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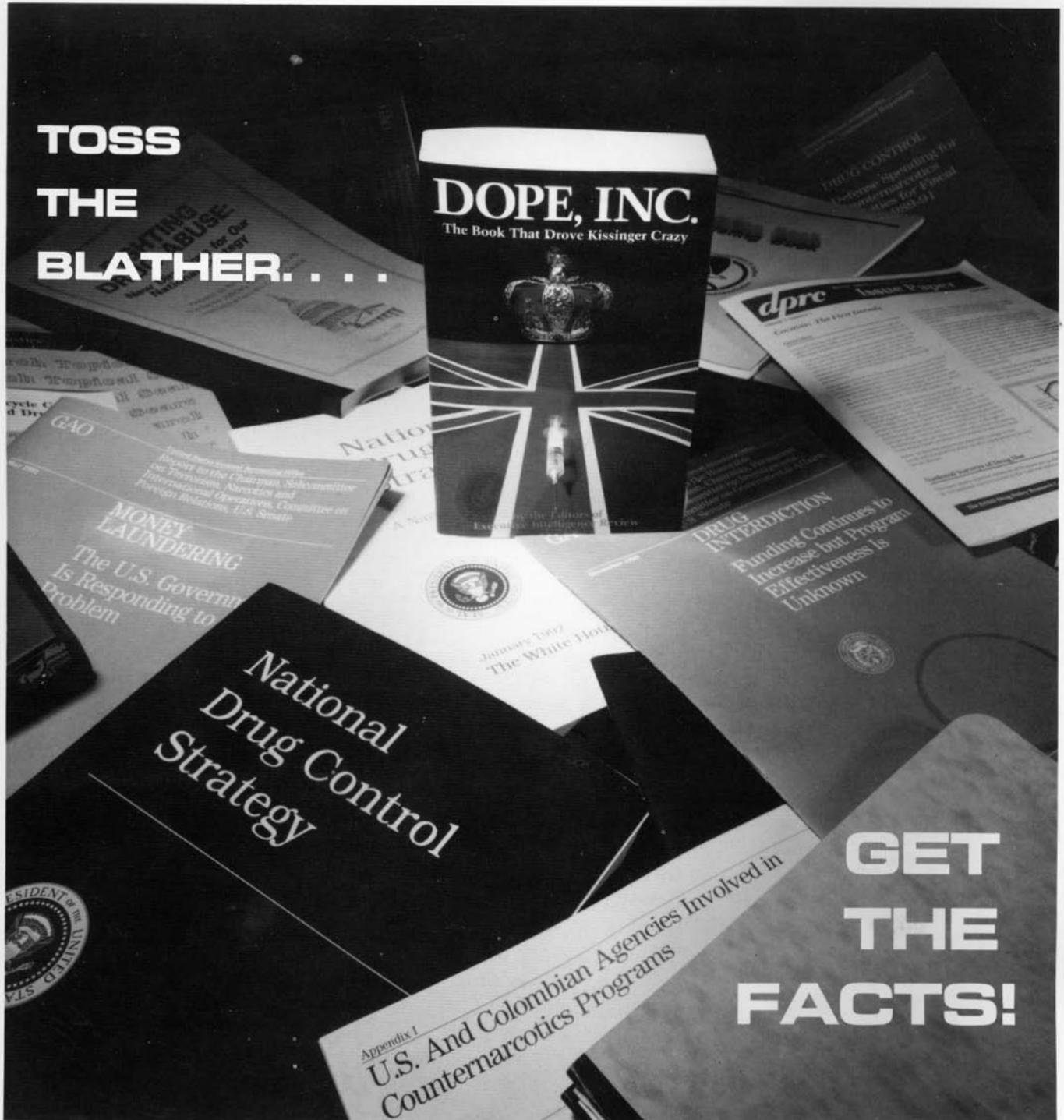
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LaRouche: U.N. set up Bosnian murder
GATT and 'shock therapy' loot China
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**The real Amazon: Why
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From the Editor

On the eve of the Clinton-Gore inauguration, the new world order of George Bush carried out two of its latest bloody atrocities and pushed the world closer to World War III.

The first was the U.N.-sponsored assassination of the deputy prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the subject of the lead section of the *International* report. The second was the wanton bombing raid into Iraq, which we address in the *Editorial*. Contrast the zeal for enforcing U.N. resolutions in the Gulf, to the flouting of such resolutions against Israel, as 415 Palestinians continue to freeze in the no man's land between Israel and Lebanon, following their illegal expulsion (see article, p. 42).

EIR's editors don't intend to wait and see if Clinton-Gore will do any better than Bush. Thanks to the financial contributions of some readers, we have delivered a gift copy of our highly readable new exposé of the Anti-Defamation League to each office of the 103rd Congress. We are putting together a new *Special Report* on a crash basis, which will expose the willfully satanic role of the United Nations in the Balkans, the Persian Gulf, Central and South America, Africa, and elsewhere.

Our Amazon cover story is timed for the week of the Clinton-Gore inauguration. Vice President Albert Gore is a leading stooge of the "environmentalist" phalanx of the world banking oligarchy, which has targeted Brazil for a blatant takeover. Why Brazil? A clue is given by our map comparing the size of the United States to the size of Brazil.

The centerpiece of our report is an interview with Amazonas Governor Mestrinho, who among other things refutes the anti-scientific quackery of Darwin's "survival of the fittest" dogma, which was concocted in an attempt to justify a war against the human population on behalf of the oligarchy. It is not a war to the death between rival species which has produced the biological richness of the Amazon—but just the reverse, a kind of cooperation among trees which combats disease and favors the species most capable of such collaboration. The monoculture promoted by the oligarchy in the name of ecology will destroy this! They don't even want *plants* to work together!

A related flank is the battle against the resurgence of Nazi euthanasia. We direct your attention to the incisive report in *National* on serial killer Jack Kevorkian and his sponsors.

Nora Hamerman

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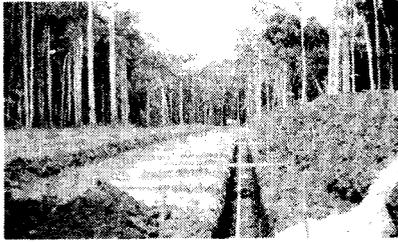
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Bill in Congress targets Fed, begs role of a national bank

On Jan. 5, Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives a bill, entitled "The Federal Reserve Accountability Act of 1993," containing measures to reduce the autonomy and secrecy of the Fed. This marks the latest in a series of initiatives in several countries, calling into question the validity and function of a privately owned, so-called central bank. The Federal Reserve is billed as a public agency, but right from its inception in 1913, it has been the instrument of the private financial interests that created it.

During 1992, millions of voters in Denmark, France, and Ireland also voted against sweeping expansion of private central banking called for in the proposed Maastricht Treaty.

But what is the role of a sound national bank? This was summarized by economist Lyndon LaRouche in an interview with *EIR* on Dec. 28. He has commissioned draft legislation to nationalize the Federal Reserve and return to constitutional banking. LaRouche described the gigantic scam they are now perpetrating.

"The scandal is presently," LaRouche explained, that via the Fed, "the federal government is creating debt gratuitously, just to bail out private banks. The government does this by borrowing money—creating new national debt—*after* giving away all kinds of tax concessions which reduce government tax revenue. . . . The financial centers have been subsidized by a 5% spread margin, organized by the Federal Reserve System. . . .

"The Federal Reserve System issues money at less than 3% to New York bankers," LaRouche said, through the Fed discount window. "These banks in turn loan that money to the federal government—by buying federal debt, which pays 7.5%, or on long bonds as much as 8%. . . .

"The federal debt is being built up to bail out the private banks. And the federal government, in order to conduct its

own operations, in order to pay the debt service that it already owes to the banks, borrows *more* money, federal debt, which it pays for by this means. Which is paid for by the taxpayer—all to no avail."

How a national bank should work

"Instead of creating our own money to get money for projects," LaRouche summed it up, "we're borrowing it at up to 8% from people who are getting it at 3% from our central banking system. Why can't *we* get it at 3% from our central banking system?"

Under LaRouche's bill to *nationalize* the Fed, the "Federal Reserve Nationalization Act of 1993," Congress would create a National Bank to do this.

"According to our federal Constitution, the creation of money and the circulation and regulation thereof, is a monopolistic responsibility of the federal government," he explained. "The way we're supposed to get money, is that the President goes to the Congress and asks for a bill which authorizes the Executive branch to print and circulate money—to create specie. Acting upon that bill, the President instructs the secretary of the treasury.

"And the proper procedure is that the secretary of the treasury *issues the money*. This money is then properly placed in a National Bank. It's not spent usually for government expenditures directly. It's not paid out by the government. But it's put in the bank.

"When it gets to the bank, it is loaned. The federal government loans money, that is, its own created money which it must not spend directly, generally, except in times of emergency. The federal government is loaning out of its operating revenues.

"Part of the money is used to be loaned, mixed with private savings and loans, to private companies for worth-

while kinds of private investments, categories of private investments, to build up the economy.”

Loans for productive purposes

As detailed in the “Federal Reserve Nationalization Act” (see *EIR*, March 6, 1992), private banks would be able to get cash directly from the new National Bank only by bringing in a loan contract from a prospective borrower for a productive economic purpose, such as construction of a steel plant. The National Bank would provide up to 50% of the loan to the bank, charging the bank 2-4% interest. The bank would have to provide the rest from its deposits, and loan the total to the steel company at a regulated, low interest rate in the 4-6% range.

Perhaps 60% or more of this government money, however, “is loaned at low interest rates to government agencies such as state governments, state projects, or federal corporations, corporations authorized by the federal government, water project companies, or the Tennessee Valley Authority, for example,” he said.

“These government companies use that money to create wealth in the form of infrastructure,” LaRouche said. The federal and state agencies which receive these loans “are like master contractors, which now borrow money from the National Bank at a 2%, 10-20 year term.”

This procedure has nothing to do with current inflationary government spending, and would not be inflationary, because it is totally different from the present run up of the federal debt, LaRouche emphasized. “We’re *not monetizing the debt*,” as the Fed does today, he noted. The purpose of the National Bank’s charging the public sector “master contractor” operating agencies 2% is that “we’re creating a debt which is not a federal government debt, but rather an agency debt. The government may put full faith and credit behind the debt of an agency, but it is not federal government debt.”

The reason is that the new public borrowing agency will become an agent of *real production* in the physical economy, a major distinction from federal government borrowing today. “Because the agency debt corresponds to some physical operating asset which is created as a result of this borrowing,” LaRouche explained, “this asset will be worth more than the net debt.”

The new infrastructure projects built by these agencies will create so much new wealth, including new tax revenues, that it is reasonable that “the federal government may pay tax money to support the operating budget of the facility so created, in which the facility will be paying back to the federal government this interest or whatever it is on the money it borrowed.” Inflation, LaRouche said, will be “no problem whatsoever.”

“The agency which borrows, such as a construction agency, for example, an agency building water projects, power projects, transportation projects, and so on, generally will be public utilities in form, a federal or state public utility usually. Or it may be local, but these are generally state-chartered.”

On the basis of the initial federal loan from the National Bank, these agencies will then be able to borrow further credit from private lenders, he noted. “These public agencies will create a bond issue. The bond issue will be the capitalization of the debt accumulated from the construction loans, in effect.”

Through this process, the federal government can be repaid its investment by sale of most of the bonds of the new public agency to the private sector. “This can then be privatized in part, in the way a regular public utility is privatized—by sale of its utility bond. For example, you create a railroad project. The federal government creates it. It loans the money for the construction phase. When the railroad is created, a bonded indebtedness is created against the agency which functions now as a public utility with its bonded debt. The federal government may hold the treasury portion of the bond issue until the issue is sold, piece by piece. The federal government is actually shedding—being paid initially in a bond—those bonds into the public market, gradually.

“This public agency debt will be paid by two types of revenue. There will be debt, the payment of which comes out of tax payments—federal, state, local, or a combination—to a facility which then pays its debt out of the total revenue. We will also create a second type of facility which, in whole or part, has its own revenue income. For example, a railroad has a revenue. A utility company has a revenue. A water project may have some revenue, or it may not; we may supply the water free. Or we may sell it, one of the two, it depends on the project.

“But we’ll have, in all these cases, an assortment of operating revenue mixed with government subsidies, so to speak. And out of the total revenue, which is paid to the facility for that utility or quasi-utility entity, that part of it will be used to pay the interest on the 2% loans from the National Bank.

Operating revenue untouched by debt

“Thus, instead of creating a federal debt against the operating revenue of government, instead of taxing the operating revenue of government, as in the current central banking mode, we’re creating a debt in a productive economic facility, a public utility or a state government or a local government.

“There are two restrictions on this. First, you must have a regulated economy. You must have monetary, financial, and banking regulation. You must have tariff regulation. You must have interstate commerce regulation. You must have restrictions on to whom you loan, at what price. You must have a dirigist economy.

“If it’s investing in technological progress, capital-intensive, energy-intensive technological progress, such investment of federally created money will cause full employment, relative prosperity, and continued economic growth. And it will not cause any federal debt, except the imputed debt of balance sheet liability of the federal government to back up its own currency. And if the currency is properly invested, there won’t be any problem on that account.”

GATT and 'shock therapy' loot China

by Ray W. Wei

During the last week in December, the *People's Daily*, an official newspaper of the People's Republic of China, printed an article calling for the unification of foreign exchange rates. The call for unification is to pave the way for a "deepening of the open-door" policy to make the Chinese yuan totally convertible with the U.S. dollar, as demanded by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In fact, there has been an unofficial exchange rate that floats 15-30% above the official rate. The official rate is set between the U.S. dollar and the People's Currency (RMB) by the Bank of China, while the unofficial rate is negotiated between the Foreign Exchange Centers and the trading companies willing to purchase either RMB or any other hard currency. Often, a higher price is to be paid for purchasing hard currencies for imports, and therefore, this dual exchange rate system serves as leverage to protect foreign goods from freely flowing into the country. Also, for foreign trading companies to market directly in Chinese shops, a Foreign Exchange Certificate (FEC) is introduced between U.S. dollar bills and the RMB yuan bills as a special bill—the third form of cash which flows underground to satisfy the thirst for foreign goods. But the real issue is not just to prevent dollars and FECs from changing hands between the various sharks swimming in the black markets in Shenzhen, Shanghai, or other Special Economic Zones where all kinds of illegal, quick money deals are made.

