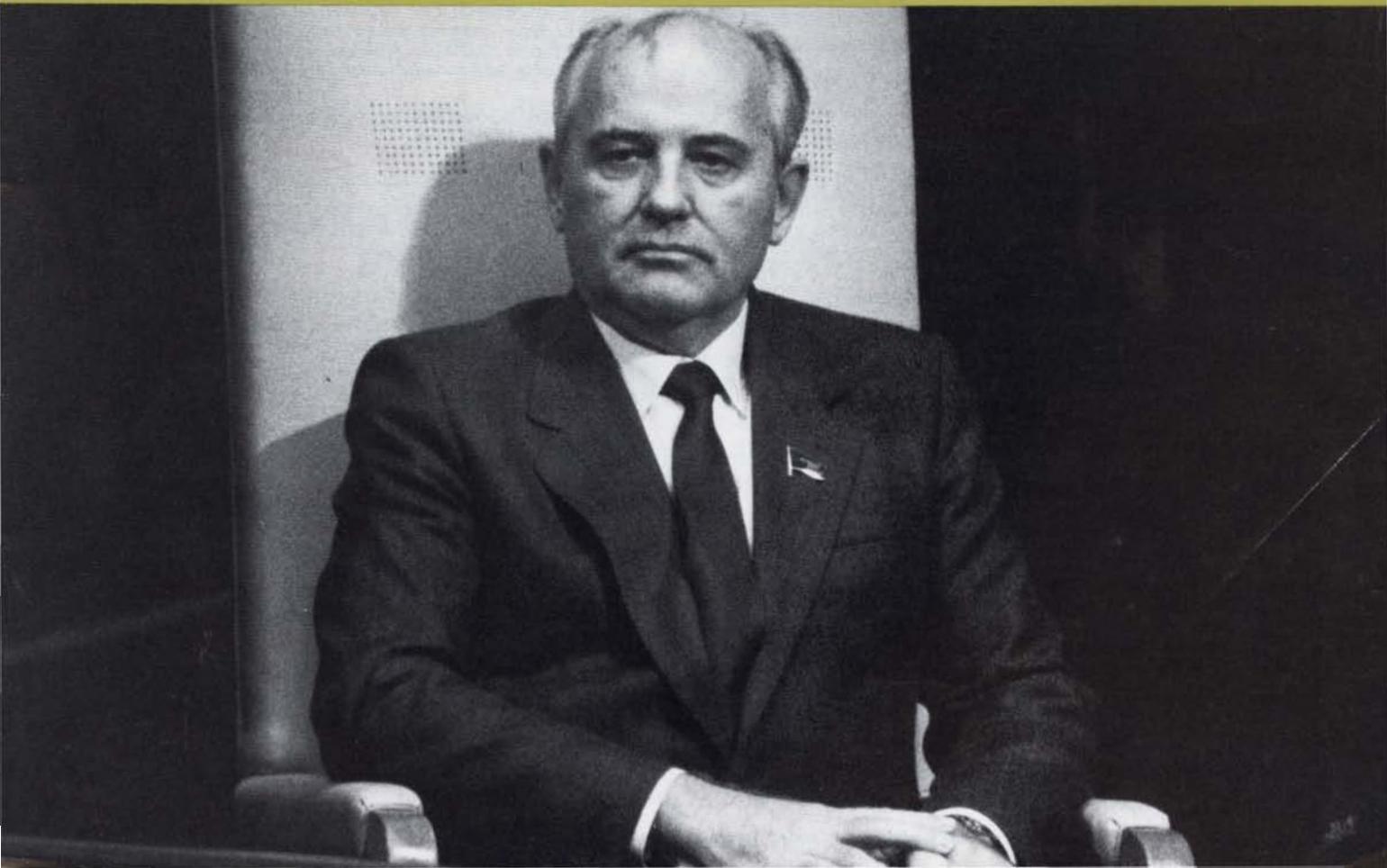
Executive Intelligence Review

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From the Editor

Henry Kissinger, top enforcer of the most treasonous policies against our nation and civilization, took a setback on July 21, a setback which could even help to hasten the end of the outlaw regime of Chinese Communist butchers who rule in Beijing. On that day, Congress passed the “Kissinger Rider,” requiring members of the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board to reveal all their financial holdings, so as to expose conflict of interest problems (see p. 68).

We don’t know where it will lead, but *EIR* had a key role in that process—with our circulation of 100,000 copies of the March 1, 1989 *Extra*, documenting Kissinger’s career as an agent of “business” interests violently opposed to the United States’ well-being.

As our lead *Economics* story underlines, Kissinger is pivotal to the Anglo-American and other financial interests which are now shoring up the hated regime in mainland China (even as their grandparents rushed financial support to Benito Mussolini in 1925 when the Fascist regime was fated to collapse). Today, we must force our governments to pull the plug on the economic life-support systems sustaining the unspeakably wicked Deng regime.

Likewise, the very foundations of the Soviet evil empire are being shaken by social upheaval, fueled by the food shortage Lyndon LaRouche has been warning about for over a year. If Moscow turns toward overt fascism—and the seeds of such a turn are deeply planted, as Luba George shows in the *Feature*—will the Kissinger-tied “business” interests continue to urge restraint in order to keep their business deals afloat, as lives and freedoms are crushed?

There is only one alternative set of policies, the program upon which Lyndon LaRouche is campaigning for Congress in 1990. His soon to be published Platform observes: “By early 1991, when LaRouche should be entering the Congress, the Great Crisis of 1989-92 will be hitting with ‘gale force.’ The economic debacle will, of course, be the central issue. Therefore, in a sane order of things, LaRouche should become quickly the leading intellectual influence inside the Joint Economic Committee.” It will require freeing LaRouche from his unjust imprisonment—but that is something which, in today’s crisis, more and more people will actively seek.

Nora Hamerman

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Put the 'Butchers of Beijing' out of business

by Linda de Hoyos

Momentum is gathering for an international campaign for the free world to impose economic sanctions against the butcher regime now ruling in the People's Republic of China. The call for sanctions was first issued on July 11 by Chinese democracy leaders Wuer Kaixi, escaped leader of the Autonomous Students Association of Beijing, and Yan Jiaqi, formerly of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at a press conference in Paris, France.

"The Deng-Li-Yang dictatorship already has problems," stated Yan Jiaqi. "It is necessary that other governments suppress all cooperation—political as well as economic—which is to the advantage of the dictatorship, but not that which benefits the people. . . . The old guard are going to continue to sing their slogans about reform, to paste together their policy of 'opening' with spit and paste, all done to better welcome foreign businessmen. But foreign aid must not contribute to reinforcing the dictatorship of Deng. We hope that clear-thinking foreign statesmen will understand the game of Deng."

In the United States, the call was immediately forwarded by the National Democratic Policy Committee, representing the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party, which has circulated 1 million leaflets demanding an immediate U.S. embargo of the P.R.C. in opposition to the do-nothing policy of the Bush administration.

The leaflet declared:

- "Don't buy products which originate inside Deng's charnel house.
- "Don't patronize financial or other concerns in your own country which do business with the People's Republic of China.
- "Join the international fight to force the governments of the world, starting with the United States, to ruthlessly

enforce the kind of financial and economic sanctions which can bring the butchers of Beijing to their knees and end the tyranny of China's Communist Party."

Only foodstuffs and medicines required by the Chinese people should be exempted from the embargo.

Total Chinese imports are in the vicinity of \$40 billion, with food grains accounting for only \$2 billion of the total.

International debate

The call for sanctions has brought to the surface deep schisms in the industrialized countries on policy toward the Deng Xiaoping regime.

In Great Britain: Taking the lead of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, which has significant oversight of Henry Kissinger, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has publicly stated that the West should not seek to isolate the P.R.C. with further sanctions. This is in keeping with the Thatcher government's refusal to hold a referendum with the people of Hong Kong on Britain's planned ceding back to Beijing of its Hong Kong colony.

However, the British Labour Party, according to reports, is officially in favor of economic sanctions against the P.R.C. The party's immediate tactical focus will be to stop a trade mission from Britain's "48 Group" from going to China in October 1989 to conclude business deals.

In West Germany, outcries against business deals with Beijing are beginning to erupt from layers of the Christian Democratic Union, in contrast to the business-as-usual stance of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The idea of the Volkswagen Company increasing the production of its plant in Shanghai is "unbearable in light of the bloody events . . . and repression that we're currently witnessing in the People's Republic of China," Elmar Pieroth, chairman of the Associ-

ation of Medium-Sized Enterprises, told the press July 20.

Meanwhile in Bonn, the Christian Students Association is carrying out a permanent protest rally at the Chinese embassy. The permanent protest action centers on the call for select economic sanctions against Beijing.

In France, the government of François Mitterrand has frozen public credits to China, and the government was forced to deny a report from Beijing that Paris had authorized a loan of 830 million francs to the P.R.C. However, the government is at odds with the country's leading conglomerates. According to the French daily *Le Monde*, the Beijing lobby of corporations is expanding operations in the P.R.C. The China enthusiasts are organized around the "France-China Committee" which was founded in 1979 and has 162 business members, including such major firms as Peugeot, Citroën, Thomson, Alcatel, and Framatome.

In the United States, agitation against the Bush administration's kowtowing to Deng Xiaoping, has forced through *unanimous* votes in the House of Representatives and an 81-10 vote in the Senate for the imposition of greater economic sanctions against the butcher regime. "Clearly, President Bush has lost control of his China policy," stated Stephen Solarz (D-N. Y.), head of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs. Bush is "out of touch with Congress and the American people," he said. In a July 15 interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Solarz admitted that the gerontocracy now ruling Beijing was "relatively immune" to outside pressure. However, the representative said, "If one assumes that there is likely to be a struggle for power after the current leadership dies, it is important to deprive the hardliners of the idea that they can afford to deepen repression because the West would not take retaliatory measures."

Beyond Washington, action is being taken to enforce sanctions. In California, state Assemblywoman Carol Bentley has introduced a bill into the legislature to force the state treasury and employee pension funds to sell billions of dollars worth of investments in banks and other firms doing business with China. At the Public Employees Retirement system, analysts estimate that China-inspired divestments would affect \$7 billion, or 13% of the pension funds portfolio. The *Los Angeles Times* reports that bankers and state's pension fund officers are "gearing up to fight the measure because it would be two to five times greater than the state-ordered divestment of South Africa-related holdings."

In Ohio, Gov. Richard Celeste has canceled Red Chinese participation in the Ohio State Fair, where previously China had made a big showing, and across the country, cities are moving to sever their links to a Chinese "sister city." Los Angeles City Councilmen Nate Holden and John Ferraro have introduced a motion into the City Council to end its sister city affiliation with Guangzhou (Canton) until the City of Guangzhou ". . . openly declare[s] opposition to the violent tactics which *are* being perpetrated on the pro-democracy demonstrators by the military . . . and [until] the rein-

stitution of human rights and a commitment to democracy in China." The Los Angeles branch of the International Human Rights Commission has been asked to prepare a motion on Los Angeles City divestiture of all China-related holdings.

The American Legion in Pennsylvania has also passed a resolution demanding economic sanctions against the P.R.C.

Kissinger's filthy lucre

The international sanctions campaign in the United States hits at the heart of the Henry Kissinger financial nexus that has reaped its unjust financial rewards from Kissinger's strategically disastrous "China card" policy. According to sources at the U.S.-Asia Institute, the main firm promoting investment in China and seeking to counteract adverse "emotionalism," is Kissinger Associates and secondarily the U.S.-China Business Council, which was formed in 1973 at Kissinger's request.

Kissinger has announced that he is going to the P.R.C. in October, after which he will be followed by former President Richard Nixon. Already, since the Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, over 50 senior U.S. businessmen have traveled to China with a nod from the U.S. State Department, according to British sources. "The floodgates were opened for business with China" when the Bush administration approved the sale of four Boeing 757s to Beijing after the massacre.

The four major corporations in the U.S. pushing trade with the P.R.C. are Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum, Boeing, Beatrice Foods, and Heinz Foods. The June 4 events barely disrupted coal production at Occidental's open pit in China. That \$475 million deal was based on funds from the Bank of America, Royal Bank of Canada, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of China, and Industrial Bank of Japan.

EIR has learned that the following banks have "correspondent status" with the P.R.C.: American of Montreal, Manufacturer's Hanover, Chemical Bank, Chase Manhattan, Bank of California, First Chicago, Bank of America, and Philadelphia International.

The following corporations, which all produce military-related products, such as computers, avionics, trucks, and planes, are known to maintain production facilities or sell their products in the P.R.C.: American Aerospace, Combustion Engineering, General Electric, Ford Motor, Hewlett Packard, Honeywell, IBM, Lockheed, Martin Marietta, Rockwell, Westinghouse, and Unisys.

There is also a hidden component in the Kissinger-directed link to the P.R.C.: dope. Deng's China is the world's principal producer of raw opium—a fact that has been buried by Kissinger's China card policy. The \$600 billion per annum in international dope money keeps the international banks behind Kissinger afloat. Banks associated with Kissinger and his cronies involved with China include:

Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hong Kong Bank of Canada, Midland Bank PLC, and S.G. Warburg.

U.S. arms sustain Beijing regime

by Joseph Brewda

When horrified American television viewers watched the massacre of thousands of Chinese students in Tiananmen Square on June 4, probably very few of them realized that some of the weapons that the troops used were purchased from the United States. Boeing and McDonnell Douglas planes were among those used to fly Chinese soldiers into the city. The helicopters used to gun down students might have been manufactured by Sikorsky, which is a supplier to the Chinese military. Chances are that the armored personnel carriers which ran over protesters, crushing them to death, were produced with U.S. assistance or shipped by U.S. manufacturers.

Yet what is even more horrifying to realize is that the Chinese ICBM missile force, which is capable of delivering nuclear warheads as far as Kansas, were developed by some of these same U.S. defense industries with U.S. sanction. Without U.S. technical assistance, under the guise of Henry Kissinger's "China card," the Chinese regime could never have become a military threat to the United States.

Clearly a government as lunatic as the Beijing regime has shown itself to be in recent weeks, could blunder into nuclear

war. It had long been a dictum of Mao Zedong that only China could survive a nuclear war, given its vast population dispersed in the countryside. That the People's Republic of China leadership is not afraid of massive casualties if it feels that that is necessary to sustain its rule is otherwise shown by its record of slaughter of its own population: an estimated 100 million since taking power in 1949.

This potential nuclear blackmail has not gone unnoticed by American "China card" advocates themselves. One former senior official in the Carter administration who had long been associated with this policy, recently remarked that should the U.S. government apply extreme pressure against the Deng Xiaoping regime, it might risk nuclear attack. Reportedly, various "China hands" had advised the U.S. government in recent weeks that if civil war broke out in China, which is even now still a possibility, then the possibility of Chinese use of nuclear weapons against the U.S. could not be ruled out.

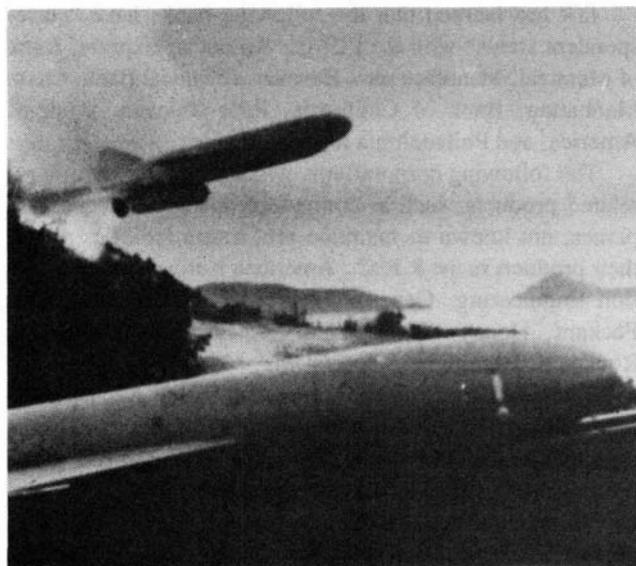
The Chinese nuclear arsenal

After years of the propaganda spewed out about how Beijing is our friend, very little is published nowadays on either possible Chinese war plans, or war capabilities. What is published, especially since the Weinberger Defense Department massively increased military aid to China, is heavily censored. Nonetheless, this censored public literature tells some of the story.

Reportedly, China's most advanced ICBM, the CSS-4, has a range of 15,000 kilometers and carries a 5-megaton warhead. It is in the process of being "MIRVed" to enable it to carry multiple warheads. The CSS-3 has a 7,000 kilometer range and carries a 3-megaton warhead. The CSS-2 has a 4,000 kilometer range, with a 2 megaton warhead.

While U.S. aid to the development of the Chinese missile system is not public, it is suggestive that China only first succeeded in launching an ICBM, to put its first satellite into orbit, in April 1970, during the middle of the Kissinger-Chou En-lai discussions where the then U.S. national security adviser promised the Chinese the proverbial "kitchen sink." How the U.S. military had somehow let one of its top nuclear scientists defect to China, Dr. Lee, has always remained a mystery to those unfamiliar with U.S. "clever scheming." Shortly after Lee's defection in the 1960s, the backward People's Republic of China developed a nuclear bomb.

The most important current effort to upgrade the Chinese missile force is that apparently being taken by McDonnell Douglas, which intends to supply the Chinese ICBM with a "payload assist module upper stage," supposedly to assist China in upgrading its capacity to put civilian satellites into orbit. China's intermediate-range CSS-2 has been dramatically upgraded through the Chinese purchase of advanced guidance systems, making the missile suitable for striking hardened targets. The U.S.-made guidance systems had been sold to the P. R. C. in 1987 by the Israelis, with U.S. approval,



Department of Defense

Silkworm missile launching during an exercise in China. Longer-range missiles which could reach as far as Kansas, have been built by the P.R.C. thanks to U.S. assistance.

China's economic weakness strengthens U.S. hand

In the wake of the June 3-4 massacre, China's next moves have become a focus of the entire world. At this time, the Bush administration has three major concerns: 1) Would the Chinese government play the Soviet card? 2) Will China return to a closed society like that of 20 years ago? 3) Will Americans lose their business interests in China?

There is also much debate about either imposing total economic sanctions and severing diplomatic relations as a response to the troops firing on the nonviolent demonstrators, or not going beyond what has already been done. It is certainly difficult to decide, because there are many interrelated considerations, such as national interest, people's welfare, strategic interests, humanitarian concerns, and so forth.

One thing is certain, China's door must remain open for the benefit of the pro-democracy movement. Communism will ultimately be buried if the people inside China still have connections to the outside world. But the question remains: How can you shake hands with these butchers who ignore their recent murders? How can you do "business as usual" with those who lie about the killing?

Let us go back to a more fundamental question: Who needs an open China? If we read the Chinese leaders' recent statements and speeches carefully, it is clear that they are more eager than anyone to retain the open-door policy. Since 1979, China has gradually shifted from an economy based on self-reliance to one more dependent on foreign trade. Approximately one-third of national income, particularly the newly developed "coastal econom-

ic regions" and "special economic zones," are closely linked to foreign countries.

During the past ten years, the agricultural sector has also changed. With the liquidation of communal agriculture, the government has lost a convenient method of extracting surplus from the peasants. The current decentralized system does not work as well. Thus, the government has counted on foreign investment to provide necessary capital in order to achieve its modernization goals.

After the Soviets withdrew their experts and discontinued aid to 156 industrial projects, China struggled through a three-year "difficult period" in 1960-63. It is unlikely the government would be willing to risk a similar economic crisis by closing its door again.

In addition, a significant difference between now and then is that the Chinese people were still loyal to the Communist Party in the 1960s. Today, people must bear a 30% inflation rate. Any further worsening of the economic situation could trigger a crisis and the government would have to deal with complaints from workers and peasants as well as from students and intellectuals. Also, those officials who have profited in past years by using their power would not like to see the door closed.

Because of this, the American government is in a strong bargaining position with the Chinese government. No matter how much the Chinese government threatens by saying that they will close the door. It is only a political show designed to shift the people's attention by condemning "American imperialism." The Chinese leaders want to direct pressure outward in order to unify the people at home. In reality, the government hopes the foreigners will return as soon as possible. One needs only observe the official praise given to those foreigners who did not leave China or came back soon after the massacre.

In short, the U.S. should not hesitate to punish China out of fear that its leaders are going to close the door.

A commentary by Sheng-yu Huang, an executive member of the Ai Wah Society, a Chinese student society at the University of California, Berkeley.

as part of then Vice President Bush's Iran-Contra deals. Saudi Arabia purchased a battery of CSS-2s in 1988, again with Bush's personal approval.

To aid Chinese targeting capabilities for its missile fleet, the U.S. government has given the Chinese military the access codes to the U.S. Landsat satellite system. The Landsat system gives the Chinese military hourly readings on potential targets. Meanwhile, the U.S. government allowed, and encouraged, ST Systems to sell the P.R.C. military the sophisticated computer equipment required to process the satellite intelligence. The P.R.C. has even purchased a Digital

Equipment VAX computer production facility, to produce its own computers for such purposes.

Meanwhile, lest Chinese pilots feel left out, Grumman Aviation has a contract to provide advanced avionics for the Chinese air force's entire F-8-2 interceptor jet fleet, while Garret aerospace is providing the engines for the L-8, its short-range interceptor. McDonnell Douglas has already built an assembly line in Shanghai for final assembly of its MD-80s, a passenger liner intended to be used for troop transport. It was such planes which were used to transport Chinese soldiers to Tiananmen Square this spring.

Brazil tries to break the siege

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

Before flying to Paris to attend the recent commemoration of the French Revolution, Brazilian President José Sarney sent a letter to his French colleague, François Mitterrand, asking him to intercede on behalf of the Third World before the rest of the industrialized nations, to find a solution to the choking foreign debt problem. "It would be no exaggeration to state that the French Revolution remains to be made on the international plane," wrote Sarney. "Revolt doesn't come from a doctrine. . . . It is a revolt of desperation, of the absence of hope for the great masses of the poor and disenfranchised." He concluded, "There is today—it is true—a new *Ancien Régime* to overthrow: the *Ancien Régime* of the privileged, of the monopolies of knowledge, of insensitivity and of open and camouflaged oppression."

Sarney's intervention was not an isolated act by an outgoing president, but part of a coordinated diplomatic offensive based on the premise that the "multilateral economic [system] is in ruins . . . not only in respect to the so-called United Nations system—Ecosoc, Unctad, FAO—but also regarding the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF, the World Bank and GATT," as Brazilian ambassador to the U.N. Paulo Nogueira Batista characterized it in a July 7 speech in Geneva. Nogueira also denounced the economic liberalism imposed on the Third World, the intervention in population matters, the use of ecology as a weapon of pressure, and technological prohibitions. In sum, a comprehensive critique of the entire perverse postwar world system.

Only days later, interim Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima responded to a question from *EIR* at a news briefing for the foreign press corps by endorsing Nogueira's speech. "The speech of Ambassador Nogueira is a consolidation of various pronouncements by the Brazilian government. It was a brilliantly organized presentation." In recent weeks, Paulo Tarso has been the center of diplomatic attention both in the United States and in the U.S.S.R., for having denounced the condominium deal struck between the two superpowers, to the detriment of the Third World.

The great projects elite

Nogueira Batista, founder and former president of the company Nuclebrás, represents a civil-military grouping

identified with the great infrastructural projects that were the hallmark of the 1974-79 Geisel government. These projects, upon which Brazil depends for its future as a world power, are on the verge of collapse, thanks to the looting policies imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Nogueira's charges in Geneva sparked violent reactions on the part of the ultra-liberals—associated with Henry Kissinger—who have historically dedicated themselves to the sabotage of any movements in defense of the sovereign nation state. Ultra-liberal mouthpiece *O Estado de São Paulo* answered Nogueira with a torrent of articles and editorials warning against "a change of direction" in foreign, military, and financial policy. *O Estado* compared that "change of direction" to "the nationalism of the 1950s," the period of President Getulio Vargas. "It is an action destined to create *faits accomplis*. Its intent was to distance Brazil from the agencies in which it expresses itself juridically," commented a July 11 editorial.

This group feels that Nogueira's speech is the start of a wave of confrontation with the United States like that begun in the 1970s by President Geisel when he broke bilateral military treaties, when the insane pressures of then President Jimmy Carter to undermine the Brazil-German nuclear accord led to a break with Brazil, the most important U.S. hemispheric ally—thereby burying a history of military alliance dating back to World War II and the victories of the Allied Army at Montecassino. Today, similar pressures, now focused on the Amazon, have awakened a nationalist ferment within the Armed Forces not seen in decades.

The trigger was not simply the prohibitions against Brazilian access to advanced technology, but deliberate and systematic U.S. action to boycott any possibility of Brazil's obtaining such technology from any other of the seven major industrialized nations: in particular, the war declared by the U.S. State Department against Brazil's aerospace program, which has now reached the extreme of pressuring the French government to embargo any transfer of technology that would give Brazil the independent ability to produce a satellite launcher.

At the same time, the enormous sum of money that Brazil has sent abroad—50 billion liquid dollars in the last six

years—has been commented upon in high military circles as the equivalent of “two Marshall Plans.” Say these circles, “The United States is not treating Brazil as an ally, but worse than if we had lost World War II.” A veritable nationalist manifesto appeared in the newspaper *Ombro a Ombro*, edited by a group of retired military officers, warning that it is the IMF and the creditor banks which have closed Brazil off both financially and technologically. The manifesto calls for breaking the siege, or living forever in subjugation.

Such a density of events occurred within days of Brazil’s decision to partially suspend debt interest payments. But none of these developments are desperate actions: They reflect careful decisions made by the elite which has run the state over the past several decades, and not by a “lame duck” government. Until now, that elite has coexisted with the liberal technocracy at the service of the banks. But reality—in particular, the crisis of such strategic companies as Petrobrás and the National Steel Company—has shown them the absolute limit of suicidal pragmatism.

Documentation

‘The IMF is the new ancien régime’

Brazilian President José Sarney sent the letter excerpted below to his French counterpart, François Mitterrand, on June 26 in order to encourage him to defend the interests of the Third World at the July 14 economic summit of the Group of Seven nations:

The ideals of the revolutionaries of 1789 continue valid at the end of this century, characterized by deep divisions among states and by flagrant injustice. The French Revolution remains to be made on the international plane; that is no exaggeration. . . .

Inequalities between nations are becoming more accentuated. . . . New and more dangerous imbalances threaten peace and security.

Like the remaining underdeveloped regions, Latin America is the victim of problems of a global nature, whose solution is very distant from its capacity to solve them. I am talking precisely about foreign debt, trade protectionism, and access to science and technology. The debt has been responsible for state bankruptcy in almost all the debtor countries, whose governments—forced to make massive resource

transfers abroad—are left unable to take care of the growing investment needs of either the productive or the social sectors.

A crisis cycle with unpredictable consequences has begun in Latin America. . . . Guerrilla movements have multiplied in several countries, such as Peru and Colombia, frequently in connection with narcotics trafficking. Spontaneous revolts erupt, like those recently in Caracas and some Argentine cities. There is a buildup of violence, a sublimated rebellion ready to break out at any moment and sweep uncontrollably.

The revolt does not seem to be gestating in function of any doctrine, nor fed by clear revolutionary designs. It is a revolt of desperation, of the absence of hope for the [solution to the] frustrations of the great masses of poor and disenchant-ed people.

There is today—it is true—a new *ancien régime* to overthrow: the *ancien régime* of the privileged, of knowledge monopolies, of insensitivity and open and camouflaged oppression.

Bretton Woods ‘is in pieces’

Brazilian United Nations ambassador Paulo Nogueira Batista gave the policy address excerpted below on July 7 to the U.N. Economic and Social Council in Geneva, Switzerland:

The 1980s were, in fact, a very turbulent period. The world economy was confronted with large and persistent imbalances between the major trading partners, with extreme volatility in exchange rates, with extremely high real interest rates, with drastic reductions in commodity prices.

The developing countries are also subjected to prejudice in the transfer of know-how, especially in high-technology areas. In the name of security, they are frequently denied access to technology vital to their development. . . .

The truth is that the multilateral economic system is in pieces. That is true not only in relation to the so-called United Nations system—ECOSOC, UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO—but also in respect to the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF and the World Bank—as well as GATT. We are seeing a net tendency toward the formation of regional blocs and even bilateral arrangements, such as the recent Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the United States. . . .

Institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank somehow manage to survive and maintain the appearance of prestige, thanks to the role given them by the creditor countries in administering their so-called “debt strategy”. . . . GATT seems to be following a similar path to that of the IMF and World Bank. . . .

The growing vulnerability of the indebted developing countries is being used to force them into unilateral adoption—without any reciprocity—of free trade policies which no developed country really practices.

Under the combined action of the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT, the developing countries are forced to follow a

very orthodox road, as the only one able to bring them to modernization and development. They are being impelled to balance their budgets at any price, with little concern for the political, social, or economic costs; to open their economies to imports, regardless of their balance of payments limitations; to control their demographic growth and, most recently, to place environmental conservation above all other considerations. . . .

There remains not the slightest doubt that the developing countries will have to count on themselves to develop on a continuous, open and non-inflationary basis. . . . The industrialized market economies certainly were not guided in past or present by the *laissez-faire* philosophy which they and international economic institutions insist must be strictly observed by developing countries, if they want to become "examples of success." The industrialized countries have a tradition of state intervention, either as a regulatory agent or, in many cases, as an entrepreneur. . . .

A complete evaluation of the main political, economic, and technological changes during the past 50 years is fully justified. We would be in a position to determine whether or not the world could live and prosper, . . . if it would be a question of merely trying to reconstruct institutions planned for industrialized market-oriented economies on which the post-war system was built; or whether a new system, with completely new institutions, would be necessary.

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Let us be nationalists!

The Brazilian military magazine Ombro a Ombro published the following declaration in its June 1989 issue:

In a recent interview, Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima affirmed that Brazil is afflicted by a financial, ecological, and trade siege by the developed countries of the Western world. He is not talking about the continuous ideological siege which ravages our internal harmony. He is not talking about the "fifth column," which always acts inside the walls of a place under siege.

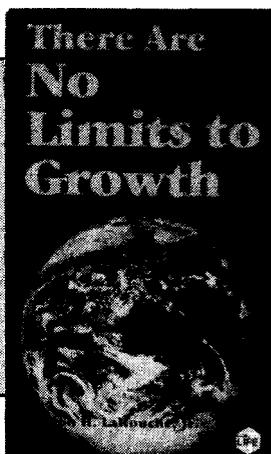
On March 15, 1983, an article in the *Executive Intelligence Review* signed by Dennis Small and Mark Sonnenblick, entitled "Pressures for Payment Will Follow IMF Deals," reveals international capitalism's actions to hamstring Brazilian development and to [enforce] economic vassalage over the country. The article speaks of the goals of destroying Brazil's labor force through changes in the wage indexation system and completely fraudulent indices, reducing population growth, closing down large-scale industrial projects, eliminating credit to agriculture and industry, and encouraging foreign capital to buy out soon-to-be capital-starved public and private entrepreneurs on the verge of bankruptcy. The reader should judge for himself these predictions, made six years ago, against today's reality.

National development is disturbing to the "owners of the

Overpopulation Isn't Killing the World's Forests— the Malthusians Are

There Are No Limits to Growth

by
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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market" when such development escapes their control and begins to compete with (but not even threaten) their traditional domination and their expectation of unlimited profits. While keeping the appearance of political sovereignty, the emerging countries should be subjected to economic and financial colonialism's dictates. They should be kept as well-behaved clients, open to international capitalism, obedient to its blueprints for guaranteed return on investments. They should be places where the sweat of the natives produces marvelous multiplication of profits so that, in other latitudes—or in the same ones—aliens enjoy the benefits and the native survives merely as labor power.

The ecological siege is one detail of the orchestration. Can you believe that someone is really concerned about the fate of the alligators while millions of babies die at birth?

The "fifth column" (does anybody remember that expression?) in the service of this infamous capitalism which wants to repeat here the black epochs their countries of origin once went through, is represented amongst us by incompetent and corrupt bureaucrats who, in return for official or unofficial privileges or the notorious "commissions," have nothing Brazilian about them except their ID cards. They do not have national consciousness. They are morally stateless. Whom ever they are serving, it is certainly not their nation, since they surely betray it. They are traitors to Brazil. It is a wasteland where bureaucrats, technocrats, petty politicians and others, all follow the words of the popular saying: "There's not much to eat, so, I'll eat first."

This chaos serves the interest of the "fellow travelers" of exotic ideologies. The worse, the better! They are "fellow travelers," partners in the siege. They put off to later the final battle between "predatory capitalism" and "Marxism." Thus, the confrontation seen throughout the world is repeated in Brazil.

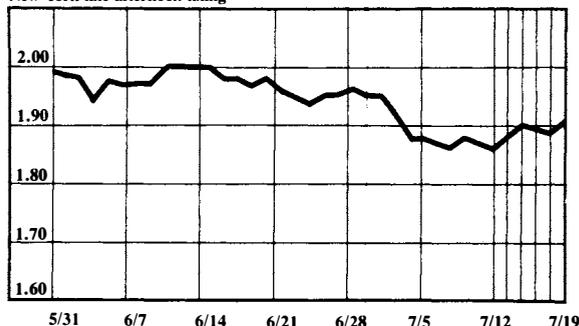
And we, the authentic Brazilians? Those who love our land and our people? Patriots, a word so forgotten? What should we do? Where is our civic capacity to react, to fulfill our responsibilities toward the generations which preceded us for almost four centuries (Enough of affirmations that we are a young nation!) in order to give our children and grandchildren a truly independent Brazil? Let us be nationalists!

Nationalism has suffered from the bashing campaign by capitalism and Marxism, since these, in recent years, have been eminently international. Nationalism is the union of blood, of language and of traditions. We are Brazilians and we are besieged. It is necessary to react. There is no reaction without unity. Unity is the people. Workers, functionaries, soldiers, men, women, professionals from all sectors, light nationalism's flame and resist the siege on Brazil! Either we break the siege and smash the adversaries, or we will soon wake up under a foreign flag. A flag with a dollar sign or a flag with a hammer and sickle. Under one or the other, we will wake up slaves! And let us not forget what Simón Bolívar said, "It is more difficult to pull a people out of slavery than to subjugate a free people."

Currency Rates

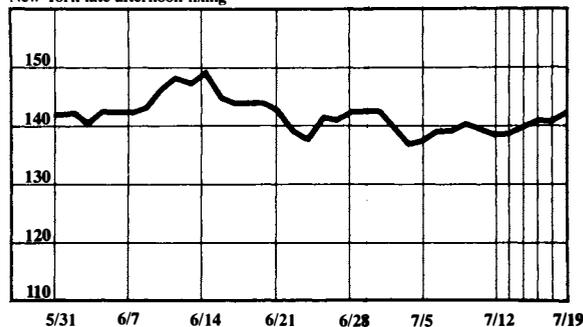
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



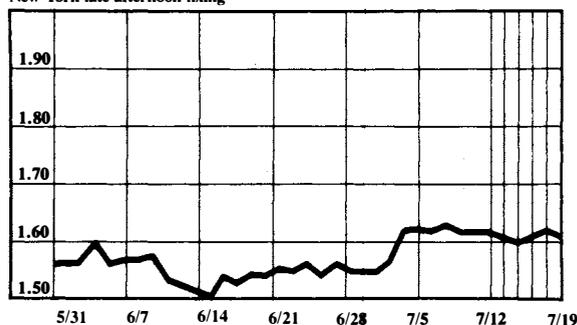
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



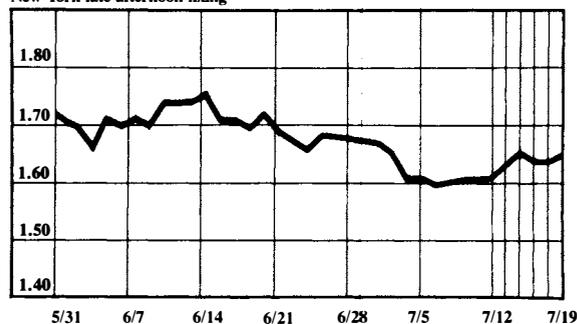
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



World grain production can no longer feed the human race

by Rosa Tennenbaum

The world food situation stands at a turning point. At the World Food Conference in 1974, it was still formulated as a goal that “within 10 years no human being should go to bed hungry,” and agricultural policy was to be oriented toward achieving that. Today, 15 years later, we are further than ever from that goal. World agriculture has been destroyed to such an extent that it is now threatened with losing the ability over the long term to feed a growing world population. Step by step, agriculture in the important producer nations of the world has been driven into bankruptcy, and its productivity deliberately lowered, while hunger and misery have constantly increased, especially in the developing countries.