Get the China door wide open

For the last two centuries, the vast lands of China have been invaded by forces from the West. This was most clear-cut during the period of the "Opium Wars." But in Hong Kong today, opium traffickers like Jardine Matheson Ltd. still enjoy the tremendous wealth that they have made from looting southern China and Hong Kong ever since 1831. In the old days, the profit—measured in silver, gold, or other jewelry—was transported out of China under the security of western guns and armies. China was carved into concessions, and the Chinese turned into slave laborers. Indeed, "the China door was wide open," drugs poured in and gold was drained out.

Early in this century, Dr. Sun Yat-sen attempted to wake up the Chinese to the evils of British power, and against the Treaty of Versailles. But Dr. Sun's ideal of a republican

China was sabotaged by the same forces from the West responsible for the Opium Wars. And as a result, Chairman Mao Zedong, who shared the same epistemological view of materialism with the British invaders, came to power in 1949. Mao closed the door to build his own fascistic empire.

Then, in 1978, Deng Xiaoping came to power and, obsessed with the fantasy that foreign bankers would come into China with dollars to bail out the flagging Chinese communist power, instituted his open-door policy. Deng, however, knew that the British power in Hong Kong and the U.S. interest group in Taiwan would not take their paws off China. There is no difference between what China is facing and what Poland and Russia have received from the West in the last few years. Deng opened the door, dreaming that western bankers would come to loot freely but save his old life and communist power; his blackmail to the world was, "If I die, you all die."

Who is pushing the issue?

Western bankers and investors came to bail out Deng, but they also brought "democracy" to smash communist power. Deng ordered the massacre in Tiananmen Square on June 4, 1989 to convince the world that communist power would be maintained at any cost. Some financiers were kicked out of the country. Among them was George Soros, who gave a million dollars of foot-in-the-door money before the massacre to run the Open Door Foundation. Deng kicked Soros out, accusing him of being "CIA connected."

Outside China, these same people set up funds to train Chinese students, political dissidents, and academics in free market economics at schools like Harvard and the University of Chicago. In this operation, the current head of the Chinese Alliance for Democracy was educated in Milton Friedman's mythical theory of free trade. Similarly, the key person responsible for reestablishing the Shanghai stock market—with permission directly from Zhao Zhiyang—graduated from Harvard.

The *People's Daily* article also argued that "the Foreign Exchange Administration has repeatedly said that the final goal of currency reform is free conversion of the yuan, which would tie us more closely to the world economy." But these arguments are advanced by the people who were trained by the western economists responsible for the current world economic breakdown, and are now being called upon to bail out the Communist Party. These are the same people who will protect foreign interest groups. Also, through the power of their political network, they made large amounts of money. Now, to import western consumer goods, they need to convert Chinese currency to the dollar freely.

In 1992, a new U.S. regulation made it possible to invest more than \$1 million and apply directly for permanent residency in the United States. Out of the first seven applicants, a Chinese from the mainland ranked number two in terms of the amount of investment. Since the country's average annual income is only a few hundred dollars, where he got this

money remains a big question.

Ironically, those made rich by abusing power are the people who would like to obtain foreign currencies to leave the country, to leave the poverty behind.

Two Chinas

There are two Chinas now, not the mainland and Taiwan, but a little China along the southern coast, whose wealth comes from looting the other China—the giant inland. To protect natural resources flowing out of inland China, local customs were set up for years on the roads to the coasts. Yet in the Special Economic Zones, largely unprocessed raw materials flow out of the ports, heading for Hong Kong, San Francisco, and Seattle.

In turn, South China is looted by western investors through the supply of cheap labor. Of course, China needs foreign currency to upgrade her technology, infrastructure, and to build physical economy. But, as indicated by data from 1988-90, roughly 80% of foreign currency comes from the export of cheap labor, including child labor, and low-technology consumer goods.

Since private savings of foreign currency in China is as low as \$10 billion (including currencies from 32 countries ranging from the ubiquitous U.S. and Hong Kong dollars to the Russian ruble), which is about \$9 per capita, savings in yuan has to be used for foreign exchange to satisfy the growing appetite in South China for imports of consumer goods,

which has pushed the Chinese yuan even lower against the U.S. dollar.

If China rejoins GATT, and customs and tariff barriers are reduced, the domestic demand for imports will certainly grow more fierce. Inflation could then exert major pressure for the downward adjustment of the yuan.

Reentering GATT is simply applying "shock therapy" to most of the Chinese industries, as the country will be faced with drastic cuts in tariffs. A report cited in *Beijing Review*, a Chinese weekly magazine (Vol. 35, No. 48, 1992), showed that "at present, the average actual tariff rate in China is 22.5%, but that of the other GATT members which are developing countries is only 13-14%. China has to cut its overall tariffs by almost 50% in the next three to five years." All the uncompetitive fledgling industries involving advanced technologies (automotive, heavy machinery, chemical, bio-engineering, electronics, etc.), and all the industries that demand high-water, high-energy input, will face bankruptcy under the pressure of international competition, because 3-5 years is not a long time for these companies to upgrade their technologies. Exports will then remain cheap goods produced with less working skills, i.e., cheap labor. With cheap labor, China will never have enough funds to build infrastructure, jump-start the physical economy, and put the Confucian moral standard back into society under the science of Confucian economy. China, instead, will face the horrendous challenges of AIDS and economic disintegration at the turn of the century.

U.S. environmental groups were given millions of dollars in the past five years to spread scare stories about a man-made ozone hole that would cause cancer on Earth.

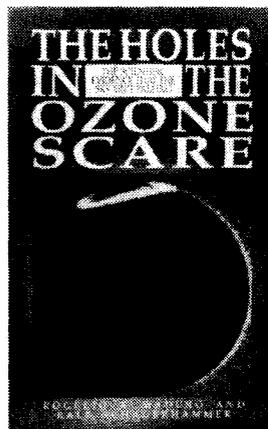
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China's 'chop therapy' no alternative to IMF

Since the Dec. 18 fall of Russia's former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, the champion of the International Monetary Fund's "shock therapy," the Anglo-American press has mounted an advertising campaign for Communist China as the "new model" for economic development. From "China: the Coming Power," the lead article of the New York Council on Foreign Relations' journal *Foreign Affairs* in December, to the Jan. 11 *Wall Street Journal* editorial "Making Money on Mao," a "China boom" is being promoted.

Across eastern Europe, the same foolish leaders who three years ago swallowed the IMF's free-trade theory are now calling for a change—to the China model.

Caveat emptor. Reality is that the London and New York bankers' shock therapy has been totally discredited with the hyperinflation and collapse of Russia's economy. With it, the "British System" of Adam Smith's "free-trade" economic theory is badly tarred.

Fearing that nations might return to the "American System" of economics pioneered by Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List, which first industrialized the young United States, Germany, and Meiji Japan, the bankers are scrambling to sell a new brand of "voodoo economics" to Russia, east Europe, and the Third World.

University of Pennsylvania economics professor Lawrence Klein, chief economic adviser to Beijing, revealed the scheme in a recent interview. The China model is "reformed communism," Klein said. It also imposes the same anti-industrial, anti-science economics as shock therapy, but with a "step-by-step approach."

The China model is just a "chop therapy" variety of British System colonial economics, in which pieces of the victim economy are chopped off gradually, rather than at once as in "shock therapy." It is not an Asian idea, but a myth fabricated in London and imposed from outside, just as Britain imposed opium on China in the Opium Wars. Klein is an economist in the British tradition, trained at Cambridge University in the 1940s by Nicholas Kaldor, head of the Communist Party cell there. (See *EIR*, Jan. 8 for Klein's biography, and Part 1 of an interview with him.)

No infrastructure, no industry

Dr. Klein, founder of Wharton Econometric Forecasting at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has been "acting" Chinese economic czar since 1979, advising China to go with "reformed communism."

"China's done it right and the eastern European countries

have done it wrong—that's my opinion," he said. The main problem with "shock therapy," he lied, is that it gave Russians *political freedom* too rapidly! Political freedom, Klein said, "is economically disruptive . . . because they're not prepared to govern yet! Look at the Soviet case. . . . Everybody stood on street corners discussing what should be done, and nothing got done. You cannot disrupt an economy overnight. . . . You should go step by step."

Now he's promoting this "reformed communism" around the world. "I've had a lot of discussions with Chinese officials on that and lectured at meetings" in the United States and Europe, Klein brags. "I was at a meeting in September sponsored by the UNDP [U.N. Development Program] in Bucharest, and I gave a paper entitled 'The Mixed Economy.'" Some speakers from eastern Europe called for shock therapy, "but I said, 'No, you first control inflation, get the economy growing on a stable path, get things in order.'" . . .

"A year ago we had the jubilee meeting in Stockholm for all laureates of the Nobel Prize. One session was 'The Demise of Socialist Planning,' and my participation in the panel was to say: 'There is still socialist planning and over a billion people are involved!'"

Klein's China model is nothing but British colonial economics: It blocks the development of *infrastructure* and *heavy industry*.

Klein brags that he helped stop China's 1979 efforts, at the start of the reform, to launch great infrastructure development projects such as nuclear power plant electrification, a high-technology rail grid, and water management systems. China should "*not* build nuclear plants," he said, but should stick with the old "kind of cheaper power plants which were built in the '60s."

Building Japanese-style high-technology Bullet trains to unify the nation would also be "too much of a luxury," Klein said. China should restrict itself to upgrading coal locomotives to 1960s-style diesel locomotives, "to have just the next stage, to go step-by-step."

Promoting lower infrastructure technologies as "cheaper to build" is the hallmark of British school economics, since old infrastructure is more *expensive to run* per kilowatt of electricity generated, per ton of freight transported. It keeps the colony nation's economy *trapped* at lower levels of productivity and industrial output, so it can be dominated from abroad.

Klein also is against having China modernize and rebuild its basic heavy industry, for without an internal heavy industrial base, no country can remain independent. In Klein's model, "You don't emphasize heavy industry the way the Soviets did," he said, drawing the false conclusion that all heavy industry is somehow Stalinist. Resources instead should be poured into consumer industries, he said. "And that means more bicycles, more radios, more housing, these are not heavy industry ventures. Building bicycle factories instead of railroads . . . that is step one in the 'step-by-

step' process! As opposed to steel mills and railroads, heavy industry." This keeps the subject nation forever dependent on imports for any real development.

Interview: Lawrence Klein

Make bicycles, not Bullet trains

Part 2 of Dr. Lawrence Klein's Dec. 4, 1992 interview on China has been provided to EIR by a freelance journalist. The first part appeared in our Jan. 8 issue.

Q: I understand the big reform in China was kicked off by a U.S. trip by Deng in February 1979, to meet with the Carter administration. Were you involved in that?

Klein: I went in '79, and I got briefed by the State Department and Carter people from the Commerce Department, because I was a friend of the Carter administration.

Q: Was this after Deng came over to open it up?

Klein: My first visit was before he came; then I went there quite a few times after he came. What I was doing in China was very academic: We were trying to get the study of economics on a modern path. . . . It caused a lot of change, sure. I've been back almost every year since then, and you can see the progress on every visit. . . .

Q: I understand there was a debate between those who wanted a Japan model, to do a lot of infrastructure investing first, and a group around Zhao Ziyang, saying "No, we should go to the model of Alvin Toffler in *The Third Wave*: bypass all this heavy industry, go directly into a more modern."

Klein: I don't know the facts of that, but I do know that Zhao Ziyang had this idea, and essentially he wanted to liberalize more and more. You see, there were four principles. One principle was the open economy principle, the open door. And you could not do an open door principle and put up tariff walls and be restrictive. And in particular the Chinese were very exercised then, and are exercised now, about Most Favored Nation treatment, and they could *never* have gotten Most Favored Nation treatment on that basis. And *that's* what they really wanted!

Q: So the U.S. requisites for the Most Favored Nation treaty encouraged this open door policy to be adopted, instead of the centralized investment plan?

Klein: Yes; but that's only one of the aspects, the open door.

Modernization could have been done without the open door, adopting modern technology from the West. They also recognized they had infrastructure bottlenecks and they did some work on the bottlenecks, but the open door is something you can do very quickly.

Q: But was there one philosophy saying, "Put the investment into heavy industry and infrastructure," and another saying, "No, we can go to a service economy"?

Klein: The people whom I rely on, said: "We must raise living conditions for the bulk of the population." And that means more bicycles, more radios, more housing. These are not heavy industry ventures—we've got to get the people on our side by giving them a higher level of consumption. And that would say not to neglect heavy industry, but you don't emphasize heavy industry the way the Soviets did.

Q: They built bicycle factories instead of railroads?

Klein: They built bicycles, and there are millions of bicycles all over the country, the main transportation. . . . They didn't import; they only imported high-tech goods. Many universities have fancy lab equipment that was purchased by World Bank and other loans. But that was a very arcane, esoteric kind of investment. The concept of first getting *consumer* goods to people, that is step one in the "step-by-step" process.

Q: As opposed to putting a lot of heavy industry up?

Klein: As opposed to steel mills and railroads, heavy industry, yes. There were steel mills, and a lot of it came from foreign capital and expertise, but the first step was to raise the level of living.

Q: You had said that it's better to do this *before* lots of democracy, because that just causes chaos.

Klein: Yes, that's right, and I also said that one of the first things was food. In the early days, China had bad harvests and had to import food. . . . So the second step, which went along with that first step, was to liberalize agriculture. To provide people with their own plots.

Q: What do you think is going to happen now?

Klein: My projection is that China will keep an impressive growth rate, probably a little under 10%, between 7-10%; they won't let inflation again get out of control; they will work very hard to keep their foreign accounts in balance or in surplus—they have a big currency reserve now, they will try to project that; they will expand their Special Economic Zones and Export Zones; they will try to spread economic development more evenly over the country; and they will try to break the infrastructure bottlenecks—but that will be slow.

And that's the best I've got. It sounds good, but you see you must distinguish between rate of improvement, rate of growth—and level of living. It still leaves them as a relatively poor country. But, making very good headway.

Water chlorination under attack

The anti-science mob has created another cancer scare which poses a severe public health threat. Cal Valentine reports.

During 1992, environmentalists launched another scare campaign, alleging that chlorinated drinking water could cause cancer.

On April 15, the International Joint Commission, a binational governmental body which addresses U.S.-Canadian border issues, especially the monitoring of water and air quality in the Great Lakes basin, recommended that chlorine and chlorinated compounds be phased out in the Great Lakes region.

On May 21, a short news item appeared on the database network Econet about an interview with Adam Trombly, co-director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Aspen, Colorado and co-founder of Project Earth. Trombly was quoted as saying that because the depletion of the ozone layer is so advanced, we need "an emergency worldwide shutdown of all chlorine production except for pharmaceutical uses. . . ." Trombly blames the entire halogen family of elements as the destroyers of ozone, and claims that the principal agents of depletion are not chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) used for refrigeration among other things, but rather are the chlorine ions "evaporating from swimming pools, water-treatment plants, sewage-treatment plants, and bleaches." He also complains that "citizens don't yet understand that we must declare a worldwide emergency involving various military forces and whatever is available. We have got to get excited. . . ."

An article appeared in the July 1992 issue of the *American Journal of Public Health* that had previously been submitted to and rejected by *Science*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and even by the *American Journal of Public Health*, under a different editor. The article was a report on a new analysis of old studies of the association between water chlorination by-products and cancer. Ten studies with contradictory findings were selected and analyzed by a relatively new computer technique called a "meta-analysis," with supposedly greater statistical accuracy. The results of this "meta-analysis" suggested a positive association between consumption of chlorination by-products in drinking water and bladder and rectal cancer in humans.

This was heralded by the Washington Post on July 1 in an article trumpeting "Chlorinated Drinking Water Found to Raise Cancer Risk." The *New York Times* carried a more modest heading: "Tiny Cancer Risk in Chlorinated Water."

The chlorination scare—irrespective of a ban—has further encouraged the flight into faddish purchases of home water purification devices to protect themselves from the perceived risks of drinking tap water. Those who have invested in this market stand to reap huge profits, at least in the short term. The Water Quality Association, a trade organization representing manufacturers of water purifiers, reports that sales rose 35% per year in 1987 and 1988. Nearly 2 million water purifiers were sold in 1988 alone. However, the Tufts University *Diet and Nutrition Letter* of May 1992 pointed out that there is no regulation of home water purification devices, and cited a rising number of claims for fraud and unethical sales practices.

Chlorination saved millions

For anyone to demand the abolition of what some have considered the single most important public health measure in history is to completely despise the lives saved by chlorination.

In 1900 the average typhoid fever rate was 360 per 1,000,000 U.S. population, which resulted in more than 25,000 deaths. Since the advent of chlorination, the typhoid fever and death rates have dropped precipitously. In 1989, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, reported a typhoid fever rate of 2 per 1,000,000 U.S. population.

The CDC, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state and local health agencies, provides a surveillance system to monitor outbreaks of waterborne diseases. CDC reports for 1971 through 1988 describe deficiencies in disinfection practices leading 545 outbreaks of waterborne disease afflicting almost 137,000 persons. Some 15 outbreaks affecting more than 21,000 people occurred in the United States in 1987 alone.

Two key deficiencies were identified: 1) disinfection was not provided where needed, and 2) where it was provided, disinfection equipment was not operated properly. It is reasonable to conclude that serious outbreaks of waterborne disease will recur unless proper disinfectant residual is maintained.

Media push death by panic

On July 7, the environmental policy analyst Jonathan Adler attacked the *Washington Post's* sensationalism in an

article in the *Washington Times*, "Toxic Journalism Strikes Again!" Adler pointed out a basic flaw in environmental journalism that stresses the negatives and ignores the positives of any technology and, in particular, any life-saving or life-extending technology.

Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, who co-authored the article that appeared in the *American Journal of Public Health* revealed why the authors found it so important to "inform" the public about computer meta-analysis that chlorination posed a cancer threat. He was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying that the scientific journal experts who rejected the paper for publication "were uneasy about informing people about this problem until some alternative was available," for fear that people would demand an end to chlorinating water. "But we felt people ought to have the data, not suppress it," Dr. Chalmers said. His statement suggests that their research has been accepted as proof that chlorination causes cancer and that the paper was rejected for pragmatic reasons. In fact, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) reviewed the studies used in his and his associates' analysis and considered these studies inadequate for determining the carcinogenicity of chlorinated drinking water in humans.

The EPA currently supports the IARC conclusions. Responding to the article by Chalmers et al., the EPA released a fact sheet in July, saying that "although a positive association was reported, this study does not demonstrate a causal association between chlorinated drinking water and cancer. . . . In addition, the EPA continues to support the disinfection of drinking water for the purpose of reducing the risk of waterborne disease. The known risk of waterborne disease in humans that occurs if water is not disinfected is much greater than the theoretical risk of developing cancer from the consumption of chlorinated drinking water."

In a *Washington Times* article, Jonathan Adler reported that "a peer-reviewed 1987 study of relative cancer risks published in *Science* estimated that the cancer risk from one liter of tap water is one-thirtieth that from a serving of peanut butter," referring to the fact that peanuts contain the carcinogen aflatoxin. Moreover, the authors of the *American Journal of Public Health* study neglected to "inform the public" why they considered the cancer risk from chlorinated drinking water to be greater now, when some of their data came from studies that pre-dated the 1979 EPA regulations of 0.1 milligram per liter. The limit was set by EPA in order to control one group of suspected cancer-causing by-products, called trihalomethanes (THMs). How could a *reduction* in the suspect THMs result in an *increase* in cancer risk?

Dr. Hugh Elsaesser, an atmospheric scientist, commented on this reporting technique in a recent press conference given on the occasion of the publication of the book, *The Holes in the Ozone Scare*. He said that the method was "a very familiar process; looking at an issue through a one-way filter. First, you ignore any possible benefits and then you exaggerate all those things that are detrimental."



Angolan children playing in the river in Luanda. Chlorinating water for human consumption is the most basic public health measure that has reduced deaths from waterborne diseases dramatically. The anti-science mob has raised a hue and cry over an alleged cancer threat from chlorinated water, as part of their campaign for zero growth.

Cholera in South America

The *New York Times* article did report that the new published analysis "comes at a time when previously reported studies have suggested that existing American chlorination levels are too low to prevent many cases of gastrointestinal illness. Experts have warned that if chlorination standards are relaxed in the United States, areas of the country could experience epidemics of cholera and other diseases. Such epidemics have occurred recently in areas of South America where chlorination was stopped or standards lowered, the experts said."

Jonathan Adler, in the *Washington Times*, commented on the South American epidemic: "That attempt to avoid small risks of cancer can have disastrous consequences has been aptly demonstrated by the recent cholera outbreak in Latin America that has resulted in more than 300,000 reported cases, and more than 3,500 deaths so far. Health experts believe the outbreak resulted from the decision of Peruvian health officials to stop chlorinating the Peruvian water supply. The decision was prompted, in part, by the release of EPA studies detailing chlorine's potential to cause cancer. The resulting cholera outbreak swept through Latin America, from Guatemala to Brazil, and even prompted fears of cholera incidence at the Earth Summit in Rio. In what was ostensibly an attempt to eliminate one risk, a much greater risk was unleashed.

"Before Peru's decision, there had not been a major outbreak of cholera since 1973 when sewage was inadvertently discharged into the Bay of Naples."

The risk of a cholera epidemic within the United States is already too great to entertain a reduction in disinfection standards, much less an elimination of chlorination, especially in those areas where the residents are lacking any sort of water treatment. "Tens of thousands of people live along the border in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, in crowded substandard housing, without any water or waste services. These communities are called colonias and they face real health and environmental problems," said House Agriculture Committee Chairman Kika de la Garza in a news release in July.

Water treatment procedures

Water treatment usually consists of four steps: coagulation, clarification, filtration, and disinfection.

1) Coagulation: The precipitation or flocculation of suspended organic matter and particles such as bacteria and viruses by the use of compounds such as aluminum sulfate or ferric sulfate. These are reported as being effective in

removing bacteria and more than 99% of viruses.

2) Clarification: The separation of the precipitated solids from the liquid.

3) Filtration: Removes any remaining suspended solids and bacteria. The two most common filter materials are diatomaceous earth and rapid sand.

4) Disinfection: Involves the addition of chlorine, often in the form of hypochlorous acid. Chlorine gas is most economical and easiest to apply in large systems. For small works, calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite is used. The amount depends on the quantity of organic matter in the water that will antagonize the halogen. It is usual to aim for 0.1-0.8 milligram per liter of free chlorine in the water after treatment. Chlorine will affect most viruses and bacteria but not protozoan cysts or some bacterial endospores.

The level of by-products formed by the addition of chlorine to water can be reduced by using chlorine compounds with small quantities of ammonia added. This process, called chloramination, is as effective a disinfectant if the exposure

Pope issues appeal to avert water catastrophe

The following are portions of Pope John Paul II's message for Lent 1993, titled "I Thirst," which was issued by the Vatican on Sept. 18, 1992.

Regarding the root causes of desertification and pollution, the Jan. 1, 1993 special issue of EIR on "The Rebirth of Africa" documents the nefarious role of International Monetary Fund debt collection, as the main culprit for enforcing backwardness in the world. The articles on pages 69-74 of that issue outline the kinds of water management projects needed to "make the deserts bloom."

. . . During Lent of 1993, in order to practice in a concrete way the solidarity and fraternal charity associated with the spiritual quest of this special season of the year, I ask the members of the Church to remember particularly the men and women suffering from the tragic desertification of their lands, and those who in too many parts of the world are lacking that basic yet vital good which is water.

Today we are concerned to see the desert expanding to lands which only yesterday were prosperous and fertile. We cannot forget that in many cases man himself has been the cause of the barrenness of lands which have become desert, just as he has caused the pollution of formerly clean waters. When people do not respect the goods of the earth, when they abuse them, they act unjustly, even criminally, because for many of their brothers and sisters

their actions result in poverty and death.

We are deeply worried to see that entire peoples, millions of human beings, have been reduced to destitution and are suffering from hunger and disease because they lack drinking water. In fact, hunger and many diseases are closely linked to drought and water pollution. In places where rain is rare or the sources of water dry up, life becomes more fragile; it fades away to the point of disappearing. Immense areas of Africa are experiencing this scourge, but it is also present in certain areas of Latin America and Australia.

Furthermore, it is quite clear to everyone that uncontrolled industrial development and the use of technologies which disrupt the balance of nature have caused serious damage to the environment and caused grave disasters. We are running the risk of leaving as our heritage to future generations the tragedy of thirst and desertification in many parts of the world.

I earnestly invite you to give generous support to the institutions, organizations, and social agencies which are trying to help peoples suffering from shortages or drought and experiencing difficulties of increasing desertification. I likewise urge you to cooperate with those engaged in scientific analysis of all the causes of desertification and in the quest for solutions to this problem.

May the active generosity of the sons and daughters of the Church, and of all men and women of good will, hasten the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah: "For waters shall break forth in the wilderness, and streams in the desert; the burning sand shall become a pool, and the thirsty ground springs of water" (Is 35:6-7)!

time is increased but is less reactive with organic contaminants thereby reducing the level of trihalomethane by-products such as chloroform that are suspected to be carcinogens. Chloramination is currently being used in 20% of the major water treatment systems in the United States.

Are there any viable alternatives to using chlorine-based disinfection processes? Both ozone and ultraviolet radiation are effective disinfectants, yet they are more expensive and, most importantly, afford no residual protection in case of contamination of the water supplies downstream of the water treatment facilities.

History of water chlorination

According to a paper from the Chlorine Institute, "Exceeding All Expectations: A Short History of Chlorination,"

"The purification of drinking water through chlorination has its roots well over a century ago, for the earliest printed reference to it appears in an 1835 book, *Human Health*, by a Philadelphia physician named Robley Dunglison. To make 'the water of marshes potable,' he stated, 'it has been proposed to add a small quantity of chlorine or one of the chlorides.'

"The first city to chlorinate its entire water supply was Maidstone, England, where hypochlorite bleaching powder was so used in 1897. Ostend and Middlekerke, Belgium, followed in 1900 and 1902, respectively. Lincoln, England, began chlorination during 1905, but perhaps most significant was the adoption at the Boonton, New Jersey, reservoir in 1908. Up to this time the total amount of water chlorinated was relatively small, but the Boonton facility delivered 40 million gallons of water each day to Jersey City. Within three years, over 800 million gallons of water were being treated daily—in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Kansas City, Montreal and Ottawa.

"The second use of chlorine itself, and the first to involve liquid chlorine as a source material, was supervised by Major C.R. Darnall of the U.S. Army Medical Corps at Fort Myer, Virginia, during 1910—less than a year after liquid chlorine was first produced in the United States. Further tests were conducted at Philadelphia in September, 1912, and the first full-scale tryout came later that year at Niagara Falls, New York, under the direction of Dr. Georg Ornstein, while the city was undergoing a typhoid epidemic.