Between 35,000 and 50,000 human beings die of hunger each day, among them 14,000 children under age five, according to information from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Hunger alone killed more human beings in the past two years than both World Wars combined, and yet politicians and bureaucrats continue to talk about agricultural overproduction and the necessity to “clean up” the world agricultural market with measures to reduce production. The FAO has been demanding since the middle of last year that grain cultivation must be drastically expanded if we want to prevent a “food catastrophe.” Nevertheless, agricultural land lies fallow, and the supply of food is artificially made scarce.

Of the 5 billion human beings that now constitute the world population, not even one-third, only 1.5 billion, are well fed, according to FAO figures. Approximately 1.8 billion humans are “sufficiently” nourished, that is, there are sufficient calories available each day for them so that they can perform regular work, but their dinner tables are anything but luxuriously supplied. One-third of the world population, 1.7 billion human beings, are ill-fed or undernourished. Their number is growing daily, thanks to the agricultural policy of the developed sector (see **Figures 1 and 2**).

In the book *World Agriculture to the Year 2000*, the FAO projects what the world food situation will look like in the year 2000, extrapolating the growth and development data from the years 1965-85 for the different countries and cultivation areas. Although the best years ever for world agriculture fall within that time period, the food situation before the turn of the millennium will hardly improve under the present circumstances.

The human beings in the world’s hunger belt, to a large

extent, have no opportunity to shape their own lives, to work productively, and keep themselves physically well. Chronic undernourishment devastatingly determines the course of daily life for one in every three citizens of the Earth. Approximately 500 million human beings are condemned to make do with the so-called minimum level of existence, that is, between 1,400 and 1,700 calories per day. They find themselves in a state of perpetual fasting in a very warm climate, in which they can maintain sheer survival only through complete idleness. They are condemned to total inactivity—they have too little food to live, but too much to die.

Genocide and the food cartels

In light of such conditions, the agricultural policy of the major producer countries can only be characterized as a means of genocide. It is designed to drastically reduce the production of food and consciously increase the rate of hunger and starvation in the world. Simultaneously, the policy forces concentration of production, processing, and distribution of food into a few interconnected firms, and additionally serves to develop and deploy the supply of food as a weapon against countries and peoples. Present agricultural policy is conscious genocide.

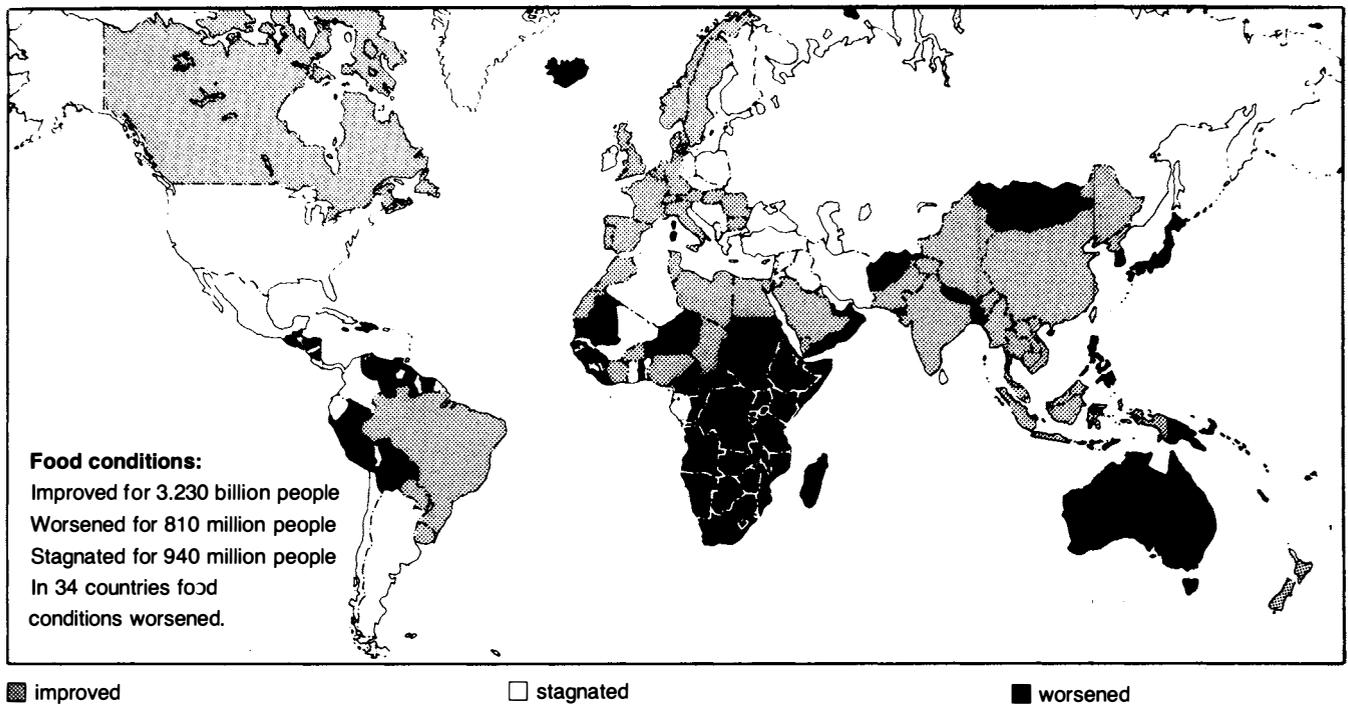
In the present report, we attempt to portray how present agricultural policy affects harvest yield and what its effects are on world nutrition. In so doing, we will restrict ourselves to grain, the central factor in human and animal nourishment. Grain is still “our daily bread,” even if less bread is eaten in the developed countries and the need for grain has decreased since the days of our forefathers, and although this is not the case in the developing countries today. However, our indirect consumption of grain—that is, the grain that we eat in the improved forms of meat, milk, and milk products—has increased many times over. An individual in the developed part of the world easily consumes, on average, 1,500 pounds of grain per year. An individual from the developing countries has available, in contrast, only approximately 660 pounds per year, and that is decreasing.

Grain production must double now

The highest grain harvest in world agriculture, 1.862 billion tons, was recorded in 1986. In both of the following years, the grain harvest decreased, and predictions for this year give rise to the fear that this trend will continue. It is

FIGURE 1

The per capita production of world food between 1976-78 and 1985-87



already absolutely certain that, even with optimal weather in the important cultivation areas of the world, the new harvest will not suffice to refill the gaping hole that resulted from the drought last year, which destroyed important parts of the soya and grain harvest in North America.

To sufficiently feed 5 billion human beings, we need approximately 3.5 billion tons of grain (including rice) per year (see **Figure 3**). World agriculture cannot produce even half that much, and the productivity of agriculture is sinking as the result of the compulsory measures decreed by politicians and bureaucrats, while the rate of those who die from hunger and malnutrition is further increasing. To keep fertile acreage fallow for no reason, other than that a few jaded city dwellers long for the wild flowers and birds of open fields, is, under the circumstances, worse than irresponsible. Taking a hectare of land out of production has deadly consequences. For every hectare of land cultivated under grain which by policy is mandated to lie fallow, there will be no food for 14 human beings. For every hectare that is no longer cultivated in North America, approximately 8 human beings in the Third World must go hungry.

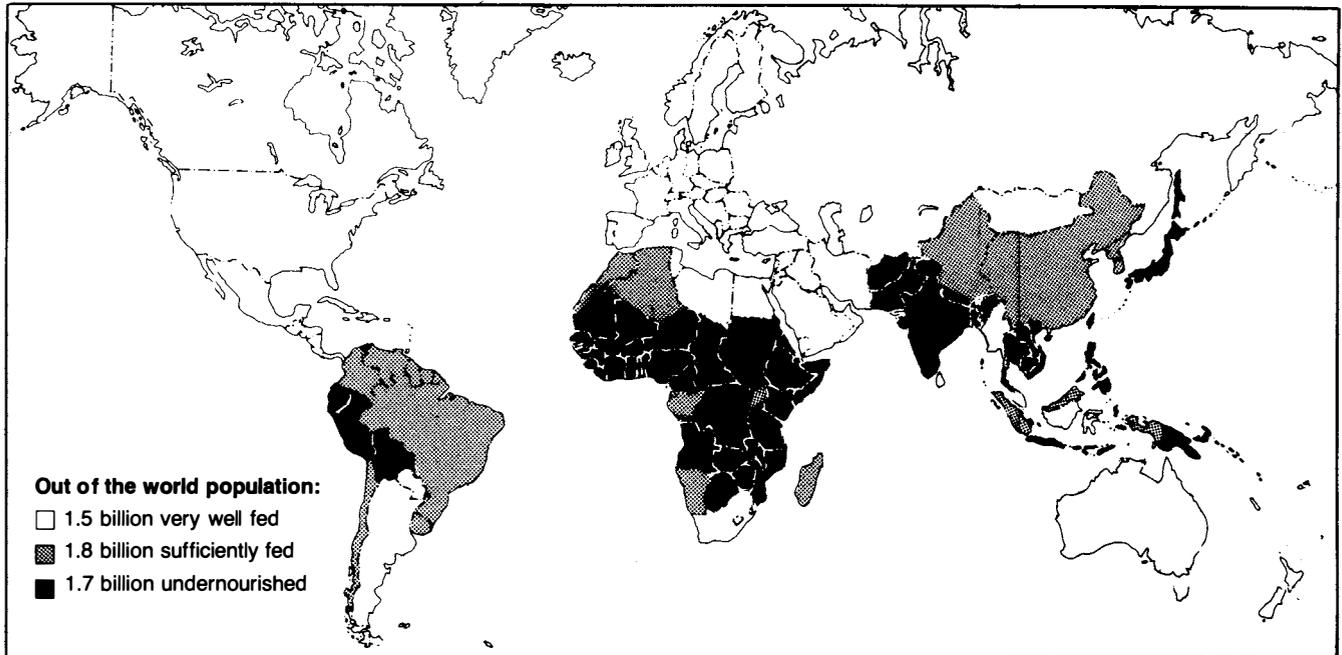
The FAO assumes in its calculations that the level of food intake is sufficient in each country, if only at survival minimum. They do not establish an absolute bottom limit. The grain figures above thus reveal how great undernourishment is for the poor countries.

The expansion of grain trade globally is striking. The yearly average between 1983 and 1985 for net trade was 4.8 million tons of grain, while for 1969-71, it was only 1.7 million tons. In the first half of the 1980s, the average yearly growth of agricultural production in the industrialized countries fell back to 1.2% from the yearly 2.2% average for the previous 25 years. The world agricultural crisis at the end of the 1970s and the debt crisis of the Third World clearly slowed growth, demand dropped, and producer prices fell. As a result, there were fundamental changes in the worldwide flow of trade. In 1961-63, only approximately 10% of agricultural produce was imported; in 1983-85, the amount had increased to 14% (**Figure 4**). Developed and underdeveloped countries were affected. The imports of developing countries of food for human and animal consumption remained relatively stable in the 1960s, doubled during the 1970s, and then increased only slowly at the beginning of the 1980s. During this time period, the Third World went from being net exporters of grain to being net importers. The growth of the grain trade is accompanied by the growing importance of trading firms, whose power has sharply increased in the course of this development.

The same is true for the Soviet Union and the East bloc. On average during the years 1969-71, the Soviet Union was still among the grain-exporting countries, with a net export of 5 million tons; in the past year, it had to import 40 million

FIGURE 2

The world of the hungry



tons of grain. With a consumption of 245 million tons of grain, Soviet agriculture produces only 195 million tons. This leads to an acute lack of supply, which has grown into a dangerous political uncertainty—not only for the Soviet rulers, but because of the Soviets’ military strength, also for the West (Figure 4).

If the grain harvest is to increase, grain acreage must be expanded since increases in production on equal acreage necessitates significantly greater expenditures and time. But the amount of cultivated acreage has decreased rather than increased. In 1984, the cultivated acreage for grain globally was 726 million hectares; last year, it was only 692 million. During the same period, there was an increase in the world population by 340 million. If we calculate approximately 3 tons of grain per hectare produced worldwide and if the population growth was principally in the developing sector, then an increase in grain acreage by 38 million hectares would have been necessary. In fact, however, it decreased by 34 million.

If nutrition in industrial countries is to be kept at the relatively high standard already attained and if a modest increase in food is to be guaranteed for the human beings in the developing sector, so that, at the very least, no one has to die of hunger, we need annually at least 2.4 billion tons of grain, including rice. World agriculture, however, is a long way from this goal, and the gap increases year by year.

The devastating role of set-aside programs

The collapse of grain cultivation reflects primarily the massive decay of world market prices and the decreasing price to producers. In the United States, additionally, millions of hectares are being set aside with the help of government programs at the cost of billions of tax dollars. Grain production was reduced by 29 million hectares by both these two mechanisms; screams about overproduction served here as the ideological pretext. Although the remaining regions of cultivation increased their grain producing acreage by 7 million hectares, the net amount of cultivated acreage collapsed worldwide by 21.9 million hectares—with the expected consequences for harvest results.

Last year’s drought at least brought the government agriculture offices in Ottawa and Washington half-way to their senses, and the acreage set-aside programs were largely withdrawn. However, it is expected that the continuing drought will not allow the harvests in North America to climb above the yields of last year. Additionally, the European Community Commission this year has been financing a set-aside program. Over a half-million hectares of agricultural land lie fallow this year precisely where yields are highest.

The environmentalist argument

Environmental zoning measures in the next few years will be even more important than the land set-aside program.

Under the catchword of "environmentalism," new laws and a flood of injunctions have been and will be passed, all pursuing the same goal of reducing the production of agriculture. Thus the EC Commission intends to set aside one-third of the agricultural land of the European Community, that is, 43 million hectares, as wetland preserves, with very harsh restrictions concerning the use of fertilizer and insecticides. Every region in Europe with the most fertile soils is incorporated in this plan.

The most convenient and effective way to decrease production is through organic farming, and it is exactly this method that politicians and bureaucrats intend to adopt. Organic farming has already been promoted by the government of West Germany and in Great Britain, and the EC Commission intends to extend the program to the rest of its members next year. With so-called organic cultivation, the farmer must completely do without fertilization and insecticides, thereby decreasing production over the long term by two-thirds. There are also similar plans in the United States, where forceful efforts are being made for organic farming to be incorporated into the new agricultural law. At the head of these efforts stand the large cartels. The American Farm Land Trust is directing the call for legal encouragement of organic farming. The Trust's chairman is Dwayne Andreas, the chairman of the board of Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfer, the fourth largest firm in the international grain trade.

These plans are greatly welcomed by the cartels, and serve their interests equally in two ways: First, the pressure

on farmers' incomes is increased by environmental zoning, and operating costs are increased for farmers; second, the policy of deliberately limiting food makes control over the total field of agriculture easier for the cartels.

Conservation kills

Nothing underlines the decadence of Western society more clearly than the debate over environmental protection. Neither the inexpressible poverty in the developing sector nor the despair among farm families that are ruined by this kind of agricultural policy moves anyone—only the supposed threat to the existence of insects and wild grasses excites any feelings. Yet environmental zoning kills just as much as does setting aside agricultural land. If the intensity of farming is reduced in the industrial countries, not only will hundreds of thousands of farmers and their families be plunged into economic ruin and social misery, but further millions of human beings in the developing countries will lose their lives.

The growth rate of food production in the Third World during the period of 1980-85 was 3.8%, in comparison to 1.4% in the developed countries. Domestic production by the Third World must be further increased, for which it is

FIGURE 3
Worldwide undersupply of grain
billion tons

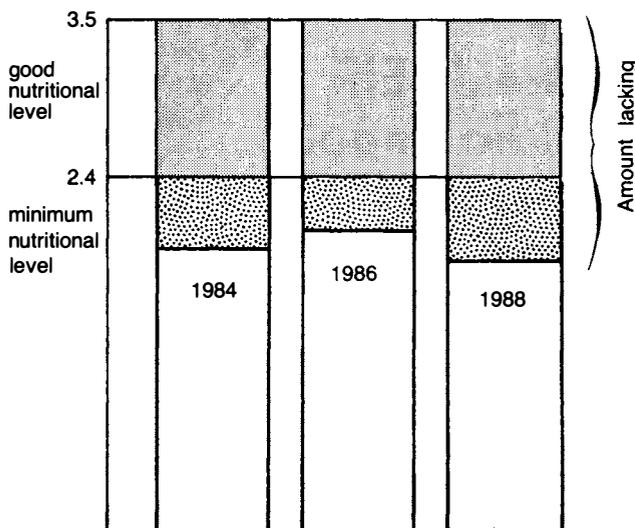


FIGURE 4
Share of food supply which is imported

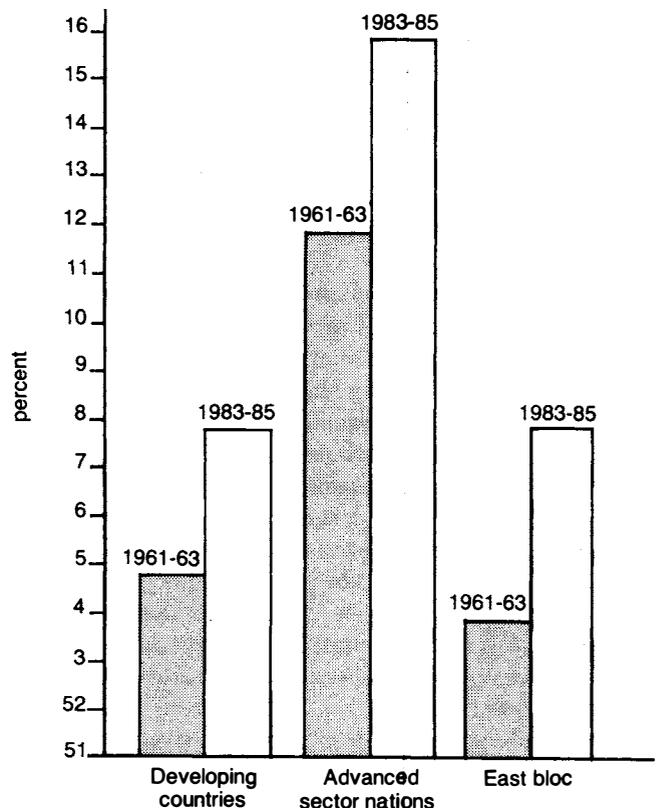
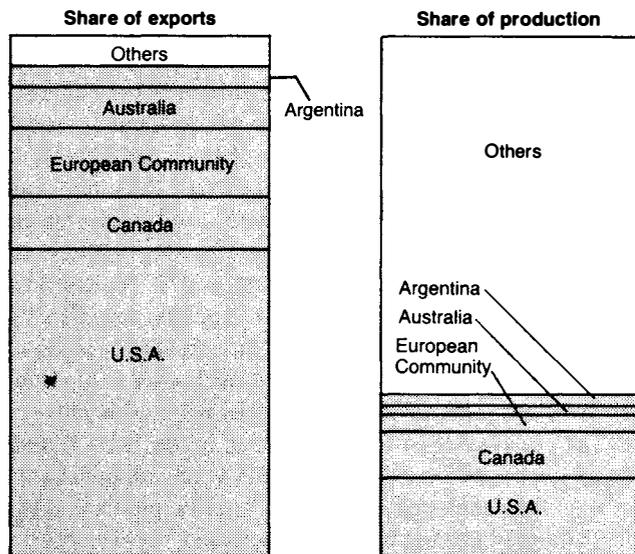


FIGURE 5

Share of the 'Big Five' world grain exporters and producers



necessary to finally come up with a solution to the heavy burden of debt on these countries. The contribution of the developed countries is, nevertheless, crucial to feeding the world. In 1987, the five largest grain producers in the world produced approximately 530 million tons, which is almost exactly one-third (29.7%) of the world yield, while their share of cultivated land for grain worldwide is one-fifth (20.3%). The share of the "big five" of grain exports is actually more than 85% (Figure 5).

Growth urgently necessary

It is totally nonsensical to think that less agricultural production in the industrial countries will increase domestic production in the developing sector. World production will only increase if certain preconditions are guaranteed:

- 1) The major producer countries of the world return to the parity price system that guarantees the farmer in industrial nations a price covering his cost of production;
- 2) The industrial countries commit themselves not to export any agricultural goods below this price threshold, since any agricultural decision in the major producer countries immediately has effects on the world market, the farmers in the developing countries also would automatically be guaranteed a higher price.

If food aid and agricultural exports were developed strictly under the control of each country's government and long-term contracts concluded, this would be a decisive and indispensable aid in building-up the agriculture and industry of

the developing sector. The present policy of deliberate reduction of food, however, punishes the developing countries in many respects. Since world market prices are increasing, those countries must spend considerably more in order to be able to satisfy their needs. Since the financial resources of the Third World are extremely limited, however, they will be able to import considerably less food. The death rate in the poor countries will quickly climb.

Production must triple over 10 years

The real challenge to world agriculture only becomes clear if we consider not only the present situation, but also take future development into account. Farmers are responsible for feeding an *increasing* world population. To feed the present 5 billion citizens of the world, the grain harvest must be increased by 122%. In the year 2000, we will number, however, between 6.2 and 6.5 billion humans, for which we will need 4.5 billion tons of grain. World agriculture must therefore triple its production within 10 years, a tremendous task! Against this background, the true crimes of present agricultural policy become clear, the consequences of which threaten us all.

If policy is not quickly turned away from the deliberate destruction of agricultural productive capacities and the exactly opposite direction of a promotion of food production chosen, the world food situation will soon be hopeless. If agriculture is further destroyed by environmentalist measures and price pressures, there will be no prospect of being able to successfully combat world hunger in the medium term. On the contrary, even in the so-called fat parts of the world, we will have to fight hunger. Time is running out: The decision on the future feeding of humanity will come in the next months.

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Mine workers' strike was for survival

by Steve Parsons

Fifty thousand wildcatting members of the United Mine Workers union began returning to work on July 18, ending a five-day shutdown of UMW-organized mines that had spread throughout states east of the Mississippi. The return to work followed a request from a federal judge in Abingdon, Virginia that the union resume negotiations with the Pittston Coal Group, the producer that precipitated the bitter strike by its union employees last April.

Isolated UMW wildcats against other coal companies and roving pickets in support of the Pittston strikers continue, however, especially in the militant West Virginia region. Such actions have occurred throughout the strike, which both unionists and industry officials alike see as the potential watershed for the very existence of the UMW.

The issues in this strike are not simply wages, concessions, or work rules, but cut at the heart of coal mine unionization. Pittston is refusing further contributions to the UMW's retirement fund, one of the most important victories won by the union 40 years ago. The fund provides pensions and benefits for its miners, who often are forced by mine closures and cutbacks to move from company to company. The major coal companies agreed to contribute to the fund based on a percentage for each ton of coal mined, not on how many workers retired from an individual company. Pittston, however, now maintains that its own retired workers are only a small fraction of the 130,000 retired miners nationally, and that they have no obligation for the rest.

Pittston virtually forced the UMW strike action through a series of provocations over the last two years. First, in May 1987 it withdrew from the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the industry grouping which negotiates a national pact with the UMW, thus joining the exodus of several other companies who have moved to non-unionized mining or separate agreements with the union. Pittston maintained that unlike the other members of the BCOA, which is dominated by producers who largely sell coal domestically to utilities, it specializes in more competitive spot market sales to foreign steel producers. Pittston demanded a tailor-made, more "flexible" contract with the union—including heavy mandatory overtime and work on Sundays, the latter being one of the taboos in the UMW's national contract with the BCOA.

Then on March 1, 1988, Pittston abruptly terminated all

health benefits to 1,600 retired and disabled miners, one month after its contract with the UMW expired. Despite overwhelming criticism, Pittston made clear it didn't care, and blamed the union for not assuming the costs. Finally, a year later, the company cynically offered to restore the benefits if the union would agree to a no-strike pledge, even though the union had been working without a contract. That was the final straw, and the union's 1,700 Pittston workers struck at sites in three states on April 5. Since then, Pittston has refused to budge from its final offer.

Pittston as a stalking horse

While most BCOA members express hope for a prompt settlement of the Pittston strike and a return to normalcy, it doesn't take a genius to see who they're rooting for. Pittston has suffered very little loss in actual coal deliveries, with most of its contracts fulfilled through purchases from other companies—hence, the escalating wildcats of other firms by sympathetic unionists who know that they're next. Industry-wide production and exports are sharply up in 1989.

Over the last 10 years, an increasing number of new mines opened by the coal companies—most emphatically including those in the BCOA—have been non-union operations. In fact, Buddy Brown, a spokesman for Consolidated Coal and one of the key negotiators, recently hinted that the unwritten agreement among companies is to open no new union mines, and phase out unionization at currently unionized mines through bringing in non-union coal for processing and laying off production unionists.

Through tactics like these, the UMW is increasingly getting boxed in. The union has been quietly acquiescing to this policy, while nominally "winning" contract negotiations. Meanwhile, union control of coal production has steadily eroded from a level of 50% of coal mined in 1979, to only 30% today.

The Pittston strike is also hitting the UMW with enormous fines and police-state repression. Three of the union's top local leaders have been in jail for weeks, and the union has been levied over \$4 million in fines by both Virginia and federal courts. Thousands of unionists have been arrested, and their rights to picket have been all but eliminated by the courts. Half of the Virginia State Police are now deployed to the strike area in the southwest part of the state, and many strikers have been arrested for "slowing traffic" in the mine areas where non-union "scabs" operate Pittston coal trucks. As one UMW leader correctly surmised, "we either win this battle, or we go down the tubes."

But all indications are that Pittston could hardly care less about how long the strike goes on. Over the last five years, their coal operations have lost an average of \$16 million a year, and have shrunk as a percentage of company revenues. Everything points to them as the stalking horse for what one company executive described as "the last great battle of the international union."

Who's wrecking the uranium industry?

New U.S. clean air proposals will be a boost for the London-centered mining multinationals.

In June, President George Bush flew to the Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming to unveil his administration's new plans to revise the so-called Clean Air Act of 1970, and Jimmy Carter is reportedly grinning from ear to ear. But one little-noticed part of the new proposal has certain mining interests in London licking their chops, and privately chortling at U.S. foolishness, since they are about to take control of the world's largest market for uranium.

Let's look into the "politics of ecology."

Under the new Environmental Protection Agency rules, if Congress is foolish enough to allow it, airborne emissions of radon and other radionuclides would have to be kept to levels smaller than levels of normal "background" radiation present in the atmosphere—restrictions which have correctly been labeled "bizarre" by Sen. Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). Senator Simpson argued that since the universe is radioactive as a natural state, the bogeyman of "radiation" must be studied carefully to determine if a genuine threat to public health, possible cancer, or other illness can be linked to specific sources.

Many others agree, including the American Mining Congress, the American College of Nuclear Physicians, and the National Council on Radiation Protection. Even the EPA's own Radiation Advisory Committee of their Scientific Advisory Board found fault with the EPA's new proposals.

Studies indicate that emission of radionuclides and radon from the na-

tion's entire nuclear industry contributes less than 0.1% of the average American's total exposure to radon and other radionuclides. The EPA plan would limit emissions to 10 millirem, 3 millirem, or .03 millirem per year for a hypothetical "maximum exposed individual," depending on circumstances.

EPA's defined measure for the new standard of "maximum exposed individual," is someone who remains at the point of worst exposure, outdoors, for 70 years without pause! Furthermore, there is no demonstration that even such a hypothetical person actually increases his risk of cancer. And even the National Institutes of Health warn that the EPA rule would probably *increase* numbers of cancer deaths by banning radionuclides used to treat cancer patients.

Now, I'm not a radiation health expert, but I know a skunk when I smell one. The EPA guidelines on radon are not about protecting anyone's health. According to a U.S. nuclear industry trade association, the U.S. Council for Energy Awareness (in more courageous days they called themselves the U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum), the new rules, if enforced, will quite simply force the closing of the entire remaining U.S. uranium mining and milling industry. Who could possibly benefit from this?

True, there are a bevy of diehard fanatic anti-nuclear nuts running around our campuses who can be relied on to rail against all nuclear energy. But today, despite all their efforts, nuclear-powered electricity in the United States provides fully 20%

of all U.S. electricity. It has displaced oil as second behind coal. This is sufficient electricity from some 111 licensed nuclear plants to give electricity to more than 80 million people. The United States today is the world's largest market for enriched uranium.

It doesn't take a Harvard MBA to realize that, with 20% of our electricity dependent on nuclear and the shut-down of domestic uranium mining and milling, the United States will have to *import* its immense uranium requirements.

The London-centered uranium cartel, meeting under the umbrella of the Uranium Institute, which reportedly had a major role in the near-bankruptcy of Westinghouse's nuclear business in the 1970s, is poised to jump into the breach. U.S. domestic uranium mines have been forced into bankruptcy over the past decade by regulatory restrictions and hostile government policy, reduced from 362 mines in 1980 to only 15 today. But, with cunning foresight, the London-centered uranium interests have quietly prepared a *de facto* monopoly on Western uranium supplies.

The world's largest uranium mining conglomerate is London's elite Rio Tinto Zinc, closely tied to the Trilateral Commission. It owns the world's largest open-pit uranium mine in Namibia, and huge deposits in Canada, which under the recent U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement, will enjoy tariff-free entry into U.S. markets.

The U.S. uranium market firm Nuexco predicts that even under present low growth trends, by the mid-1990s we will face a severe world shortage of uranium. It will mean that certain select foreign firms will hold life-or-death control over U.S. cost of energy fuel—a dangerous state of affairs for any nation, let alone the world's largest economic region.

Behind the great soybean battle

Cartel companies compete for scarce food commodities, as exchange agreements disintegrate.

The battle over soybeans, the most important livestock feed, that erupted July 11 in the Chicago Board of Trade is the most dramatic of a series of skirmishes among the food cartel companies to obtain stocks in the face of world output decline. Cartel food companies are squaring off over cocoa, sugar, and even wheat, as low stocks, combined with huge Russian and Chinese import demands, create havoc in supply lines, after years of needlessly low farm production and liquidation of family farmers.

At present, there is a mad scramble over sugar among cartel brokers. World sugar production this year will fall at least 369,000 tons short of consumption. The Beijing regime sent a delegation to Cuba earlier in July in attempts to be certain that they will get another 300,000 tons left to go, out of an original order of 600,000 tons.

The "Great Soybean Battle" is the biggest fracas to date. On July 11, the Chicago Board of Trade directors decreed an emergency sell order that all traders had to start liquidating their soybean positions for July delivery by 20% per day, until they came down to hold no more than 1 million bushels as of July 20—because their contract deliveries were way out of line with physical stocks. This was aimed at the Italian grain merchant, Ferruzzi Finanziaria S. p. A., which held contracts for an estimated 23 million bushels of soybeans for July delivery, when only half that amount was in convenient locations if physical delivery were called for.

Last year's U.S. soybean harvest

was 30% below normal. U.S. carryover stocks are estimated at about 100-120 million bushels, as contrasted with 600-800 million bushels considered normal at this time of year. The U.S. soybean harvest does not begin until September.

Ferruzzi filed a motion for a temporary restraining order against the CBOT, which was denied July 12, and the liquidation of CBOT contracts has proceeded amid great controversy. Soybean prices to the farmer were depressed by the action, and farmers are estimated to have lost \$2 billion. They might have gained \$7-8 billion if the trading house brokers had to try to scramble to meet July contract deliveries. Farmers are getting less than \$7.50 per bushel for beans, when the parity price (a fair price to cover their costs and ability to operate in the future) is over \$12.50, and a true "supply and demand" market price would be over \$25 per bushel.

The grain pit traders report that Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland (allied with the Hamburg-based Toepfer group) leaned on the Chicago Board of Trade to order the soybean contract liquidation, because they would have lost a bundle, and probably defaulted on deliveries. ADM, Cargill, and Ferruzzi are the world's largest soybean dealers.

Archer Daniels Midland gained clout a few years ago by working with the FBI to have FBI agents pose as ADM futures traders in a sting operation against the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and CBOT. On July 13, a petition was put in circulation among

traders in the CBOT futures market, asking for the expulsion of ADM from the exchange. Though no one thought the maneuver would succeed, 200 people signed it the first day.

The Ferruzzi group, which owns Indiana-based Central Soya, has taken the stance that they are simply trying to guarantee their commitments to the Soviet Union. Ferruzzi is expected to buy heavily in the futures market for August and September soybean delivery.

A senior representative of Ferruzzi in Europe said July 19 that Ferruzzi began securing soybean supplies beginning in May, when they took delivery on "more than 8 million bushels," leaving the Chicago Board of Trade reserves at 4 million bushels. They said that the CBOT "order to liquidate" futures positions for July contract of soybeans was extraordinary—the "first time in recent history where a commercial hedger has been ordered to liquidate hedges." The Ferruzzi spokesman confirmed that world soybean stocks are most precarious. "South America—Brazil and Argentina—are a mess; strikes, port closings, farmer price protests, all make those supplies unreliable. Demand, especially Russian demand, which is still growing and should reach between 5-6 million tons this year, is very strong. This meant the only supplies available were from the U.S."

European traders muse that the unusual intervention by the CBOT, endorsed by Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, a former president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was perhaps motivated by the intent of U.S. grain and political circles to keep the monopoly on supply of soybeans to the world market in the current situation, and to prevent a European rival to dominate especially the politically sensitive Russian market.

Business Briefs

Domestic Credit

Fed's Greenspan: main danger is recession

In his semi-annual testimony before the House and Senate Banking Committees on July 20, Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan strongly implied that the central bank would continue to lower interest rates to avoid a recession. Greenspan said that he thinks inflation is still too high, but "the balance of risks" has shifted away from inflation, and toward the danger of recession.

Greenspan was quick to assure the Congress that his concern about the threat of inflation and maintaining price stability does not mean an inevitable economic downturn. "Rather what we seek to avoid is an unnecessary and destructive recession," he stressed.

'The Recovery'

U.S. real wages in a steady decline

The *Los Angeles Times* on July 16, by David M. Gordon, reported that real wages in the United States are in a steady decline, despite government claims of "the longest cyclical expansion in the postwar period." Gordon is a professor of economics at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Gordon writes: "The U.S. economy has quietly been setting another historical precedent with shattering consequences for the vast majority of Americans: From one business-cycle peak to the next, workers' real earnings have been declining steadily and dramatically since the early 1970s. This is the first time in the 20th century that workers' real earnings have actually declined through the course of a full business cycle and the first time since the Civil War that they have shrunk over such a long period."

The article examines the statistics for real average hourly earnings for all production and non-supervisory employees (80% of wage and salary employees). "In 1988,

this group earned, on average, \$7.32 an hour. In 1979, controlling for inflation, they were earning \$7.64 (in 1988 prices). In 1973, before the erosion of workers' earnings began, the same group was earning \$7.93 (in 1988 prices).

"Over 15 years, in short, the real hourly earnings of four-fifths of all U.S. workers declined by more than 8%. . . . After deducting taxes . . . the total decline since 1973 was closer to 9%—from \$6.58 an hour (in 1988 prices) to \$6.01. . . .

"An average production/non-supervisory worker doing 35 hours a week at this rate for the entire year in 1988 would have cleared slightly less than \$11,000. This fell significantly below the official poverty threshold for a family of four."

Equity

New U.S. rules restrict foreign investment

New rules announced on July 14 by a Bush administration interagency coordinating body will make it impossible for foreign investors to have clear title to equity purchased in the United States. The rules require foreign investors to provide a detailed statement of ownership to the U.S. government before acquiring an American company. False or misleading information contained in the statement can be the basis for legal action nullifying the acquisition at any time in the future.

The regulations represent a clarification of the Exon-Florio amendment to the Omnibus Trade Act passed Aug. 23, 1988. Designed to prevent foreign takeover of U.S. defense corporations, the rules exclude only toys and games, food products, hotels, restaurants, and legal services.

Carl Green, a lawyer for the Association for Foreign Investment in America, states that under the terms of the amendment, the U.S. could seize *all* assets acquired by foreign investors since August 1988. Foreign investors could be forced to divest their U.S. holdings without any compensation, if the U.S. government determines that they pose a risk to national security.

But because neither the amendment, nor

the interpretation of it handed down by the administration task force, defines what constitutes national security, it is conceivable that at some point in the future, the U.S. could define national security in such a way that virtually every American asset acquired by foreign investors since passage of the Trade Act, could be subject to seizure.

Energy

Will U.S. give cold shoulder to cold fusion?

A special committee set up by the U.S. Department of Energy to investigate "cold fusion" issued a preliminary report on July 12, which terms the chances of achieving significant energy from the newly observed phenomenon remote, and urges that no new laboratories be built by the government or private groups to study it.

The report, which now goes to Energy Secretary Adm. James Watkins, states that "the experiments reported to date do not present convincing evidence that useful sources of energy will result from the phenomena attributed to cold fusion," and therefore, there is no justification for "special programs to establish cold fusion research centers or to support new efforts to find cold fusion."

International Credit

Venezuela limits debt for equity

Venezuela's Planning Minister Miguel Rodríguez has announced that Venezuela would soon set up a bidding system for foreign banks wanting to amortize their Venezuelan debt paper into Venezuelan equities and investments. He said the government has already carried out \$500 million of such swaps, and there were applications in for \$3 billion more.

The debt-for-equity scheme, propounded by Henry Kissinger among others, is intended to transfer of equity in the devel-

oping countries into the coffers of their creditors, undermining national sovereignty.

The World Bank's International Finance Company is advising Venezuela on both "debt-for-investment conversion" and "privatization of state companies." It suggests that Venezuela could avoid printing bolivars by giving foreign debt holders state enterprises to amortize their debts.

Infant Mortality

Bishops: Debt payment is killing children

The Roman Catholic hierarchies of Mexico and the United States have sent President Bush a joint letter inquiring, "Is it only a theoretical question to ask how many babies and children die each day because the money goes to pay the debt?"

The bishops conclude, "Your firm and continuous leadership is essential in the search for an economic and ethical solution to so grave a problem."

In releasing the text in Mexico City on July 11, Papal Nuncio Prignione said the Church could support a Mexican debt moratorium, "but I don't want to think of that extreme measure. I prefer to think of a solution which is negotiated, not [carried out] by force, and that the creditors comprehend that we must grow in order to pay."

The Debt Bomb

Andean Parliament calls for debt moratorium

The Andean Parliament, meeting in Lima, Peru, issued a statement July 17 pointing out that many heavily indebted countries of the region are simply unable to pay, and that therefore a generalized debt moratorium is emerging de facto. The statement calls on the creditor countries "to search for a common formula to solve this excruciating problem."

The statement continues: "It is neces-

sary to consider the possibility of abandoning the type of adjustment that is imposed on the debtor countries to amortize their debt. . . . It makes no sense for the countries of the region to continue imposing sacrifices on their populations, in the name of a scheme which has failed, and in which no one believes, not even the creditors. It should be noted that a virtual moratorium is about to become generalized in the region. In the recent period at least 14 of the 26 member states of SELA [the Latin American Economic System] have fallen behind or suspended, totally or partially, their interest payments."

The members of the Andean Parliament are Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Bolivia.

Corporate Strategy

Weinberger: restore long-term investments

Forbes editor and former Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger assailed the myopia of financial speculation in the current July 24 issue, headlined, "The Importance of Long-Term Thinking."

"In this era of weekly earnings reports, of leveraged buyouts and acquisition policies based on how much earnings the buyer can acquire quickly, the term 'long term' is rapidly becoming obsolete. . . . But the fact is that just a few years ago the phrase and the policy of 'long-term gain' were not only acceptable, but the guiding consideration for corporate managements and boards of directors. . . . [We] can ill afford to neglect the advantages, indeed the necessity, of new infrastructures; new plants and machinery; new methods of production, distribution and communication; and new methods of using information from all the new sources available. All of these things are obtainable, but all require large initial investments, and the return on that capital sometimes take several years. . . . One of the reasons we have difficulty in competing with other countries in such things as steel production is that they built all new plants after the war. . . . We must try to return 'long range' to our vocabularies."

Briefly

● **OPIUM PRODUCTION** in the Golden Triangle regions of Asia may reach 2,400 metric tons this year, U.S. Ambassador Daniel O'Donohue said July 14 in Bangkok. He pointed to the political turmoil in Burma as one reason for the increase, as anti-drug officials were redeployed to enforce martial law.

● **ZAIRE** has rejected the Group of Seven program for "preservation of the rain forests," as a blow against the small but growing wood-processing sector in Zaire. Said the forestry minister, "We know the value and the importance of our rain forests ourselves, we don't need any lessons. We know our responsibilities. There is no extinction of forests going on here."

● **SOVIET ECONOMISTS** are calling for a complete overhaul of economic relations with the developing countries, cutting back arms sales and reducing the level of "ideologically motivated" support for countries like Vietnam and Cuba.

● **BRAZIL** has retracted its offer to host a U.N. environmental conference. U.N. Ambassador Paulo Nogueira Batista said that ecological problems cannot be solved by forcing the developing countries to reduce their population growth and limit their developmental aspirations.

● **NICHOLAS BRADY**, the U.S. Treasury secretary, on July 19 demanded that West Germany and Taiwan kick in money, as Japan has done, to bail out the debts of Third World countries to creditor banks. A Bonn spokesman retorted angrily that the prime responsibility lies with the banks themselves.

● **THE ASPEN** Institute, at its next meeting in late August, will discuss how to strengthen the role of the International Monetary Fund in policing the U.S. economy. Several Bush administration officials will attend.

Global 2000 revisited: the environmentalists' errors

Meteorologist Dr. Hugh W. Ellsaesser turns a critical eye on claims that man is progressively fouling his nest, and finds they don't stand up to scientific scrutiny.

*This article was adapted from a presentation to the World Affairs Council of Northern California at their March 1988 forum on "The Global Environment: Reassessing the Threat," in San Francisco. The author is Participating Guest Scientist, Atmospheric and Geophysical Sciences Division, at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.**

It was in the 1960s that I began to doubt the message of the environmentalists—that man was progressively fouling his nest. The large disparity between their claims and what I had come to accept from my own training and observations as a meteorologist led me to investigate many environmental issues in detail. In every case investigated I found a sharp dichotomy between the apparent "consensus view" (since the news media and the technical editors of the scientific journals tended to side with the environmentalists) and what could be logically and scientifically defended based on the information then available. And I have found that there have been a substantial number of well-informed and influential people who shared my appraisal.

If this seems implausible to you, may I suggest that you turn the objective and emotionless eye of the scientist on the consistency with which environmental issues are presented as *moral* issues—portraying the sins of mankind and three of his major creations: civilization, technology and the free-market free-enterprise capitalistic economic system. The environmentalists and the eco-tacticians of the Sixties and Seventies, in a thousand variations, "peddled the proposition that 'only man is vile' " (Richard Newhaus, 1971).

At least some of you can remember back in the late 1960s, just before the formation of the Environmental Protection

Agency and the adoption of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, how we were bombarded with claims that air pollution was increasing *out of control*. The *Oakland Tribune* of Jan. 13, 1970 quoted the Chancellor of the University of California to the effect "smog is increasing 10 times as fast as the population of California." As late as Oct. 3, 1973, Sen. Edmund Muskie was still saying, "In 1970, it was clear that our efforts were failing. The air was getting dirtier rapidly. . . . Protection of public health could no longer be subservient to considerations of economic and technical feasibility, particularly when those factors were controlled by industry" (NAS/NRC, 1973, p. 10).

Please compare these statements with the then available data on airborne pollutants shown on **Figures 1 and 2**; the former is from Ludwig et al. (1970), who were then with the National Air Pollution Control Administration, the predecessor of EPA, and the latter from EPA (1974) itself. An even more dramatic picture of the steady and long-term decline in man's polluting of the air is indicated by Auliciems and Burton's (1973) graph of average winter smoke levels at Kew Observatory in London since the 1920s, shown in **Figure 3**. Do these graphs suggest to you that the quoted statements by our leaders were based on something other than sound information? How could they have gotten away with such statements before a free and unbiased press? In my opinion, the answer is that the press was not unbiased—if anything, they were among those egging the environmentalists on.

Health effects of pollution

The same disparity appears if one looks closely at the health effects of air pollution. Tabershaw et al. (1968) stated:

“The fact that millions of Los Angelinos have been exposed for years to above-threshold limits of oxidant without any serious health effects raises doubt that we are correctly as-

sessing the toxicity of this pollutant in humans as it exists in smog.” Los Angeles still exceeds the National Air Quality Standard nearly 200 days a year, a standard purportedly established on the basis of health effects. And yet, even today, we have no evidence that residents of Los Angeles are showing symptoms of any health effects resulting from this exposure. And in Los Angeles, the ozone standard is not merely exceeded—it is frequently exceeded two- to threefold.

The health effects of sulfur dioxide, smoke, and dust particles were deduced primarily from the so-called Air Pollution Episodes, the most famous of which was the London “Killer Smog” of Dec. 5-9, 1952, which is presumed to have been responsible for about 4,000 “excess” deaths. During this period of anticyclonic calm and dense fog, the temperature hovered just below freezing, but not enough below to freeze out the dense water-drop fog. This fog was so dense and pervasive that a Covent Garden ballet performance was canceled because the stage could not be seen from the first balcony in the (then-unheated) opera house. And on the Isle of Dogs, near the River Thames, pedestrians said at times they “could not see their feet.”

Figure 4 from Wilkins (1954a and b) is the paradigm of the relationship of air pollution and human health which the reporting of this episode has left in the mind of everyone.

FIGURE 1
Trends in particulates, settleable dust, and sulfur dioxide in selected U.S. cities

Fig. 8 Long-term trends at 58 urban sites and 20 nonurban sites

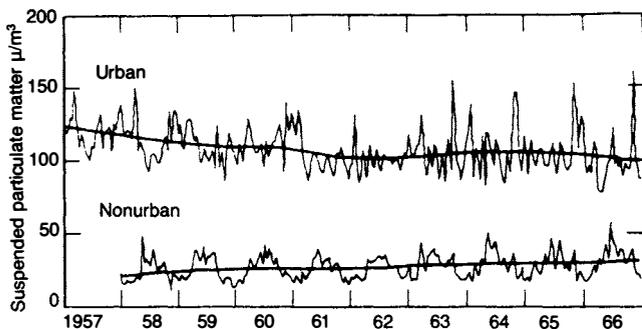


Fig. 9. Trends in settleable dust in 6 cities

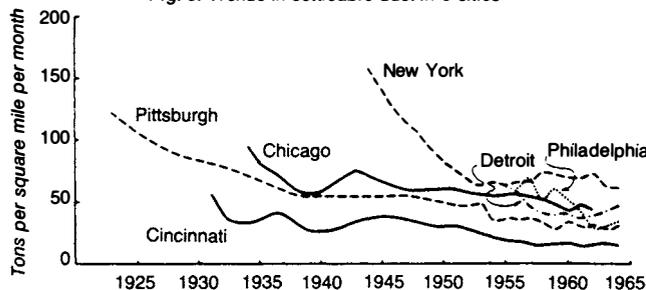
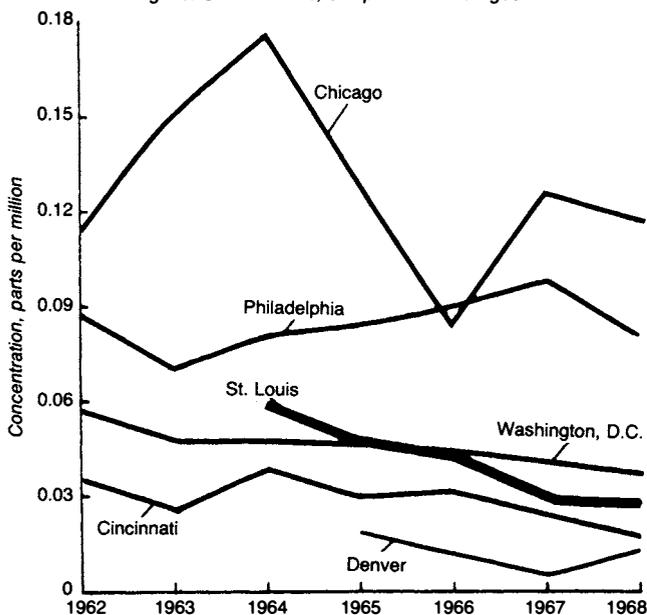
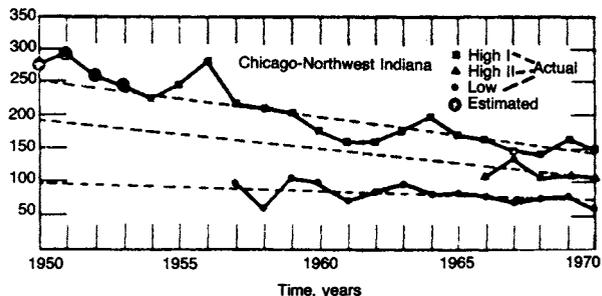
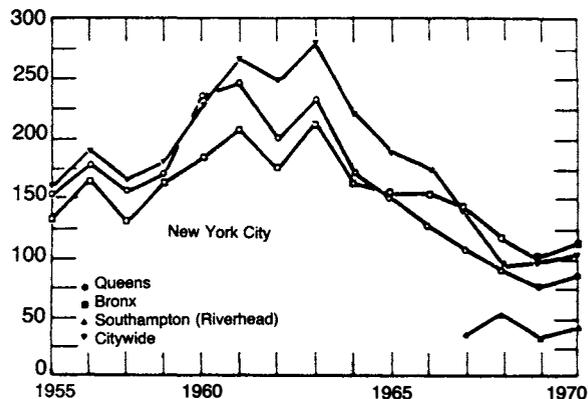


Fig. 10. Sulfur dioxide, camp annual averages.



The charts above, labeled Figures 8, 9, and 10, are taken from Ludwig et al. (1970), and is based on air quality data available at the time.

FIGURE 2
Trends in airborne particulate matter and sulfur dioxide prepared by EPA (1974)



Note that the concentrations of sulfur dioxide, averaged over the London area, only reached 0.7 parts per million (ppm) and the filterable particles or smoke 1.6 milligrams per cubic meter. The experts of that time had adopted 10 ppm as the maximum permissible level of sulfur dioxide considered safe for long-term exposure. **Figure 5** from the report of the committee which investigated the fog (Ministry of Health, 1954), compares weekly mortality in Greater London (population approximately twice that of London Administrative County) in 1952-53 with that in the corresponding period of the previous winter and that of the other large cities of Great Britain. The differences between the lower two curves defines the so-called "excess deaths." The 4,000 under the first sharp peak have been generally attributed to air pollution; the 8,000 under the second, lower but broader peak, are usually, as here, attributed to an epidemic of influenza.

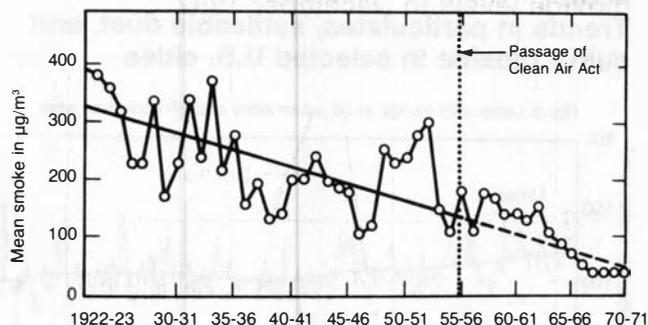
The lower panel of Figure 5 compares mean weekly tem-



The politics of "environmentalism": There are powerful forces in the world who view industrial civilization as an enemy, and who use the ploy of warning of an impending hazard to seek the authority to control people, the budget, or the social agenda. Above, a 1981 Washington, D.C. demonstration against nuclear power. The evident anti-American lunacy of the protestors has not stopped their policy from winning virtual hegemony in actual practice!

FIGURE 3

Average smoke levels at Kew Observatory during October-March 1922/23-1970/71



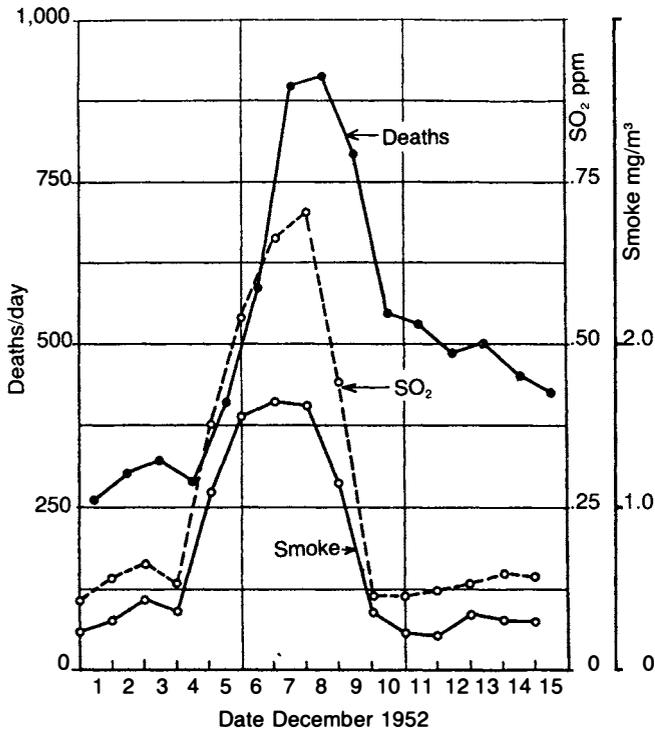
peratures of 1952-53 with those of the previous winter. Note that in 1953 the temperature dropped below the 1951 "normal" value in early November and reached its lowest value for the year in the first week of December, rather than in late January, as in the previous "normal" winter. November 1952 was up to 12°F colder than November 1951, and this in a city where the normal range in monthly means is between 39.7°F in January and 62.7°F in July, i.e. 23°F. Note also that mortality in both London and the other cities of Great Britain had begun to rise before the fog—this was reported to be a result of the November cold.

Figure 6 shows weekly mortality for London Administrative County for 1959 (solid curve) compared to a normal derived from the 1954-58 data (dotted curve). To this I have added plus-signs indicating the variation of the mean monthly temperatures averaged over 80 years scaled to approximately the same range as the normal mortality curve. I draw your attention to the normal annual cycle in mortality, from about 650 per week in late summer to about 1,050 at the end of January, and the degree to which this is inverse to the mean temperature curve, i.e., mortality is high when temperatures are low and *vice versa*. Note also the large peak in mortality in February 1959 which the County Medical Officer labeled "Cold" and "Influenza." These values are running five-week averages; for the week ending Feb. 21, 1959, the figure was 1,815 deaths—just off the top of this graph or nearly twice the normal of about 1,000 for this week of the normal year.

Figure 7 is a similar comparison of weekly mortality in 1957 compared to normal. Here we see mortality was well below normal in the early part of the year—labeled "Mild Weather" and above normal for the rest of the year with the two superimposed peaks—labeled "Influenza" and "Fog." Bear in mind that in London, fog generally means cold as well. The yearly mean temperature for 1957 averages 1.8°F

FIGURE 4

Daily London Administrative County (AC) deaths compared with smoke and sulfur dioxide levels in December 1952



above normal; the anomalies for January, February, and March were +3.0 to +6.8°F and for November and December, they were +0.9 and +0.7°F, i.e., still above normal but cold relative to the rest of the year.

Now that you have some appreciation for the way London mortality tracks temperature and how it is distorted by influenza epidemics, examine **Figure 8**, which is a graph of departures of mean daily temperatures from normal from Scott (1953) to which I have appended the daily mortality curve from Figure 4. Note that daily deaths were rising during the latter half of November when daily mean temperatures remained 2 to 10°F below normal and began rising sharply on Dec. 5 when the temperature dropped to 12°F below normal and then continued rising as the temperature remained almost constant on Dec. 6 and 7. As temperatures rose slightly on Dec. 8, deaths reached a peak and as temperature continued rising to the seasonal norm on Dec. 9-11, deaths dropped back to a new level about twice that of November. Now examine **Figure 9**, which is a repeat of Figure 6 to which I have added crosses giving the five-week running average of deaths per week in Greater London taken from Figure 5 (the

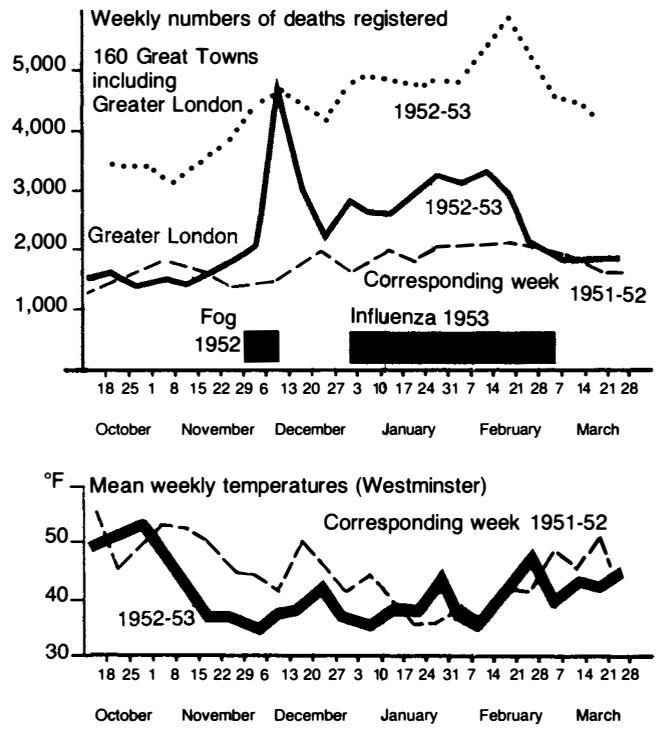
numbers were divided by 2 to make them comparable to the death rates for London Administrative County). Other than having two winter peaks, separated here because of the calendar-year scale, the results look very much like the results presented by the County Medical Officer for 1959 on the original figure.

In attempting to decide whether the London mortality peak of early December 1952 was due to air pollution or to an exaggerated normal winter peak of mortality brought on by the coincidence of cold weather and an influenza epidemic, the following should be kept in mind:

- 1) Between 80 and 90% of the increase in deaths, during and immediately following the fog, were due to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases and occurred mainly in people with preexisting respiratory or cardiac disorders. Over 90% were in people over the age of 45.
- 2) No evidence was found of a new clinical or pathological syndrome. The diagnosed causes of death were all the same ones which occurred less frequently at other times. Thus, it was impossible to distinguish any deaths from those which would have taken place regardless of the fog.
- 3) To the great majority of normal, healthy individuals

FIGURE 5

Weekly deaths and weekly temperatures in Greater London in winter of 1952

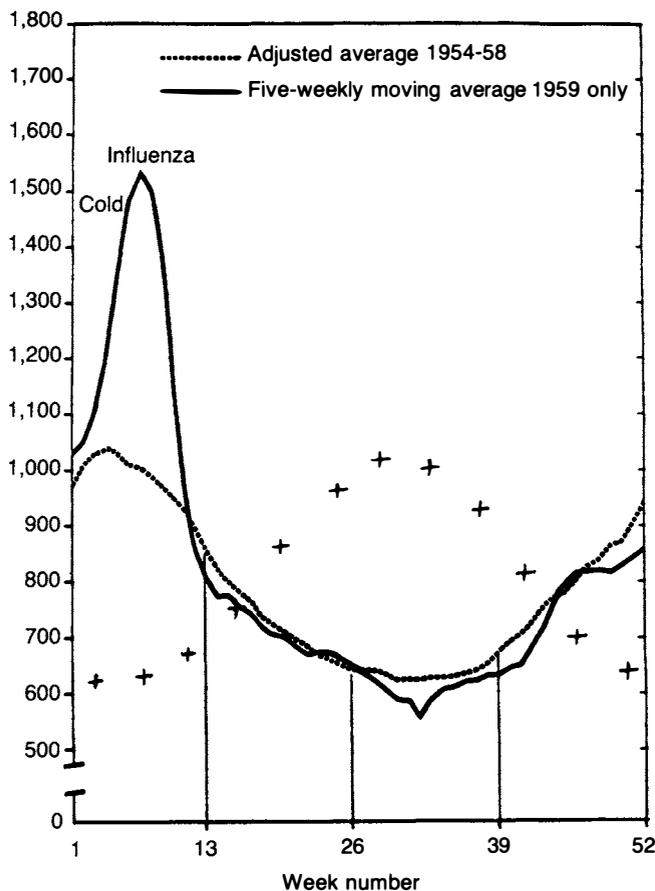


(of whom I happened to have been one) the fog was little more than a nuisance.

4) There was then and there is now no evidence that the pollutants, known or hypothesized to have been in the air, could have caused such mortality, i.e., beyond the simultaneity of the occurrences. In the words of a specialist in toxicology and occupational health: "The obvious discrepancy between the alleged disastrous effect of air pollution on health and the inconspicuous concentrations of sulfur dioxide measured in the air have taxed the imagination of toxicologists for the past 20 years." Since Battigelli (1968) made this remark 20 years ago, we can now say that it has taxed their imagination for 40 years.

5) In the same annual reports of the London County Medical Officer (1952-65) that I have been citing above, appear the following statements: "Striking increases in mor-

FIGURE 6
Weekly mortality for London AC during 1959 compared to 1954-58 norm and 23°F mean temperature range*

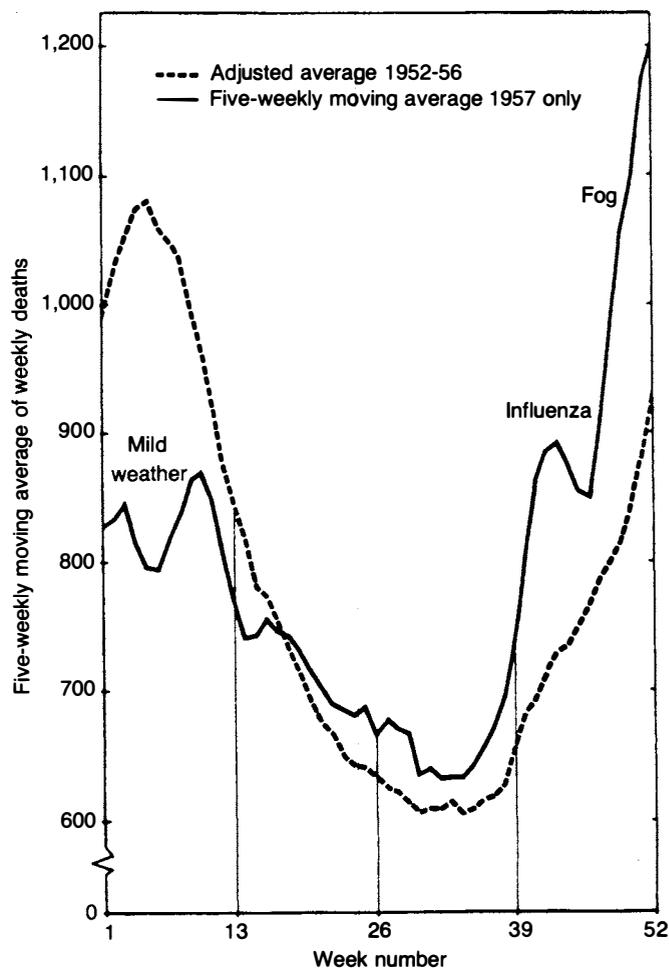


*Mortality figures derived from data from the County Medical Officer (1960).

tality have previously occurred in London in conjunction with periods of intense fog and cold" (Report for 1952, p. 159) and "So far, in the history of London smogs, there does not seem to have been an incident *causing excess deaths* which has not also been accompanied by low temperatures" (Report for 1958, p. 18) [emphasis in original].

6) In the influenza literature, it is stated that years of influenza epidemics tend to show three peaks of infection; a pre-winter outbreak, which may not always be discernible, in which the infection spreads through the population, an early- to mid-winter outbreak, which tends to be sharpest and produce the highest rate of infection, and a late-winter outbreak, which generally lasts longest and may account for the greatest total number of cases. The influenza literature also expresses wonder about the absence of a report of an influ-

FIGURE 7
Weekly mortality for London AC during 1957 compared to 1952-56 norm*



*Derived from data for 1952-1956 from the County Medical Officer (1958).

enza epidemic in the London area in early December 1952, when such an epidemic was clearly evident at that time in north and central England and across the channel in Europe. It concludes that the epidemic in London may have been masked by an air pollution episode.

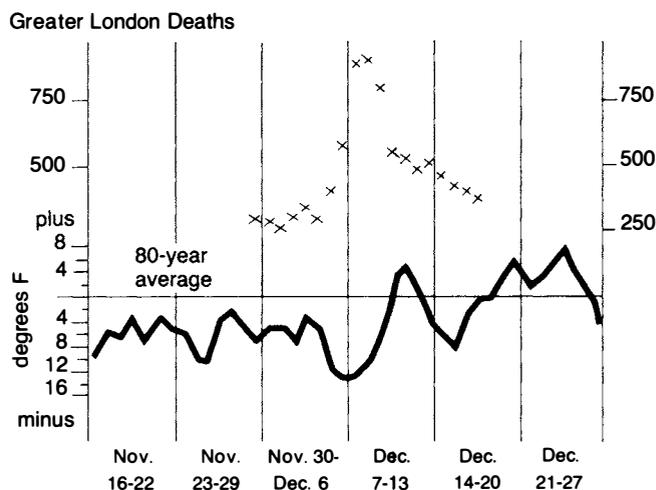
Does it matter whether the 4,000 “excess deaths” in London in December 1952 were due to air pollution or to cold weather and influenza? Yes, it matters. Without the wide acceptance of the proposition that they were “caused” by air pollution, toxicologists, such as Battigelli, cited above, would have the courage to stand up and defend their convictions and we might not now be hamstrung by our present stringent air quality standards, which are very expensive, if not impossible, to meet and we would be able to spend the money on the real problems facing us, of which there are many, rather than wasting it on imaginary ones.

The radiation question

One more quick example. You all have no doubt been exposed to estimates of the number of additional cancer deaths that will result from the nuclear accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl. These were based on data from very high exposures extrapolated by a straight line back to the zero point, i.e., no cancers only at the point of no radiation. On **Figures 10 and 11** I show two sets of data on cancer incidence against exposure to radioactivity. Figure 10 shows total cancer incidence against external background radiation dose in millirem per year for individual states from Cohen (1980). Note the amazing fact that cancer rates appear to decline with increased radiation dose! Figure 11 shows mortality from “leukemia” and “other cancers” for the Hiroshima-Nagasaki survivors as a function of radiation dose in rads—this Figure is from Luckey (1988) and is based on the data of Kato and Schull (1982). Note the equally amazing fact that the sample group in the lowest exposure class of 3.4 rads (actually 0.1 to 9.0 rads) has an incidence rate below that of the zero or control group. This point is generally explained away by the claim that it is not statistically significant but—note that it contains the largest number of cases, 23,073. Dr. Luckey (1988) has collected some 300 published studies covering all types of life forms—plants, bacteria, and animals, including humans—which support his general conclusion that increases in radioactivity exposure up to about 10 times the normal background exposure would, in fact, be beneficial, i.e., would lead to fewer cancers, greater longevity, and even *decreased genetic effects*, etc.

Without reviewing any more of these cases, let me state categorically that these three cases—trends in airborne pollution, health effects of air pollution, and health effects of exposure to radioactivity—are typical of the situations I have found in every such environmental problem I have been able to investigate over the last 20 years. The sharp contrast between the *Global 2000 Report to the President* (Council on Environmental Quality and Department of State, 1980) and

FIGURE 8
Winter 1952 mean daily temperature in London plotted as departures from 80-year mean



The Resourceful Earth (Simon and Kahn, 1984) is not unique; it is typical. Even the internal contradictions within *Global 2000* itself are not uncommon—frequently a review, a summary, a covering letter or a press release turns a rather mundane book or report into a life-threatening disaster. The amazing thing is the consistency with which the shorter version paints the grimmer and more threatening picture and is also the one which gets most widely disseminated and repeated.

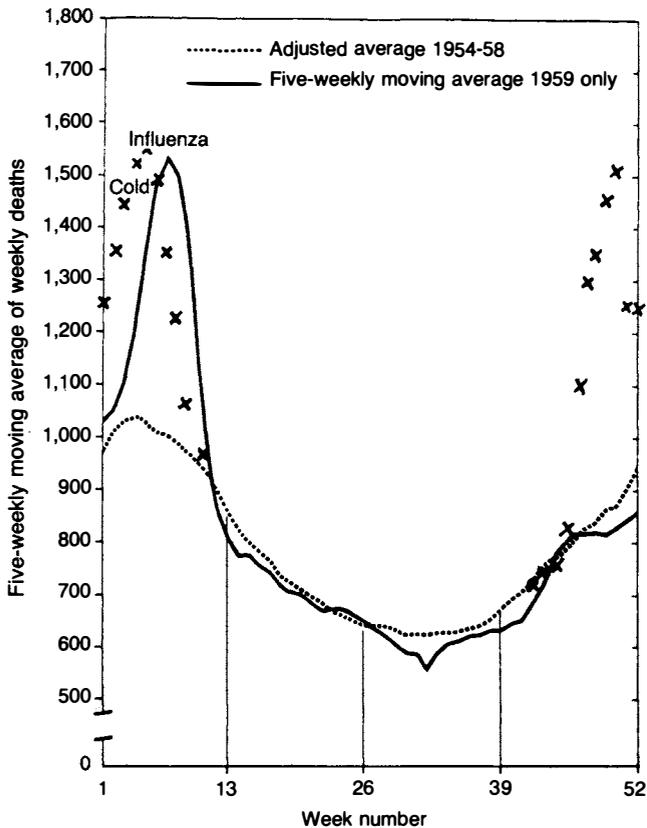
What are the reasons for this strong consistent bias in our communications systems for picking out and broadcasting the bad news and ignoring the good news? I have found some very powerful forces behind this bias:

1) First, it is in the nature of us human beings to be more interested in bad news than in good news. We all perk up at a fire, a bloody accident, a heinous crime, an impending threat or a lurking danger, or literally anything that *goes wrong*. The media people have long recognized this and are vying with each other to get and keep our attention.

2) Second, from time immemorial, the standard ploy for controlling people, the budget, or the social agenda has been to warn of an impending doom or hazard and to then openly or covertly seek the authority and/or the resources to control it. Ready examples which come to mind are the “seven good years followed by the seven lean years” from the Pharaoh’s dream, and the live sacrifices of the Aztecs. The political steamroller generated at the end of the 1960s to combat the threat of air pollution literally flattened anyone who tried to stand up and tell the public that air pollution was not a problem, or at least, not a worsening problem. The same thing is

FIGURE 9

Weekly mortality for London AC during 1959 compared with 1954-58 norm* and with 1952 running mean in Greater London



*Mortality derived from data from the County Medical Officer (1960).