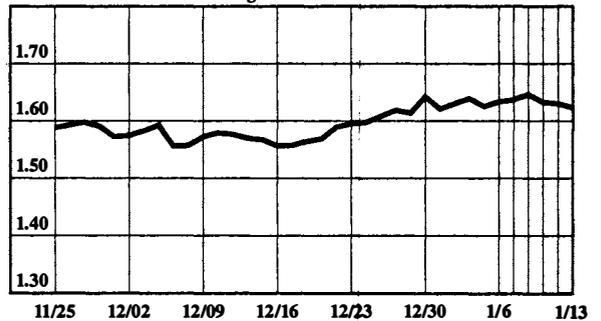
"The first permanent chlorinator to use liquid chlorine was erected in Philadelphia in 1913. The process was so convenient that by the end of World War I, well over three billion gallons of water were being treated each day in more than a thousand North American cities."

Until a replacement can be found that has a residual capacity to disinfect our drinking water, it would be hazardous to eliminate chlorine-based compounds in our public water treatment systems. It is important that people who are less able to afford medical treatment are not placed in greater risk of contracting waterborne diseases.

Currency Rates

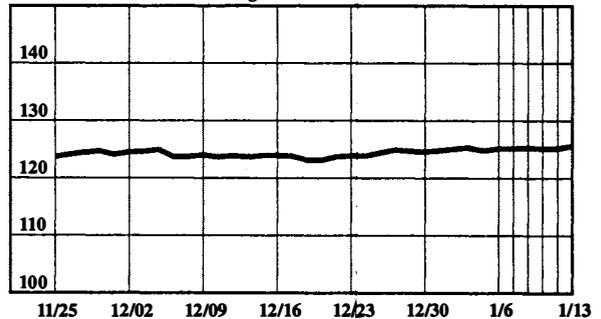
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



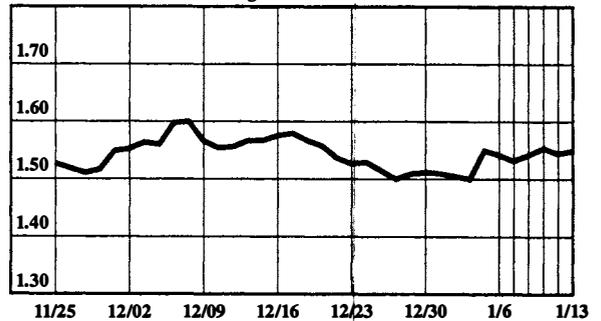
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



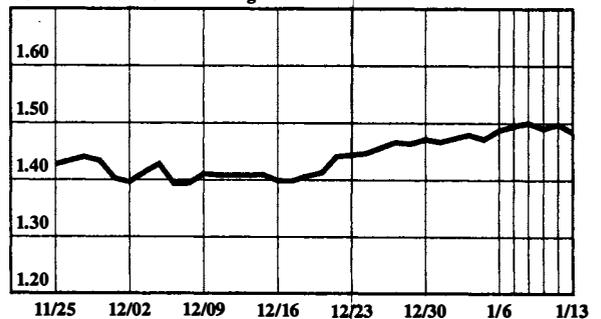
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



German farmers form new association

Fed up with the do-nothing attitude of existing farm groups, farmers from both east and west are demanding a change.

The Association of German Farmers (VdL) was brought into being on Dec. 13, 1992, during a meeting of 70 farmers in Grünberg, a town in Hesse, one of the western states on the border of formerly divided Germany. Finally, there is now an organization covering the entire German nation, which is committed to doing something to reverse the crisis that is driving farmers into bankruptcy.

The purpose of the meeting was to shape a program that could mobilize farmers. Participants decided that since they had already come from all corners of the German Federal Republic, it made sense to found a new association, because farmers in the east and west need a new fighting association. The existing farm organizations have gone stale and don't fight for farmers' interests.

A report on the present crisis in agriculture was given by Helmut Eichinger, chairman of the western VdL (founded at the initiative of the Schiller Institute), who criticized not only the politicians who were responsible for the stupid decisions on European Community (EC) agrarian reform and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), but also the special interests, which had made possible incompetent decisions which have thrown agriculture into an acute, life-threatening crisis.

From eastern Germany, Frank Richter, business manager of the VdL in Brandenburg, explained why a new association was needed by farmers in the states that formerly belonged to communist East Germany. "We need an association which recognizes the

situation of small-scale agriculture and turns that knowledge into reality," he said, referring to how the German Peasant Association (DBV) prefers getting into bed with the "former" communists. "Yet," Richter said, "as an association we need to be broad-based, because without that, we are like the DBV, which has moved a long way from its base."

The principal demand of the new VdL draft program was for parity prices for farmers, which would bring agricultural income up to income trends in the industrial sector. Without prices high enough to cover production costs, they all agreed, agriculture would shortly become a dead letter, because no one believes that compensatory payments (proposed by the EC to meliorate the shock to farm income) would long be paid.

The leader of the VdL in the state of Baden Württemberg, Stephan Blasauer, reported that faculty at Hohenheim University in his region were concerned about parity-pricing as a guide for agriculture policy, because the present policy of subsidies and compensatory payments will not hold up even over the medium term.

The key issues discussed were: how the parity price would be calculated, and how it could be politically imposed. These questions remained unresolved.

The second point of the debate on program centered around farm land property settlements in the East, i.e., the breakup of the communist farm collectives. So far only 5% of the reestablished farmers there have reportedly gotten back their property cost-free,

said Günther Seidlitz, chairman of the Elbe-Elster association of the VdL.

A businessman reported that he has personally observed how 90% of the collective farms that were set up under the communists have been officially liquidated because of formal defects and false balance sheets, but these former collectives nonetheless blithely continue to exist. Many are propped up by millions of marks—grants from Bonn or sweetheart contracts from cartel food companies. He denounced this as a huge loophole in the economic order that must be changed quickly. This is seen by the VdL as one of its most important tasks.

Overall, while numerous proposals were made on what the demands in the new program should be, there was unity on one idea: The new organization does *not* want to issue an encyclopedic platform that takes a "position" on every conceivable issue. The German Peasant Association, for example, issued a book so ponderous that no one can find anything in it, and important demands are suffocated amidst hundreds of little details.

The VdL committed itself to limiting proposals to major demands and to fill the vacuum which the DBV had left behind by its retreat from these positions.

The new group also established an executive committee, with three members each from the east and west. The wide experience of the newly elected officeholders reflects a powerful leadership. Helmut Eichinger from Bavaria was elected chairman; he has toured the U.S. farm belt to rally international support for a parity-based food policy. Frank Richter, one of the eastern leaders, also toured the United States in 1992. Josef Kremmeter, a hog farmer from Bavaria, has hosted many foreign farm delegations visiting Germany.

Worst year ever for U.S. insurance sector

Insurers are gearing up for double-digit premium hikes and pushing for a federal bailout.

The year 1992 was the worst ever in the history of the U.S. insurance sector, with a record \$22 billion in losses from natural and man-made catastrophes, easily surpassing the previous record of \$7.6 billion in catastrophic losses, set in 1989.

Leading the way was Hurricane Andrew, the most expensive storm in U.S. history, which hit southern Florida and Louisiana in late August. According to the latest estimates, Hurricane Andrew will cost property and casualty insurers \$16 billion for damage done in Florida, and another \$500 million for damage in Louisiana. With total insured losses of \$16.5 billion, Andrew will cost the insurers more than twice the \$4.2 billion in losses from 1989's Hurricane Hugo, the previous recordholder.

Note that these figures reflect only the insurance companies' exposure, not the total damage done by the storm. Shortly after the storm, government officials estimated that the total damage done by the hurricane could run as high as \$30 billion.

The loss figure for Hurricane Andrew may well go higher, since the insurance estimates have risen steadily over the last several months. Right after the storm, the insurance companies estimated their payouts at \$7.8 billion, of which \$7.3 billion was in Florida.

The difference between the initial \$7.8 billion estimate and the latest \$16.5 billion estimate is \$8.7 billion—more than twice the amount of the losses from Hugo, and more than the total loss figure for 1989.

But even without Hurricane Andrew, the insurance sector had \$5.5 billion in catastrophic losses last year, more than any year in the past decade except for 1989.

While much of the nation focused upon the devastation wrought by Andrew, Hurricane Iniki struck the Hawaiian Islands in September. With \$1.6 billion in insured losses, Iniki became the third most costly insurance catastrophe in U.S. history.

Two other 1992 catastrophes made it into the top ten. The Los Angeles riots in April and May caused \$775 million in insured damages, making it the seventh most costly U.S. insurance catastrophe, while an April storm wracked up \$760 million in insurance losses in Texas and Oklahoma, putting it in eighth place.

The other catastrophes among the 10 most costly insurance catastrophes are Hurricane Hugo; the \$1.2 billion Oakland fire in 1991; the \$960 million Loma Prieta earthquake in 1989; the \$880 million "Siberian Express" cold snap of 1983; the \$753 million Hurricane Frederic in 1979; and the \$676 million Hurricane Alicia in 1983.

The bitter winter storm which hit the Northeast seaboard in December 1992, just missed the list, with an estimated \$650 million in insured losses, but that figure too, may rise.

The year 1992 also saw a number of smaller catastrophes, including the Chicago flood in April, where a construction accident caused millions of gallons of water from the Chicago River to drain into the city's 40-mile downtown tunnel system. Power was

shut off to a two-square-mile area of downtown Chicago, forcing the evacuation of thousands of stores and offices, including the Chicago Board of Trade and the Mercantile Exchange. The total bill to the insurance companies for this disaster was \$300 million.

While the total losses by the insurance companies for 1992 have not yet been announced, a number of companies have released their projected losses due to Hurricane Andrew. Topping the list is State Farm, which said it will pay out \$3.5 billion in claims. Allstate will pay out \$2.5 billion, while Prudential will pay \$1.2 billion. USAA will pay \$400 million, Travelers will pay \$240 million, St. Paul \$158 million, American International \$150 million, Metropolitan \$114 million, and Aetna, GEICO, and American Reliance, \$80 million each.

With these massive coverage losses, and even greater (if still hidden) real estate losses, it should be no surprise that insurers are planning to raise their rates and push for federal assistance. That process was started by at least one opportunistic insurer, American International Group, the very day Hurricane Andrew hit Florida.

"This is an opportunity to get price increases now," AIG executive vice president J. W. Greenberg wrote in an Aug. 24 company memo. "We must be the first and it begins by establishing the psychology with our own people. Please get it moving today."

Some insurance companies have already started restricting their policy-writing operations in coastal areas such as Florida and New York City, and others are considering such a move. In addition, they are pushing for a federal fund which would limit their losses in the event of a big catastrophe. In theory, the insurers would bear the costs of the fund, but we've all heard that one before.

Business Briefs

Medicine

Vaccine for dengue and DHF nears success

After 13 years of World Health Organization-supported research, a vaccine for dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) has been developed at Mahidol University in Bangkok, Thailand, and only the field trials remain.

Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials have proven the vaccine to be both safe and immunogenic in humans. The next stage is to test the vaccine for its efficiency under field conditions in large numbers of children at risk. The main objective is to prove that the vaccine is effective in preventing dengue and DHF among children of the target age group in communities where these diseases are endemic.

Dengue and DHF outbreaks and epidemics threaten more than 85 countries throughout Asia, the Pacific Islands, Africa, and Central and South America. Statistically, dengue is one of the most underreported diseases, with cases thought to run in the millions. WHO believes DHF to be one of the most important and rapidly rising mosquito transmitted infections in the world. Dengue viruses of multiple serotypes are now endemic in most countries in the tropics. DHF hits mostly children. Fatality rates for the untreated cases are known to be as high as 15-20%.

China

Electricity shortfall grew since 'reforms'

Since economic reforms were begun in 1979, the shortfall in China's electric power production has increased and is "spreading" from the coastal regions to the interior, the Dec. 21 *China Daily* reported. Power generation is crippled by out-of-date, unstable, and unsafe facilities.

In 1990, China ranked 78th in the world with per capita power consumption of 600 kilowatt hours. In an advanced country, the rate is 5-10,000 kwh. Although told to finance power development by bank loans in 1980,

power industry enterprises still do not have the authority to invest or obtain loans. At the same time, 85% of increased revenue goes toward taxes, making it impossible for the enterprises to invest. While economic and industrial growth were 12% and 18% in 1992, power generation only grew 10.8%. The industry was also hit with a sharp increase in coal prices in 1992, but was not allowed to raise electricity prices. China's power generation has become increasingly dependent on coal rather than hydro-power.

In the coal power industry, investment has concentrated on generating plants, while the distribution network has simply been "ignored." What facilities there are have been worked 6,000 hours per year—20% more than international standards allow.

Science

'Dante' demonstrates new robotic technologies

The eight-legged robot named "Dante" began its descent into the steep slopes of Mt. Erebus, an active Antarctic volcano, on Dec. 31. Despite a breakdown, the primary objective of the mission was met, according to Dave Pahnos at the Carnegie Mellon robotics institute, which designed and built Dante. The robotic system was successful in demonstrating new robotic technologies, such as two new vision and foot sensing technology systems, which will be needed for missions to the planet Mars.

The mission, undertaken by the National Science Foundation and NASA, was also to examine volcanic activity and processes on site. The constant eruptions from Mt. Erebus have become an issue in the controversy concerning the ozone "hole," over whether it is caused by chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) or natural sources of chlorine.

Dante stopped 21 feet down the side of the crater, after suffering a shakeup from minor volcanic activity during its descent and an unrelated break in its fiber optic cable, preventing it from obtaining measurements of gas composition on the bottom surface of the crater 700 feet below. Weather conditions left no time for repairs and a renewed attempt. NASA will

decide if Dante will make another attempt next year.

Health

WHO issues alert on crisis in Rwanda

The state of health of the displaced population in Rwanda is rapidly reaching a critical stage, Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, director general of the World Health Organization, warned while visiting there on Dec. 17 and 18. He called on the international community to take immediate action to avert another crisis on the African continent.

Two years of armed conflict has resulted in a displaced population of 300,000 persons, out of a total population of nearly 7 million.

In the Kizaro camp, which now serves as temporary home to 250,000 people, "conditions are extremely severe, be it housing, nutrition, health care, you name it," Nakajima said. For the camp population in Rwanda, "freedom from hunger are meaningless words."

There are nearly 5,000 children under five years of age in Kizaro camp. Acute respiratory infections and pneumonia are widespread. Poor housing and living conditions, in general, create a fertile ground for various skin and eye diseases, including scabies and trachoma. "The camps in Rwanda serve as a grim illustration of what happens to malnourished people," said Nakajima. "By the end of January, there may be no food left. The stocks of medical supplies are running out."

Russia

Limited price controls put on some necessities

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin reimposed price controls over essential food products on Jan. 4, including milk, meat, tea, baby food, sugar, butter, sausages, and vodka. He justified the measures as needed to freeze inflation and the unjustified rise in prices of principal products and services.

The decree came one year after former Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar had enacted the uncontrolled freeing of prices, but falls short of a definitive break with "shock therapy" policies. On Jan. 6, Deputy Chairman of the State Price Policy Committee Vitali Kaurov cautioned that the measures were "in no way" a "price freeze." The controls lower the allowable profit margin for enterprises and firms involved with these products from 20% to 15%. Prices will not fall, Kaurov declared. The goal is a "considerable slowing down of the speed by which prices rise."

The decree comes amidst reports that productivity fell by 24% in 1992, following a decline of 8% in 1991. The fall in production and productivity has especially affected those sectors dependent on imports of raw materials and component parts, and the food industry.

However, foreshadowing a break with Gaidar policies, Chernomyrdin called for the state to subsidize the prices for basic foods and medicines, to achieve "socially acceptable" prices, in a speech to Moscow industry directors on Jan. 6. He attacked "errors" by Gaidar, which have to be "corrected." He pledged to strengthen "the role of the state as the owner of large concentrations of industrial potential," and to end the "main mistake" of the past, i.e., attempts at financial stabilization not coupled with measures to restructure industry and "an active investment policy."

Fusion Energy

Indian scientist calls for accelerated program

Prof. Predhiman K. Kaw, director of the Institute for Plasma Research in India, urged a crash fusion energy development program, in a speech to a world fusion conference held in Würzburg, Germany on Sept. 30. In funding, "when we should be running, we are barely crawling," he stated.

"We need to build real life systems as soon as possible and then let them improve by competition," Kaw said. "We must bring fusion systems to a level such that fusion power is considered as a credible energy alternative on the fastest, technically realistic, time-scale. We must demonstrate generation of fusion

electricity as early as possible and show that it is environmentally better than the other competing energy sources. . . . We could have a demonstration power plant as early as the year 2015. We must make this the goal of the world fusion program."

Kaw, who had worked at the U.S. Princeton Plasma Physics Lab, said, "My conclusion is that the energy scene in the developing world is far from comfortable. The worst scenario is one where these countries are forbidden to burn coal because of environmental constraints, cannot buy oil-gas because it is too expensive, and cannot use nuclear power because of safety issues and international safeguards. So what do they do then? It is obvious that there is urgency to develop technology like fusion."

Infrastructure

Transportation grid the focus of Miyazawa tour

Cooperation on a regional transportation grid will be the focus of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's tour of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei—all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which began on Jan. 11. Miyazawa is expected to propose that Japan and ASEAN cooperate in building the region's transportation network and focus infrastructure projects that stretch over more than one nation.

Japanese government officials said that should the plan go forward, the first project would likely be construction of new roads between Thailand and Vietnam. Japanese sources said another highlight of Miyazawa's trip will be the enunciation of the "Miyazawa Doctrine," outlining Japan's readiness to participate in the reconstruction of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

Thai government leaders have been consulting with Vietnam and Laos over Thailand's initiative for land routes. Vietnamese leaders in December proposed Thai Prime Minister Chuan Likphai the development of land routes linking Thailand's northeastern province of Mukdahan with Savannakhet in northern Laos and Vietnam's eastern province of Danang, the Bangkok daily *The Nation* has reported.

Briefly

● **INDIA AND BHUTAN** are planning to build one of Asia's biggest dams, which will be on the Sunkosh River in Bhutan. It will take about 10 years and \$760 million to build, and is designed to generate 1,525 megawatts of electricity and irrigate 500,000 hectares of land in the Indian state of West Bengal.

● **250,000 CHILDREN** worldwide die every week of malnutrition and sicknesses that are often easy to prevent. A Unicef report says that \$25 billion per year would be enough to meet the basic needs of these children: food, clean water, medical treatment, and education.

● **TANKER CHARTER** rates, now about \$20,000 a day, are far below breakeven, Andreas Ugland, chairman of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, said Jan. 1. Ugland urged charterers to shun substandard vessels and drive them out of the market.

● **JORDAN'S ECONOMY** suffered losses of over \$570 million over the last two and a half years because of the sanctions against Iraq, according to the Jordan Shipping Agent's Association. Jordan's gross domestic product is \$3.98 billion.

● **POLISH** Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka is seeking special powers to rule by decree and to shape decisions concerning privatization of industry, agriculture, state finances and budgetary policy, and the public health sector, after the miners' strike was called off by the pro-government labor union Solidarnosc. A vote was expected in the Polish national parliament as early as Jan. 12.

● **E. GERALD CORRIGAN**, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, announced unexpectedly on Jan. 5 that he would resign in August. "Corrigan didn't jump, he was pushed," a City of London banking source said. "We have heard strong rumors that an indictment is about to be announced against Mr. Corrigan from the New York Attorney [Robert] Morgenthau."

The real Amazon: Why Brazil will defend it

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

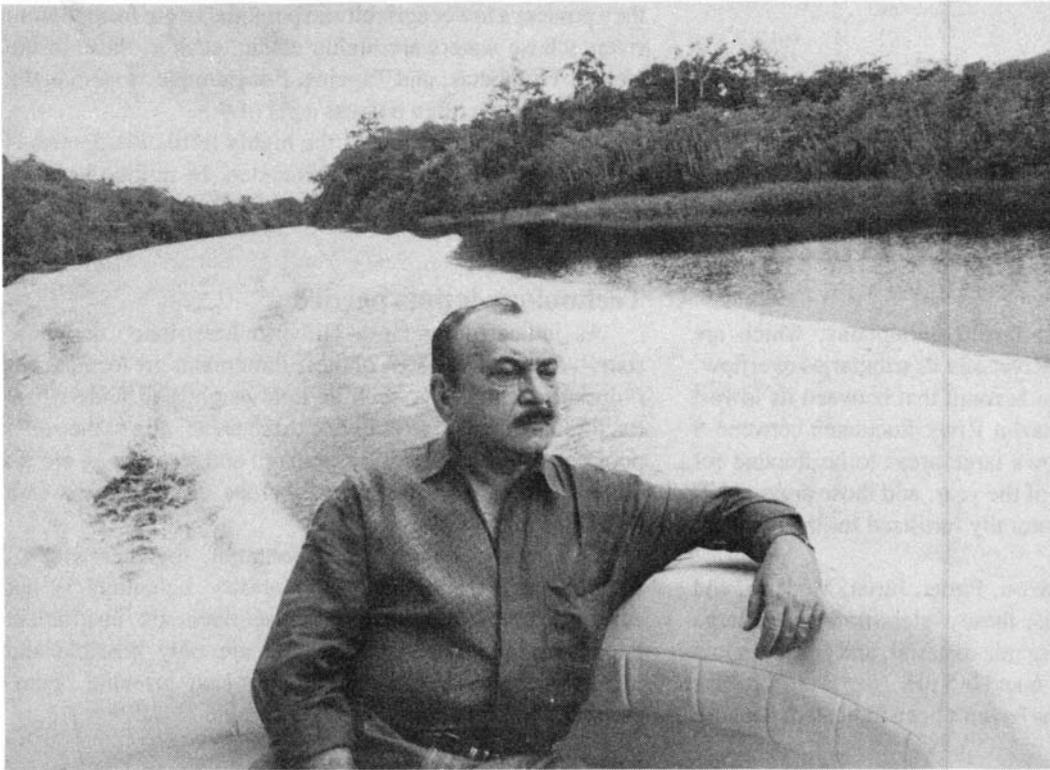
In discussing Anglo-American pressures to declare the Amazon “the patrimony of humanity,” a high-level officer of the Brazilian Armed Forces told us several months ago that “the Amazon is not Brazilian, it is Brazil.” During the same period, the Army commander of the Amazon region told congressmen that his institution was prepared to turn the region into a giant Vietnam, rather than share sovereignty with the powers behind the new world order. In 1989, in a study entitled *Vital Decade*, the Superior War College affirmed that the Brazilian state must be prepared to declare a “state of war” in the Amazon. The only military training center in the South American jungle is located in Manaus, the state capital of Amazonas.

When we visited Manaus to interview Gov. Gilberto Mestrinho, we confirmed for ourselves the existence of a strong nationalist sentiment among that vast region’s population. The Brazilian Amazon is one of the key factors around which the country’s national unity revolves. Two slogans seen at the Palácio Rio Negro, the seat of the state government, make this clear: “We stand here with open arms for all those who wish to come and work to continue belonging to Brazil,” and “It won’t be we, or our descendants, who will lower our heads to lose the Amazon.”

This was the reality that was ignored when Presidents George Bush and François Mitterrand, British Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher and John Major, and the Anglo-Dutch monarchy began their campaign, under the pretext of preventing ecological disasters in the Amazon, to create an international enclave in the region overseen by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

In fact, these pressures on the Amazon were directly responsible for the rebirth of nationalism within the Brazilian Armed Forces. Ironically, the environmental fanaticism of U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, who as senator accused Brazil of committing environmental crimes, was one of the causes of that awakening, when both military and civilian institutions understood that Brazil, like Iraq, could become a target for destruction by the new world order.

However, this factor of national unity which the Amazon represents should



Gilberto Mestrinho, the governor of the Brazilian state of Amazonas, rejects the propaganda of the western "defenders" of the Amazon's Indians, whose aim is to keep the Indians backward: "If we want to provide protection to the Indians, we should protect those 2.6 million inhabitants who are Brazilian, and also children of God, who are fighting to develop this region and maintain its sovereignty."

not be confused with the conceptions of certain Brazilian geologists who, basing themselves on a physiocratic view, see the Amazon only as a repository of biological or forest-based raw materials to be exploited. This is the conception which powerful transnational economic groups have carefully cultivated, and which has led to crass errors in the Amazon's development strategy and demographic distribution. That strategy's most important symbol was the trans-Amazon highway, which is today virtually unusable and abandoned.

Powerful development potential

This is not to say that we defend the thesis of the Amazon's "untouchability," but rather that we understand that this symbol of national unity should become reality in the future through the political will to develop the region, taking into account its particular characteristics. With technologies currently available, the Amazon could support a population of minimally 50 million people. Today, living in precarious conditions, the population is barely one-fifth of that.

This goes to the heart of the establishment's true concern over the Amazon. Yes, they covet its wealth; but most fundamentally, they are horrified at the prospect of the growth potential of a sovereign Brazil, actively developing its resources. In 1974, the U.S. National Security Council issued a document—NSSM-200—which identified Brazil as one of 13 developing-sector nations whose population growth was deemed to be a "strategic threat" to the United States. It demanded that population control programs be imposed to

meet this alleged threat.

In briefly visiting the region through which the Amazon River and its tributaries run—known as *igarapes*, or natural canals which become lakes when the river rises—we realized that the Amazon is a gigantic infrastructural network of natural communications, in which the rivers are the roads. Where today there are a multitude of tourist services, such as gas stations, hotels, floating restaurants, in the future we should see a whole network of support services for agro-industrial, forestry, and mining activities.

As our interview with Governor Mestrinho shows, the region's agricultural potential is concentrated on the gigantic floodplains—approximately 18 million hectares—which the Amazon continuously fertilizes. Appropriate technology in the Amazon means light agricultural machinery and a transportation and warehousing network with specific shipments and perhaps floating silos.

This fabulous agricultural potential should be combined with a development strategy for mining-industrial poles to make use of the Amazon's extraordinary reserves. Additionally, recent discoveries of natural gas along the Juruá River demand the building of thermoelectric plants which will guarantee future energy supplies. This entire project must be coordinated by an institution which would centralize all scientific and technological efforts, as well as train skilled manpower, thinking of the Amazon's particular characteristics. This institution should join forces with similar institutions from neighboring Amazon countries.

Floodplains have huge agro potential

The map shows the most fertile floodplains, which are formed when the Amazon River and its tributaries overflow. The reader should take into account that between its lowest and highest level, the Amazon River fluctuates between 8 and 10 meters, which allows large areas to be flooded for approximately six months of the year, and those areas available for cultivation to be naturally fertilized for the other six months.

The valleys of the Amazon, Purus, Juruá, Madeira, and other rivers are floodplains; these waters transport a large load of fine sediment and organic material, and possess a low level of acidity of between 6 and 6.5 pH.

Other rivers' floodplains haven't been indicated, because

they possess a lower agricultural potential or are formed from rivers whose waters are highly acidic, such as those of the Negro, Trombetas, and Tapajós. For example, waters in the Rio Negro basin often possess a pH of 4.5.

The approximate area of the highly fertile floodplains is estimated at 180,000 square kilometers (18 million hectares or 44.5 million acres), which are fertilized naturally each year.

Technology inputs needed

As indicated by Gov. Gilberto Mestrinho, in whose state—Amazonas—80% of these floodplains are located, appropriate technology, such as lightweight and wide-wheel tractors, are needed to cultivate these areas, due to the soil's poor consistency. Scientific research and technology are required to determine the type of crops and seeds that can guarantee high yields.

This fabulous agricultural potential, together with an equally fabulous mining and forestry potential, is not currently being developed because there are insufficient population and skill levels which are only possible and justifiable under conditions of high and growing demographic density.