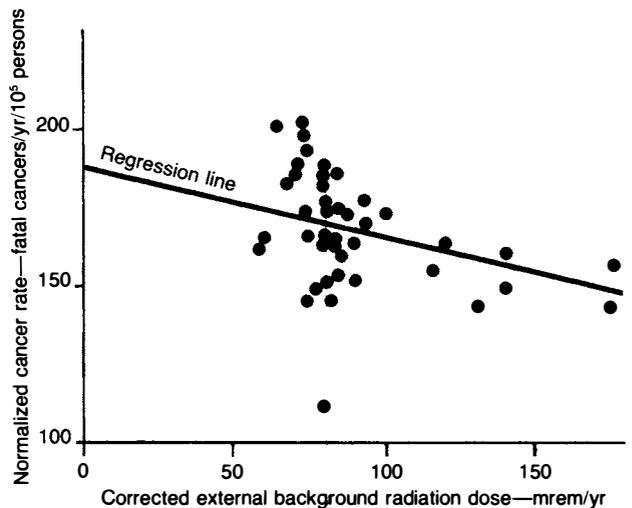
happening now with acid rain and nuclear winter.

3) There are powerful forces in the world today, including in this country, who view the free-market free-enterprise system, and the industrial machine with the advanced and affluent civilizations which it has produced, as at least an enemy—if not inherently evil. Part of this follows, no doubt, from the fact that it has also generated forces capable of policing the world. These forces have, in essence, declared war—in which all is fair—and are attacking us in any way they can. They long ago realized they have little hope of success without enlisting as fellow travelers as many as possible of those who for one reason or another are unhappy with the system. They have thought up ways to simulate the stratagems of tissue rejection and cancer, to turn the system on itself and to get it to dismantle its down defenses.

The attack goes on on every issue: pollution, pesticides, herbicides, food additives, hazardous wastes, population explosion, preempting resources from lesser developed countries and future generations, species extinction, military

FIGURE 10

Total cancer incidence against background radiation exposure, averaged over individual states in U.S.



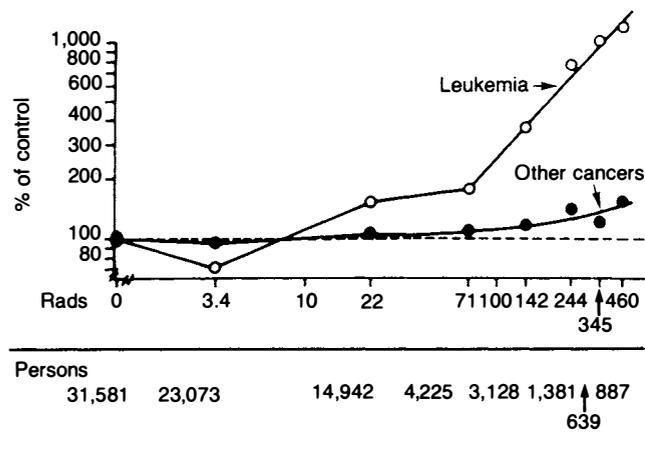
forces, the police, the FBI and CIA, the educational institutions, and the educational curricula. Despite the obvious increases in longevity and decreased mortality rates, particularly among infants, our society is painted as a dangerous place to live in, and every identifiable risk is ferreted out for elimination (other than those of crime and hard drugs, apparently—there is considerable evidence, in fact, that drugs are part of the attack).

4) Within my generation, a new force has been generated. Currently almost all scientific research is supported by government funds and relatively little of these funds are specifically allotted to the uncovering of new knowledge or granted as rewards for past achievements or to stimulate greater efforts from known achievers. The vast bulk are allotted to those who propose to study how to save us from known hazards or problems: climate change, the ozone layer, acid rain, nuclear winter, cancer, etc. The last thing that a research director or a scientist working in this system would want to do is to demonstrate or to admit that the problem, which he has been or hopes to be funded to study, is in fact, *not* a problem. That would be professional suicide. On the other hand, the pressure to come up with new hazards to study, or to make the present problem seem even worse and therefore of greater priority compared to other problems, is tremendous.

5) Another force, aggravated over the past few decades, is the increasing isolation of scientists from the remainder of society. Science training is a step-by-step process, each building upon the other. The mathematics ladder leads from arithmetic successively through algebra, geometry, trigo-

FIGURE 11

1950-78 cancer mortality in Hiroshima-Nagasaki (Kato and Schull, 1982)



nometry, analytical geometry, calculus, differential equations, integral equations, etc. In physics, it's kinetics, dynamics, electricity, optics, hydrodynamics, thermodynamics, etc. At the same time that these ladders have become longer and more difficult, with new ones continually being added, fewer and fewer science courses have been required of non-science majors. With each new class that is turned out of our educational institutions, communications between scientists and non-scientists about scientific subjects has become more difficult.

Perhaps even more serious, because it is less appreciated, is that the same situation is occurring between the scientists in different disciplines. It is little wonder that scientists are being regarded as weird, if not actually to be feared. How can you have faith in anyone you can't even understand?

I would like to leave you with one last thought. Dr. Bernard L. Cohen, one of the contributors to *The Resourceful Earth*, also added a one-page dissent. The essence of his dissent is as follows:

As a scientist, I see no barriers to a bright future for America and for mankind. . . . However, in the past 10 years, science has come under irrational attack from the forces of ignorance, and is losing public support. . . . Our government's science and technology policy is now guided by uninformed and emotion-driven public opinion rather than by sound scientific advice. Unfortunately, this public opinion is controlled by the media, a group of scientific illiterates, drunk with power, heavily influenced by irrelevant political ideologies, and so misguided as to believe that they are more capable than the scientific community of making scientific decisions. . . . Unless solutions can be found to this problem, I believe that

the United States will enter the 21st century declining in wealth, power, and influence, and within the next century will become an impoverished nation. I therefore find it difficult to share in the optimism that characterizes this report. That does not mean that I sympathize with *Global 2000*; indeed, some of those who were most influential in its preparation have been among the leading perpetrators of the policies that are ruining us. The coming debacle I foresee is not due to the problems they describe, but to the policies they advocate (Simon and Kahn, 1984, p. 566).

*This paper draws upon the work of Committee VII, Fifteenth International Conference on the Unity of the Sciences held at the J.W. Marriott Hotel, Washington D.C., 26-29 November 1986. The charge of Committee VII was *Global 2000 Revisited: or Reassessing Man's Impact on Spaceship Earth* (Ellsaesser, 1988). The author had the outstanding privilege of organizing, chairing, and editing the Proceedings Volume of Committee VII, ICUS XV.

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Moscow's racist revival: a strategy for world empire

by Luba George

Scheduled for later this summer is what Mikhail Gorbachov and other Soviet leaders have been calling since January the "decisive" Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on "nationality questions." The Russian chauvinists have long been preparing to present their program on how to deal with "nationalist separatist elements" who are trying to break away from the Empire.

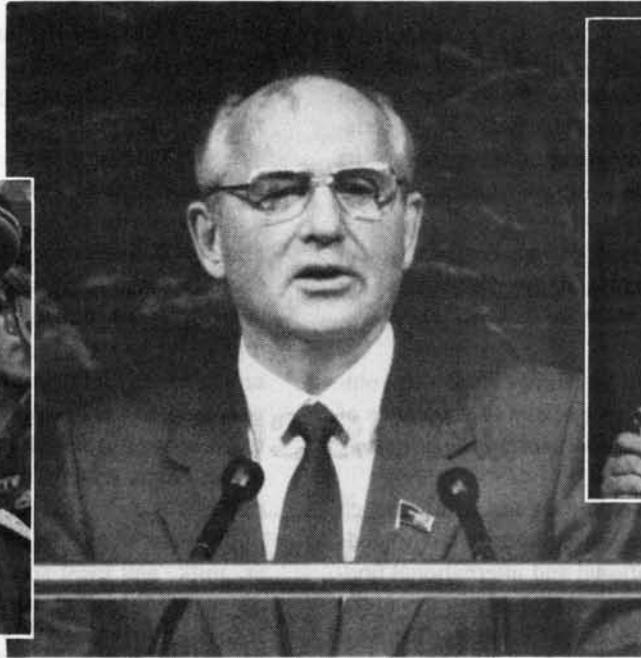
In an April 1989 interview with *EIR Strategic Alert*, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., responding to the national unrest resulting in Moscow's slaughter of women and children in Soviet Georgia, stressed that Russian chauvinist elements rallied by the mass-based fascist Pamyat Society "are redefining the relations between Muscovy and the rest of the Empire as those of the master and subject peoples. All pretense of the Bolshevik period is now being discarded. In unleashing this kind of thing, they set forth a process which, once unleashed, can no longer be controlled, like the sorcerer's apprentice phenomenon."

This comes in the context of a deep systemic crisis wracking the Russian Empire. That crisis is highlighted by the specter of mass famine and utter collapse of the civilian economy, the threat of which has triggered a never-ending chain reaction of nationalist unrest throughout Moscow's domains.

What form of rule will appear in the Russian Empire following the end of the Bolshevik Period? The systemic crisis and the Slavophile upheaval unleashed in response guarantee major convulsions. Ironically, but lawfully, this process could sweep aside Gorbachov, himself an ardent Slavophile, who has promoted at every step the very Slavophile revival which could bury him.

Various Pan-Slavic/Great Russian post-Gorbachov options have been mooted. These include a coup by the military or a fascist dictatorship based on the Pamyat (Memory) Society, whose growth over the past two years has been nothing short of phenomenal.

Whatever leadership combination emerges, the danger of desperate Russian aggression will increase dramatically. As the economic breakdown proceeds, the



United Nations



When Mikhail Gorbachov visited West Germany in June, Soviet TV coverage played up his entourage, which included top representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Armed Forces. The image conveyed was that of the three traditional pillars of the Russian Empire: Czar, Imperial Church, and Army. Shown here are Gorbachov, Patriarch Pimen, and a Red Army officer observing NATO's "Strike 87" maneuvers in West Germany.

Kremlin leaders will be driven to grab from their neighbors the wherewithal to feed their people and fuel their military buildup. They will not wait until their own economic collapse gives them a decisive military disadvantage vis-à-vis their adversaries. Further, these effects of the economic crisis intersect the ideological demands of Slavophile fascist ideology—a lethal combination. According to the mystical belief structure of the Russian Orthodox Church, Moscow is destined to become the "Third and Final Rome," the seat of a new world empire to take the place of Rome and Byzantium. One of the principal instruments for achieving this is the Red Army, inflamed with the passions of racist demagoguery.

In the report which follows, we document the character of the new Slavophile movement, and how it has arisen with the blessings of the "Marxist-Leninist" hierarchy.

'We're the Black Millions'

A Soviet Jewish author, A.M. Norinsky, recently reported his shock at the blatant Russian chauvinism and anti-Semitism displayed at a February Leningrad rally, where he heard Pamyat participants proclaim, "We're not the 'Black Hundreds' . . . we're the Black Millions!" Pamyat members, he said, openly hailed the pre-1917 Russian chauvinist organizations, the Union of the Russian People and the Association of Mikhail Arkhangel, as the "most humane organizations, which cleansed Russia from Zionism," complaining, however, that these organizations (which conducted pogroms

and massacres against Jews and other non-Russian peoples) "were not able to achieve their goals because of the October Zionist Revolution, when Jews seized power. . . . It was the Sverdlovs, Uritskys, Trotskys, Menzhinskys, Dzerzhinskys who occupied Russia."

There is no exaggeration in Pamyat's boast. For since Mikhail Gorbachov came to power in 1985, the Soviet Union has witnessed a phenomenal growth of a mass fascist movement. Pamyat (as *EIR* reported in our issue of Jan. 8, 1988), with its base in Moscow and Novosibirsk, together with its sister organizations Otechestvo (Fatherland) in Sverdlovsk and Spaseniye (Salvation) in Leningrad, indeed has millions of members, and is growing at an accelerated tempo.

Underneath all the façade of *glasnost* and democratization, Russian society at large is being continuously subjected to a deep and insidious array of Great Russian propaganda. Articles in the mass-circulation official and semi-official Russian chauvinist and Pamyat-linked journals and magazines today regularly contain such fascist venom as the following:

- The "disproportion" of Jewish participation in the political and cultural life of Russia, because Jews, it is claimed, represent 0.69% of the total population, but "their role played in politics and culture is between 15-30%"—Vadim Kozhinov in *Nash Sovremennik*, No. 1, 1989.
- "Whatever the names may be [used by those attacking Pamyat]—'Black Hundreds,' 'Enemies of Perestroika' . . . the Russian spirit will never be crushed"—*Molodaya Gvar-*

diya, No. 2, 1989.

● “Russia is literally the ‘Big Brother’ in the multinational family. . . . Today the situation of the Russian nation is in deep crisis. . . . I fear it is at the brink of its existence. . . . All forces must be mustered up to guarantee its survival. . . . Denying love to the Motherland, historic monuments, breaking up families and destroying national and patriotic feelings—is one of the main tasks of the present masons. . . . Many symbols and rituals (of the masons) are taken straight from Judaism”—V. Pikul in *Nash Sovremennik*, No. 2, 1989.

● “It is time to remove the halo from ‘Jewish Revolutionists’ and tell the truth about their role in the genocide of the Russian people”—M. Lobanov, in *Moskovsky Literator*, Feb. 10, 1989.

● “The situation of Russian national culture has reached dangerous limits. . . . Today Russian culture seriously needs a ‘russification’ to defend its national and international honor. . . . First and foremost we must end once and for all the Russophobia and unmask the dark forces strangling the Russian soul”—M. Lyubomudrov in *Nash Sovremennik*, No. 2, 1989.

● “Russia is the only country that has never known col-

onies. It was and continues to be a spiritual and material donor! . . . Its universal calling, I would say, is a genetic property of the Russian people”—Ilya Glazunov in *Pravda*, April 3, 1989.

● “The chauvinism and blind arrogance of Russians is the fabrication of those who are playing on your national feelings, esteemed brothers. And one has to say that they are playing on them very skillfully. Russophobia has spread in the Baltic and Georgia. . . . Anti-Soviet slogans are being combined with anti-Russian ones, and emissaries from Lithuania and Estonia travel with them to Georgia, creating a united front, and from there local agitators set off Armenia and Azerbaijan. This is not a struggle against the bureaucratic mechanism; it is something else”—Valentin Rasputin, speech at the People’s Deputies Congress, May 1989, televised for millions.

Moreover, as queues and rationing of such basics as sugar, milk, and meat spread throughout the Empire, Pamyat has now initiated a campaign blaming the “cosmopolitan” Jews for the severe food shortages. “Who wants *glasnost* or democracy when you can’t wash or eat properly?” they complain.

Meanwhile, “in a short period of time there won’t be any

“It’s the Zionists who have persuaded the Ukrainians to believe that they are not Russians. It is they who persuaded the Lithuanians to believe that they are not Slavs. The goal of each citizen is to fight till the death for the glory of his Empire. The Zionists have divided us all. . . . In reality, the Germans are our brothers. We are children of one family, and this family extends into Europe. You French, you too, are part of this family. It is the Zionists who have divided us.”

—Dmitri Vasilyev, leader of the Pamyat Society, interview with the French magazine *Actuel*, May 1989



A demonstration by the Pamyat Society on Jan. 23, 1989. Signs read: “The Pamyat movement will win,” “Yes to nationalism, patriotism,” and “No to rootless cosmopolitanism.”

Jews left in the U.S.S.R.," exclaimed Ilya Dvorkin, a 31-year-old Soviet Jew who is researching past and present Jewish migration/emigration patterns. In an interview with the French magazine *Actuel* (May 1989), he described the plight of the Soviet Jews: "The Jews have come to fear Pamyat like one fears earthquakes. . . . They fear pogroms. Attacks on them on the streets have accelerated. Requests for leaving the country continue to grow. All the Jews I know who have families in Paris or New York are requesting emigration visas." In fact, the emigration of Jews from the U.S.S.R. is expected to double, if not triple this year. Last year's total emigration figures were at 20,162; in June of this year alone 3,965 Jews emigrated, the highest monthly total since the record exodus year of 1979.

Official support for Pamyat

Many of the concerns raised by Pamyat have received considerable sympathy, and in many cases, outright support by strong forces in the KGB, Communist Party, military, and state leadership. For starters, since Gorbachov came to power, the Soviet leadership has come to adopt what Pamyat had always advocated, in condemning and halting the destruction of Russian villages and historical monuments.

A major victory for Pamyat was the Politburo's decision to stop work on the plan devised during the Brezhnev years, to reverse part of the flow of Siberian rivers, southward, to provide water for non-Russian Central Asia. This decision was an endorsement of a campaign against the scheme, which had been led by the Siberian writer and ecologist Valentin Rasputin, and other Russian chauvinist elements. They had warned that the river diversion would cause an ecological calamity on *Russian* territory. Another Pamyat sympathizer, Vera Bryusova, a member of the U.S.S.R. Union of Artists and recipient of a State Prize from the Russian Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) led a campaign blaming the "Jewish brain center" for the destruction of village life and the "anti-popular projects to change the courses of the northern rivers [and] the destruction of the Volga."²

Valentin Rasputin, now a deputy in the new Supreme Soviet, exemplifies the gains scored by Pamyat under Gorbachov. As a founding board member of the Soviet Culture Fund, set up in 1986 and chaired by Raisa Gorbachova, he is on the board of an extensive network of official and semi-official organizations promoting extreme Russian chauvinist views.

Most important of all, Gorbachov has not hesitated to order brute force to commit atrocities, to smash non-Russian nationalist rallies and manifestations. The April 9 massacre in Georgia showed the real Gorbachov in action, in ordering Army and Interior troops to butcher scores of innocent civilians. Deaths of civilians caused by Army and police gunfire have occurred since 1986 in Kazakhstan, the summer of 1988 in Armenia, and most recently, in June in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Since the summer of 1988, mass brutal beatings

of Ukrainian demonstrators by Interior Ministry Special Troops and the KGB have been commonplace in Lvov, Kiev, and other cities.

The rise of Slavophilism

It is important to understand that Pamyat, like the anti-Semitic Black Hundreds of the last quarter-century of czarist rule, is but the cutting edge of a vast, officially sanctioned, Slavophile revival under way in the Soviet Union since 1986, where an entire array of Slavophile currents has been turned loose. The Slavophile revival is neither for nor against Gorbachov per se. Should he succeed in pulling Russia out of its systemic crisis, Gorbachov will be celebrated as a Slavophile "czar." If, as is more likely, he fails, then the Slavophile movement will sweep him aside.

The same pattern, a continually deepening systemic crisis generating an ever stronger Slavophile radicalization, which swept aside many a Russian leader, was characteristic of the late 19th century, the last phase of the Romanov period.

In today's sweeping revival of Slavophilism, Pamyat is its noisiest and crudest expression, and plays an indispensable role in ensuring the success and consolidation of the Slavophile revival. The Slavophile revival, directed from the top, is, however, a far deeper phenomenon, transcending Pamyat. What has taken off in the last year is nothing short of a "Cultural Revolution," simultaneously *Russian* and *Eastern Slavic*, with heavy *Pan-Orthodox* overtones.

Moscow's blending together the Russian nationalist upsurge and a strident campaign emphasizing the "historical," "cultural," and "religious" unity between Russians, Ukrainians, and Belorussians, emerged with the grandiose State-Church millennium celebrations in 1988 (see *EIR*, June 17, 1988), and have been accelerating ever since. This campaign has constituted Moscow's answer to how it intends to reestablish the relationship between Master Race and subject races, in the new form of an Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire that will ultimately succeed the Bolshevik Period.

Deliberation on such a policy was the subject of the Russian Writers' Union Plenum in December of last year, where ardent Russian chauvinists like Vladimir Lichytin—one of the founders of the Slavic Foundation (see below) sounded the alarm, not shying away from the use of the czarist word *Empire*: "Our Empire is crumbling, splitting at the seams." He added that the "little [non-Russian] nations" must understand that they are eternally bound to the "bosom" of "Great Mother Russia."³

There are many useful analogies in what is now occurring, with what the gamemasters of the czarist secret service, the Okhrana, launched, beginning with the 1860s, and on a grand scale starting with the 1890s: the grand revival of Slavophilism (e.g., A.S. Khomyakov, Vladimir Solovyov, Nikolai Danilevsky) and the profusion of Russian chauvinist extremist groups such as the Black Hundreds.

Useful analogies also exist concerning the causes of the



“Russia was always called the Mother—the Mother of Nations, Mother Earth Russia. . . . Now our Empire is crumbling, splitting at the seams. . . . The small nations have entered into the Earth’s bosom, from which they cannot be severed. When the Mother is badly off, then the little nations will always fare ill. For they will only have it better if Russia and the Russian people fare well. These ties are inseparable.”

—Vladimir Lichytin, member of the Slavic Cultural Foundation, letter to Sovyetskaya Rossiya, April 14, 1989

A World War II recruiting poster—“Motherland-Mother Calls!”—summons the viewer to military service. In 1943, Stalin “rehabilitated” the Russian Orthodox Church and drew upon the deepest emotions of Russian nationalism, to rally the country for the war effort.

revivals of mass Slavophilism in the 1860s, 1890s, and the present. The Empire, then as now, was beset—starting with Russia’s humiliating defeat in the 1854-56 Crimean War and the Polish national uprising of 1863—with devastating crises. Then as now, breakaway tendencies and movements were rampant among the non-Russian captive populations of the Empire. Then as now, there was the attempt, forced by military imperatives, to modernize the economy at a forced, rapid tempo. In the 1890s it was the mass introduction of industrial capitalism and coerced “depeasantization” (*ras-krestyanivanie*); since the mid-1980s it has been the vast economic modernization attempt, *perestroika*, associated with the Soviet war plan. The attempt at modernization has produced a predictable confrontation with a culturally backward Russian population, historically resistant to any change, and, as in the 1890s and early 20th century, has touched off an immense social crisis.

The image of ‘Holy Russia’ revived

A most telling indication of the Slavophile revival occurred during Gorbachov’s June visit to Bonn. Western media coverage of the Gorbachov visit to West Germany focused on the trip’s effect on the West German population, thereby overlooking entirely the visit’s effect on the Russian population, through the way the tour was portrayed every evening on Soviet TV.

The Soviet coverage was part and parcel of the Slavophile revival. Every evening, the Moscow evening news program

“Vremya” had 50-minute specials on the trip, featuring footage of: 1) Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachov together with the cassocked Russian Orthodox Metropolitan Pitirim and the uniformed Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev. The image conveyed was that of a traditional Russian—not Bolshevik—head of state and entourage, a bold announcement that “Holy Russia”—czar, czarina, Imperial Church, and Army—had staged a triumphal tour.

The case of Metropolitan Pitirim of Volokolamsk and Yurev—head of the Moscow Patriarchate’s Publishing House, who is very often portrayed in the Western press as some kind of Russian Orthodox “liberal”—provides another singular, telling example of Mikhail Gorbachov and Raisa Gorbachova’s roles in forging the Russian national and Pan-Orthodox upsurge.

Pitirim has served on the board of Raisa’s Soviet Culture Fund since its founding in August 1986. In March of this year, Pitirim for the first time, publicly at least, joined hands with 200 delegates representing the Pamyat Society and other semi-official extreme Russian chauvinist groups, to found the Union for the Spiritual Revival of the Fatherland. The Union issued a desperate appeal to “brother and sister Russians” to take note of the “crisis-ridden state” in which the U.S.S.R. finds itself, with its “moral depravity,” “pseudo-culture,” and “rootless cosmopolitanism.” The last is a code-word referring to Jews and Westernizers, used, for example, against Leon Trotsky and others during the years of Josef Stalin’s consolidation of his dictatorial power.

Thus, the Metropolitan now sits on the Union's council with one of the most outspoken Russian anti-Semites and chauvinists, Mikhail Antonov. Antonov, already back in 1971, wrote a lengthy tract for the *samizdat* (underground) journal *Veche*, titled, "The Slavophiles' Teachings—The Highest Level of Popular National Self-Awareness in Pre-Leninist Russia," in which he said that "in all spheres of the Russian people's life there is but one mission: to repulse the attack of rootless and cosmopolitan elements; to throw off the foreign Western forms that have been foisted upon the people, and to return to the immemorial origins of Russia." It is the "rootlessness" of these people that makes them kneel down before the West, he said, and that has led Russia from her true path, turning her into "a colony of the Western powers." The "rootless" economists often attacked by Antonov today are Gorbachov's *perestroika* architects—Abel Aganbegyan, Nikolai Shmelyov, Leonid Abalkin, Tatyana Zaslavskaya.⁴

Pitirim, along with the other leading Russian Orthodox Metropolitans, was "elected" a deputy in the new Soviet parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies.

There has been a lot of nonsense reported about that "Congress" in the West. In reality, its main domestic *cultural warfare* function has been to advance Russian chauvinist feelings in the population. During its two weeks in session, as scores of millions of viewers saw on Soviet TV, those deputies who received the longest standing ovations were those who denounced "anti-Russian" manifestations in the Soviet Union, and who defended and praised *Russia* and the Red Army. It was not surprising, when the deputies elected such indefatigable types as Nikita Zherkin, one of the leading Pamyat members in Leningrad who organized the notorious anti-Semitic rallies held at Romyantsev Square this year and last.

From 'Soviet' to 'Slavic' Culture Fund

March 12, 1989 marked the creation of a new Slavic Cultural Foundation. This very timely event, preceding the Nationalities' Plenum in July, is but a continuation of the work set forth by the Soviet Culture Fund, created in August 1986 (see *EIR*, Dec. 5, 1986). The Soviet Culture Fund was a landmark in initiating Gorbachov's Eastern Slavic "cultural offensive," in reshaping the Soviet mind toward the final political/military "offensive" against the West. In the words of Metropolitan Filaret of Belorussia and Minsk, "The Fund does not concern itself about the 'rational,' but about the spiritual foundation of knowledge."⁵

The following year, 1987, saw the official recognition and rapid growth of the Pamyat Society. *EIR* was one of the first Western news agencies to report on the development of this mass fascist movement. That same year—also first reported in *EIR*—was the declaration by the *Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate Journal*, "The First Millennium was Greco-Roman. The Second Millennium was German. *The*

Third Millennium shall be Slavonic." This was the first official public pronouncement endorsing Pan-Slavdom, and the perspective of global rule by a Moscow-centered Pan-Slavic Empire before the end of this century.

During the past year, one could discern two phases of acceleration in the Pan-Slavic drive. Phase I was the Church-State June 1988 celebrations of the millennium of the conversion to Christianity of Kievan Rus. These were conducted throughout the major Slavic centers of the U.S.S.R. playing up the anniversary as the "root" of *Russian* culture, uniting the Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Russian peoples.

Phase I took off immediately thereafter with a landmark article in the mass-circulation literary monthly *Novy Mir*, which stressed the messianic-imperial Pan-Slav, Pan-Orthodox idea that "Holy Russia is not an ethnic concept," merely confined to the domains of the Russians, but "a geographical concept," embracing "the geographical unity of all of Orthodoxy."

The lengthy article had been commissioned by Gorbachov and the Soviet Culture Fund. Its author, S.S. Averintsev, a top Soviet Byzantologist and member of the editorial board of *Rodina* magazine ("Motherland," a new publication of the Communist Party organ, *Pravda*), has since been elected to the Congress of People's Deputies. Averintsev is mooted to be the likely successor to the 83-year-old Dmitri Likhachov, the guru of Russian culture and chairman of the Soviet Culture Fund.

Phase II arrived with creation of the Slavic Cultural Foundation on March 12, 1989. Its full title is the Foundation for Slavic Writing and Slavic Cultures.

The launching of the Slavic Cultural Foundation was synchronized with the announcement by *Pravda* the same day, that the Central Committee Legal Commission had taken over the nationality sub-department of the CC, itself first created in May 1988, right before the official millennium celebrations. The Legal Commission is now headed by former KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov, the new czar of internal security. It is his commission which has been entrusted with the preparations for the decisive nationalities Plenum.

Much propagation for the Slavic Cultural Foundation was done by 1) the Research Council on Russian Problems and Culture, created in 1987, and 2) the *Association of Russian Artists*, created in November 1988. These organizations harbor some of the most hard-core supporters of and/or apologizers for the Pamyat movement.

At their founding conference, the Association of Russian Artists issued an "Appeal to the Artists, Scholars, Cultural Figures, and Toilers of Russia":

Russia is in its most critical state, close to collapse. And the collapse of Russia will inevitably lead to the loss of the unity of the political and state system of the whole country. . . . The once-powerful union of the peoples of Russia joined together by the idea of

steadfast unity . . . is experiencing a difficult period, during which, under the guise of demagogic slogans, nationalist groups are seeking to break up and destroy the unity of the peoples. . . . All the achievements and exploits of our Great [Russian] ancestors, who were able to unite in one state lands stretching from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean—would be destroyed.⁶

Their foremost task, the Appeal states, is to stamp out “separatist nationalist tendencies”; their program is the propagation of Russian culture, formation of “committees for the preservation of nature,” improvement of “military-patriotic education” of youth, and “the education of people in the spirit of respect for Russian history and the tradition of military duty.”⁷

Signers of the Appeal included the popular “village prose” authors Valentin Rasputin; Vasili Belov, who is rumored to be one of the founders of Pamyat; Viktor Astafyev; Yuri Bondarev, a member of the bureau of the U.S.S.R. Writers’ Union; Stanislav Kunayev; Mikhail Lobanov; Vadim Kozhnikov; Anatoli Ivanov, editor of the pro-Pamyat youth newspaper *Molodaya Gvardiya*; and Sergei Vikulov, chief editor of *Nash Sovremennik*. Bondarev and Ivanov enjoy

close ties to the Soviet military establishment, and interviews with them regularly appear in such Defense Ministry publications as *Krasnaya Zvezda* and *Sovetsky Voin*.

Shortly after its creation, the association, joined by the Russian branch of the Cultural Foundation (headed by Pyotr Proskurin), *Nash Sovremennik*, *Molodaya Gvardiya*, *Moskva*, and *Roman-Gazeta*, took to the streets and staged a series of rallies—entitled “The Voices and Colors of Russia”—at Krylik Sovetov Sports Palace in Moscow. Placards at these demonstrations read: “No to Rootless Cosmopolitans!”; “The Pamyat Movement Will Win!”; and “Yes to Russian National Patriotism!”

‘A new Slavic renaissance’

Over 70 other organizations joined with the Russian Writers’ Association and the Research Council on Russian Problems and Culture to support the founding of the Slavic Foundation. They included: the Writers’ Unions of the R.S.F.S.R., the Ukraine, and Belorussia; the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; the All-Russian Cultural Foundation; the Russian Orthodox Church and the Old Believer Russian Orthodox Church; the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; the U.S.S.R. Commission on UNESCO affairs; the International Fund for

Soviet press plays up czarist secret service

On June 19, immediately after Mikhail Gorbachov’s return from West Germany, the Soviet party newspaper *Pravda* delivered an unmistakable confirmation that a Pan-Slavic revival has become official policy. *Pravda* published an unprecedented laudatory interview with the most prominent emigré member of the aristocratic Ignatiev family, retired Canadian diplomat George Ignatieff.

The Ignatiev family, Allen and Rachel Douglas of *EIR* documented in their manuscript, “The Roots of the Trust,” was one of the Russian oligarchy’s families most involved in directing Russian Pan-Slavism and Balkan expansionism in the late 19th century. George Ignatieff’s grandfather, N.P. Ignatiev, was a leading light of the Okhrana, the czarist secret service, which helped to put the Bolsheviks in power.

In *Pravda*, the Russian reader was presented a picture of an “aristocratic family” that had made major contributions to Russian and Pan-Slavic expansionism: “My grandfather,” George Ignatieff said, “was Nikolai Pavlovich. . . . In November 1860 he signed the Peking Pact, which improved the position of Russia in the Far East [this

was the last of a series of treaties, 1858-60, in which China ceded to Russia vast stretches of territory, and brought the Russian-Chinese border to its present line along the Amur and Ussuri rivers—ed.]. . . . As a future diplomat in Constantinople, he made possible the famous San Stefano Treaty of 1878, which ended the Russo-Turkish War.”

The San Stefano Treaty was the Russian-dictated treaty that created, temporarily, a “Greater Bulgaria” Pan-Slavic junior partner to Russia; the vast territorial gains awarded Bulgaria then, embracing most of present-day Yugoslav Macedonia, Greek Macedonia and Thrace, and European Turkey, were overturned some months later at the Congress of Berlin.

Pravda continued by printing George Ignatieff’s praise of his father: “My father was Pavel Nikolayevich . . . the last Minister of Security under the czar. He was considered a liberal.” Ignatieff described how his father was very benevolent towards the Bolsheviks and, for this reason, though arrested after the Revolution, he was freed and allowed to leave Russia in May 1919. *Pravda* then noted George’s comment, that in his father’s entire life in exile, “he never did anything against Soviet Russia.”

The interest in restoring the reputation of the czarist secret service has also been shown by the popular writer V. Pikul, a Soviet military mouthpiece, awarded the 1988 Defense Military Award for Literature. Pikul (from Riga, Latvia) informed *Nash Sovremennik* (No. 2 1989) that he

the Survival of Humanity and Non-Nuclear World; the newspaper *Literaturnaya Rossiya*; the magazines *Volga* and *Pod-yom*; and the Institute of Slavic Studies and Balkan Studies.

The chairman of the new foundation is Academician N. N. Tolstoy, a direct descendent of Old Believer novelist Count Lev Tolstoy. Elected deputy chairmen were Valentin Rasputin, chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union; Boris Oleinik; and the Belorussian writer Nil Gilevich. Among the members of the foundation's council are the hard-core Russian chauvinists Yuri Bondarev, Vladimir Krupin, and Yuri Loshchits.

Another prominent founding member of the Slavic Foundation is Sergei Bobkov, one of the leaders of the Russian Writers Union. His appointment underscores the KGB's role in promoting and directing the Pan-Slavic operation. Sergei is the nephew of Filip Bobkov, first deputy chairman of the KGB, the number two man in the KGB hierarchy.

The founding conference heard calls for a "new Slavic Renaissance." Academician Ye.M. Chekharin, deputy chairman of the R.S.F.S.R. Council of Ministers, stressed the "unique character" of Russian culture being "multination-alism." He called for "Days of Slavic Writings and Culture" to take place simultaneously throughout many cities, towns,



Count N.P. Ignatiev

was preparing a new book on the officers of the czarist Russian General Staff and "the Russian secret service and counterintelligence." Pikul's reason for writing the book: "We know nothing about what . . . Ignatiev wrote about it"—a reference to A.A. Ignatiev, George Ignatieff's uncle, who went over to the Bolsheviks and became a Red Army officer.

and villages in Russia, the Ukraine, and Belorussia. A press conference was held at the *Journal of Moscow Patriarchate's* Publishing Department, at which Chairman N.N. Tolstoy and members Metropolitan Pitirim of Volokolamsk and Yurev, writer D. Balashov, and Yu. Loshchits spoke.⁸

Tolstoy discussed how the foundation will build a mass Slavophile movement. "It will unite all who find Russian Culture dear to their heart. . . . Russian culture was never self-contained. It enriched other Slavic cultures. . . . Our Slavic cultures—Belorussian, Ukrainian, and Russian—are, on the one hand, distinct national cultures and, on the other hand, united. . . . We are also enthusiastically supported by our Slavic brothers living abroad. And we are ready to cooperate with them."