The Amazon could support 50 million inhabitants

The following interview with Gilberto Mestrinho, governor of the state of Amazonas, Brazil, was granted to Lorenzo Carrasco and Silvia Palacios. The interview was conducted in Manaus, Amazonas, on Dec. 25, 1992.

EIR: Why is the Amazon the focus of all of the pseudo-ecological international pressures?

Mestrinho: What the world sees is that the Amazon was discovered by satellite—its fantastic potential in the areas of mineral wealth and forestry resources, not to mention its genetic bank. The First World, which allowed one man [Herman Kahn, of the Hudson Institute] to try to flood the Amazon to create a huge lake with no opposition from the environmentalists—on the contrary, with their support, and with complete disregard for the rain forest—suddenly begins a campaign to promote the “untouchability” of the Amazon because exploitation of the Amazon’s natural wealth could compete with their other international investments; and because the market would have to be divided, prices would naturally drop because of greater supply, and they would suffer losses.

So it was easier, through publicity and environmental campaigns, to induce the Brazilian government—saying that exploration of the region posed a threat to the world’s climate—to keep it in backwardness. And thus they would continue to take advantage of their exploitation in other areas, as long as those resources maintained their value. The truth is that, within a few years, as a result of science and technology, our resources will no longer be valuable economically, because laboratories will substitute for nature. So they need to exhaust the resources they have, and can’t allow competition in the markets.

So on the environmental issue, 80% of the argument is to defend the developed world’s economic interests.

EIR: Beginning in 1988 and 1989, there was a lot of talk about limiting national sovereignty, using ecological, humanitarian, or indigenous issues.

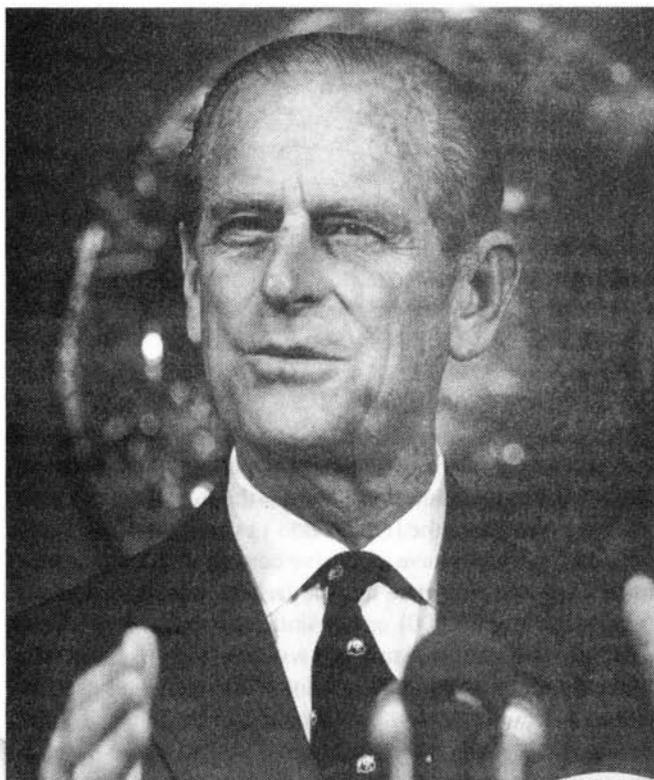
Mestrinho: This was really the context. All of these issues seek to halt the exploitation of the Amazon’s resources. So

these issues are raised periodically by people who don’t even know what Indians are, don’t consult them, and defend their alleged rights when the Indians don’t even want them. From what I know, and I have extensive contact with Indians here in the Amazon, the state has the largest number of Indians (approximately 84,000) and maintains them in a good co-existence with non-Indians, and with me, the governor. The Indians seek integration; they want to maintain their pseudo-culture—I don’t know how to characterize Indian culture because it is really very backward—but they also want to improve their quality of life. They want to become integrated with society, they want to study in the schools, graduate, and they want to exploit natural resources; they want to live in harmony with non-Indians, fraternally, just as they are in fact doing here.

Now, the protectors of the Indians, to defend their own interests, raise the Indian problem, as they did recently in the fight over the demarcation of the Yanomami reserve. The Yanomamis came from the north and stopped at the Brazilian border with Venezuela; nonetheless, their lands were demarcated hundreds of kilometers from the border, in areas they never inhabited. Why? Because that entire region, which is rich in valuable minerals from the Black River, was considered untouchable, precisely so as not to threaten the First World’s interests, because they have explored for those minerals in other areas of the world.

The same is true of the forest, because the lumber industry is run by the U.S., Canadian, Swedish, and Finnish cartels. We don’t participate in that market. South American participation is not even 2%, yet we possess 50% of the forestry reserves. But if we were to enter the lumber market, of course the price would drop and we would take a fraction of that market. Therefore, for those interests, it is crucial to keep the jungle untouched. That’s the main reason behind the campaigns you see here.

As for the internationalization of the Amazon, many people think that we’re denouncing a military occupation. But that’s not it. The internationalization of the Amazon is about the impossibility of exploiting our wealth. Leaving the Amazon untouched won’t hurt First World interests; but any day



Britain's Prince Philip (left) and U.S. Vice President Albert Gore, two leaders of the international campaign to strip away Brazil's sovereignty over the Amazon. Says Governor Mestrinho: "You see, they talked about the burning of the Amazon, but in the end, it was Windsor Castle that burned!"

now, they will charge that we are incapable of exploiting our own genetic bank which, with the help of biotechnology and genetic engineering, will be the great agro-industrial market of the future. And if, by then, they haven't transported, as they are now doing, the genes, the active principles of medicinal plants—fungi, bacteria—from this region, synthesized in the First World's laboratories; if they don't already have their own bank, they will charge that we are incapable of administering the Amazon, and then there will be an occupation.

EIR: But don't you think there is a real threat of intervention when, for example, French President François Mitterrand named the Amazon as an area of interest for all of humanity, which would justify the First World's so-called right of intervention?

Mestrinho: That idea was defended not only by Mitterrand but by others. But as of Eco-92, when the absurdity of these proposals was confirmed, they adopted other means by which to always keep these pressures on the Amazon, to prevent us from exploiting it.

EIR: One of your main rivals, former Environment Secretary José Lutzemberger, whose ties to the British Crown have been proven, was politically defeated. But what do you think

of the British Crown's interest in the Amazon, particularly the role of Princes Charles and Philip?

Mestrinho: For example, we know that the "tin brothers" dominate the Malaysian and Thai tin markets; and that simple tin exploitation in the Amazon closed down those mines, which happened to be British, and that obviously hurt their interests, so they have to find other means, using environmentalism to prevent exploitation. But when we talk of tin, we also talk of gold, tantalite, niobium, and several minerals we have here, whose markets are dominated by those international groups in other parts of the world. The same is true of lumber.

EIR: What are your expectations regarding the new Clinton administration in the United States, particularly the election of Albert Gore as vice president, who, as senator, was one of the central figures pushing the Amazon issue, especially making a scandal of the rainforest burnings?

Mestrinho: My sense is that there is an awakening, a new consciousness in the world regarding the region, because through a national effort and with the aid of people who came here from abroad and investigated, we were able to demystify the issue and show that there was no devastation, that it was a lie. Of the entire Amazon, man has only affected 9.5%. That doesn't mean that those areas had their shrubbery up-

rooted. No, another type of vegetable cover was substituted. And in my state [Amazonas], for example, only 1.24% of the area has been developed. The burnings done here are the same type of field burnings still done in the United States. Thirdly, why do Americans talk so much about the environment? They've destroyed 90% of their forests, and are the biggest polluters of the environment. They should first correct their own mistakes.

EIR: But aren't you afraid there will be greater pressures, especially through Gore?

Mestrinho: No, because the United States is going to have to pay attention now to its domestic problems. It has very high unemployment, and the greatest pollution is the pollution of misery, and it has misery. So they have to deal with that first, and if they do, the environmental issue will have to remain in the background.

EIR: Concern has been expressed, including from the military institutions, over those non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of a religious, ecological, or indigenist character.

Mestrinho: I think that the Rio conference was especially beneficial, because all those radical NGOs linked directly to foreign interests lost their sponsors and were left in bankruptcy, as seen by the debts they owe to the Rio de Janeiro government. Although everyone is concerned about the environment, every human being from the time he opens his eyes, comes face to face with the environment and no one wants to destroy it.

A whole industry actually developed around the Amazon. We once counted more than 200 organizations in the world which raised funds to defend the Amazon, and those resources never reached this region, and those people never set foot here. This was a worldwide industry. We actually exposed some NGOs; we showed their accounting books, how much they collected, and that no money ever reached here. A lot of people lived awfully well in the name of the Amazon and the environment.

EIR: Are there some religious NGOs or sects whose purpose is not to spread the gospel but interfere in a different way?

Mestrinho: This is notorious here. In the past, rather than bring the Holy Book, some groups brought their Geiger counters. This was particularly the case in the border areas, in southern Venezuela, in Peru, where there were many so-called "missionaries" and others who tried to provoke the Indians against the white men, viewing the non-Indians as enemies of the Indians. Yet we have been living here in harmony with the Indians since the Discovery. I always say that I'm the best example of the integration of the non-Indian with the Indian. My grandmother was an Indian and this is my third term as governor of Amazonas. If those protectors of the Indians had existed at that time, I never would have become governor.

EIR: They want to keep the Indians as zoo specimens.

Mestrinho: They want to keep the Indians as a livelihood for themselves. They live off the exploitation of the Indian.

EIR: On the other hand, don't you think there is a danger of this "primitivist" line, of cruelly and criminally maintaining the Indians as a "genetic" reserve, leading to an offensive against the Amazon, using the Indian problem as a pretext, especially after the Guatemalan pro-terrorist Indian, Rigoberta Menchú, received the Nobel Peace Prize?

Mestrinho: I like to see how all those Europeans who select the award recipients treat the gypsies. [The gypsies] are their Indians, and they don't even let them in the street. I would only believe in their honesty, in their intentions, if they gave back the lands they took from the North American Indians; and the same in Europe, because there were Indians there, too. Why don't they give the land back to those natives?

EIR: Do you think that the fact that the United Nations declared 1993 to be the year of the Indian, could provide the cover for reproducing phenomena such as Shining Path in Peru? Couldn't parts of the Amazon, for example in the Yanomami area, be targeted, especially because Shining Path was created as a project of French anthropologists?

Mestrinho: This is the risk we run, because we are aware of the intention of creating an enclave here in the Amazon. But today the population is clear on this and won't allow it to happen.

EIR: Touching on another topic which you mentioned briefly, what is the real extent of the Amazon burnings?

Mestrinho: As I explained, the burnings done here take place at the end of summer to clear the fields, the agricultural areas, and pasture lands. The burning is the most practical way of clearing them, just as is done in the United States. But burning the rain forest doesn't exist in the Amazon. That's a total lie. People have taken events which occurred during two periods of our history, one when central Brazil, that region in southern Pará state, was penetrated by foreign interests which built a meat-producing center for export to Europe, when meat was scarce there. The other case was the colonization of Rondônia and Acre states, also done at foreign instigation with financing from the World Bank. At that time there were landslides in the region, and consequently burnings, but these were isolated events. And since Francisco de Orellana came down the river and Vicente Pinzon reached the edge of the Amazon before Pedro Alvares Cabral even arrived in Brazil, only 9.5% of the Amazon has been developed, and then only to build cities, roads, and cultivate native crops.

EIR: In your view, what impact does the rain forest have on the global climate?

Mestrinho: Our rain forest has a negative balance of oxy-

gen-carbon dioxide. Because the forest only produces oxygen during the day when the tree grows. At night, the tree stops producing oxygen and it absorbs all the oxygen generated, sometimes with negative factors. The renewal of the Amazonian rain forest would be beneficial for atmospheric cleansing. Because, what is a tree? A tree is carbon gas transformed into wood. So when the vegetable is growing, it takes the carbon gas from the atmosphere and transforms it into wood. This occurs in the process of renewal. If we measure the quantity of carbon gas expelled into the atmosphere annually and verify its balance, we see that a third of it is reabsorbed in the natural automatic renewal of the tropical forests. There are 1.5 billion tons of carbon gas transformed into wood each year in the region. The largest concentration of carbon gas in the world is found over the Amazon.

EIR: The secretary of strategic affairs will shortly finish a plan for the ecological-economic zoning of the Amazon. What are the guidelines you consider most appropriate for the development of the Amazon?

Mestrinho: We have an agreement with the Strategic Affairs Secretariat to implement that program here. The point is to develop our potential. Today in the Amazon, we know what to do and what not to do, and how to do it. We know that the tree must be cut, as we have always done, between half a meter and a meter above ground, because this way it

grows, or its offspring around the trunk engages in photosynthesis and grows. That's why, when we had the steam engine in the Amazon basin, all energy generation—the wood for the steamboats—came from the forest. But today you can't even identify where in the forest it came from.

This went on for more than 50 years, and we had the largest river fleet in the world and were among the first Brazilian cities to have an electrical system, and yet today you can't even tell where that lumber came from in the forest. Why? Because the forest was redirected—what you call today self-sustainable—such that it renewed itself. If you take care of it, the forest renews itself automatically. It renews itself because nature shows that it's a region of trees. Here the soil is only a supporting element.

EIR: And what about the so-called extractive reserves the ecologists rave about?

Mestrinho: This is total stupidity. What they talk about is pure romanticism. Extracting rubber by cutting down trees in the jungle is the most inhuman and uneconomical activity which exists. A good rubber tapper, who grew up among the rubber trees on a good plantation, on his own can't make even half a minimum wage. If he were very good and produced 50 kilos of rubber, with that he won't earn anything. So it's uneconomical and leads to misery.

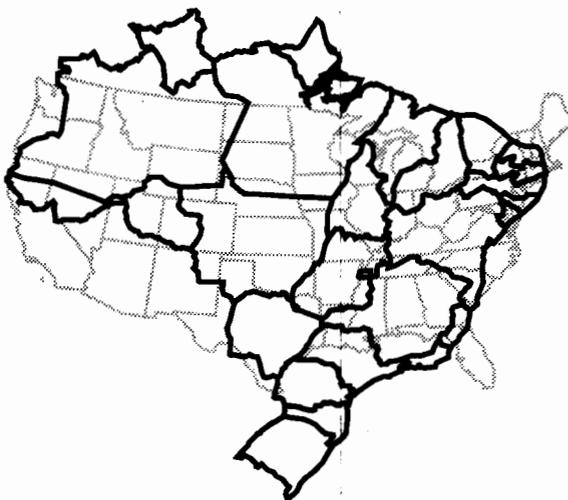
The forest has to be managed rationally, as an industrial

The Amazon: a huge land with few people

The vastness of the Brazilian Amazon can be appreciated by the fact that if it were an independent nation, it would be the largest country in Ibero-America, and the sixth largest in the world. The entire nation of Brazil is larger than the continental United States, and its economy is the eighth largest in the world.

Paradoxically, the Amazon "nation" would also be one of the least dense in demographic terms. With an area of 5.1 million square kilometers, or 60% of the 8.5 million square kilometers making up the national territory, the Amazon includes barely 10 million inhabitants, or 6.6% of Brazil's total population of 150 million people. The population is concentrated in very few regions—in the northeast of the state of Pará, the Lower Amazonas around the city of Manaus, in Acre, Rondônia, and in some areas of the Amazonian part of Maranhão. The rest of the popu-

Brazil's land area compared to the continental United States



lation is distributed among smaller cities and villages along the rivers, making the country's interior a real demographic desert.

activity. Rationally but industrially, taking advantage of all the potential and using either natural or artificial replacements. I think that the best way to develop the forest is to take a very heterogeneous area—so that in the same area you have four species of rubber trees and three species of fine lumber trees, so that if you cut three, you add six or eight to increase density with more profitable species and maintain the ecosystem. What you can't have is a monoculture, and that's why the rubber monoculture didn't work here [a reference to a Ford Motor Co. project, called Fordlandia, set up at the beginning of this century]. Trees live symbiotically, feeding each other, and defending each other from diseases. This is the most natural and best way to protect the forest. The carpet moths will do away with an uncontrolled forest.

EIR: There are also a lot of international campaigns against building hydroelectric projects in the Amazon, supposedly because the clearing of the underbrush is too great. What do you think of this?

Mestrinho: Today, with the enormous quantities of gas discovered, I think it's cheaper, more convenient, and faster to build natural gas plants. But to say that hydroelectric plants threaten the Amazon is stupid for the following reason: If we were to use the 130 gigawatts which we potentially have here in the Amazon, we have to flood only 1% of the region.

EIR: It appears that the ecologists' concerns with nature go to such an extreme that they place the human being on the level of inferior species, and even below them; that's seen in the fact that these ecologists aren't as concerned about the starving children, or hunger in the world.

Mestrinho: This is a fascist, anti-Christian sentiment, because the human being is more important than nature. The most important thing in nature is man; he is the beginning and the end of everything, and all of society's actions are geared toward benefitting man; he is superior to everything, and in fact, only he is capable of protecting the other animals, the forests, and not the other way around. Man is capable of making artificial forests and generating animals through genetic engineering, but no animal, no bird can create man. So we must take care of man.

Those sentiments are part of the economic interests, because they demand that here, but I doubt they do it in their own countries. They enjoy their comfort, well-being, and wealth. Recently, I asked a group of U.S. newspaper owners who were here discussing the ecological problem: "You talk of destruction here, but you nonetheless have destroyed 90% of your own forests." "Yes," they answered, "but there we generate comfort, well-being, and jobs for a lot of people." "And don't we have the right to do that here?" I asked.

EIR: Many times you've spoken of the problem of hunting, because it's prohibited in some areas of Brazil, and this has been applauded by many foreign environmentalists.

Mestrinho: These are the same people who entertain themselves with caviar and eat salmon. What's interesting about this is that in most civilized countries there are regulations for the protection of fauna. Hunting is practiced in Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, and Sweden. For example, last year in Sweden 600,000 deer were killed. Here in Brazil, there is a fantastic potential, but we can't take advantage of it. Why not? Because the world market for skins is dominated by groups, and if we enter that market, we'll hurt them. So it remains prohibited; moreover, in contraband trade, they pay only 10% of the value.

EIR: You mean that this has very big economic potential?

Mestrinho: Consider the following. The price of alligator skin on the international market is \$33 per square foot, or approximately \$100 per skin. If our natives could sell a skin at that price, they would make an extraordinary profit, and would take better care of the alligators. Today, he kills on the sly, and the smuggler comes and says, "Look, I only have \$5, and if you don't sell, I'll denounce you to IBAMA" [the Brazilian Environmental and Natural Resources Institute]. So regulating hunting would be good for Brazil, for the forest inhabitant, and for the fauna, because it would put an economic value on the animals. Cows or sheep don't become extinct just because they have economic value.

EIR: You've often said that the Amazon is not just inhabited by Indians, but by other people, who are the majority. How do these people live?

Mestrinho: I think we are all Brazilian citizens. The state of Amazonas today has a population of 2.6 million people, including 84,000 Indians. If we want to provide protection to the Indians, we should protect those 2.6 million inhabitants, who are Brazilian, and also children of God, who are fighting to develop this region and maintain its sovereignty.

EIR: Last August, you were invited to attend the meeting in Rimini, Italy [the annual Meeting for Friendship among Peoples, sponsored by the Catholic mass movement Communion and Liberation—ed.]. What did you present there?

Mestrinho: I discussed the problem of the Amazon—the mystification which exists, the truth, the scientific fallacies alleged. I countered all of them. I then showed that my ecological standpoint is a profoundly Christian one, because I learned as a child, and this is in the Bible, that Christ came to save man—I don't recall any chapter or verse which says He came to save the trees and the crocodiles.

EIR: And how did that Catholic audience respond?

Mestrinho: I got a standing ovation, so it was a good response.

EIR: The document prepared for the Eco-92 conference, *Our Common Future*, revives Malthus's thesis that natural

resources are finite and cannot tolerate population growth. Do you think the Amazon is overpopulated?

Mestrinho: I think there is a great scarcity of people in the Amazon. Anyway, [malthusianism] is garbage. Malthus's theories were totally discredited, because man's capacity for creation is fantastic. Imagine the following: Japan has no arable land; it's an industrialized nation. But some years ago it had to organize the "Drink a Glass of Milk" campaign because it had so much. Look at Holland, for example. It's so small, but it exports dairy products for the whole world. Europe produces beet sugar, yet with all of our immense territory, we produce less sugar than Europe.

EIR: What are your calculations in terms of the population the Amazon could support?

Mestrinho: Fifty million people.

EIR: And how would you feed 50 million people?

Mestrinho: With trained people here and with technology, we could feed the Amazon and the world.

EIR: But how would food be produced?

Mestrinho: Through floodplain agriculture, which is highly productive, without causing environmental damage.

EIR: How does floodplain agriculture work?

Mestrinho: First there must be a political decision to occupy the region, with human contingents trained in the selection of species planted and produced here; you need appropriate equipment for the floodplain, such as micro-tractors or wide-wheel tractors, because of the nature of the floodplain. The river fertilizes the land and it's ready for planting. It's just a matter of making the furrows and putting in the seeds. We also have a variety of fruits. No region in the world has the conditions for producing citrus and *dendé* oil that we have. We don't have diseases or frosts that threaten citrus fruits.

On the floodplain, we could have high yields of rice, corn, beans, soy, fibers, and roots.

EIR: Do you have any message for our readers?

Mestrinho: I'd like to tell them that 95% or more of what is said about the Amazon is myth. The Amazon is virgin, almost as virgin as when Pinzon arrived here, even before Cabral, and saw the sea he called the freshwater sea. And 40 or 50 years later, Orellana came down the Amazon River and became delirious when he saw women riding on horseback 300 years before horses were brought to the Amazon.

EIR: Queen Elizabeth, the chief representative of the British Crown, which led the campaign against the burnings in the Amazon rain forest, said that 1992 was a "horrible year" for them.

Mestrinho: You see, they talked about the burning of the Amazon, but in the end, it was Windsor Castle that burned!

Oligarchy wants to grab the Amazon

This article is based on the chapter "Why the Amazon?" in the report Brazil and What's Behind International Environmentalism, produced in June 1991 by EIR's Rio de Janeiro bureau.

From the beginnings of the colonization of the American continent, the wealth of the Amazon has attracted the attention of explorers and foreign governments. Nonetheless, until recently, with the exception of episodic efforts at the beginning of the century or during World War II, or isolated undertakings such as the Amapá manganese exploration project, since the 1950s, there has been no large-scale utilization of the region's natural resources. During that period, manifestations of foreign interest in taking control over the region have tended to accompany what efforts did occur.

Over the past 25 years, two factors have especially contributed to the great interest currently displayed regarding the Amazon. The first was the 1967 discovery of the mineral deposits at Serra dos Carajás in the state of Pará, one of the most significant such discoveries internationally in recent decades. The region's high-quality iron reserves alone were valued at \$300 billion by Chase Manhattan Bank. The other factor was the rapid advances in biotechnology, of which the availability of "genetic banks" is of particular relevance, provided by the Amazonian ecosystem's tremendous biological diversity.

In terms of the region's mineral resources, one of the great experts on this matter, geologist Breno Augusto dos Santos, discoverer of the first deposits at Serra dos Carajás, wrote in his 1980 book *Amazonia: Mineral Potential and Development Perspectives*:

"Its deposits of iron, aluminum, and manganese occupy a crucial position on the world scene; the recent discoveries of copper perhaps represent the most notable event of the past ten years, in terms of new sources of this mineral; its gold and tin deposits, although only modestly evaluated, could acquire great economic importance."

Beyond this, the region also possesses great potential for some of the so-called third generation minerals, such as titanium, niobium, and platinum.

The author emphasizes other positive characteristics of the region:

"Its strategic position regarding international markets,



Carajás, the site of enormous mineral deposits in 1967. The resources of the area provide tremendous potential for the development of Brazil—as the international financiers are well aware.

particularly the U.S. and Europe, thus offers highly competitive conditions for its products. Of particular interest are the Mexican and Venezuelan markets, with which a 'symbiotic' trade could be established, exchanging the Amazon's raw materials for oil . . . providing advantageous conditions for the development of the countries involved, without the risk of 'parasitical' trade dictated by the world's large economies, with their rules of conditionalities and dependency."

The discoverer of Carajás goes on to suggest guidelines for the region's development: "Beyond this, utilization of its considerable hydroelectric potential—on the order of 100 megawatts—would allow the establishment of regional metallurgical plants, creating the conditions for solid industrial development, making it a reality."

It should be pointed out that the potential referenced here is almost double Brazil's current installed electricity-generating capacity. Not accidentally, several hydroelectric projects in the Amazon are under attack by such agencies as the World Bank and various international environmentalist organizations.

Brazil's international role

Breno Augusto dos Santos also warns against foreign interference in the region: "In different periods of its economic history . . . the Amazon always had its interests manipulated by the foreign centers which control the markets for its products. In fact, what has happened in practice is the policy of exploring the 'granary'—or rather the 'treasury,' to use a more appropriate image. . . . From time to time, the great

world powers send their messengers out to preach the internationalization of the 'granary'; they make a few indirect, and then more concrete attempts, sometimes successfully, such that the looting of its wealth can be carried out more freely and efficiently."

Finally, Dos Santos underscores that the full exploration of the Amazon's mineral resources could assume tremendous importance for the country's future: "In this context, Brazil today enjoys a rather privileged position, being perhaps one of the few nations with the potential and conditions to transform itself in the short term into a great producer of mineral and metallurgical goods, and thus occupy a distinguished position alongside Australia, Canada, the U.S.S.R., and South Africa."

The Amazon's 'genetic banks'

From the beginning of the 1970s, when the international environmentalist campaign was launched, the Amazon's biological wealth has attracted great interest. This increased with the advances in biotechnology, which allowed the region's biological resources to be considered "genetic reserves" for a flourishing industry.

Already in 1972, one of the first "sacred books" of the environmentalist movement, *Blueprint for Survival*, written by one of the movement's "gurus," Edward Goldsmith, addressed this issue:

"Genetic diversity is essential to the security and continuity of man's food supplies, given that it is the *sine qua non* of the reproduction and introduction of plant species. How much greater is the number of varieties, plus the probabilities



An ecological safari on the Amazon River. International environmentalist groups are traipsing about the Amazon, policing the preservation of its "biodiversity," at the behest of the cartel companies.

for the development of new hybrids with resistance to different types of plagues, diseases or climatic extremes. It is important to continuously develop new hybrids, since the resistance to a specific disease is not a permanent quality. . . . The variety of plant species which can be found in nature is infinitely greater than anything we can grow in artificial conditions. It is possible to find the majority of them in the still underdeveloped countries."

The author of the report therefore suggests that:

- "certain jungle areas, or tropical rain forest or arctic tundra be considered reserves, as they are the least understood and most vulnerable;
- "their inhabitants be given rights to the land on which they have traditionally lived and on which they depend, and be allowed to remain on them without pressures of any type;
- "severe restrictions be posted at the entrance to these areas for any person who doesn't live there permanently (while at the same time free movement of the Indians be permitted)."

While the author of *Blueprint for Survival* didn't go to the extreme of suggesting limiting national sovereignty over such regions, he did suggest that:

- "funds for administration of these areas or payments to the country as compensation for non-exploration be collected by members of the United Nations in proportion to their respective GNPs;
- "an international entity be named to oversee a program of ecological research, whose results would be freely communicated to participant countries."

It's obvious that *Blueprint for Survival* already outlined many of the concepts currently used by the strategists of the new world order against countries, like Brazil, possessing large tracts of forest.