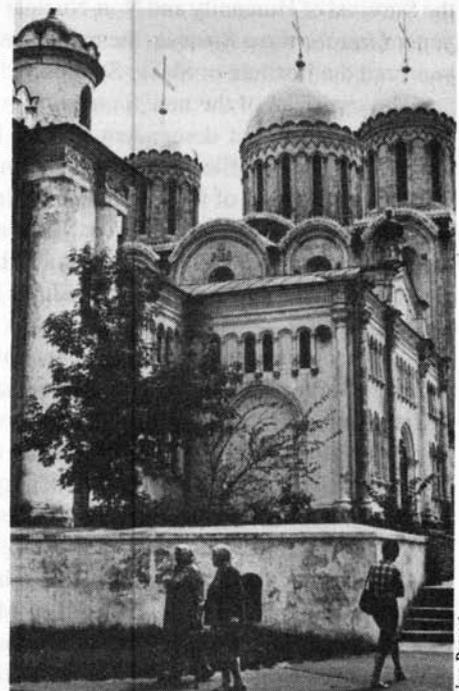
Metropolitan Pitirim declared that the role of the Russian Orthodox Church within the foundation is "absolutely clear" given the fact that "Slavic culture, as a historical phenomenon, developed in the atmosphere of Orthodoxy." He spoke about the "national historic drama" of the Slavs, characterized by "Slavic unity advanced to the fullest," despite "past divisions" caused by "conflicts between Western and Eastern Churches." Pitirim stressed that the aim of the foundation is to show that "the one unifying factor" for all Slavs is "the blood ties among Slavic nations," whatever other "factors may divide them." For the Russian Orthodox Church, the unification of all the Slavs is "especially important, because right now we are living in an unusually difficult period in the history of our fatherland. *Perestroika* has re-awakened interest in spiritual-historical values and in the conciliarity tradition and community of man, whose 'family model' has always distinguished the Slavs from other civilizations."

Dmitri Balashov, one of the initiators of the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, a predecessor of Pamyat, said: "Our main tasks should be aimed at spiritual rebirth. . . . We have in the last half-century destroyed 95% of our cultural treasures. We have to save our spiritual nature. . . . We will do everything we can to reawaken, defend, and preserve the culture of our great country. . . . The establishment of the new Foundation is an attempt to get out of the crisis situation which we are experiencing. . . . We Russians have to be proud of our efforts . . . for creating a *supra-ethnic* state, for which there exists no analogy in the world." It would be lamentable, concluded Balashov, "if the miracle of Russian statehood should be consumed by chaos [all emphasis added]."

In an interview with *Sovyetskaya Rossiya* (April 14, 1989) founding member and chairman of the Research Council on Russian Problems and Culture Eduard Volodin put it this way: "In 1987, as soon as the Council . . . was created, we quickly came to realize the necessity for more wide-ranging efforts in the study and popularization of the great achievements made by Slavic cultures . . . thus the need to create the Foundation of Slavic Writers and Slavic Cultures. . . . As we all know, Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian cul-

Mikhail Gorbachov, the top official of the Communist Party, admitted during his visit to France on July 6, 1989, that he and his wife Raisa had been baptized into the Russian Orthodox Church. Asked by a journalist about his views on religion, he stopped for a moment, then replied: "Well, I was baptized when I was a little boy, you know. Why do you look at me? There's nothing peculiar about being baptized, is there?"

A Russian Orthodox Church inside the Kremlin.



Uwe Pappert

tures have emerged from one Eastern Slavic root." Volodin stressed the need to revive the "popular culture of the Russian peasantry," adding that it was the peasantry—still dominating Russian life until the '50s—that provided the social base of the Russian Army. Volodin welcomed the participation of the Orthodox and Old Believers in the new organization.

The other main task of the foundation, he said, should be "to establish cultural ties with co-patriots abroad, bringing within their reach the culture of the Mother country." And last but not least: "The Slavic Foundation should reflect fully F.M. Dostoevsky's idea of the all-humanitarian man [*vsechelovek*], as the unifying factor in the world." This expresses the messianic idea that the quality of the *Russian Man* is such that he alone transcends the personal and even national, and has been uniquely endowed by God with the mission to unify *All Mankind*.

The expansion of the Empire

The 19th-century Pan-Slavism of Khomyakov, Solovoy, Danilevsky, Konstantin Leontyev, Dostoevsky, et al. was the precursor of the Russian Revolution. During the second half of the last century (accelerated under the reign of the "reformist" Czar Alexander II, during a period of forced rapid industrialization), the "Russian Party" of Mikhail Katkov, like the Russian chauvinist Pamyat elements today, resurrected the ideal of the Pan-Slavic Union, mobilizing the masses into a frenzy against both the "Romano-German" West and the "heathen" Turks.

Books like *Slavdom and the World of the Future* were published, in time for the Moscow Slavic Congress of 1867,

calling for the "unification of the Slavs under Russian leadership," with Moscow to be the capital, Russian to be the language, and Orthodoxy to be the religion. Thus the idea of a violent, irreconcilable conflict between the Slavic and Western worlds was propagated. It proved quite effective in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-88, in rallying the mass support for a successful war effort. It served as a brutal doctrine which channeled off unrest and uprisings in the Empire and resentments against Russian rule into hatred (leading to massacres in some cases) of Jews, non-Slavic "foreigners," and others. It played on classic Russian chauvinist hatred of not only the Turks, Germans, and Jews, but also the Poles as western Slavic "traitors," and the Hungarians as "Asian interlopers" in Eastern Europe.

This was the period when the Pan-Slavs also harkened back to the old Russian imperial project of reconquering Constantinople. They advocated the formation of a "federation of Slavs" (no true federation has ever been possible in any empire), an entity which would also include such non-Slavic peoples as the Greeks, Romanians, and Hungarians. Such a project, they said, was needed because of "the inevitability of Western European aggression against the Slavs." The Slavs, they argued, must form an "original civilization" which could defend itself against the West—hence, the Russian Revolution and the formation of the Soviet Empire.

Today, as in every preceding crisis period facing the Russian Empire, the idea of irreconcilability with the West and the "exclusivity" of Slavdom has reemerged. Until now, this had only occurred briefly under Stalin in the 1940s—e.g., with the All-Slavic Congress in Moscow in August

1941, soon after Hitler's armies had attacked, and with Stalin's dissolution of the Comintern and the re-establishment of the Moscow Patriarchate in 1943. Today, we see the opening of a total of 22,000 Russian Orthodox churches. Russia is resurrecting the Pan-Slavic ideal and once again seeking "friends" among her kin beyond her borders.

Averinstev's *Novy Mir* article makes clear the point that "Orthodoxy," to Moscow, is defined not in terms of populations who are Orthodox, but encompasses the *ecclesiastical boundaries* of the various Eastern Orthodox patriarchates. This is a blatant admission of expansionist intent; it would add to the domains of "Holy Russia" most of Yugoslavia, all of Greece and Albania, at least parts of Turkey, including Istanbul and the strategic Turkish Straits, Syria, the Levant, Israel, and other regions of the Near East.

To be sure, expansionist aspirations of Muscovy will not stop at the gates of Istanbul, the shores of the Adriatic, or Anatolia. *Novy Mir* issued a "death sentence" against the Catholic Church and Pope John Paul II, stating Holy Russia's mission as ensuring that "all the Christians shall be under one rule." In another swipe at the Polish pontiff, Catholic Poland and Lithuania were singled out as having historically exemplified the Western "enemies" of Holy Russia along its western frontier.

The coherence of contemporary Slavophile hatred of Western culture is evident in Vladimir Lichytin's "historical observation" about the origins of Russophobia. According to him, Russophobia was invented by the Roman Catholics, who passed it down to Czar Peter the Great and other Westernizers in Russia's history.

Last but not least, the *Novy Mir* piece, which denounced the "decision of compromise" at the Council of Florence—which momentarily reconciled the Catholic and Orthodox churches on the theological issue of the *Filioque*—minced no words in saying that the intended territorial expansion would embrace *all* of Christian Europe. What we know and cherish as Europe and Western Civilization would dissolve into a western extension of a Muscovy-ruled Eurasia.

Gorbymania in the Western world has blinded people from seeing that the Soviet Union is entering a phase of outright fascism, which, with the "Black Millions," the revival of the Pan-Slavic imperial drive, and the latest Soviet military advancements, represents the most dangerous threat to Western civilization ever.

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Moscow's ugly future, with or without Gorbachov

EIR is pleased to announce the release of a new Special Report, "Global Showdown Update" (Vol. 2, No. 1) prepared by our bureau in Wiesbaden, West Germany. Contents include:

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Is the Soviet Union headed for a fascist crackdown?

by Konstantin George

The strike wave in the U.S.S.R., which by July 20 had spread to the country's three largest coal-mining basins, has brought to a head the systemic crisis engulfing the Russian Empire, guaranteeing dramatic changes and convulsions in the Soviet leadership, and a strategic crisis with unforeseeable consequences. The strikes have been coupled with a never-ending outbreak of national disorders in the entire southern rim of the Soviet Union. The leading cause of the strikes lies in the ever-worsening shortages of food and basic essentials such as soap, detergent, toilet paper, hygienic articles, and medicines. A hungry and angry population, convinced that things will only get worse, has adopted a posture of open revolt, under the maxim, "nothing to lose, everything to gain."

Mikhail Gorbachov has undertaken the biggest gamble of his career, supporting the justified *demands* of the strikers, while condemning the *form* of action—work stoppages—and demagogically using the mass discontent to justify his repeated calls for a purge of party leaders. This line has been faithfully reflected in the Soviet media since the beginning of the strikes in the Kuznetsk Basin, where the strikers' demands have been repeatedly characterized as "legitimate" by *Pravda*, Soviet TV, and other major media.

Evidence is mounting that Gorbachov and the KGB have taken the very risky decision of deliberately trying to bring to a head, prematurely, crises in a few regions at a time, and to divert anti-Moscow protest into inter-ethnic conflicts *among non-Russian nationalities*.

The latest outbreak of violence in the Abkhazia region of Soviet Georgia, which produced an official death toll of 18, and over 200 wounded, is an example of this. The Abkhazian "autonomy" movement is a fraud from top to bottom, led by

Abkhazian Communist Party cadres, and involving an ethnic group that comprises a mere 16% of the region's population. It was the launching of this movement in March, with its demand that Abkhazia leave Georgia and join the Russian Federation as an "autonomous republic," that triggered prematurely the mass Georgian nationalist protests which culminated April 9, in the Tiflis "Bloody Sunday" massacre.

While pursuing this gamble, the specter of the strikes going out of control haunts Gorbachov.

The strike wave has hit the three mining regions that account for nearly three-quarters of all Soviet coal production: the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuzbass) in central Siberia, the Donetsk Basin (Donbass) in the eastern Ukraine, and Karaganda in western Kazakhstan. The strikes have brought the center of nationalist unrest to the Ukraine, the most populous non-Russian republic, and to the Russian heartland itself.

Gorbachov's future on the line

Gorbachov himself confirmed that the crisis threatens the very stability and structure of the Soviet Union, in two speeches, one on July 18 to a hastily convened meeting of party regional leaders in Moscow, and again on July 19, in a televised speech to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet:

"The situation is fraught with dangerous political and economic consequences," he said. "In this situation we must keep cool, but we cannot be complacent and fail to take action. Now there are reports of calls by railway workers to join the strike as of Aug. 1.

"It is now more than ever clear just what a serious crisis the country had reached by the early 1980s, and we have still not got ourselves out of it. What is worse, in some areas of

the economy and social and political life, the situation has become even more acute. . . .

“The people’s mood is extremely critical. The information coming from major industrial centers indicates the people’s discontent. . . . The country could find itself in such a situation that it would be necessary to think about which measures to take to ensure that the situation does not get out of control.”

Gorbachov has very little time before he must follow up these words with decisive and brutal actions, otherwise his gamble backfires and his head is on the line. He has leeway as long as the strikes are confined to the coal mines, as supplies of mined coal are sufficiently high—provided they are transported to their destinations—to ensure the operation of power plants and steel mills for weeks to come. However, the indefinite continuation of the coal strike and its threatened spread to the railways and heavy industry, would place the U.S.S.R. on the verge of a chain-reaction collapse of industrial production, and thus create the conditions under which Gorbachov himself, rather than his political opponents, becomes the scapegoat for the crisis.

Unrest spreads

The developments in the Kuzbass and Donbass regions between July 15 and July 20 show that any vestige of public confidence in the system has been shattered.

The Kuznetsk Basin: The strike began July 10, in Mezhdurochensk. By July 13, when the strike had spread to 9 of the region’s 11 mining centers, the Soviet government had proclaimed an “agreement” whereby no fewer than 36 of the miners’ 42 demands had been met. The result? Not only did the strike not end, but it *expanded* within 48 hours to shut down all the Kuznetsk coal mines, and scores of other enterprises walked out in solidarity with the miners, bringing the total number of workers on strike to over 150,000.

Soviet TV had bragged, “In two days, more has been achieved for the workers than in 20 years.” On paper, that was correct. But the Kuznetsk workforce and their families were not interested in paper, but in *food* and basic supplies. This was finally acknowledged in Gorbachov’s speech to the Supreme Soviet, where he announced that huge shipments of sugar, soap, detergent, canned condensed milk, and tea were en route to Kuznetsk. Gorbachov declared that this summer the city of Prokopyevsk alone would receive 3,000 tons of soap, 10,000 tons of sugar, 5 million cans of condensed milk, and 1,000 tons of tea. This announcement finally made the first dent in the crisis: 24,000 of the over 150,000 striking workers returned to work.

However, despite persistent appeals by Gorbachov and the regional strike committee, the overwhelming majority of workers, as of July 20, had still refused to return to work.

The Donetsk Basin: The Donetsk strike began at 8 mines on July 15, and by July 20 had spread to at least 70 mines, involving over 60,000 workers. Here, as in Siberia, the government rapidly met the miners’ demands concerning higher

pay, overtime, longer vacations, better working conditions, and so on. To no avail. What good are more rubles in one’s pocket, if there is nothing to buy?

An alarm was sounded by the July 19 issue of *Moscow News*, which compared the Donetsk strike of Ukrainian coal miners with the 1980 Gdansk strike of Polish shipyard workers, which, though it began with “only economic demands,” soon gave birth to the Solidarity opposition movement.

That is indeed what is going on inside the Ukraine. In city after city, Ukrainian national organizations are being formed in the republic which forms the potential “Achilles heel” of the empire.

The leadership crisis

As stated above, Gorbachov has gambled by posturing as the champion of the workers’ demands, and using this to attempt a purge of the party opposition. He employed this line in his July 12 speech to a plenum of the Leningrad regional party, and removed its head, Yuri Solovyov, the first major victim of Gorbachov’s summer purge drive.

In his July 19 address to the party regional leaders assembled in Moscow, Gorbachov repeated his Leningrad purge calls:

“*Perestroika* is in a critical period. . . . The party needs fresh forces. . . . There is a real danger of a weakening of the leading role of the party . . . [because] *perestroika* in the party is lagging considerably behind the *perestroika* process in the society.”

That speech showed how much party opposition to Gorbachov has increased in recent weeks. For the first time, Gorbachov addressed the question of moving forward the next Communist Party Congress, originally set for March 1991. Gorbachov proposed that the Congress be moved forward by six months, to the autumn of 1990. As recently as late June, Gorbachov’s adviser Georgi Shakhnazarov, in an interview with a Japanese newspaper, gave a desired date of “early 1990” for the next party Congress; now Gorbachov does not seem to think he could win support for advancing the event by a whole year.

This follows Gorbachov’s recent tactical retreat on the timing of critical regional and local party elections, which would be crucial vehicles for wholesale party purges. These elections have been postponed from the autumn of 1989 until February 1990.

Finally, the “decisive” Central Committee Plenum on nationalities policy may yet again be postponed beyond the scheduled date of the end of July, following the July 14 Politburo meeting which returned the draft documents on nationality questions back to the Central Committee’s nationalities’ sub-department, for “further work.”

Gorbachov is on a tightrope, as the crisis builds. Whatever happens, the Soviet leader will have no choice but to drop his mask, with consequences which would make the Chinese events pale in comparison. And with that, Western illusions and appeasement will come crashing down.

Ex-KGB chief warns of 'rigorous' actions

In a June 27 speech at the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation, former KGB chief and current Politburo member Viktor Chebrikov said that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was under mortal attack from the current strikes and demonstrations, and warned that "many working people" are demanding "rigorous measures."

The speech bears striking similarity to an editorial that appeared in the Beijing People's Daily on April 26, five weeks before the Tiananmen Square massacre. That editorial, dictated by Deng Xiaoping, called the student demonstrations part of a "planned conspiracy which, in essence, aims at negating the leadership of the party and the socialist system." If it succeeded, China "would become a turbulent and hopeless country."

Excerpts from Chebrikov's speech follow:

'Totally unfounded attacks'

. . . Our party has honestly admitted the mistakes of the past; it has become the initiator of *perestroika*. . . . It is dissatisfied with the pace of *perestroika*, the situation in the economy, the shortages of goods for everyday life, and other distortions and shortcomings. However, this is a constructive, active dissatisfaction. . . . Despite all this, all kinds of reproaches have been leveled against the party. There is justified criticism, of course, but unfortunately, *totally unfounded attacks are being perpetrated*. One explanation for this is the inadequate level of political training and the immaturity of individual citizens. Clearly, in some cases this applies.

However, this can hardly be the sole explanation for attempts to split the party, to drive a wedge between the party and the people, and to blame Communists for all the troubles and difficulties that our country is going through. At present, a number of groupings with an overtly anti-socialist bent, masquerading as proponents of the people's interests, are actively inciting social dissatisfaction in an effort to pit the working class, young people, and the scientific and creative

intelligentsia against the party. They actively advocate what is essentially a renunciation of the socialist path of the country's development and the introduction of political pluralism and a multi-party system. There has been overt defamation of certain party and Soviet officials. . . .

What is needed is the serious restructuring [*perestroika*] of ideological work in conditions of a broad public dialogue aimed at the consolidation of healthy forces in positions of *perestroika*. Clearly, there is a need to expose the true face of those who in their striving for power are prepared to use any method, who shrink from nothing and work toward the destabilization of society.

Call for a crackdown

Many working people . . . are demanding that rigorous measures be adopted in respect of the demagogues and inciters who are trying by any means available to discredit the party and the ideas of *perestroika* and are staging extremist actions. They believe that such actions should be countered not just by arguments, reasoning, and persuasion, but also by the force of Soviet laws. And this is correct.

Since the Congress of People's Deputies, I have heard the following appeal more than once: "They will not hand power to us voluntarily, we will have to take it for ourselves!" How is this to be understood? What is at issue here? If it is a question of handing over power to those who do not like socialism, those who yearn for the monarchy, those who march in Pushkin Square with the banners of the czarist empire, then you may rest assured that neither the people nor the party will hand over power to them. . . .

It is true that we must eliminate the existing deformations that are distorting the image of socialism. It is true that we must now focus the influence of the party on restoring our people's faith in the ideals of socialism. . . . It will be the party's task, having rid itself of the functions that are not its own, to elaborate the basic guidelines of the country's domestic and foreign policy, to be approved by the supreme organ of power, and to consolidate and pool the efforts of all state, Soviet, and social organizations with a view to accelerating *perestroika*.

Any unprejudiced thinker cannot fail to notice that, the Communist Party aside, there is no force in our society capable of leading it out of the crisis. . . . It is the party which is the most powerful guarantor of the irreversibility of *perestroika* and which does not allow itself to be diverted onto the path of superficial promises, swinging from one extreme to another, or putting the cart before the horse. . . .

The party is always prepared to accept just and constructive criticism and businesslike observations and proposals. It is impossible, however, to tolerate attacks on the party and its cadres, and wholesale accusations against the party apparatus. Such attacks on the party are tantamount to blows dealt to *perestroika* and its present and future. The times demand vigorous actions in defense of *perestroika*, in upholding the party line by words and deeds.

Coup plot aims at Argentine President

by Cynthia Rush

The first steps have been taken in an operation to stage a coup against Argentina's Peronist President, Carlos Saúl Menem. In office only since July 8, Menem is the target of a scandal backed by both left- and right-wing opponents of the government in Buenos Aires.

The apparently surprising facet of the operation is that it has been launched from another country—Venezuela. But this ceases to be a surprise when one realizes that the whole script was penned even further away, in Washington, by the Project Democracy apparatus, whose CIA-backed “secret government” won notoriety for trading arms for hostages with the Ayatollah Khomeini.

The focus of the scandal is Finance Minister Nestor Mario Rapanelli, who took office on July 15 following the sudden death on July 14 of Menem's first finance minister, Miguel Roig. Rapanelli, like his predecessor, was an executive of the multinational grain cartel Bunge and Born, whose economists have devised the economic shock program now being applied by the new government.

Project Democracy's assets in Venezuela, grouped in the so-called Grupo Roraima and its mouthpiece the *Diario de Caracas*, launched their side of the operation with the July 18 report that Rapanelli was implicated in a multibillion-dollar trade fraud scandal, which occurred in Caracas between 1983 and 1988. Rapanelli worked there from 1984 to 1986 as executive director of the Venezuelan grain company, Gramoven, a large wheat-importing consortium in which Bunge and Born owns stock.

Gramoven is charged with overbilling and fraud in its dealings with Recadi, the Venezuelan agency which determined who would receive U.S. dollars at preferential rates (rather than at the free-market rate) to pay for imports. Seven Venezuelan businessmen are already jailed in relation to the case, and Caracas judge Luis Guillermo La Riva told *Diario de Caracas* that a warrant for Rapanelli's arrest has been issued, and that if he sets foot in the country, he will be jailed.

The attack on Rapanelli from Caracas created mayhem in Buenos Aires, in a government barely recovering from the unexpected death of Miguel Roig, and trying to grapple with hyperinflationary chaos. July's inflation rate is estimated to be 200%. Menem publicly supported Rapanelli, and reported that the minister and his family had received anonymous death threats. While all Buenos Aires media picked up the Caracas story, the first to launch its own “exposé” on the

finance minister and on Bunge and Born was the leftist *Página 12*, known for its violent attacks on the armed forces and its defense of terrorism.

So many pawns

Rapanelli's guilt or innocence in the matter is likely to be the least interesting question for those orchestrating the uproar—Project Democracy and affiliates such as the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). For years, circles associated with this crowd have led the attack on Argentina's armed forces and all other political groupings which oppose the U.S. government's strategic agreements with the Soviet Union. In the fear that nationalist forces may prevail upon Menem to break with the International Monetary Fund, Project Democracy's goal is to destroy Argentina's national institutions and, if necessary, overthrow Carlos Menem. Rapanelli appears to be a convenient vehicle for this.

The conspiracy brings together a motley crew of pro-Soviet leftists and right-wing ideologues, as well as the Socialist International's many assets in Buenos Aires and Caracas. The latter include Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez and former Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín. A deputy from the Argentine conservative coalition, the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), is demanding a congressional investigation of Rapanelli, and Carlos Tello Rosas, an “anti-corruption” deputy from the Radical Civic Union (UCR) has traveled to Caracas to investigate the matter. Former President Alfonsín reportedly rushed back to Buenos Aires from his vacation to lead the charge against the government.

Leading members of the Grupo Roraima helped to found the Venezuelan chapter of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), modeled on the Peruvian institute of the same name, which is funded by NED. Both embrace the extremist libertarian economics of Milton Friedman and Austrian kook Friedrich von Hayek, and promote the drug-linked “informal economy” as real capitalism.

The NED and the U.S. Democratic Party's National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) have worked closely with Argentina's Fundación Plural, one of whose leading members, Tomás Eloy Martínez, was a co-founder of the *Diario de Caracas* when he lived in Venezuela some years ago. Martínez now writes for the leftist magazine *El Periodista* and has repeatedly attacked nationalist military leader, Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and the armed forces. An NDI-sponsored conference in December 1988 promoted the further dismantling of Argentina's armed forces, under the guise of making them more “democratic.”

Following last January's terrorist assault on the La Tablada military base in Buenos Aires, Martínez defended the Trotskyist group All for the Fatherland Movement (MTP) whose members led the assault. *Página 12* had the same line. At that time, *EIR* reported that several of the MTP's top leaders formed part of the CIA's Central American terrorist apparatus, linked to Contra leader Eden Pastora and his friend, fugitive drug banker Robert Vesco.

Mexico's security chief Zorrilla ran protection for drug czars

by Héctor Apolinar

The arrest of **José Antonio Zorrilla Pérez**, former chief of Mexico's top security agency, the DFS, for masterminding the assassination of renowned columnist **Manuel Buendía**, has turned into Mexico's "case of the century," and has already dealt devastating blows to the intelligence networks inside and outside the Mexican government which are responsible for protecting Mexico's drug trade.

Zorrilla was arrested June 13 by agents of the Federal District's attorney general's office, headed by Attorney General **Ignacio Morales Lechuga**. Zorrilla resisted arrest, and even threatened to kill himself or force his captors to kill him. However, Morales Lechuga approached him unarmed, and urged Zorrilla to give himself up under the guarantee of a fair trial and security for his family. After a long negotiating session, in which **Manuel Camacho Solís**, an intimate of President **Carlos Salinas de Gortari**, intervened, Zorrilla agreed to surrender himself to the authorities.

On June 19, the attorney general's office formally charged Zorrilla with the assassination of Buendía, who had reportedly been planning to reveal the links of leading government authorities, including Zorrilla himself, to Mexico's drug-trafficking barons. At the same time, the authorities accused Zorrilla of using his government position to allow "the entrance of drugs into the country, providing protection for the drug traffickers, granting them credentials as active agents of the DFS, and receiving multi-million sums" in bribes from the traffickers.

The next day, the attorney general's office followed up with the arrest of **Juan Rafael Moro Avila Camacho**, a former member of the DFS's elite team, and charged him with "co-authorship" of the Buendía assassination. His arrest created an enormous scandal in Mexico's social elites, since he is a grandson of Maximinio Avila Camacho, a leading politician from the 1930s and 1940s who was central to government policy planning in that period. Moro Avila Camacho is also related to the influential O'Farrill-Avila Camacho family, which holds the Televisa radio and television monopoly through principal stockholder Romulo O'Farrill.

In his first statements, Moro Avila Camacho revealed that the actual author of the Buendía murder was **José Luis**

Ochoa, whose escape after the crime Moro had assisted. Less than two months after the June 30, 1984 crime, Ochoa—according to Moro—was murdered by a group of DFS agents to prevent him from talking. Moro also accused then-DFS commanders **Juventino Prado** and **Raúl Carmona Pérez** of having coordinated the assassination.

On June 26 of this year, the attorney general's office took testimony from **Juventino Prado**, the former head of the DFS's Special Brigade, who confessed to having coordinated "Operation News"—i.e., the Buendía murder—under Zorrilla's orders. He also claimed that Zorrilla had received vast sums of money from Mexico's drug czars, in payment for the protection he provided for their enormous marijuana and cocaine shipments into the United States.

Several days earlier, on June 15, spokesmen from the federal attorney general's office responsible for Mexico's anti-drug efforts publicly revealed that they possessed undeniable proof that DFS credentials had been provided to drug traffickers, and that those credentials bore Zorrilla's signature. Among the traffickers named who carried such credentials were **Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo**, who was arrested in April 1985 for his involvement in the murder of U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agent **Enrique Camarena**. Fonseca, in turn, was the boss of **Rafael Caro Quintero**, charged with the Camarena murder. Caro also carried DFS credentials signed by Zorrilla, which enabled him to flee to Costa Rica. Caro was arrested in that country in June of 1985.

For anyone watching from outside the country, or who has not followed the Zorrilla case since its inception, the arrest of the former DFS boss and his lackeys would appear to be "one more case" of the "endemic" corruption so rife in underdeveloped countries. Or perhaps Zorrilla might be a scapegoat. But the matter is much more complex than that. The DFS over which Zorrilla presided was in charge of obtaining and pursuing the most sensitive political intelligence in all areas of Mexican life. In fact, the DFS was founded in the 1940s with the assistance of none other than **J. Edgar Hoover**. The DFS was also in charge of maintaining both official and unofficial relations with foreign intelligence and

security bodies. It was this powerful institution, with all its vast resources, that Zorrilla transformed into a protection agency for the drug mob. In U.S. terms, it is as if CIA head William Webster had been caught red-handed protecting the drug mob.

Enter the Mossad

It was known in several official circles that Zorrilla led the DFS into an unwholesome dependence on the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, albeit not through official channels. Mexican political observers were known to comment sardonically that Mossad agents regularly treated the DFS as their own home. In 1984, two important Mossad agents were operating inside Mexico. One was **David Marcus Katz**. The other was **Amiram Nir**, of Irangate fame, who died last year in an airplane accident in Mexico before he could appear to testify at the Oliver North trial.

Katz was known in Mexico as "Mr. Uzi." One former leader of the Nicaraguan Contra forces was heard jesting that Katz never entertained requests for less than 10,000 Uzi submachine guns at his Mexico City office. Some of his weapons shipments to Central America—destined for both right- and left-wing insurgents—went through the Mexico City airport. Katz's method for closing the eyes of the authorities was simple: dollars and women. Because of his corrupt marketing techniques, Katz constantly clashed with other sectors of Mexico's Jewish community, including with members of his own family. Under the previous administration of President **Miguel de la Madrid**, Katz enjoyed excellent relations in government circles. He was denounced on several occasions in the press, and at least once by columnist Manuel Buendía.

Zorrilla sent several secret agents to Israel for training, including **Miguel Aldana**, who took various courses in Israel during his year-long stay there. In 1985, Moro Avila Camacho himself took specialized courses from the Mossad in anti-terrorism, protecting VIPs, handling a Browning pistol and Uzi submachine gun, etc. On June 17, 1989, the police reported that in a raid on one of Zorrilla's homes, they discovered evidence that he held bank accounts for his secret funds in the Israel Discount Bank of New York, the Deutsche Bank of Munich, the Bank of Montreal, the First National Bank of San Antonio, Bank One of Texas, and others.

Until Zorrilla's arrival at the DFS in 1982, it was a law well known by the Mexican government that the country not be permitted to become dependent on any foreign intelligence agency, especially one with such widespread interests as the Mossad. Previous DFS director **Miguel Nazzar**, of Lebanese descent, distrusted the methods and motivations of Israeli intelligence, and deliberately kept his distance.

The Bartlett connection

The national implications of the Zorrilla case have been explosive. The fact that Zorrilla was arrested five years after

the Buendía assassination was committed was a topic of speculation in all the Mexican media, and is viewed as an unmistakable indication that Zorrilla had been receiving protection from the highest levels of the Miguel de la Madrid administration. In Mexico, it is impossible for a high-level government official like Zorrilla to escape jail for the assassination of such a public figure as Buendía. The 1982 jailing on corruption charges of former PEMEX director Jorge **Díaz Serrano**, an intimate friend of then-Vice President **George Bush**, is clear proof of this.

As DFS director, Zorrilla answered to Government Secretary **Manuel Bartlett**. Bartlett at the time was a strong contender for the Mexican presidency, and sought to win that prize by using the political espionage apparatus at his disposal. Furthermore, it is well known in Mexican political circles that Zorrilla had struck a political alliance with Bartlett and had every hope of winning the presidency himself, after Bartlett's term. It is an open secret within police circles was that Zorrilla took orders directly and personally from Bartlett, bypassing his own chief **Jorge Carrillo Olea**, then deputy government secretary in charge of national security matters.

During Zorrilla's tenure it was already a scandal that leading members of the DFS, agents of the Federal Judicial Police, and others, were directly involved in providing protection for drug traffickers in various parts of the country—especially for the protection of the vast marijuana fields in the border state of Chihuahua known as El Búfalo. In November 1984, that drug camp was destroyed in a joint operation by anti-narcotics policy and the Mexican army, and nearly 12,000 tons of marijuana were seized. Dozens were arrested, including some DFS agents. The camp's owners, however, had been tipped off and escaped arrest. It is now clear where the tip-off came from.

After the murder of DEA agent Camarena in early 1985, the arrest of his assassins Rafael Caro Quintero and Ernesto Fonseca revealed further details on the collaboration of the DFS and other federal and state police personnel. Despite this, Government Secretary Bartlett issued a document in August 1985 stating that Zorrilla knew nothing of the DFS credentials found in the possession of the drug czars, and that the worst he could therefore be accused of was "administrative negligence."

Bartlett's ruling was a bald faced coverup of Zorrilla's role in the mafia protection operations. In fact, witnesses in the Zorrilla case have testified before the attorney general's office to personal knowledge of Zorrilla's association with the drug traffickers, even to the point that Caro Quintero was allowed to have himself photographed for his credentials inside the offices of the DFS.

The frightening truth is that despite the Buendía assassination scandal, the El Búfalo raids, and the murder of Camarena, the De la Madrid government which left power last year, never punished a single public official of his government for involvement in these deeds, not even Zorrilla.



How we can overthrow the mainland China dictatorship

This interview—Part II in a series—was conducted by C.M. Lao, publisher of the Chinese Flag Monthly, in Taipei, June 14, 1989. General T'eng is an elder statesman of the Kuomintang party in the Republic of China on Taiwan. He was a close adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, and is today Taiwan's leading military strategist.

Lao: The mainland Chinese today dare to show their anti-Communism in public, and it is remarkable that you explain this as a result of a loss of control by the Chinese Communists. But many people point out that Communist China has military forces of about 3 million men. Their leaders believe that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. For the future, can they use this military power to save their political power, or not?

General T'eng: Armed forces are the central strength to make a country survive and develop. Armed forces also support the existence of political power. But armed forces cannot develop a high level of efficiency if they betray the will of the people. When all the people wholeheartedly support the armed forces, then the armed forces can develop a very high level of efficiency. They can seize political power, and naturally they can protect political power. But when the political power is against the will of the people, and when the government and the people are in conflict, then the armed forces will no longer function as the guardians of those who hold political power, even though they have been used temporarily by the politicians. The essence of the armed forces is that they cannot betray the will of the people.

Now all the Chinese, inside and outside the mainland, are showing their anti-Communist attitude, including the members of the Communist Party and the diplomatic corps as well. The soldiers come from civilian life. Is there any reason that they will violate the will of the people by not fighting against the Communists? Therefore, we are definitely sure that within the Communist armed forces, in the hearts of the soldiers, there is also anti-Communist feeling. This judgment will not be wrong.

The army has been used for massacres at Tiananmen using machine guns and tanks, killing numerous peaceful

students and civilians who were merely fighting for freedom and democracy. That is the result, because the army was blindfolded in regard to the real facts, or fooled, or threatened. Maybe up to now the people they killed or are ordered to kill are still considered rebels. They still think that they have been doing a great job for the country, and they don't yet know that what they have done is actually to negate the will of the people, the revolution, and human nature. Without outside intervention, the army will remain blindfolded for some time to come. Not only those soldiers who received the orders to carry out the massacre at Tiananmen, but the whole army, will continue to be used by the Communist leaders.

I predict that from now on the Communist leaders will strengthen their control of the armed forces to the maximum, using every trick to keep the troops blindfolded, including brainwashing, bribery, demagoguery, strong surveillance, and mass manipulation, all applied non-stop to eliminate their enemies and to consolidate their hold over the army.

That is exactly like the early period when the Communists had occupied mainland China, and they used their army to eliminate their opponents. They will carry out a nationwide massacre to protect their political power. In 1949, the Chinese Communists occupied the mainland and the people were completely deluded by their propaganda campaigns and were like a herd of sheep. But the Communists still continued to use starvation, disease, struggle campaigns, "disappeared" persons, and "suicided" persons, in order to kill 80 million people without anyone's noticing it. They have maintained their political power for 40 years. Now the whole population is against them. If they want to keep their power intact, how many people will they have to kill? Judging from what they are doing now, they have combined the army and the secret police to eliminate all opposition leaders.

But today, everybody has already been shocked into awareness, many have broken free of food control, and many are able to travel and communicate more freely. The leaders of the democracy movement have successfully escaped from the deadly manhunt, and that is strong evidence to prove that the Communists no longer have a free hand to slaughter their people at will. The mainland Chinese have been living in a

very cruel system for a long period of time under the Communists. They have been trained as organizers, propaganda experts, and strategists by the Communists. Therefore they know how to practice anti-Communism, and they are fully able to take anti-Communist action. Because they have wide knowledge and capability in anti-Communism, they do not need our assistance for that. What they need, and what we can offer them as help, is financing, weapons, and all necessary high-technology equipment.

Obviously, the main target for the mainland Chinese is to split the Communist army and the secret police. They need to win over a large part of the army and the secret police to fight on their side. According to their needs, we should plan and organize systematically and well to help them. We should not impose leadership, but we can offer help. I deeply believe that the result of this assistance will be another successful revolution on the model of the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

Lao: With the food controls and the controls on transportation and communication no longer functioning, as you have pointed out, we can see that it is impossible for the Communists to revert to the practices of the Mao period. In addition, the will of the entire nation is against the Communists. The Communist army is looking more and more like the armies of the end of the Ching dynasty. [In the period before the fall of the Ching dynasty in 1911, the imperial armies became more and more factionalized and unreliable—ed.] There is no doubt that this is true.

But from the strategic point of view, some people here in Taiwan think that the student movement in mainland China went too far, causing the massacre and this tragic result. Some people in Taiwan think the student movement was wrong to raise the slogans of “Down with Deng Xiaoping” and “Down with Li Peng.” They say the students should have followed the example of Mussolini during his March on Rome, when his slogans were “Long live the King” and “Down with cabinet,” and that therefore the student slogans should have been: “Long live Deng Xiaoping” and “Down with Li Peng.” If they had done so, say some people in Taiwan, the result would have been different. I wonder what you think about this question.

General T’eng: The situation in mainland China today is different from the situation in Italy then. The King of Italy appointed a cabinet and gave them the responsibility of exercising power, while the King himself was not directly involved in governing the country. But after World War I, the cabinet in Italy was so weak that many foreign and domestic difficulties arose, giving the leftists the chance to play out their violence, occupying the factories, breaking down the social order, and evoking the rage of the citizens. Under these circumstances, Mussolini came forward and organized the war veterans to wipe out the violence of the leftists, restore the social order, attack the government for its weakness, support the king, and create a strong government. This policy

seemed to correspond completely to the hopes of a desperate nation, and so finally he achieved political power.

Today on the mainland, the political power of the Communists is actually completely in the hands of Deng Xiaoping, and he bears direct responsibility for all the existing problems. It is not wrong for the students to cry out “Down with Deng Xiaoping,” even though from the strategic point of view, the students did not raise this slogan. Deng Xiaoping had no sympathy with the students. The editorial of *Renmin Ribao* on April 26 had accused the students of being troublemakers, and this editorial was dictated directly by Deng Xiaoping. Before that editorial was published, the student movement was still quite limited. The slogans that they were using were very mild. They did not advocate the ouster of Deng Xiaoping.

As everybody should know, Italy in 1922 was a monarchy, and the king and the prime minister had clearly delineated responsibilities. “Down with the cabinet” did not mean “Down with the king.” Today on the mainland, the Communist Party is run through a dictatorial system, and this dictatorship is identical with the person of Deng Xiaoping. Li Peng is so loyal to the dictator Deng Xiaoping that he is like his shadow. So if the students had raised the slogan “Down with Li Peng” and “Long live Deng Xiaoping,” Deng would not have accepted it. Even if he had accepted it, and replaced Li Peng with a different prime minister, the result would have been the same. Deng still would have carried out the same policy and would not have let the student movement accomplish any of its goals.

Lao: According to what you say, the massacre of the students was unavoidable.

General T’eng: The student movement was searching for the future of the Chinese people. All the students were determined to do this, even if they had to sacrifice their lives. Whether the students would live or die depended exclusively on the decisions of Deng Xiaoping. Deng even would have had the power to turn away from the traditional failures of Communism. He could even have selected a peaceful solution to the problems of the mainland. That means that if he had accepted the students’ demands, made some democratic concessions to the people, and moved against corrupt bureaucrats, then Deng Xiaoping would still be the leader today. This would have been the best solution, but he did not do it.

Lao: According to your explanation, in the democracy movement in mainland China, the demands of the students were totally reasonable. The students were very courageous and they were ready to face any sacrifice. The tragic massacre took place completely because of Deng Xiaoping’s decisions. Why did Deng have to choose these stupid and cruel methods? You are of the same age as Deng Xiaoping. In your youth, you were a classmate of Liu Shiao-chi and Lin Piao.

During the peace talks [between the Kuomintang and the Communists in Chungking in 1942-43—ed.] you got to know Chou En-lai. Given your experience, can you tell us for what psychological reasons Deng Xiaoping, even knowing the massacre would ruin his reputation, did what he did? Is it because he is an old fool, or because he was blindfolded by certain people, causing him to make a blunder?

General T'eng: Yes, the success of the student movement calls our attention to three of its aspects: They were very well organized, they expanded their numbers very rapidly, and they fought for the right goals. It was not the students who made mistakes, but only Deng Xiaoping himself. Actually, I still had a little bit of hope for Deng Xiaoping. Among the leaders of the Communist Party, he was slightly more sensible in his actions. If he had followed his sensible tendency, he would have gradually turned onto the democratic road.

Some time ago, when I made the concluding remarks at a conference of the *Chinese Flag Monthly*, I gave a hint that Deng Xiaoping already had consolidated total power within the Communist Party. I had hoped that he could make up his mind to give up Communism, lead the whole nation to democracy of the Free World type, create a new chapter of human history, and guarantee the success of his own career. I had thought that he would choose this path, since this would have been the best way. But to my surprise, in the event, Deng did not do anything of the kind. From this point of view, it seems his political level and qualities are insufficient.

Deng does not understand what kind of policy is necessary to guide a country. The determining factor in a national policy must be the will of the people. Now, everybody is looking forward to democracy, freedom, and equality, and those are indeed the reasonable choices. In politics, we have to respect these choices and fulfill them. We absolutely cannot reject these choices, for otherwise we will not be successful.

Deng is the same age as I am. He should have seen everything clearly enough. But this time, what he did proved that he cannot see things clearly at all. That means that he does not understand enough about problems in the political sphere. The horrible decision he made has created an irreversible result. No matter how long the Communist regime may go on, Deng will definitely be convicted as a criminal by world history. He could have been immortal in world history, but now he has been transformed into a criminal. Either he is not very smart, or he is an old fool. The wrong decisions he made helped the student movement to accelerate its progress toward its goal.

Lao: I feel there is one more question we should pay attention to. Recently the newspapers have often quoted Yang Shang-kun, Li Peng, and other Communist leaders as saying that the Communist movement had lost 20 million people [fighting the Japanese and later the Kuomintang in the civil war—ed.] over several decades in the struggle for Commu-

nism, and that they would never allow the restoration of capitalism. On June 9, when Deng Xiaoping made a television speech, he also mentioned this. Can you tell us what they really think? People say this is feudalism, but to me it is like the attitude of a businessman or merchant. It seems that the merchant thinks that an item belongs to him because he paid good money to buy it, and he will not let anyone take it away for nothing. On the other hand, the Communist attitude is that the country belongs to them alone.

From the point of view of Chinese traditional culture, a nation belongs to all of its people. The citizens must be cherished even more than the emperor. A person who has great virtue or talent can rule the country, but none of those Communist leaders recognize this traditional philosophy. This is an extremely selfish and prejudiced attitude. A person with this prejudiced attitude will not have psychological equilibrium. The Communists always suspect that someone might seize their country. Therefore, to maintain their power, they will use totally insane methods.

If Deng Xiaoping had only made some small concessions to the democracy movement, he could have made everybody happy. Even if he had given no concessions, he could have simply let the student movement play out, and no one would have been able to undermine his power. Basically there was no need to carry out the massacre. He could have solved the problem easily. Why did he insist on carrying out the massacre? I think, besides what you said before about his political level not being good enough, that he is psychologically unbalanced. Because Deng was so obsessed with the fear that someone could oust him from power, even though there was no real danger that the students would seize power, that he fell prey to the delusion that he was in the midst of a life and death struggle, and he ordered the massacre.

General T'eng: The attitude of Deng Xiaoping's gang is like that of a banker: Ruling the country or losing power is for them like the banker when he is keeping or losing his own property. They don't respect the need of the country for economic development. Therefore, they won't permit the introduction of capitalism. But when we discuss this problem we have to understand the background of Deng Xiaoping's gang. Among the Communists who worked together with Mao Zedong, only a few were educated, such as Mao himself, Liu Shiao-chi, Chou En-lai, Lin Biao, and Deng Xiaoping. What did those people study? Mainly, they studied war, and they made some successful discoveries. Mao Zedong created a theory of people's war that went beyond that of Lenin. He used this theory to win the war against the Kuomintang, but the Communists don't really care about principles of any kind.

What is the strong point of capitalism? The Communists never tried to figure this out, but they concentrated only on the weak points of capitalism, and tried to attack these. What is the weak point of Communism? They never took the trouble to look into this, but they only used propaganda to play

up the strong points of Communism. Because of years of repetition of this propaganda, they themselves have come to believe it. So, they don't understand the strong points of their enemies. They only know the weak points of their enemies. They don't understand their own weak points, but only their own strong points. So that is the mentality of Mao Zedong, Chou En-lai, Liu Shiao-chi, Lin Piao, and Deng Xiaoping. From the very beginning, those leaders have considered capitalism as very backward, and Communism as totally superior.

If people judge the Communists from the point of view of tradition and of human nature, they will be absolutely wrong. The Communists violate tradition and human nature as a part of their method, and they call this their theory of warfare. With this theory of warfare, they have won almost every war they ever started.

Communism proved it cannot work, but they still think it is superior, because they cannot accept any aspect of capitalism. When they hear anything about capitalism, they feel fear, and they want to avoid it. Besides that, through their lifetime they have studied war, and they act like conquerors.

This kind of person is ignorant, and they are not humble enough to learn the truth. So when someone opposes them, they will behave exactly like a conqueror. Those leaders act like this, and they set the example for the lower-ranking officials. Who are the members of the Communist Party? Most likely they are illiterate farmers. According to sources, among government officials, including members of the National People's Congress and provincial governors, many are illiterate. This includes even Hu Yaobang, who had completed only an elementary school education. How can you expect a country led by such people to be any good? But such people have a special kind of talent, and that is a talent for torturing people physically and mentally.

Therefore, the Communists have problems not only with their principles and theories, but they also have personnel problems. Many people recognize that there are problems with Communist theory, but many pay no attention to the problems within the Communist Party. Only a few Communist leaders are educated, and they only know how to handle

wars, and how to torture people; they don't know how to develop the country and they are totally ignorant. So if you judge them by reasonable standards, you are completely wrong. The Communist method of waging war violates human nature and violates tradition. If you judge them according to the criteria of human nature and tradition, you are wrong again.

For example, before the massacre at Tiananmen, the hunger strikers never dreamed that the Communists would commit this terrible slaughter. By the end of May, the newspapers published stories saying the students were preparing gas masks, wet towels, etc. What they were preparing for was the likelihood that the troops would use tear gas to drive them out of Tiananmen Square. Normally, when governments disperse demonstrations, they tend to use tear gas or water cannons. But the Communists never use these kinds of traditional methods. They use machine gun fire and run over the demonstrators with tanks to carry out the slaughter. Is that not against tradition and against human nature? If people judge the Communists from the point of view of tradition and of human nature, they will be absolutely wrong. The Communists violate tradition and human nature as a part of their method, and they call this their theory of warfare. With this theory of warfare, we learn from past experience, they have won almost every war they ever started, and there is no place they cannot conquer.

During 40 years, the Communist regime has killed approximately 80 million people, according to my estimate. People say the Communists are very cruel, but from the Communists' own point of view, there is nothing cruel about this. If they can seize political power and keep it, everything that they do is right and reasonable. Besides, the Communists have a very special technique of killing people. It is difficult to get hard evidence of the type we got in the Tiananmen massacre. At the very beginning, the Communists admitted only that 300 people had been killed, and they said that the majority were soldiers. Later on, the spokesman told American journalists that not a single student had been killed.

They don't care if the whole world laughs at what they say and calls it a big lie. Some people say that there were 10,000 killed and about 30,000 injured. Actually, nobody knows the number of killed and wounded, because when the Communist troops killed people, the trucks came right behind to pick up the bodies and move them to a remote suburb for burial or cremation. How can you expect that an accurate total could be provided? Therefore, when Communists kill people, they use a sophisticated technique and they totally deny everything.

Can we consider such Communists as human beings? If a person has problems like this, how can that person react with normal human feelings? Therefore, they can do nothing else but seize power and try to keep power at all costs. In fact, they have no ideas about development and because of this they will never allow development to occur.

Chinese soldiers were sacrificed by Deng

by Sheng-yu Huang

The author is an executive member of the Ai Wah Society, a Chinese student society at the University of California, Berkeley, where he is a post-doctoral fellow in chemistry.

Now, a propaganda machine run by the Chinese government is running at full speed. This government is trying to convince the people, at least those inside the country, that the June 3-4 massacre never happened. Instead, they say, 300 soldiers were killed during a riot which was induced by "a small number of bad people." The burned tanks, soldiers' bodies, and bloody pictures are repeatedly shown on the government-controlled TV. The smiling faces of those real butchers are also shown shaking hands with those "heroic soldiers." This propaganda certainly works when "a repeated lie can become truth." Scared people find an easy way to relax their nerves by believing that what the government said "could be reasonable." A snitch line (hotline connected to the government) operator told me that she receives many phone calls every day; some of them say that they want "revenge for the dead soldiers."

I have read all the witnesses' statements, including those published in the *People's Daily*, the largest Communist Party-run newspaper. An almost ridiculous question is: How could a tankman or a military vehicle driver be killed by totally unarmed civilians? When did this happen and where did this take place?

As most witnesses described, the massacre started on June 3, at 10 p.m. The most massive killing happened at Muxidi, Xidan, and West Changan Avenues, which are located on a three-mile-long broad avenue to the west of Tiananmen Square. A clear command was issued to the troops with more than 50 tanks to drive into Tiananmen Square at full speed. The command also told the soldiers that "firing weapons is allowed" and "anybody who dares to stop the tanks moving should be killed immediately without exception."*

Those commands were exactly carried out by these troops. According to some estimates, thousands of civilians who had surrounded tanks for days were killed. The wounded and some of the dead bodies were taken to several hospitals. But most bodies were burned by the army in the killing field. Few

pictures were taken during the killing time, from 10 p.m. to 12 a.m., June 3, because the rifles and machine guns would shoot the camera when it flashed.

But, if we read the story on June 4, describing the fighting between the army and civilians east of Tiananmen Square, we find the soldiers behaved differently than those cold-blooded killers to the west. On East Changan Avenue and its extension, where most foreign embassies and hotels are located, the troops obviously did not receive any new orders until the angry civilians tried to stop them. The old orders, which were explained on the front page of the *People's Daily* on May 22, were: "The army's task is to keep order in Beijing and defend the life and properties of the people . . . especially the army will not be used to suppress the students."

This could explain why the soldiers and their officers did not know what to do when they were attacked by the people. This could also explain why so many soldiers were killed by totally unarmed civilians.

Now, the question is: Why did the troops located in the west and those in the east receive different commands? Was this action a preconceived plan? The answer is: Yes, the massacre was very well planned. Especially, letting many soldiers in the east be killed was part of the plan!

Those butchers, Deng Xiaoping and Yang Shangkun, are the best military commanders in the world. They know very well how important it is for the troops to take united action in a battle. They have had more than 60 years of experience in it. It is hard to imagine that they would ignore the troops in the east. But the soldiers were never told to attack. They let them die. They were going to use those lives as part of a political production.

Purposes of the government's lies

The first purpose is to distort the truth. They tell the biggest lie to the world. They say the government didn't order the army to kill people, but "bad people killed the soldiers." By this means, they cheat the people and have controlled the situation. They show the bloody pictures a thousand times and the emotional lies ten thousand times. Already they are making millions of people who may not have witnessed the turmoil, believe the government is right, or at least "reasonable."

The second purpose is to have a reason to arrest and kill more people in the name of punishing the bad people who attacked the tanks and killed the soldiers. This is exactly what is going on at the present time.

I believe the dirty plot is working. The government paid no attention to the condemnations from around the world. The plot is really working in China.

*Speech recorded by student leader Chai Lin, a general commander of the Defending Tiananmen Square Committee, from her hiding place after the massacre.

U.S. troops to stay in Korea—for now

by Lydia Cherry

South Korean Defense Minister Lee Sang-hoon seems to have succeeded in Seoul's mission to garner a pledge from the Bush administration that the withdrawal or reduction of U.S. troops will not be considered at this time. Speaking at the annual security meeting between the two nations in Washington, D.C. on July 19, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney stated that U.S. forces will remain in South Korea as long as they are needed to meet a threat from Communist North Korea. At a joint news conference with Cheney, Defense Minister Lee Sang-hoon affirmed, "Any immediate reduction or withdrawal of U.S. forces in Korea cannot be considered at this time."

But a U.S. Defense Department spokesman told *EIR* that the administration's decision might not end up being as firm as it looks: "If Congress passed a resolution tomorrow directly countering this, I'm not sure what we'd do. And the South Koreans know this," he said.

Indeed, as Arizona Republican Sen. John McCain noted on July 14, "There is enormous pressure for troop withdrawals from Korea." The July 14 *Wall Street Journal* recalled that even though President Jimmy Carter ran into so much opposition in 1977 that he had to back down on the issue, "Now, deficit-conscious lawmakers seem determined to push through cuts that ordinarily would be considered politically unpalatable." The *Journal* added that Pentagon policymakers are actively developing plans to remove thousands of U.S. troops from front-line units along the Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Korea.

Beginning in early June, when Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), senior member of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, first proposed reducing troop strength from 43,000 down to about 10,000 over a five-year period, the South Korean government has made every effort to head off the plan. Defense Minister Lee Sang-hoon told the Korean parliament June 12 that Levin's proposal was extremely dangerous and simply reflected U.S. pressure to cut back the budget.

When Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) and others followed up Levin's proposal and introduced more mild legislation that would require withdrawal of 10,000 troops rather than 33,000, South Korean President Noh Tae Woo devoted his June 29 press conference with foreign reporters to the matter. "The American troop presence has been maintaining peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in this part of the world for more than 35 years," he said. "You have an expres-

sion in America: 'If it ain't broke, don't fix it,' and I think it neatly applies in this situation." The South Korean President also emphasized that "recent developments in China affect Chinese ability to restrain North Korea" from possible aggression towards South Korea.

Reflecting the degree of concern on the South Korean end, the Seoul newspaper *Choson Ilbo* noted June 4: "It seems that U.S. public opinion and the U.S. administration's view in connection with the issue of reducing U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are generally similar to Senator Levin's view. Such a fact can be backed up and proven by opinions and views expressed by the U.S. press and individuals in recent months."

What particularly angers the military and conservative politicians in Seoul, is the contention being pushed by many in the United States and by Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, that a U.S. withdrawal can encourage North Korea's regime, arguably the most hostile and unpredictable Communist government in the world, to make peace. The Noh government has extended numerous olive branches to the North, but has now been left with few illusions of any possibility of rapprochement "with the government set on overthrowing us," as the President explained.

Economic backstabbing

Whether some type of economic trade-off was made while Defense Secretary Lee Sang-hoon was in Washington, has not yet come to light. Korean sources have said that the United States has been using the Noh government's fear of the withdrawals to force economic and trade concessions. An integral part of the Washington talks is known to be that Cheney focused on pressing the South Koreans to purchase U.S. fighter jets off the shelf, rather than follow through on their own plan to co-produce an advanced version of the General Dynamics F-16 or McDonnell Douglas F-18 jets.

Seoul has already made amazing trade concessions to the United States in order to avoid being a victim of the insane "Super 301" trade retaliation. Under U.S. and Australian pressure, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs recently decided that South Korean beef import restrictions violate international fair trade rules, and trade diplomats in Geneva expect that Korea will knuckle under quickly and open up its \$500 million a year beef market to foreigners. The resulting economic hardships borne by South Korea's cattle farmers, are bound to strengthen the country's liberal opposition parties, similar to what is occurring in Japan.

Other sources, however, say that the reason that the Koreans were successful in getting the Bush administration to hold the line against the pressure to cut back troops was not connected to an economic tradeoff per se. The sources suggest the U.S. administration's acquiescence on the military front may have been connected to how much the Koreans know about the Iran-Contra scandal which continues to engulf the Bush administration.

Bush wants another deal with Iran

by Omar al Montasser

Washington's apparent serenity at Iran's ratification of a major political and economic deal with the Soviet Union, highlights the deep conviction within the Bush administration that it has struck a deal with Ali Akhbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the man who will become Iran's new President on July 28. The Bush administration apparently believes that this deal will prove solid enough to offset any new accusations which could come from the next waves of Irangate trials, or any revelations coming from those who are still investigating the October 1980 "arms for no hostages" deal between Khomeini and the Reagan-Bush campaign. After all, both Bush and Rafsanjani have a vested interest in keeping the lid on what really happened between December 1979 and November 1986.

It is an open secret that emissaries from both camps have been meeting since early this spring. The timing had nothing to do with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's imminent death, but coincided with the consolidation of the Bush regime after the physical and political elimination of key opponents. According to intelligence sources, Paris has again become an important location for exchanging messages and fixing precise meeting points. Great Britain and West Germany have not been far behind: While the Paris U.S. embassy still houses a large Middle East intelligence staff, the Bonn embassy is led by veteran troubleshooter Gen. Vernon Walters.

Available intelligence information indicates that a group of Iranian traders who were at the center of the Iranian "second channel" in late 1986 together with Rafsanjani's nephew, Hashemi-Bahremani, has been reactivated. The name of Hojatoleslam Mehdi Kharroubi, the deputy Speaker of the Iranian parliament, who was present at several meetings with Oliver North in Hamburg, West Germany in 1985, has again been mentioned. He was seen in Europe and is said to have met with special emissaries in Nicosia, Cyprus. But whether he was acting on behalf of Rafsanjani is another question. Kharroubi is closely associated with the late Ayatollah's son Ahmed Khomeini, one of the members of parliament who urged him to stand for elections to fill in Rafsanjani's position as the head of the parliament when the latter becomes President.

Earlier this year, messages on behalf of Rafsanjani were transmitted to Washington, alerting the U.S. administration of Rafsanjani's upcoming visit to Moscow and cautioning

against any public and adverse U.S. reactions. "The visit to Moscow is necessary to neutralize the radicals in the regime," Rafsanjani reportedly wrote in one such message.

A new hostage deal?

There are also reports that the current negotiations have concerned the fate of the American hostages taken in Lebanon. By early June, reports arrived indicating that because of the fighting in Lebanon, the hostages had been moved to Iran. While early reports indicated that this was done at the initiative of the Interior Minister Ali Akhbar Mohtashemi, later reports were doctored to personally credit Rafsanjani with the initiative.

This was paralleled by some strange declarations and doings toward Iranian terrorists Anis Naccache in France and Ahmed Hamadei in Germany. In France, former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac talked about shortening Naccache's sentence and including him in the presidential amnesty declared for Bastille Day on July 14. This was not done; but the mere fact that the leading opposition speaker advocated such a measure, is now giving President François Mitterrand the margin of maneuvering room to release Naccache whenever a deal is struck.

Likewise, in West Germany, just weeks after he was sentenced for hijacking a TWA plane and murdering U.S. Navy Lt. Robert Stethem, he was once again at the center of controversy when a Libyan-sponsored Palestinian terrorist group promised to strike somewhere in the Federal Republic in order to obtain his release. The threat proved to be a fake, but it had achieved its goal of psychologically preparing the West German public for Hamadei's early release as the result of blackmail or a behind-the-scenes deal.

Washington expects that in the immediate period following Rafsanjani's election, he will be able to assert his power. This will be accompanied by "goodwill gestures" from the United States. France could be pressured to release Naccache, and Iran to release some of the hostages. They could be home by the end of August. But at what real price?

Meanwhile, European intelligence officials are bewildered at the gullibility in Washington, where no one seems to have read in its entirety the political, economic, and especially military clauses of the "Treaty of Cooperation until the Year 2000" signed between Iran and the Soviet Union. On the contrary, as indicated by off-the-record remarks on July 12 by a senior State Department official, Washington is confident that Moscow is playing a behind-the-scenes role in helping the United States to pressure Iran on the hostage question.

U.S. officials who are pinning their hopes on President Rafsanjani would also do well to examine article 110 of the Iranian constitution, which was amended on July 3. In substance, the amendment gives all military and executive powers to the "leader" of the Iranian revolution, Ali Khamenei—and *not* to the President.

Return of the China card's Pol Pot

Many sharp questions are now being posed about the Cambodia policy of West Germany's government.

The broadening campaign in West Germany against the Beijing regime is beginning to hit the number-one exponent of the "China card" in the Bonn government, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Not only his continuous interfering with the parliament's debate on the China policy and his refusal to declare sanctions on Red China, are attacked, but also his conduct on a specific aspect of the China card: the question of Cambodia.

Acting upon Genscher's directives, the government has refused to recognize the current Cambodian government under Hun Seng, on the pretext that he "was installed as a puppet by Vietnam." Genscher does not, however, show the same "scruples" toward the overthrown genocidal dictator Pol Pot, who is a Red Chinese puppet. The foreign ministry still recognizes the butcher of 3-4 million Cambodians as the "legal government," and refuses to pay any development aid to Hun Seng.

Moreover, Genscher has repeatedly meddled in the debate among countries bordering on Cambodia, to prevent them from recognizing Hun Seng. It is said that Genscher's personal intervention secured Pol Pot's seat at the United Nations, and the diplomatic boycott of Hun Seng internationally. This policy has been attacked also in West Germany as a monstrosity. For Genscher and his Asia staff, moral criteria don't count.

Voicing growing disgust at this policy, Hans Otto Hahn of the foreign mission department of the Lutheran Church took aim the Cambodia policy of Genscher on July 14. Reporting on a just-concluded tour of Cambodia,

Hahn said he simply cannot understand how the foreign ministry in Bonn could still recognize Pol Pot and deny aid that is urgently requested by the Hun Seng government. Hahn reported he saw a school which, under Pol Pot, was used as a torture camp: "This recalled memories of [the Nazi concentration camps] Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen."

But, Hahn pointed out, the crimes of Pol Pot are not past history, as the Cambodians fear his return. "At present, there is fear and uncertainty in Cambodia," declared Hahn, "people are afraid that Pol Pot will be knocking at the doors of Phnom Penh again, once the Vietnamese have left the country in September." Cambodian estimates are that Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge consists of at least 30,000 well-trained brutal warriors (well-supplied with Red Chinese arms), to whom Hun Seng's poorly equipped troops will not be much of a challenge. A massacre far worse than the one in Tiananmen Square, a replay of the Pol Pot nightmare that killed millions, could be in store for late this year.

Several sources are pointing at the September timetable of Pol Pot and his backers in Beijing, indicating that Red China is exerting maximum pressure on Vietnam to respect and not circumvent international agreements (negotiated by the China card players) on the September deadline. Apparently, there is resistance in Vietnam as well as in Cambodia, not least because of the bloody events in Red China.

To the Vietnamese, the fact that it was Red China's 27th Army that did most of the round-up and massacre in Tiananmen Square, is a sign of bad

things to come. It was that very same army that invaded the northern border regions of Vietnam in late 1979, upon Deng Xiaoping's directives. This was designed as a "punitive expedition," old Chinese imperial style. Moreover, back the 27th Army predominantly killed civilians, women and children, in Vietnam's northernmost province, rather than Vietnamese soldiers.

There are signs that Red China is at least threatening, probably even preparing, another invasion of Vietnam to end all resistance to the return of Pol Pot (who lives in exile either in Beijing, or near the southern Chinese border).

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the West German parliament, which has access to secret intelligence (including satellite-based) information, received news that Red China is actively pushing a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia to prepare the return of Pol Pot. The office of committee chairman Hans Stercken reported that around the time of the Tiananmen massacre, Chinese troops were massing along the border to Vietnam, in what looked as "yet another of these aggressive foreign adventures we've witnessed before."

Hans Stercken, a long-standing foe of Genscher's China card policy, confirmed in a discussion with *EIR* that a replay of Red China's military aggressions like the one against India in 1962, or intense insurgency operations like the one that shook up Indonesia in 1965, can't be ruled out. The bloody crackdown in Beijing, Stercken warned, spells deep trouble for the entire Asian region.

These warnings underline the need for concerted international action against the Beijing regime, to save the lives not only of China's opposition and the Cambodians, but of millions of Asians living within reach of Red China's military as well.

OAS rules out foreign interference

The rest of Ibero-America has refused to help the Bush administration destroy Panama's national sovereignty.

The foreign ministers of Ibero-America voted on July 20 to let the people of Panama settle their internal affairs without foreign interference. In a meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS), the ministers voted to support a tripartite dialogue between the government (including Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega's Panama Defense Forces), the pro-government political parties, and the CIA-financed Opposition Democratic Civic Alliance (ADO-C).

The OAS vote was a complete reversal from its previous meeting on May 17, when the same ministers bowed to U.S. demands and called for the dissolution of the Panamanian government and the ouster of Noriega.

It was also a stunning setback for the Bush administration's plans to have the OAS establish the precedent for "multilateral" intervention, in support of the United States' intentions of retaining a presence in Panama past the year 2000, in violation of the 1977 Canal Treaties.

The ministers refused to make the departure of General Noriega a precondition for a settlement. "That has nothing to do with us," said one of the foreign ministers. "That's something for the Panamanians to resolve among themselves."

They also refused to declare the U.S.-financed ADO-C the winner of Panama's May 7 national elections, and instead called for new elections "as soon as possible." Those elections were annulled by the government of Panama because of gross interference

by the United States, including vote buying, influence peddling, and ballot stealing.

Also, for the first time, the OAS criticized U.S. violations of Panama's sovereignty, albeit indirectly, by noting in its July 20 declaration that the parties to the dialogue in Panama will discuss the "cessation of military aggression and threats by the United States against Panama," and "strict compliance with the spirit of the letter of the Torrijos-Carter [Panama Canal] treaties by the United States, and non-interference by the United States in the political affairs of Panama."

The response of the Bush administration has been to step up preparations for war in Panama. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney announced on July 20 the early retirement of Gen. Fred Woerner, head of the Panama-based U.S. Southern Command. The administration was reportedly dissatisfied with Woerner's cautious behavior in Panama, the *Washington Times* reported on July 21. Woerner, who was described as "Noriega's patsy" and "a wimp" in leaks put out by the administration, is being replaced by Gen. Maxwell Reid Thurman, the current chief of the Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Woerner's ouster comes amid an escalation of the war of nerves against Panama initiated by the head of the Army component of the Southern Command, Gen. Marc Cisneros. Since July 1, Cisneros has launched a series of provocations, including the armed occupation of several Panamanian

towns, the takeover of a water purification plant, and public calls for a military invasion.

But such tactics have only helped turn the OAS against the United States. In one of his sabre-rattling exercises, General Cisneros had his troops surround a PDF office on the day when representatives from the OAS were to meet there with Noriega. The move "was really stupid," said an OAS staffer, although administration officials are now blaming the ousted General Woerner for it.

Support for the U.S. among the Ibero-Americans began to erode quickly following the "Conference of Latin American Parliamentarians for Panama." At that meeting, held in David, Panama on June 17-18, some 150 Ibero-American lawmakers, representing 1,000 of their colleagues, determined that the crisis—including the false charges that "Noriega is a drug trafficker"—were part of a campaign by the United States to retain control of Panamanian territory beyond the date set by the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties.

The administration lost even more ground because it failed to keep the promises made to the Ibero-American nations in exchange for agreeing to U.S. demands on Panama at the May 17 OAS meeting. In fact, in the days that followed that vote, the U.S. declared that Brazil was "an unfair trading partner," and threatened it with trade sanctions; Ecuador saw its funds unilaterally impounded by Citibank, and Mexico did not get a much-ballyhooed agreement for debt relief from the banks that was promised it.

The U.S. administration did not even bother to clear up its \$24 million of arrears with the near-bankrupt OAS organization, forcing the OAS to pass the hat among its members in order to send its representatives to Panama.

Chronic hunger plagues Peru

Falling production and an incompetent food import policy are raising the threat of starvation.

The spread of malnutrition and infant mortality in Peru has reached the point that one columnist described the situation as "a virtual return to the Middle Ages."

Already in 1984, after more than a decade of International Monetary Fund prescriptions which laid waste what little Peruvian industry there was, Peru's population was registering malnutrition levels of 56.7% in the rural zones and 23.7% in the urban areas, according to the National Census of Nutrition and Nourishment.

The most recent data reveal that as of March 1989, malnutrition among children in the marginal urban zones around Lima is between 40% and 50%. Even as of 1987, Peru held third place in the world for infant mortality levels, surpassed only by Bolivia and Haiti. In 1988, 36,000 Peruvian children died, reported Washington Toledo, executive director of the Health Ministry's Respiratory Disease Prevention and Control Department, in an interview to the Lima daily *Expreso* of June 15. The majority of the deaths were due, according to Toledo, to inadequate handling of infection from the common cold, in other words, a combination of inadequate nutritional defenses and lack of medical services.

The causes for this terrible reality are varied, but they have been aggravated in recent years by a deadly dependency on food imports, and by a disastrous redistributionist policy in the agricultural sector, which has not only led to a collapse in production but has worsened the country's food dependency.

In 1989, a 6.6% fall in agricultural production is expected. According to preliminary figures published in July by the Banco Agrario, the amount of crop land financed by the bank fell 10% in 1988-89, compared to the previous year. The most important crops affected included rice, with cultivated area down 16%, and potatoes, down 17%. Other crops have been reduced as much as 29%.

Given that rice and potatoes are two of the most basic foods in the diet of Peru's poor, one can imagine the toll such reductions will take. In anticipation of shortages, the prices have already begun to rise, with a little help from the government.

The case of rice is most scandalous. The government's decision to end rice subsidies has followed the importation of some 150,000 tons of the grain so far this year. Despite Economics Minister César Vásquez's claims that such "free trade" will solve the shortage problem, the internal price of rice continues to soar.

On June 30, the Peruvian press reported that the price of chicken rose in less than a week from 3,998 intis to 4,498 intis per kilogram. According to the president of the Poultry Growers Association, the increase was directly related to the growing price of corn, which is selling on the international market at the equivalent of 480 intis, but domestically at 650 intis! The explanation? The government is eliminating food and agricultural input subsidies in order to increase its foreign exchange reserves. On June 13, the Agriculture Ministry decreed an end

to rice subsidies, which had amounted to some \$33 million a month.

On June 20, the president of the Foreign Trade Institute said that the country had achieved a favorable trade balance for the first four months of 1989 of \$563 million. During that same period, the price of food doubled! Beans cost more than meat, which today costs 6,800 intis per kilogram. The price of vegetables has doubled, chicken prices have risen 50%, and the price for a kilo of fish doubled.

To this can be added the severe deterioration in agricultural infrastructure and machinery. Preliminary statistics from the Banco Agrario—covering 50% of the nation's cultivated zones—reveal that investment in infrastructural works fell 7% in monetary terms. Purchase of machinery and equipment collapsed by 76%. The combined effect of a dramatic reduction in cultivated land, and the low or non-existent levels of technology used to exploit that land, is producing a full-scale disaster.

As a columnist commented June 27 in the Colombian daily *El Tiempo*, "It is hard to believe that in the twilight of this enlightened century . . . people are still dying of hunger. And not in low numbers. . . . According to Jonathan Tennenbaum . . . 50,000 people are currently dying every day, of whom 14,000 are children. . . . It is a virtual return to the Middle Ages, when starvation and plague ravaged the population of the Old World, as also in Asia."

The columnist was referring to a presentation given by Jonathan Tennenbaum, director of the German Fusion Energy Forum, to the XIII Congress of the Colombian Grain Growers Federation (Fenalce) on June 23, at which Tennenbaum urged that if humanity is to survive, food production must be at least doubled worldwide.

International Intelligence

Communist China plots against Catholic Church

A secret report of the Communist Party of China (CPC) instructs its members on a policy against the Catholic Church, reported *Asia News* of July 15, the newsletter of the Pontifical Institute for Missionary Work in Milan, Italy.

The secret report is dated Dec. 24, 1988 and was prepared jointly by the United Front and the Office for Religious Affairs of the CPC. The aim of the report is to "consolidate the decision to attack all the clandestine Catholic forces." By "clandestine" they mean those loyal to the Pope, distinguished from the Patriotic Association, which is the puppet church controlled by the CPC.

The report instructs the party apparatus, that the church properties belonging to the "clandestine" Church should be given to the state, and that every effort must be made to keep the "clandestines" constantly under attack and legal prosecution. The final aim is that all the "clandestines" must enter the "patriotic church."

After the report was issued, an entire Catholic village, Youdong, was destroyed and two bishops were arrested, since the "clandestine church" wanted to build an unauthorized temple there.

Poland's secret police murders another priest

Father Sywester Zych of Elblag, Poland, has been murdered by the Polish secret police, the third such murder this year, according to a report in the July 14 issue of the newspaper of the Solidarity trade union, *Gazeta Woborza*.

Father Zych disappeared while on a visit to a prison chaplain, and his body was found at a bus stop. The Elblag local prosecutor's office has announced that the autopsy has been "unable to reveal" the cause of death, nor the exact time, because the body had been found without papers, and authorities took three days to identify the cleric.

Polish sources say that the murder was a message sent by the secret police, to warn that Solidarity is going too far in making demands in parliament concerning the dreaded "Zomo" riot police and secret police, and the overall powers of the interior ministry.

The murder came immediately after a historic first, July 10, in the Polish parliament, in which Solidarity grilled the interior minister and his deputy, over the July 4 brutal beatings of demonstrators in front of the parliament. The Solidarity members of parliament had demanded that the names of the police officers involved be made public, and called for deep cuts in the budget and size of the interior ministry's security forces.

Father Zych had served five years in prison (1982-87) for having refused, under the Christian moral code governing priests and confession, to reveal the name of an underground youth who had confessed to him his involvement in the killing of a Polish policeman.

British media highlight spread of Satanism

The dramatic spread of Satanic cults was the feature of a documentary aired July 17 on Britain's Independent TV. A preview in the *Times* of London called the show a "disturbing survey of a cult that is said to be spreading rapidly through the land and ruining many lives, particularly of young people. A 15-year-old girl talks of how she was made pregnant and forced to have an abortion so that the fetus could be sacrificed in a barbaric ritual."

The *Sunday Express* of London also previewed the broadcast on July 16: "A scandal of ritual child abuse, torture, and sexual perversion related to an underground Satanic cult is set to explode this week. . . . The crisis is seen as so serious that the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, which represents a million Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, and Salvationists, is seeking to open up 'safehouses' where victims of Satanic rites can take refuge."

The TV program also described the Sa-

tanic activities of U.S. Lt. Col. Michael Aquino and his recruitment efforts in Britain. Aquino, an active-duty U.S. Army officer, has established a new Satanic group in Britain.

French missile deal with Brazil opposed by U.S.

The U.S. government is attempting to block the transfer of French missile technology to Brazil, supposedly on the grounds that Brazil would pass the technology on to Libya, with which Brazil already collaborates in missile production, giving Libya a capability for delivery of intercontinental missiles.

The French company Arianespatiale, which builds and launches the Ariane rocket, has offered Brazil access to the technology of the Viking rocket, which powers the Ariane. The offer is part of an attempt by the French company to attract Brazil to use the Ariane to launch two satellites, at a cost of \$60 million, rather than using the U.S.-made McDonnell Douglas Delta rocket. McDonnell Douglas is not offering any transfer of technology.

The real story behind U.S. efforts to obstruct the deal, has much more to do with the role that both France and Brazil are playing internationally, in opposition to the "superpower condominium" agreements between the United States and Soviet Union. At the July 14-15 summit of world leaders in Paris, France's President François Mitterrand opposed the Anglo-American economic policies and demanded serious North-South negotiations on the debt crisis, which he called "graver for humanity than the thermonuclear bomb." Brazil has become increasingly outspoken against superpower made deals over the heads of the developing countries (see article, page 8).

Afghanistan threatens to attack Pakistan

An official of the Afghanistan government warned in New Delhi, India on July 12 that

Kabul was prepared to attack its neighbor Pakistan. "I want to repeat the demand of our government and people that the aggression from the territory of Pakistan should immediately stop," said Afghan Ambassador Abdul Zamad Azhar. "If it continues despite our call on the international community, it means that will put us in the situation of having no choice but to retaliate. If we don't have any other choice, we will do it. We say in Afghanistan that if they were really men . . . they should have the courage to stop their terroristic actions and face us in war."

Azhar blamed Pakistan for the rocketing of Kabul by guerrilla forces on July 10, which killed 30 people and wounded 167.

The United States, meanwhile, is increasing arms deliveries to Afghan resistance forces, according to a July 16 report in the *Washington Post*. A senior Bush administration official expressed irritation at what he called Moscow's "extraordinary investment" in the Kabul government. "The Soviets have put in orders of magnitude more than we had anticipated and that they had ever done before," he said. They have been "pumping in" arms at the rate of \$200-300 million a month since early March.

The U.S. official indicated that not only are new U.S. supplies on the way for the resistance, but also new types of ordnance to help them counter the Soviet escalation.

Will Romania use nuclear bomb against Hungary?

Nicolae Ceausescu's Romania has "diligently acquired the expertise and know-how" to manufacture and deliver highly damaging weaponry, whether chemical or nuclear, an Israeli-connected East bloc emigré source told *EIR*. He added that "anything is possible from the mad family in Bucharest."

In April, Ceausescu boasted that Romania had a nuclear capability. Hungarian Foreign Minister Geula Horn, during a July 8 press conference, implied that Romania might one day threaten Hungary with nuclear war. He said that if a nation's leaders claim "they are capable of producing nucle-

ar weapons and that in the not-too-distant future they will start on the manufacture of medium-range missiles, this . . . will have an impact on the neighboring nation, in this case Hungary."

Intelligence sources from Britain and Israel have told *EIR* that they expect a Soviet-encouraged Romanian move against Hungary, in order to give the Soviets a pretext for cracking down on the situation inside Hungary, and/or to increase Soviet diplomatic leverage in the Balkans/Central European region. Ceausescu's son was in Moscow for three days in July.

Bulgarian group seeks religious freedom

Eleven intellectuals have been arrested in Bulgaria under suspicion of having spread an appeal for civil rights issued by the "Christian Russia Center." The center issued a document with the following major demands:

1) Bulgarian law should be harmonized with international accords and guarantee basic civil rights.

2) Citizens must be able to exercise the right to express their own opinions in words and in writing, at home and abroad, using the mass media, with the sole exception of apology for terrorism and violence.

3) Banning and destroying works of art and literature and other cultural productions should be recognized as a crime against civilization, apart from any political or ideological motivation.

4) No citizen can monopolize access to information. All discrimination against individuals or groups violating freedom of expression shall be considered a throwback to the Stalinist dark age.

5) Citizens must have the right to form independent groups or associations without asking government permission first, as long as their programs do not tend to violently subvert the public order.

6) Religious and atheistic activities must be equal before the law, and legally separated from the control and intervention of the State.

● **THE REMAINS** of three leaders of the French Revolution will be transferred to the Pantheon, President Mitterrand announced on July 15. The three are Gaspard Monge, engineer and mathematician, and a founder of the Ecole Polytechnique; the Abbé Gregoire, whose name is associated with the fight for human rights; and the Marquis de Condorcet, philosopher and mathematician, and a friend of Benjamin Franklin.

● **RAJIV GANDHI**, India's prime minister, is attempting to mediate an Afghanistan regional settlement, according to sources in Bangkok. He met with Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Paris and with Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow in mid-July.

● **HERBERT VON KARAJAN**, the Austrian conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, died on July 16. Von Karajan performed regularly for top Nazis and included the Nazi anthem in his concerts. "Führer" von Karajan, who always made his orchestra run on time, was a leader of the campaign to revile the great German tradition of classical associated with his predecessor Wilhelm Furtwängler.

● **PRINCE CHARLES** in the nut-house: Visiting a psychiatric clinic in Broadmoor recently, the Prince of Wales was informed by a nurse that "nine of the inmates believe they are Prince Charles." Responded His Highness: "I feel with them. Sometimes I don't even know myself who I am."

● **ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI**, during his term as Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, was a chief architect of a U.S. policy of "connivance" with Red China to back Pol Pot, Australia's Ben Kiernan wrote in the *International Herald Tribune* on July 19.

The Chinese Communists' 'tyrant worse than Satan'

by Mark Burdman

The Chinese Secret Service

by Roger Faligot and Rémi Kauffer, translated by Christine Donougher

Headline Books, London, 1989,
524 pages (with index), £14.95.

Although seriously flawed in certain crucial respects, Roger Faligot and Rémi Kauffer's *The Chinese Secret Service* is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the background to the atrocities now unfolding in Communist China. The main protagonist of the book is Kang Sheng, a name not often seen these days in the Western media, although he was the chief of the secret services—the *Tewu*—of the Chinese Communists for a half-century, from the mid-1920s until the period leading up to his death in 1975.

From the evidence presented, Kang Sheng was perhaps the chief conceptual architect and political executor of some of the main events of Communist Chinese history, events that have guaranteed that Communist China has become the prototype Orwellian totalitarian state. These episodes include the ugly 1930s "rectification" campaign, in which massive numbers of cadre were "re-educated" or purged, and which was intimately linked to the manufacture and launching of the original "Chairman Mao" personality cult; and the later "Cultural Revolution" and worship of the "Little Red Book" containing the "Teachings of Chairman Mao."

Faligot and Kauffer write: "It is not too dramatic to say that the head of the secret services was also the secret master of the Cultural Revolution." They characterize Kang Sheng in one chapter as "The Grand Inquisitor," elsewhere as the

"*éminence grise*" behind crucial political developments in China. "The mere mention of Kang Sheng's name made the blood of hundreds of millions of Chinese run cold with fear."

Kang Sheng was the quintessential totalitarian. Intelligence, for him, was the means to control society in all respects, through so-called invisible means of influence. His method subsumed cultural warfare, ideological indoctrination, and the striving for unlimited political power. The authors write: "Kang Sheng took pleasure in establishing what he called 'invisible relations' (*Touming Guanxi*), which meant winning the personal loyalties of men and women within the communist apparatus, either by means of seduction or blackmail. It was sometimes said he did not hesitate to recruit female spies in the beds of their husbands away on missions in the White zone. His aim was to spin a 'divine web,' to quote the expression of the father of Chinese espionage, Sun Zi; a network of agents who would lie dormant sometimes for whole decades before being activated."

Toward the end of the book, there is a brief hint that Kang Sheng modeled his intelligence work on that of the Mongols, who "had created the first global secret service, setting up an intelligence exchange with the Venetians."

The most Orwellian aspect of his activities was his ability to build up alliances and political friendships with close comrades, and then to turn them into "enemies of the state," "enemies of the people," and "enemies of the party," seemingly overnight. One's ally of the moment, becomes one's enemy of the next, fit for being purged, ruthlessly suppressed, tortured, and most importantly, humiliated (and, most often, executed). Communist China emerges, truly, as a bottomless pit of endless political horrors, of stabbing and back-stabbing, lies and counter-lies. One of the more effective images drawn up by Faligot and Kauffer, towards the

conclusion of the book, is that of the dying Kang Sheng, sick of cancer, unable to sleep because he is unceasingly pursued by nightmares about all the crimes he has committed, particularly his cynical and power-hungry betrayal of former friends and comrades.

From the standpoint of the events in China leading up to, and since, the massacre in Tiananmen Square, some of the accounts in *The Chinese Secret Service* are eerie. Take the case of Hu Yaobang, who became a mid-to-late-1980s favorite of the pro-reform/democracy students on the Chinese mainland, and whose death in April was the formal triggering-point for the Chinese pro-democracy student demonstrators. Earlier, during the Cultural Revolution, Hu Yaobang had been one of the main victims of the "Gang of Four." As Faligot and Kauffer document, Kang Sheng was one of the prime motivators and controllers of the Gang of Four's activities, particularly because of his very close relations to Madame Mao (Jiang Qing), since the days they were friends and lovers in Shandong Province.

Kang Sheng died in 1975. On Nov. 9, 1978, the authors report, Hu Yaobang, the future general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, made a violently worded statement, documenting the crimes of Kang Sheng, declaring that he had committed "all kinds of evil." Kang Sheng was a "demon," "a tyrant worse than Satan," "not a man, but a monster," Hu exclaimed. Soon thereafter, the post-Cultural Revolution propaganda apparatus began referring to this "thug without equal." This propaganda continued, until the point that the posthumous attacks on Kang Sheng began to be used by the nascent "Chinese democracy movement." Once this democratic process began to gather some momentum, its leaders were summarily thrown into jail!

Happily, Faligot and Kauffer are not naive about creatures like Deng Xiaoping, who is emerging as today's "Grand Inquisitor" of Chinese Communism. It is forgotten today, in the rewriting of history by the likes of Henry Kissinger and Helmut Schmidt, who proclaim Deng Xiaoping as a hero, that Deng has, for decades, been one of the most entrenched and diehard Communist ideologues, from his earliest days in the nascent Chinese Communist Party apparat in Paris. It was Deng, for example, who allied with Kang Sheng and ideologue Peng Zhen, as the "holy trinity" who organized the famous split with Moscow, accusing Khrushchov of having led the socialist camp to "capitulate in the face of imperialism." Whether or not the Chinese-Soviet split is seen as real, or as a monumentally clever deception to fool a gullible West, either way Deng Xiaoping emerges as bitterly hostile to Western interests.

Of course, in the post-Cultural Revolution era (at least up to the June 3-4 Tiananmen Square massacre), yesterday's victims of the Red Guards, like Deng, have been portrayed as today's heroes. And hasn't Deng, after all, been the proponent of "reform"? But, as Faligot and Kauffer point out, that "reform" is extremely limited: it was Deng and his fac-

tional allies who established, in 1983, a Ministry of State Security, modeled on the Soviet KGB, known as the *Guojia anquanbu*. Beyond that, Deng's policy of "four modernizations," they stress, has meant "open season for hunting Western manufacturing secrets." They write: "In Deng Xiaoping's China, as previously in Mao's, there is a 'crime' that is dealt with very severely: *Li tongwaiguo*—communicating with the outside world, which, according to the logic of the regime, means communicating with the enemy." Deng's only substantive difference with Kang Sheng, is that he has preferred to create a multiplicity of secret service agencies, so that the ultimate power does not lie in the hands of any one intelligence chief, but rather in his own!

Today, they report, Deng's "preferred colleague" is Qiao Shi, "the supreme coordinator of the Chinese security services," who "provides the link between two generations of special services cadres." The authors call Qiao Shi "the rising star of Chinese communism. . . . In Hong Kong and Tokyo, experts began predicting a fine future for him—to the point of seeing him one day becoming number one in the Party." Like his predecessor and model Kang Sheng, Qiao Shi is responsible for "rectification," having been appointed, in 1986, to set up a new body, the "Group in Charge of the Rectification of the Work Style." He is also responsible for "self-criticisms, purges, expulsions, liquidations." As the authors note, "this has an ominous and all too familiar ring to it." (The role of Qiao Shi's political police and controlled judicial courts, in the past weeks' massacres and executions, cannot be overstated.)

In sum, Faligot and Kauffer present images better fit for a horror movie than for the most populous nation on earth. Indeed, the toll has been enormous: "In the early years, leaving aside the inevitable effect on the economy of all the revolutionary turmoil, there were at least 5 million executions. At the same time, the *Laogai*, 'reform through labor', was instituted, in other words the Chinese gulag: 15 million Chinese were soon interned in some 200 camps and State farms." Also in the early years, an estimated 600,000 Christians "disappeared."

A strange obsession

As stated at the outset, however, the book has certain damaging flaws. The worst of these is the obsessively, at times fanatically, hostile attitude toward Taiwan. From the authors' presentation, the Nationalists' Kuomintang Party appears, for all intents and purposes, as nothing more than an effluence of the criminal and secretive Chinese "Green Gang," and of Chinese and international (predominantly CIA-linked) drug-trafficking interests. The Kuomintang's stated commitment to the principles of the Chinese republican nationalist Sun Yat-sen is characterized as nothing more than a fraudulent cover for carrying out illegal activities.

At best, the Taiwanese emerge as raw competitors with the Communists, two evil gangs ever at war. That perspective

is strange, at best, in the “post-Tiananmen massacre” era. Taiwan, after all, is a prosperous modern nation, and is certainly not guilty of murdering tens of thousands of its own citizens in cold blood. The obsession is even more peculiar, in view of Faligot and Kauffer’s revelations of the persecution of Christians by the Communists. Most of the important Nationalist leaders, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, were devout Christians, and Taiwan became a refuge for Christians escaping from the mainland. The reader of *The Chinese Secret Service* would never know this.

There is not even the pretense of objectivity in how they approach Taiwan. For example, in the chapter dealing with the Communist victory in the Civil War, they portray the Kuomintang as corrupt, inept, and cowardly. But of the March-June 1946 period, they write: “Equipped with more than enough American materiel, the Generalissimo’s troops began to drive back their enemy. After three months’ hostilities Zhou Enlai [Chou En-lai], promoted to grandmaster in relations with the Kuomintang, suddenly surrendered: The Reds were losing. He asked for a new ceasefire, which an angry Chiang Kai-shek had to concede *under pressure from his American allies* in June 1946” (emphasis added).

That is the extent of the authors’ dealing with a most critical fact in the post-World War II era: the treacherous nature of the policies of the majority faction of the American Establishment toward China. They never even mention the deals on China made at the sequence of conferences that planned the postwar era-Yalta and Teheran- and except for a few superficial references to the role of the likes of the treacherous Owen Lattimore and John Service, and to the pro-Mao sympathies of OSS head William Donovan, the Anglo-American policy determinants of certain “internal” Chinese fights are ignored.

The problem is fundamentally methodological, perhaps with a curious tinge of racism thrown in. A reader of *The Chinese Secret Service* could finish the book with quite negative views of Chinese people in general. The positive features of recent Chinese history associated with the great Sun Yat-sen, and the continuance of his traditions in Taiwan and in overseas Chinese communities, as well as the potentials for that influence to reemerge on the mainland, are a non-subject.

Communists and drugs

A related, and serious, flaw, is the cursory and casual way in which the question of Chinese Communist involvement in international drug-trafficking is handled. Of course, the authors have not set out to write a book on this subject, and have bibliographical references to other material on the subject. But a book focusing on the Chinese secret services is flawed, if it doesn’t place this matter at the center of attention.

The paradox is that, as we have seen earlier, Faligot and Kauffer are absolutely not “fellow travelers” of the Com-

munist. Quite the reverse. Also, they do *identify* the issue of Chinese Communist drugtrafficking, but this almost *en passant*.

What they do establish, in three or fourpages of discussion of the subject, is the following: 1) The Communist drug trade has been under the direct control of the Chinese secret services since the late 1920s. “In 1928, the Communists had carried out an experiment that was to prove very successful: cultivating a field of poppies, making opium from them, and using it to debilitate the Kuomintang army in the White zones. The future military leader of South Fujian, Tang Zhenlin, was put in charge of this secret mission, and his men cultivated fields in the Jingganshan area in Jiangxi. Ten years later, trading in ‘special products’ was devolved upon the Social Affairs Department set up by Kang Sheng in Yan’an.”

Two men who were critical for Kang Sheng’s drug-trafficking apparatus were his deputy, Li Kenong, and the “Drugs Baron” Wang Xiaoyu, head of the Qingdao network, in the province of Shandong, Kang Sheng’s birthplace and political home base. After developing Communist China’s opium trade, Wang Xiaoyu “was to enjoy a spectacular rise, during the Cultural Revolution, to become President of the Shandong Revolutionary Committee, still under the protective wing of Kang Sheng.” 2) The Communist drugtrafficking was developed by Gen. Chen Geng, who “supervises the opium traffic of the Yunnan.” Elsewhere in the book, this Chen Geng is identified as a key China connection to the Soviets’ “Richard Sorge network.” But they don’t develop this into any hypothesis of what the Sorge network might have meant for the global drug trade, as a matter of *Chinese-Soviet*, or “*Comintern*” grand strategy. 3) Pro-Communist seamen’s unions were used to transport the drugs. 4) In the early 1950s, it was estimated that production of opium in China increased within five years from 2,000 tons to 10,000 tons. In 1951, the commander-in-chief of American forces in Japan published a report giving an account of the spread of drugtrafficking from Red China into Japan, which was alarming. 5) They quote from a 1963 report from U.S. Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger: “Thorough investigations into several seizures of heroin amounting to a total of 3,413 grams of narcotics had all proved that the goods came from Red China, in particular from Horai, between Qingdao and Tientsin. . . . Moreover, large quantities of heroin from Red China have entered the United States.”

As useful as such few leads might be, Kauffer and Faligot let their obsession against Taiwan get the better of them. By and large, most of the references to Chinese involvement in drugtrafficking point to Taiwan (with or without CIA cooperation, which is another kettle of fish) or to the “Green Gang” and the “Triad” secret societies. The brief references to the Communist Chinese involvement in drugtrafficking ends on page 270, and nothing more on the subject is mentioned. As far as they briefly take this question, their history does not extend beyond the 1950s.

As a sin of omission, the book never even mentions the Chinese drugtrafficking policies developed during the Vietnam War, although the story of Chou En-lai's grand strategy to use drugs to undermine American society via the soldiers in Vietnam is well-known and generally available in the public domain through the revelations of Mohammed Heikal, a close adviser to the late Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. The strategic thinking behind Chou's strategy is implied in the "debilitate the Kuomintang army" concept mentioned above. (Overall, this reviewer gets the impression that Faligot and Kauffer are, on balance, sympathetic to Chou, as a "moderate" and "diplomatic" counterweight to Kang Sheng and others.)

There are many books that one can read documenting Chinese Communist involvement in international drugtrafficking, but it is sad that a book on the Chinese Tewu misses the boat. Richard Deacon's *The Chinese Secret Service* (1974; republished 1989 by Grafton Books, London), which also deals with the drug issue cursorily, at least establishes the point that the Chinese Communists use drugs for political and strategic intelligence goals. By contrast, Faligot and Kauffer, while establishing the fact that certain historical, cultural, and political links exist between Kang Sheng and Peru's Shining Path terrorists, write an entire chapter on the Tewu's operations in Ibero-America, but never even moot how the Chinese might have played a role in cultivating that continent's "narco-terrorist" capability.

Worse than that, and this gets to the core of the problem of the book: In its totality, Chinese involvement in drugtrafficking is portrayed, historically and up to the present, as a kind of joint-stock venture of Kuomintang, secret societies and secret society-related gangs like the Green Gang, and the Communists, with the CIA thrown in on the Kuomintang side. A naive reader of the book would somehow assume this problem is endemic to certain Chinese groups per se. Yet they never even mention the question of China's "Opium Wars," the flooding of China with drugs by the British.

It should be stated in conclusion, that the book has a wealth of raw data, including a 32-page glossary. It also contains a number of tantalizing leads, including reporting Soviet agent Guy Burgess's important role in advising British policymakers on China in the period leading into the Korean War; former British MI-5 chief Roger Hollis's links to both Soviet and Chinese intelligence networks; and the origins of the Chinese atomic bomb capability in the old networks of Agnes Smedley, Richard Sorge, the "Red Orchestra," and the international "peace movement."

Note: (*The Chinese Secret Service* was originally published in French, in Paris 1987, by Editions Robert Laffont. In 1988, it was published in German, by Ehrenwirth Verlags GmbH, Munich, under the title, *Meister der Schatten: Kang Sheng u. der Chinesischen Geheimdienst, 1927-1987*, 712 pages with index, 49.80 deutschemarks.)

Chairman Mao was a dirty old man

Visitors returning from mainland China report that one of Mao Zedong's palatial summer villas in the area of Hangchow, in the western lakes, has been opened to tourists. The anecdotes related by the tour guides leave no doubt that Chairman Mao was a sex maniac and satyr, with his erotic furor increasing as he grew older. The guides show visitors a private movie theater on the estate which was used by Mao, and which was found stocked with the most exotic, triple-X rated blue movies, all from the corrupt centers of the decadent capitalist world. Apparently, Mao's recreation was to bathe in these corrosive bourgeois influences.

Mao is known to have had a wife, the infamous Qiang Qing of the Gang of Four, who had emerged in the chairman's final decade as a political power in her own right, with a large public following. Mao also kept several mistresses. Beyond these, the Great Helmsman of the Revolution, imitating the tradition of some Chinese emperors, had a voracious appetite for one-night stands with female Red Guard playmates in his final decade. Mao constantly scheduled command performances of his personal female ballet troupe, which amounted in practice to an opulent harem of chosen beauties between 18 and 25 years of age. Perhaps the chairman's insatiable libido had something to do with the choice of the "Revolutionary Detachment of Women," the ballet that was shown to Nixon and Kissinger during their 1972 state visit, since this work would have given Mao the most ample choice of post-performance partners.

Mao's widow, Qiang Qing, has now been released from jail and is seriously ill with cancer. Her three cohorts from the Gang of Four remain in prison. The guides in Hangchow report that Qiang Qing was a formidable nymphomaniac in her days of power, and that she used Mao's pornographic movie theater almost as much as the chairman himself. Qiang Qing is reported to have carried on with Mao's bodyguards, as well as with her athletic colleague in the Gang of Four, the Sports Minister Wang Hung Wen.

—Webster Tarpley

Will the United States be first in space again?

by Carol White

The 20th anniversary of the historic Apollo Moon landing has come at an important turning point for the U.S. space program. Time is running out, after the decade of stalling which has afflicted the planning of the national space effort. For that reason, President Bush's commemorative speech of July 20 has been a focal point of international interest. Of the many options before him in planning this speech and the implied policy decisions which hung on it, President Bush definitely made the best choice.

Fortunately he did not take the direction being urged upon him by the appeasement grouping within the government and some sections of the space community—as represented by “nuclear winter” kook Carl Sagan—which is to collapse the U.S. space program into joint cooperative ventures with the Soviets. Nor did he opt for the manic approach: to Mars or bust, which calls for a one-shot Mars mission which would be a headline-catcher, but which would not seriously advance the long-term U.S. presence in space. Instead, he laid out a policy which is coherent with the 1986 Paine Commission proposal for the development of an infrastructure in space.

“Our goal,” the President said, “is nothing less than to establish the U.S. as the preeminent space-faring nation. From the voyages of Columbus, the Oregon Trail, to the journey to the Moon itself, history proves that we have never lost by pressing the limits of our frontiers.”

Bush outlined a three-stage program: completion of the space station, a return to the Moon, and then a manned mission to Mars. “First,” he said, “for the coming decade, the 1990s Space Station *Freedom*, our critical next step in space endeavors. And next, for the new century, back to the Moon, back to the future, and this time, back to stay. And

then, a journey into tomorrow, a journey to another planet, a manned mission to Mars.”

A colony on Mars

In 1986, the National Commission on Space, led by former NASA Administrator Tom Paine, proposed a 40-year scenario to culminate in a manned outpost on Mars. Such a plan assumed the development of a space tug, as a follow-on to the Space Shuttle, and a series of space stations which would be staging grounds for the Mars project.

Lyndon LaRouche, in a 1988 presidential campaign broadcast expanding upon the idea of such a Mars project, pointed to the critical necessity to develop fusion-powered rocket flight to Mars. This is necessary for several reasons, not least to protect space travelers by minimizing the adverse effects of prolonged travel in a gravity-free environment, but also to provide the possibility of coming to the aid of Mars colonists in a timely fashion. With fusion power, a Mars colony could become as little as a week's space flight away.

Such a development would imply a fusion-based economy here on Earth as well as on Mars, with a two-to-three order of magnitude increase in energy availability per capita. Such an increase would vastly increase the carrying capacity of the Earth, banishing once and for all the nonsense that we have exceeded some natural limit on human population expansion beyond which both human and other species are threatened.

LaRouche proposed that within 40 years, a Mars colony could be established. Such a 100,000-person community—a veritable space city—would be primarily charged with the creation of a habitable environment for life on Mars, and the

vastly extended telescopic exploration of the universe.

While falling far short of the crash economic space program demanded by LaRouche, the President did emphasize in his speech the economic payback from the Moon landing, quoting a recent article, that this would be the best investment since Leonardo da Vinci bought himself a sketch pad. In fact, although this was not in the Bush speech, it has been calculated—conservatively—that there was a 10-to-1 dollar payback from R&D investment in the Apollo program. This figure was based upon obvious spinoffs such as the transistor radio and the development of computers and remote sensing. We are still benefiting from productivity gains, as space technologies continue to be adapted to new medical and other arenas.

The fact that President Bush has accepted the main goals of again making the United States “preeminent in space,” is the most significant aspect of his speech. Since the FY 1990 budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is now before the Congress, and the House of Representatives has already cut almost \$1 billion from the NASA budget—and \$400 million from the Space Station—the need for a change in policy is urgent. Rep. Robert Walker (R-Pa.), the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Science and Technology, normally extremely cautious on budget questions, recently pointed out that in the 1960s, NASA spent 4% of the federal budget, while today this has been reduced to approximately 1%.

Such a slow-death setback to the space program is intolerable.

Implementation

Vice President Dan Quayle has been asked by the President to lead the National Space Council in coming up with specific proposals for implementation of the policy. The Council will be deciding in the next few weeks, when and how they will be presenting a detailed package to the President. This is a significant step forward from President Reagan’s general pro-space rhetoric, which unfortunately never received an impetus to concrete realization.

Bush requested from the Vice President a detailed specification of “what’s needed for the next round of exploration: the necessary money, manpower, and material, the feasibility of international cooperation, and to develop realistic timetables, milestones along the way. The Space Council will report back to me as soon as possible, with concrete recommendations to chart a new and continuing course to the Moon, and Mars, and beyond. . . .”

The recently formed Space Council, directed by Mark Albrecht, has already taken a number of positive steps toward long-range goals. It has endorsed a return to the Moon as a first step toward a manned Mars landing.

In his speech, President Bush said, “In 1961 it took a crisis, the space race, to speed things up. Today we don’t have a crisis, we have an opportunity. To seize this oppor-

tunity, I’m not proposing a 10-year plan like Apollo, I’m proposing a long-range continuing commitment.”

The sanguine assertion that today there is “no crisis,” merely an opportunity, runs counter to the reality of the many crises which afflict us today—not least, the global food shortage. This reality only underscores the appropriateness of this new presidential initiative. The only way to guarantee the future of civilization as we know it, is to guarantee an environment which supports technological progress.

Congressional candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in a statement issued on July 22 commenting on the President’s address, underlined that “I can only agree with and applaud that policy commitment. For many years, I have been working toward precisely such a three-step space policy, and I have said so in many locations, both in published material and in my spring 1988 nationally televised campaign presentation ‘The Woman on Mars.’

“Yet,” said LaRouche, “I disagree on one fundamental point respecting the President’s space policy. That point is, the United States needs a *crash* program for such a three-step space colonization strategy. NASA director Adm. Richard Truly, in a background briefing following the President’s policy address, explicitly excluded the idea of a such a crash program; with this, I fundamentally disagree.

“Moreover, the United States needs not just a crash space program, but to be more precise, it needs a ‘crash economic space program.’ For many years I have been working on such a concept, and I have discussed it with many experts in the fields of economics, technology, and specifically space technology, both inside the United States and abroad. I know that only such a program is going to generate the necessary rate of scientific-technological progress in the breadth and depth which can enable our economy to reestablish itself as a genuine technological world leader, and to once again make the United States industrially competitive.”

He added, “It may sound paradoxical, but I know that the best way to achieve that end, lies in cooperation with our allies, especially with our allies in Western Europe. I have personally carefully studied the Sanger Space Plane design currently being developed in West Germany, and I view that project as a crucial contribution toward a rapid implementation of a space station/lunar base/Mars colonization strategy. By pursuing that project as a crucial stepping-stone for this three-step program, I believe we will be saving costs for all participating parties, while simultaneously enjoying the maximum technological advancement and the quickest possible realization of the program.”

Wartime space: 'We have yielded control'

The following remarks are excerpted from testimony delivered by Gen. John L. Piotrowski, USAF, Commander in Chief, United States Space Command, before Senate Appropriations Committee Defense Subcommittee, on May 18. With the simple reminder that Soviet military doctrine calls for "global command of the electro-magnetic spectrum"—which is predicated on control of space—we offer the excerpts with no further comment.

Today the ability to use our space systems during crisis or war depends on the goodwill of the Soviet Union. If the U.S. became engaged in a crisis or war with the Soviet Union, they would use their satellites to locate and target U.S. forces anywhere in the world—with absolutely no risk to their reconnaissance and targeting satellites. In essence, the Soviets control wartime space and all the tactical advantages that come with the use of space. This situation is unacceptable [and] exists because the Soviets have the doctrine, capability, and intent to employ antisatellite weapons, while the United States has none. . . .

It is important to realize that the combination of diverse aspects of the Soviet military space structure adds up to a total capability which provides the Soviets a net advantage in conflict. . . . The Soviets have the world's largest and most responsive space launch infrastructure enabling them to conduct rapid surge operations to increase wartime support from space—and they are expanding it. . . .

The Soviets average about 100 space launches a year—a launch every three or four days. . . . During the period of the Falklands war, they launched 29 times in just 69 days. They have the world's largest launch pad infrastructure—over 20 pads—about twice as many as the U.S., and they are building more. They've developed two new boosters in just the last four years to give them ten types of boosters including the world's largest—the SL-17 Energia [which allows them to deploy ASAT weapons against deep space, geosynchronous orbit satellites: the backbone of global communications systems—ed.]. They have sufficient standby lift capability to replace every one of their satellites in orbit—over 160—within two or three months. . . .

The Soviets have an operational co-orbital antisatellite system to shoot down U.S. satellites in low-earth orbit. In addition, the Soviet Union has antisatellite technologies res-

ident with high-powered lasers, antiballistic missiles, and electronic warfare systems potentially capable of denying, degrading, or destroying U.S. satellites which provide critical combat support information at crucial times in crisis or war. . . . Their doctrine says that they will employ antisatellite weapons in conflict, and their systems give them that capability . . . to leave our space systems hostage to Soviet philanthropy is untenable because it increases the risk to our warfighters who depend on these systems to conduct operations on the land, at sea, and in the air. In effect we have yielded control of wartime space to the Soviets—a situation that does not serve our national security interests.

Space industrial base found wanting

For example, the U.S. launch response time—the interval between the need for a new payload launch and the time at which a satellite is operational in orbit—is measured in months. The Soviets, on the other hand, can launch additional satellites in hours or days. . . . They also have adequate storage facilities to house them and integrate the spacecraft to the boosters at wartime tempos. This provides a level of combat readiness of great concern to me.

Current U.S. launch systems are inflexible, fragile, vulnerable, and nonresponsive to combat requirements. Booster and payload testing, processing, and launch is lengthy. Months of final assembly, payload integration, and on-pad processing prohibit rapid response to meet changing world conditions. Quick recovery from either on-orbit or launch failures, is not possible today. And we cannot rapidly augment satellites on orbit nor rapidly reconstitute satellites lost from combat attrition. . . .

Anti-drug effort hampered

A space-based, wide area surveillance system—such as a space-based radar and/or infrared system—with the capability to detect and track ships and aircraft in all weather conditions, day or night, would provide long-range surveillance, tracking, targeting, and intelligence information to operational commanders, enabling them to revolutionize planning and tactics and to deny the enemy the element of surprise. . . .

In addition to its military utility, space-based surveillance has other applications. One of the most damaging wars the United States has waged this decade is the war on drugs. In 1987, the Customs Service and the U.S. Coast Guard flew E-2C Hawkeyes more than 1,500 hours to detect drug-smuggling aircraft. These aircraft have limited surveillance areas, limited fuel supplies, and strict crew and maintenance restrictions. A space-based surveillance system would cover the entire Caribbean Basin in the time it takes an E-2C to surveil the narrow Bahamas-to-Florida corridor. Track data generated by the space system could be linked directly to national or regional command centers to enhance their interdiction efforts. . . .

Iran-Contra scandal is far from over

by Herbert Quinde

The Irangate scandal has been left simmering on the back burner, as the White House continues its scramble to keep the Reagan administration's worst foreign policy fiasco from striking down the current one as well. But there are indications that some people are upping the ante.

Congressional sources report that the confirmation of Iran-Contra operative Donald Gregg as U.S. ambassador to South Korea has been held up in the Senate. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), who has led the fight against Gregg, has been joined by Senators Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and George Mitchell (D-Me.) in opposing Gregg. Many Democratic senators are angry at Gregg's brazen lying and arrogance at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee back in May. With other senators joining what has been up until now a one-man crusade led by Cranston, the administration has decided not to formally push the issue for fear of turning others against Gregg.

But Senator Cranston, sources believe, is being given the "treatment" for his aggressive opposition. On July 19, the *Washington Post* ran a major story scandalizing the California senator. Cranston is accused of having raised \$850,000 for three "non-partisan" voter registration groups from a troubled savings and loan institution for whom Cranston allegedly had intervened with federal regulators. One of the groups was founded by Cranston's son Kim. The funds were solicited from Charles Keating, head of the Lincoln Savings and Loan of Irvine, California, while Keating was in a feud with federal regulators over Lincoln's financial condition. The senator reportedly received over \$300,000 in donations from Keating and associates. Although no laws seem to have been broken, Cranston has been smeared with the "sleaze factor."

With Gregg's confirmation temporarily in doubt, it is possible that there will not be a final vote on the nomination before the congressional summer recess begins in August.

Gregg, who was Vice President George Bush's national security adviser, has become a hot issue because he now heads the President's "bodyguard of lies." Gregg is the person who knows all the answers to what George Bush knew, said, and did during the Iran-Contra affair. A bipartisan deal

was struck in the Senate to accept Gregg's lying testimony to "avoid a constitutional crisis," according to one congressional source. But other political observers say that some leading Democrats believe it is better to have the blackmail threat of Irangate in their back pocket for future use.

Battle over North's notebooks

The opposition to Gregg became strengthened after Democrats from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee learned that the White House had reneged on its pledge to turn over Oliver North's notebooks to the Congress. At the end of the second of the two hearings on Gregg's nomination, Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) was promised the documents. So far, the White House has refused to turn the unexpurgated copies over to the Senate committee, which abrogates the deal that had been struck. Earlier, only blacked-out copies of the notebooks had been given to the joint Iran-Contra congressional committee. But a request for the entire text was renewed by the Senate during the Gregg nomination, when it became apparent that the notebooks might contain information on the Honduras *quid pro quo* involving Vice President George Bush.

According to sources close to the Senate, the notebooks are "explosive" and contain much new information which "compromises top-level people." The notebooks are presently in Independent Counsel Lawrence Walsh's hands, but the White House has refused to take possession even though Walsh has offered them. If the White House takes possession, it then would have to respond to the Senate's request.

In a related development, Jose Fernandez, the Costa Rican CIA station chief indicted in Alexandria, Virginia for lying to the Tower Commission, has already indicated that he will play hardball in his case. Sources report that his "gray-mail" strategy may work. Sources say that CIA director William Webster does not want the Fernandez case to go to trial, and therefore will protect the agency from "unnecessary disclosure of classified secrets." The same sources say that Attorney General Richard Thornburgh has also been recruited to "carry water for the boys." It is expected that the Department of Justice may intervene in the case, which could lead to a dismissal of the charges against Fernandez.

Fernandez's "shot across the bow" was the inclusion of the text of National Security Decision Directive 159 (NSDD 159) as an exhibit in one of his pre-trial defense motions. NSDD 159, dated January 1985, established the "Planning and Coordination Group" (PCG), an interagency operational "action group" which is known to have had "hands on" throughout the Iran-Contra affair. Fernandez is signaling that he is prepared to "tell all," since the document names the members of the PCG. Among the members of the PCG were: Clair George from the CIA, Fred Iklé of the Defense Department, Michael Armacost from the State Department, Donald Gregg of the vice president's office, and its chairman Adm. John Poindexter, himself awaiting trial in November.

The Cotton Club case

Satanic Murder, Inc., will go on trial for a bizarre 1983 murder in California.

On July 12, 1989, Los Angeles County Municipal Court Judge Patti Jo McKay ordered Karen DeLayne Greenberger, Alex LaMota Marti, and William Malony Mentzer to stand trial for the murder of Broadway impresario, cocaine addict, and Satanic sex deviate Roy Radin. By the time the case, widely known as the "Cotton Club murder," goes to trial next year, it is expected that at least one other person, Robert Lowe, will have been added to the indictment. Evidence is still being reviewed to determine whether Robert Evans, one of Hollywood's most famous producers and a longtime intimate of Henry Kissinger, will also be prosecuted for ordering and financing the hit.

The Cotton Club case promises to shed new light on a nationwide Satanic Murder, Inc. with deep ties to the Medellín Cartel and to international pornography. And if the allegations in a forthcoming edition of Maury Terry's *The Ultimate Evil* prove accurate, defendant William Mentzer may provide a direct link between the Radin ritualistic murder and the mid-1970s Son of Sam killings and the Manson Family's 1969 mass murder spree.

In the first edition of his book-length profile of the convicted Son of Sam killer David Berkowitz, Terry described a nationwide Satanic underground involved in human sacrifices and drug-related contract killings. Terry tracked a Los Angeles-based killer dubbed "Manson II," who came out of the circles around Charles Manson and who carried out one of the New York City 1977 Son of Sam murders, as well as a 1974 ritualistic killing on the campus of Stanford Univer-

sity in Palo Alto, Calif.

Evidence gathered in the Cotton Club prosecution suggests that the "Manson II" of Terry's account is William Mentzer. Further, if the Terry allegations pan out, the Satanic Murder, Inc. was at one point linked to a London-founded occult sect called the Process Church of the Final Judgment (also referred to in Los Angeles police files as the Process of Elimination).

At the time Radin was shot in the head 13 times on Friday, May 13, 1983 at a deserted site in northern Los Angeles County, Mentzer, Marti, and Lowe were all full-time bodyguards for *Hustler* magazine porn publisher Larry Flynt. Evidence presented at the two-month evidentiary hearing also linked Mentzer and Marti to the 1984 contract killing of a black Los Angeles prostitute, June Mincher. And in a dramatic courtroom development, private detective Arthur Michael Pascal testified that a Mentzer intimate, William Rider, boasted that Rider and his brother-in-law Larry Flynt had murdered U.S. intelligence operative Mitchell Livingston WerBell III in December 1983. At the time of WerBell's death, the ex-OSS figure was involved in a national security investigation of Flynt regarding possible blackmail of President Reagan and members of his inner circle. Rider, the former head of Flynt's security, was living with Mentzer at the time of the Radin, WerBell, and Mincher murders.

According to testimony presented at the hearing, police first stumbled onto Mentzer's role in the Radin hit as the result of an August 1983 cocaine

bust of Mentzer and a search of his apartment which turned up photographs of Mentzer and the other accused killers at the site of Radin's murder. Although sheriffs missed it at the time Radin's body was found in June 1983, private investigators, including author Maury Terry, found a Bible at the murder scene opened to a passage signaling the Satanic nature of the crime.

Paramount Pictures mogul Evans's suspected involvement in the Radin killings comes through his dealings with a big-time cocaine trafficker named Karen DeLayne Greenberger, whom Evans was soliciting, according to one account, to put up millions of dollars to finance the 1984 movie, "The Cotton Club." According to police accounts, Greenberger, whose husband Jack Greenberger is a top figure Medellín Cartel in southern Florida, was a Hollywood dope distributor for Milano Bellachasses, now under indictment in Florida. Greenberger brought the Long Island-based Radin into the deal, which eventually went sour. According to one story, Greenberger, and possibly Evans, had Radin killed in order to erase the movie-financing deal and to avenge Radin's theft of a large amount of cocaine and cash from Greenberger.

The picture, however, may be far more complex. According to accounts by David Berkowitz, the Westchester County, New York Son of Sam cult, a Satanic killer group of at least a dozen people, was directly involved with Radin—through cocaine deals and occult sexual activities (Radin's 77-room mansion was the scene of a violent gang rape of model Melanie Haller in the early 1980s). At the time of Radin's murder, Queens, New York District Attorney John Santucci had just reopened the Son of Sam case on the basis of evidence proving that Berkowitz was not the lone killer.

A nation of snitches

The Securities and Exchange Commission and U.S. Justice Department are establishing the mechanics for a police state.

With unparalleled zeal, the the government has been spinning off an entire array of new measures which amount to terrorism against U.S. industry, especially the medical profession, but also against every citizen.

The new measures are typified by a remarkable new "Bounty Awards" program launched by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Directed against alleged perpetrators of insider trading, the new program, effective July 10, is designed to be an incentive to turn every citizen into a policeman against everyone else.

The concept was also included in the Insider Trading and Securities Fraud Enforcement Act of 1988, and has been set forth in detail with a set of rules drawn up by the SEC.

While this program may deter some criminal activity, what makes it cause for alarm is its context: the new definition of "crime" in which it operates, whereby it is not even a question of whether a crime was actually committed, but rather, whether one can be pinned with a "conspiracy" to commit that non-existent crime.

It will not take much abuse of this program to have a severely damaging effect on industry and business in general, and, needless to say, it will turn any figure targeted for political or other reasons into a sitting duck for virtually certain indictment.

A pamphlet published by the Department of Justice and titled "Anti-trust Enforcement and the Consumer," follows in a similar vein, although it uses a different tack to motivate the

public to cooperate.

In this case, it is aimed against infringements of the anti-trust laws, such as price fixing or bid rigging; but rather than offering the "honey" of a cash payoff for information, the boys down at the DoJ are not beneath using a little real terror against the general public in order to get results.

"If you know about a violation and you say nothing," the DoJ warns, "in certain circumstances you yourself could later be held criminally responsible, and, in addition to losing your job and your reputation in your community, you could be subject to substantial fines and even imprisonment."

In other words, while the SEC will pay you to snitch, the DoJ threatens to put you away if you don't. The result is the same—a climate of psychological terror.

In the medical profession, in particular, given that a high percentage of patients rely on Medicare and Medicaid coverage, costs of keeping a practice intact make it almost impossible to avoid resource-sharing arrangements which have now been pronounced "criminal" violations of anti-trust laws by the Department of Justice.

In the case of the anti-trust laws, their extension into the medical profession has been the latest and most egregious abuse of their original intent.

This will become official later this summer when the so-called "Physician Ownership/Referral" bill be-

comes law as part of the 1990 budget package. Introduced by Rep. Fortney Stark (D-Calif.), the bill will now make it a crime for physicians who hold any financial interest in a clinic, ambulatory surgical center, medical supply company, or home health services company to refer patients to such institutions.

For self-protection, and in order to ease the crushing load of malpractice insurance premiums, physicians have resorted to forming joint ventures in such kinds of services as standard practice, and especially in recent years, to counter lower Medicare and Medicaid paybacks. Now, however, efforts to provide such services to patients at affordable costs will soon become a crime.

The Stark bill was reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee by a voice vote June 29, and attached to the overall 1990 federal budget package. As it now stands, it is almost certain to become law this year, and Stark's office claims that it will reduce the cost of Medicare by eliminating more "abuse."

For the consumer, rather than finding prices drop and service improve as the result of such actions, he will find either that he becomes dependent on one distant mega-giant corporation for his needs, or that no service is available to him at all.

This will hit the hardest in rural America and the inner cities, although no region will be exempt.

The real crime is the on-going attempt of the government to cheat Medicare and Medicaid recipients, and their health care providers, by cutting back their payments, self-righteously justifying their actions on the grounds that they are trying to stem greed and waste, which, they claim, make it harder for them to make their interest payments on time to the international financiers who own the national debt.

Senate: Kissinger must reveal financial holdings

The "Kissinger Rider" to the State Department Appropriations Bill, S.B. 1160, passed the full Senate on July 21. The rider, sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), specifies that members of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) must fully reveal their financial holdings, to determine whether there is a conflict of interest between their personal finances and their government advisory post. Henry Kissinger is a prominent member of PFIAB, whose conflict of interest has been extensively exposed by this magazine.

The Senate version states, "In light of the sensitive nature of the responsibilities of, and the information provided to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, it is in the interest of the United States for members of the Board to disclose fully each source of income and not be beholden to any foreign government and, as such, it is inappropriate for members of the Board to derive income from foreign governments or foreign government controlled entities.

"Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, each member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board shall file with the Office of Government Ethics a full financial disclosure report, the contents of which shall include all information provided for in section 202 of title 5, United States Code."

Moynihan moves to strip presidential powers

The Senate adopted an amendment on July 17 submitted by Sen. Daniel

Moynihan (D-N.Y.) which would strip the President of some of his power to make foreign policy.

The measure, passed on a 57-42 vote, would criminalize any executive attempt to raise funds from private or third party governmental sources to accomplish a purpose barred by Congress. Violators would face up to five years in prison and fines. If a foreign government receiving U. S. aid should fund actions that Congress will not pay for, then aid to that country would be cut off. The White House has said it will veto the amendment.

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) called it "a direct, explicit, and conscious attack on the separation of powers, and this is nothing less than an attempt by Congress to criminalize foreign policy." Helms said that it was "an attempt by Congress to usurp powers that belong to the President under the Constitution and the American system."

Conferees handle S&L bill behind closed doors

Congressional conferees working on the S&L package decided on July 18 to continue their work behind closed doors in the hope this would speed passage of the bill. The four Democratic and Republican heads of the Senate and House delegations will now attempt to thrash out the rest of the bill in closed session, and then attempt to win approval from the other conferees.

The conferees have reportedly reached agreement on all but a few of the more ticklish issues. The Senate, in accordance with President Bush's proposals, wants to raise the \$50 billion needed for the bailout with indus-

try bonds that wouldn't be included in the federal budget. The House is standing by its proposal to raise the cash with cheaper Treasury bonds, and exempt the spending from calculations to determine the federal budget deficit.

Putting the S&L bailout into the budget, which would require a waiver of the Gramm-Rudman amendment, is opposed by the administration.

The other major issue is whether S&Ls should be permitted to invest in high-yield "junk bonds." Banking analyst Alex Sheshunoff of Texas released figures which he claimed show that S&L investment in junk bonds poses a "mind-boggling" risk that could increase the already large taxpayer bailout of the industry.

Some conferees are attempting to remove all special provisions put in the bill by the Senate which benefit specific companies. They must also decide which federal agency would regulate state chartered S&Ls.

Congress demands more China sanctions

The Senate joined the House on July 14 in opposing the Bush administration's go-slow policy on China sanctions by passing a vote of 81-10, a resolution urging Bush to take further measures against the People's Republic of China.

The House resolution, passed unanimously by a vote of 418-0 on June 29, also calls for new sanctions against China.

The Senate resolution, passed as a Sense of the Senate amendment to the Department of State authorization bill, calls on Bush to review continuing Most Favored Nation treatment of the P.R.C.; for a review of "all bilateral

trade agreements between the United States and the People's Republic of China"; for the Export Import Bank to "immediately postpone approval of any application for financing United States exports to the P.R.C."; and demands that the Secretary of the Treasury and the U.S. executive directors of the appropriate international financial institutions "oppose the extension of loans or any other financial assistance by such institutions to the People's Republic of China."

The resolutions are considered a slap in the face to Bush's servile attempt to ease the pressure on the Chinese leadership.

Other amendments relating to China were also tagged on to the State Department Appropriations Bill. One, proposed by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), calls on the Chinese government to lift martial law in Tibet and to release all political prisoners in Tibet. A second amendment, proposed jointly by Helms and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), says that China should refrain from "the use or threat of force in resolving Taiwan's future."

Wilson warns against SDI cuts

In floor comments on July 18, Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) warned of the devastating effects the proposed House cuts in the Strategic Defense Initiative would have on the future of the program.

Quoting from a letter he received from SDI Organization chief Gen. George Monahan, Wilson noted that "budget reductions from current levels may force both a delay in projects supporting an initial phase of a future strategic defense system, but an even

longer delay in projects which support follow-on systems. This outcome would also produce increasingly serious damage to the SDI program infrastructure."

With a 10% cut, Monahan noted, and with "the national work force currently planned for fiscal year 1990, SDI research may be reduced by 3,500 personnel."

At 70% funding, the "initial deployment would be delayed until well after the year 2000, with no provision for follow-on systems to offset Soviet countermeasures to the initially deployed system." In particular, "directed energy and advanced technology programs for follow-on systems would be fund-limited, rather than free to advance at the pace technology is developed."

Wilson noted that "should the Soviets deploy ABM defenses while we remain defenseless, that monopoly ABM capability could become an instrument of nuclear extortion in the hands of a Kremlin that holds both the sword and the shield."

The President has proposed an SDI budget of \$4.6 billion for fiscal year 1990. The House is threatening to cut that to \$2.8 billion, or about 60% of what the President has requested.

Marshal Akhromeyev 'suggests' more arms cuts

Bedecked in all his medals, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Hero of the Soviet Union and top military adviser to Mikhail Gorbachov, addressed a jam-packed hearing of the House Armed Services Committee on July 20, attacking the Strategic Defense Initiative and calling for more disarmament measures.

Akhromeyev said that "creating the

national ABM system in the U.S. is a source of danger to peace in the world. We cannot agree to the assessments given by some of your politicians and ranking military officers of the impact of the creation of the national ABM system." He threatened that "if the U.S. ABM system, particularly its space strike echelon, is created . . . the signing of a treaty cutting strategic offensive arms by 50% would become inappropriate. The arms race in strategic weapons, including new types of weapons, would become inevitable, with all the negative effects for the entire world."

The Soviet general floated a new proposal, in the guise of "just voicing my own opinion." He called for "consultations between Soviet and American experts on the issue of possible agreements to limit or even reduce R&D work in the military field."

Akhromeyev added that the U.S. refusal to open negotiations with the U.S.S.R. on bilateral reductions of naval forces was of grave concern to the Soviets. "We are regarding this," he said, "as the U.S. desire, first to reach agreement with us on cutting the ground forces in Europe . . . and then to build up its naval forces without any constraints, especially its carrier battle groups, thus gaining military superiority in order to dictate its will to the U.S.S.R. from the position of strength."

When asked by committee chairman Les Aspin if Gorbachov had started the *perestroika* reform policy, or if it was initiated before him, as some have said, to strengthen the Soviet military, Akhromeyev responded coyly that the Soviets want to increase their "economic power," but decrease their military might. "We want a modern state, a powerful state" said Akhromeyev.

National News

LaRouche sends message to 'captive nations'

U.S. congressional candidate Lyndon LaRouche addressed a message to 200 representatives of nations under Communist subjugation, gathered in Bonn, West Germany on July 15 to commemorate the 30th anniversary of President Dwight Eisenhower's proclamation of Captive Nations Week. "If you want to get justice, you have to intervene," LaRouche advised the group.

Writing from the jail cell where he is a political prisoner, LaRouche declared: "We are now in a period in which the wave of a new nationalist revolution against communist and other tyranny, is sweeping from China across the vast reaches of the Soviet Empire and into South America, the developing sector generally, and will sweep soon into the United States itself; against the kinds of follies which seem to rule, still, recently, in Washington.

"This is not a period in which the Furies of Justice are going to bring justice to us without our intervention. This is a time of great nationalist struggle against all kinds of tyrannies, which creates a climate in which we will find a favorable condition, de facto."

Does U.S. face high-tech terrorism?

The arrest of three Irish Republican Army terrorists in Boston on July 12 has raised the possibility that the United States is facing a threat of high-technology terrorism, including the use of radio-frequency weapons.

The three arrested were involved in developing highly sophisticated electronic circuitry to be used in remote control explosive devices and "anti-aircraft" devices against British military targets. One of the three, Richard Johnson, is an electronic engineer at MITRE Corporation, which manufactures sophisticated electronic surveillance and countersurveillance equipment. The IRA

receives major backing from the Soviet Union, and the arrests raise the question of Soviet *spetsnaz* activity.

Three IRA terrorists were also arrested in France. One of them was linked to the bomb attack against British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1987 in Bristol and to the murder of a British soldier in West Germany on July 2.

Shock of new AIDS spread erupting

A new "AIDS Shock" is erupting as evidence of a "second wave" of AIDS spread emerges.

The London *Economist's* lead "American Survey" article July 18, entitled "The AIDS Plague Spreads," reports the alarming situation affecting Hispanics and blacks in New York City. A July 18 *International Herald Tribune* headline read, "Huge By-Product of AIDS is Emerging: A Generation of Thousands of Orphans." "In this generation in New York City alone, experts estimate that 50,000 to 100,000 children will lose at least one parent to AIDS or have already done so. Dr. Pauline Thomas of the New York City Health Department estimates that by 1995, 20,000 orphans will need either adoption or foster care," it stated.

The July 18 *Times* of London carried three articles on AIDS, based on the proceedings of the week-long Second International Conference on Health Law and Ethics in London. The paper quotes World Health Organization AIDS program head Dr. Jonathan Mann, under the headline, "AIDS Chief Claims Death Toll Will Soon Reach One Million." Mann—himself one of the principal international perpetrators of the AIDS coverup—noted the irony that while the spread of AIDS worsens, "media articles about AIDS increased elevenfold between 1984 and 1987, but had since dropped by 50%."

Mann criticized the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial powers for not discussing AIDS during their July 14-15 summit in Paris. "The epidemic has not peaked and it

will require sustained energy and commitment to combat it in the next decade," during which nine times as many adults could contract AIDS as developed it in the 1980s, he said.

A second *Times* article, "Second Wave Expected," quoted Britain's Chief Medical Officer Sir Donald Acheson telling the London conference that the apparent slowing of the AIDS epidemic in Britain was likely to be temporary, and could be followed by a second wave of cases, most involving drug abusers.

A third article, headlined "Second Biggest Killer," reports on the speech by Dr. Harold Jaffe of the AIDS program at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. According to Jaffe, AIDS could become the second biggest cause of premature deaths in the United States, after heart attacks, by 1992, with more deaths from AIDS in that year than all those in the Vietnam War. He said that AIDS among homosexuals had reached a plateau, and the most vulnerable now were young blacks and Hispanics living in decaying inner cities.

U.S., Soviets agree on chemical weapons treaty

The Bush administration and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on the crucial points of a treaty to ban chemical weapons, according to a State Department official July 18, who said the two sides have agreed in principle on a "mathematical formula" prescribing the amounts and types of chemical weapons to be destroyed over a 10-year period.

The agreement reportedly allows "surprise inspections" of sites where one side suspects the other is cheating. This clause means that the Soviets could ask to inspect any site in the United States without warning.

Surprise inspections could abrogate the Fourth Amendment proscription against unreasonable searches and seizures, but State Department officials said that they are sure that any constitutional problems could be solved.

Democratic law firms linked to sex scandal

Leading attorneys from the Democratic Party-linked law firms of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld, and Holland and Hart, used the homosexual prostitution service under scrutiny in Washington, D.C., the July 17 *Washington Times* reports. Attorneys allegedly billed sexual services on company credit cards.

Robert Strauss, a senior Democratic Party figure, is a partner of the firm of Akin, Gump. The *Times* does not name the individuals involved.

The article states that WJLA-TV, the local ABC affiliate, exclusively reported July 11 that evidence seized in the raid of the prostitution house included materials suggesting that the sex ring was involved in child prostitution and child pornography.

Ecologist: LaRouche ruined our recruitment

The "dangerous" Lyndon LaRouche stymied recruitment to the environmentalist movement two decades ago, complained one George Dale, of Armonk, New York, in a letter to the editor of the *New York Times* book review section July 16.

Under the headline "Roll Back the Subway Fare!" Dale writes, "Although George Johnson concludes his review of Dennis King's book *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism* (June 18) unconvinced of Mr. LaRouche's dangerousness, one experience nearly 20 years ago showed me otherwise."

Dale reports that as a graduate student and lecturer at the City College of New York in 1970, and an adviser to Students for Environmental Salvage, he was active in efforts that "led to the first Earth Day" in 1970.

"Attendance at the first few meetings was very high (up to 100 or more) and enthusiastic until, at the third or fourth meeting, one student shouted his way into lead-

ership and into narrowing the agenda to one issue: rolling back the subway fare! This student later proved to be the spokesman of a small group of LaRouche disciples, members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees. Rolling back the recently raised subway fare was a progressive cause and certainly had an environmental aspect, since public mass transit pollutes less than other alternatives. But all other concerns were ridiculed and labeled 'neo-Malthusian.' Subsequent meetings were more and more poorly attended, as the LaRouche people forced themselves into a major role in planning the college's Earth Day activities.

"City College's first 'environmental teach-in' (April 16, 1970) became a strange forum of speeches and workshops dominated by Mr. LaRouche himself (under his Lyn Marcus alias) and several of his supporters, who peddled their moronic anti-environmentalist views to a few bewildered students. The college's participation in Earth Day, six days later, was sparse and disorganized.

"What Lyndon LaRouche and his followers had done, I realized in shock and disgust, was to sabotage very effectively the student environmental movement at City College, the quintessential urban public institution of higher learning in America."

'Ethics' laws driving away NASA personnel

Adm. Richard Truly, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said that many key personnel have been lost as a result of the new "ethics" legislation, the Employment Integrity Act.

"Most senior executives who have resigned have come from NASA," Truly said July 13. "The law is hard to understand, and very confusing." Executives have found it impossible to continue the job under current restrictions, given the higher salaries available in the private sector. Wage levels for federal government employees, Truly said, particularly force people with children to go to the private sector, in order to be able to afford to send their children to college.

Briefly

● **ROCKET SCIENTIST** Dr. Ernst Stuhlinger, a member of the original Wernher von Braun rocket team said, "There are no real barriers in going back to the Moon or to Mars," at a press conference held July 15 at the Alabama Space and Rocket Center to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the first manned landing on the Moon.

● **MARION BARRY** will run for a fourth term as Washington, D.C. mayor, according to a spokeswoman. A July 16 *Washington Post* editorial commented, "If true, that's most disquieting news to those . . . who recognize that Mr. Barry's continuing presence is damaging to the city in so many ways." Jesse Jackson has not ruled out running against Barry.

● **LOUISIANA** anti-Satanic legislation was made law on July 7, putting the first such legislation in the nation on the books.

● **POLICE DEPARTMENTS** around the country are sending officers to courses on Satanism and the occult, and their connection with criminal activity, according to the *New York Times* July 16.

● **SIDNEY HOOK** died of a heart attack at the age of 86 on July 12. Part of the U.S. network of supporters of Moscow's Nikolai Bukharin and an enemy of Lyndon LaRouche, Hook once admitted that the Liberal Establishment would never agree to debate LaRouche openly on issues after LaRouche defeated Queens College economist Abba Lerner in a 1971 debate.

● **REP. STEVE SOLARZ** (D-N.Y.) was attacked by the *Washington Post* on July 13 for the fundraising apparatus he has put together among Asian-Americans, including Taiwanese immigrants, for undertaking too many foreign trips, and for using these trips to solicit campaign funds.

Editorial

Let us honor Marie-Madeleine Fourcade

Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, heroine of the French Resistance during World War II, died early on the morning of July 20 at the age of 80. Fittingly, she will be the first woman to be buried at Les Invalides, the resting-place of France's military heroes.

Daughter of a French government official, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade joined an effort by a select group of French intelligence officers in the early 1930s who sought to fight the rising storm of fascism in Europe and contain the simultaneous growth of communism. In 1938 this group warned the French government and chiefs of staff of Nazi invasion plans.

A person of exceptional intelligence, charisma, and generosity, Mrs. Fourcade helped to found and then led what became the largest military intelligence organization of the French Resistance, "Alliance," after the Nazis invaded and occupied France. Alliance worked out the maps of the Nazi "wall of the Atlantic" for the Allied landings in Normandy on D-Day in 1944. In the last phase of the war, Marie-Madeleine personally led intelligence teams preceding General Patton's great offensives.

The account of the heroism, sacrifice, and struggle of the thousands of members of "Alliance" is movingly recounted in the book *Noah's Ark*, written after the war by Colonel Fourcade. That name had been given by the Gestapo to Alliance, whose members' coded references to each other used animal names.

In the postwar years, Mrs. Fourcade became a prominent leader of the nascent Gaullist movement and played a major personal role in the return of Charles de Gaulle to power in 1958. She became president of the Action Committee of the Resistance in the early 1970s, regrouping all French Resistance organizations.

In the early 1980s, Mrs. Fourcade was in the forefront of the effort to bring France into cooperation with the United States in what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. Her deep concern over the fate of the Western Alliance brought her into collaboration with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the intellectual author of the SDI, and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute. She addressed the Schiller

Institute's founding convention just five years ago in July 1984 on "Schiller and the Defense of Liberty."

Mrs. Fourcade opened that speech by citing the ideas of Friedrich Schiller upon the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, which appealed to "Freedom, Virtue, God" as the basis of overthrowing all tyranny. Later in the speech she reported, "In 1944, in particular, the American and Allied victory was also a victory for the forces of the European Resistance, including my friends of the German Resistance, who recently invited me to visit Berlin on July 20 [1984] to celebrate the 40th anniversary of their open rebellion against Hitler. . . ."

"We along with other nations paid a terrible price to recover our territories and to defend our ideal of the dignity of man and his fundamental rights. . . ."

"But our so dearly recovered liberty is now ominously threatened around the globe. How is it that, following our victorious thrust in the Second World War, after the horrible experience of so much suffering and so many tears, we have not been able to rescue liberty wherever it has come under siege—we, who know so well the value of our hard-fought freedom? . . . The threat today is coming from the Soviet Union: and anyone who watches their activities without himself acting and making vigorous protest, is only acting out the role of those 'happy idiots' whom Lenin liked to speak of," she warned.

Deeply convinced that the Soviet drive for world domination lay behind the political persecution of Lyndon LaRouche, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade appeared in the autumn of 1988 on a nationally televised U.S. campaign broadcast to testify to LaRouche's crucial contribution to the defense of the West.

Uncompromising in her commitments, dedicated to the last to the struggle for freedom and human dignity, Marie-Madeleine was a spiritual leader, a source of hope for all those who knew her. A holy bond tied her to those who had struggled with her through the darkest years of struggle.

France—and the world—has lost one of its great leaders.

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LaROUCHE

YOU MAY LOVE HIM

YOU MAY HATE HIM

BUT

YOU'D BETTER

KNOW WHAT

HE HAS TO SAY



The Power of Reason: 1988
 an autobiography by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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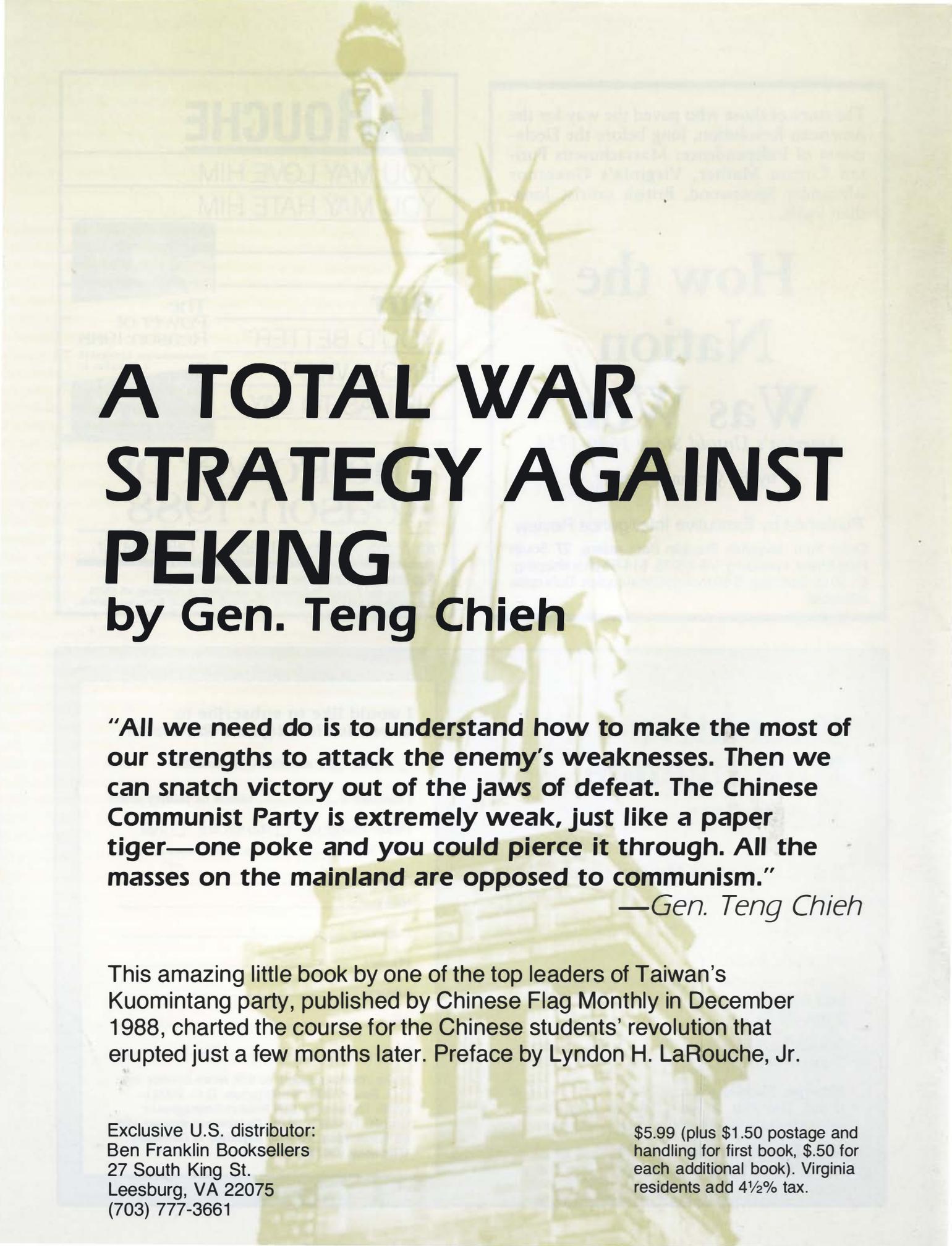
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A TOTAL WAR STRATEGY AGAINST PEKING

by Gen. Teng Chieh

"All we need do is to understand how to make the most of our strengths to attack the enemy's weaknesses. Then we can snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat. The Chinese Communist Party is extremely weak, just like a paper tiger—one poke and you could pierce it through. All the masses on the mainland are opposed to communism."

—Gen. Teng Chieh

This amazing little book by one of the top leaders of Taiwan's Kuomintang party, published by Chinese Flag Monthly in December 1988, charted the course for the Chinese students' revolution that erupted just a few months later. Preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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