More recently, the "bible" of the international environmentalist movement, the *Our Common Future* report, issued by the Brundtland Commission, outlined these issues more explicitly:

"The preservation of the species is not justified simply in economic terms. It is also greatly motivated greatly by aesthetic, ethical, cultural, and scientific considerations. For those who demand a rendering of accounts, the economic values inherent in the species' genetic substances already justify its preservation."

The report admits:

"Today, industrialized nations derive far greater financial benefit from jungle species than the underdeveloped countries do. . . . The industrialized nations possess the scientific and industrial capabilities to make use of jungle substances in industry and in medicine."

In another section, the commission says, "Many of the countries less able to administer their resources are the richest in species: The tropics, where at least two-thirds of all species can be found and a greater proportion of endangered species, coincide approximately with the area known conventionally as the Third World. Many developing nations recognize the need to protect endangered species, but don't possess the scientific infrastructure, institutional capability or financial resources necessary to do so. Industrialized nations which attempt to reap some of the economic benefits of genetic resources should help Third World nations in their conservationist efforts."

For the report's authors, the implication is: "Development models should be altered to become more compatible with the preservation of the planet's very valuable biodiversity. Modifying economic structures and land use appears to be the best long-term strategy to guarantee the survival of tropical species and their ecosystems."

Another explicit formulation of the oligarchs' interests can be found in the report *The Crucial Decade: the 1990s and the Global Environmental Challenge*, produced in 1989 by the Washington, D.C.-based World Resources Institute, one of the most influential think tanks involved in formulating the new world order's environmental strategy. For the World Resources Institute, "although most tropical forests are in the developing countries, the United States cannot afford to take the role of a disinterested observer. The genetic resources in these forests are important to U.S. agriculture because plant breeders must periodically return to the wild source for disease-resistant or drought-resistant genes. The forests are vital to medicine, since one-fourth of all prescription drugs are derived originally from plants, and scientists have barely begun to analyze the millions of species found in tropical forests."

Myths surrounding the Amazon region

by Geraldo Lino

From the fables of the first European explorers in the sixteenth century, to the fallacies propagated by the environmentalists today, few regions of the planet have been the source of more myths than the Amazon. If Francisco de Orellana and others were prevented from reaching the legendary "El Dorado" by imaginary "Amazons," their fantastic imaginings were not much more far-fetched than the prevailing conceptions today regarding the dynamics of the ecology of the tropical rain forest and the history and potential of the Amazon River region.

One of the most widespread myths is the oft-repeated claim that the tropical rain forests are the "lungs of the world," contributing to the global production of oxygen. But lungs do not produce oxygen; they take in oxygen. Furthermore, the rain forest is an ecosystem at the peak of ecological maturity; thus, the ratio of photosynthesis to respiration is equal to 1 or slightly less—i.e., the tropical rain forest consumes as much oxygen as it produces, if not more.

While the effect of the tropical rain forest on the dynamics of the atmosphere is not fully understood, it does play a key role in recycling water vapor back into the atmosphere. Nearly 50% of the precipitation in the Amazon Basin comes from evaporation-transpiration occurring in the forest itself, and it is probable that some of the water vapor that generates the rain in central South America is also from the Amazon Basin.

Primitive methods of extraction

Another misconception is the one regarding the use of so-called extractive reserves, such as rubber and Brazil nuts. The idea is that the use of primitive methods for tapping such reserves is an "ecologically correct" alternative to the exploitation of the Amazon forest. But, as has been pointed out by Alfredo Homma, an agronomist with the Center for Research on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in the Humid Tropics of Belem, extraction is one of the oldest and least productive forms of agricultural activity known to man. To expand it, as the environmentalists propose, would mean restricting the population of the rain forest to an economic base appropriate to the Stone Age. According to Homma, the deficiency of such primitive extractive production of rubber is proven by the modern cultivation methods employed in the state of São Paulo, which result in rubber yields eight times larger than in the Amazon.

What level of population density?

One myth that was recently demolished concerned the cultural levels of the populations that occupied the prehistoric forest. According to an archeological view backed by environmental determinists, the forest could not have supported a technologically advanced population before the arrival of the Europeans. This line of thought held that cultural development in South America originated in the Andean region and that horticulture was introduced to the Amazon by invaders from the Andes who displaced the native hunting and gathering populations. Presumably the native populations could not evolve more complex societies because of the limitations of the forest's resources—or so the argument goes.

But, since the nineteenth century, explorers had been coming across evidence that contradicts that. And, in 1987 American archeologist Anna Roosevelt of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History, and her collaborators, presented nearly incontrovertible evidence that relatively advanced cultures arose in the Amazon region. During excavations in Taperina, near Santarem, the archeological team discovered evidence of human settlements dating variously from 7,000 to 8,000 years ago. These findings, which included pottery fragments, are the oldest indication of civilization on the American continent.

According to Roosevelt, the Amazonian floodplain must have constituted one of the most densely populated regions during the pre-history of the Americas, given the heaps of shell middens and earthworks extending for tens of square kilometers that are commonly found all along the lower Amazon River. This discovery, she says, proves that the Amazon Basin supported populations that were much more numerous and technologically advanced than the remnants found when the Europeans arrived.

To the chagrin of the environmental determinists, she asserts that the various species found in the forest are not due solely to Mother Nature, but have been shaped also by the thousands of years of human habitation. For example, the areas with greatest biodiversity are located exactly where there is evidence of human settlements. The richness of fruit trees and medicinal plants in these areas was introduced by these early inhabitants. During a seminar on the pre-history of the Amazon, held in Manaus in December 1992, Roosevelt said that "due to an incorrect interpretation about what is natural, the experts with their theories have confused the complex causes of the biological diversity of the Amazon."

If Anna Roosevelt's hypothesis is confirmed, it would be a historical irony: That the great-granddaughter of Teddy Roosevelt, who was an ardent precursor of "radical environmentalism" and who, at the beginning of the century, supported the efforts of the Bolivian Syndicate of New York to take control of what is today the Brazilian Amazonian state of Acre, should today be contributing to shine the light of science on the region.

'New world order' carried out in Bosnia

by Umberto Pascali

"We are the victims of a mass Nazi experiment here. The 'new world order' experiment. That's the way we feel. The U.N. troops are here to make sure that the experiment proceeds and that no outside intervention breaks it up. Help us," said a Bosnian leader to this magazine on Jan. 15. "They laugh at our suffering and agony. They are just managers of the genocide. Tell it to the world. Break this monstrosity!"

On Jan. 8, the United Nations' so-called Protection Forces (Unprofor) committed the most outrageous crime of the many they have perpetrated since they arrived in former Yugoslavia. The deputy prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Hakiya Turajlic, was assassinated by Serbian killers while under the protection and escort of U.N. French troops and while inside an armored personnel carrier.

The man responsible for Turajlic's security was Col. Patrice Sartre, the man in charge of the U.N. battalions at the Sarajevo airport. Colonel Sartre "negotiated" with the killers for one hour and a half, taking care to send away any other U.N. convoy that passed through the roadblock where the vehicle had been stopped by two Serbian tanks. In the end, someone opened the door from inside. Turajlic was killed by seven to eight bullets. "I have seen many crimes in these months," said the Bosnian source, "but this is the filthiest of all. It is a political assassination, a legalized political assassination of the highest order."

Who is to blame for Turajlic's murder?

At this moment, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has nominated an investigative committee that nobody in Bosnia trusts. After the murder, Interior Minister Jusuf Pusina announced officially that the Republic of Bosnia has declared the head of the U.N. forces in Bosnia, Maj. Gen. Philippe Morillon, and Maj. Gen. Hussein Abdel-Razek, head of the U.N. in Sarajevo, as *personae non gra-*

tae. In response, General Morillon stated arrogantly that he is going to stay, and a group of high Bosnian officials leading the investigations, including the chief prosecutor and the head of the multinational police agency Interpol, was kept waiting for 15 minutes outside the Unprofor headquarters and then provocatively frisked by French Foreign Legionnaires.

In the meantime, investigations by the Bosnian Interior Ministry and by Sarajevo Chief Prosecutor Ivica Stenic are being actively sabotaged by Unprofor, which prefers to deal with the Serbian killers. Unprofor spokesman Cmdr. Barry Frewer stated on Jan. 11 that first, the U.N. has to finish its investigations and get a report from the Serbians, and then the Bosnians could be let in. Incredibly, Frewer said, "We have asked the Serbs to complete their investigation. We continue to press."

The Bosnian authorities labeled the written testimony by the U.N. soldiers present at the murder as "ridiculous," and more than mere skepticism is being shown for a short statement prepared by Colonel Sartre. The Bosnians have asked to analyze the evidence, and especially the colonel's uniform. This has been refused. Commander Frewer even said that he cannot say whether the Bosnian investigators will be allowed to interview the colonel, as he is due to leave Sarajevo as part of a "routine rotation of staff."

The story told by Sartre is that when he arrived at the roadblock, he found the back door of the U.N. vehicle open. He then "negotiated" with the Serbians, standing in front of the door with his pistol drawn, but suddenly one of the soldiers pushed him away and—despite the orders "no, no" from the Serbian commander—shot Turajlic seven times "over my shoulder."

Colonel Sartre did not request any help, as is the normal procedure. He sent away at least two other U.N. convoys, a

British convoy under the command of Capt. Peter Jones and a Ukrainian convoy. Captain Jones declared later that he was "extremely surprised [when] Colonel Sartre said, 'Move your vehicles.' I said, 'No, let's stay here. We have a calming influence on the ground.'" Although Colonel Sartre insists that when he arrived at the armored personnel carrier, the back door was open, Captain Jones testified that it was closed. The same happened with a Ukrainian convoy. One of the Ukrainian soldiers talked to an Italian journalist, Maurizio Blondet, in Sarajevo. The soldier said that Sartre insisted that the Ukrainians should leave, because everything was under control. Finally, when Sartre was alone with five French soldiers facing 40 Chetniks (Serbian irregulars) and two tanks, the killer struck.

With the sponsorship of the U.N.

EIR has learned that the Bosnian authorities are conducting a full, independent investigation. One of the foci of this probe is the role of Colonel Sartre and General Morillon. Bosnian sources report that it is known that Sartre is a senior officer in the high echelons of French intelligence. He could never have inadvertently committed such an amateurish mistake as letting the back door of a secure vehicle be opened while transporting a government official. Such an action is against all the rules and is considered dishonorable.

It is believed that Sartre and Morillon receive their orders directly from Paris, at the highest level, at the level of President François Mitterrand, who is considered close to the Serbians. Mirsad Sinanovic, a journalist for the Bosnian magazine *Ljiljan*, made available to *EIR* a report on the murder that is considered one of the most up-to-date accounts of the investigations currently under way in Sarajevo. Sinanovic points out that the murder was committed "with the sponsorship of the U.N.," and underlines the strange "communications" that occurred between U.N. officials and the Serbian headquarters on the day of the murder.

According to the article: "The assassination of Mr. Turajlic is not just another crime. We are facing a classic 'state crime.' The murder—according to reports of the Interior Ministry—was organized and planned in Belgrade. This hideous crime was committed by Ojislav Seselj with the sponsorship of the Unprofor in Sarajevo. The circumstances, the method of execution, the persons involved, as well as the timing of the crime, confirm the existence of coordinated efforts between Belgrade and the Unprofor that open up a series of questions/accusations against General Morillon, General Abdel-Razek, and Colonel Sartre.

"General Morillon announced the murder on French TV. He spoke on the need for the Bosnians to 'understand the tragedy in which they find themselves,' hinting that the murder is a method of forcing the Republic of Bosnia to accept a second round of the Geneva Conference." Sinanovic reports that on the day of the murder, "constant communication went on between U.N. forces and the Butimir-Lukavica-Kasidolska area, where the Serbian forces are located." The

day before the murder, Colonel Sartre visited the Serbian headquarters in Lukavica, and the Serbian terrorists formed their barricade *before* Turajlic left the airport, while "the road—which was under the jurisdiction of the U.N. forces—was not cleared at all. Obviously, only General Morillon knows the answer to certain questions."

Eagleburger: Set them up and let them die

The day of the murder, Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic was in Washington on a diplomatic mission aimed at gathering support against the genocide being perpetrated against his country. Before he even arrived, U.N. "mediator" and former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance reportedly placed a call to the White House, demanding that nobody receive or talk to Izetbegovic, because this could compromise "the peace talks." In the meantime, Vance and the other mediator, the European Community's David Owen, were working out the last agreement with mass murderer Radovan Karadzic, the head of the Bosnian Serbs, so that Karadzic could come out with a sudden acceptance of the "peace plan." Karadzic had previously theatrically rejected it, but then, in the face of a flamboyant "ultimatum" by the Serbian Duce, Slobodan Milosevic, he accepted it.

The plan legalizes the conquest and the genocide committed by the Chetniks. Rightly, President Izetbegovic compared the Geneva Conference to the one in Munich in 1938, and the Owen-Vance mediation to the diplomacy of Neville Chamberlain. At Munich, Hitler was appeased and granted a large part of Czechoslovakia. "There are many analogies to Munich," said Izetbegovic on Jan. 12. "Instead of Munich, today it's Geneva. Instead of [Czechoslovak President Eduard] Benes, it's me. Vance and Owen, in our opinion, should save Bosnia, and they are saving the conference."

U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger accepted a meeting with President Izetbegovic, but around noon, while Hakija Turajlic was surrounded by his killers, suddenly the State Department representative canceled Eagleburger's meeting with Izetbegovic, for "health reasons."

Eagleburger was in perfect health, though, the day before, on Jan. 7, when he spoke about "Yugoslavia" at a meeting of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (see page 36). The cause of the "civil war," he said, was the declaration of independence by the former Yugoslavian republics, and the United States was right to oppose them. He predicted that the "irrational forces of history" could prevail, not only in Yugoslavia but also elsewhere in the world. Should the United States intervene? Only when it is in the interests of the U.S. But when there are people "truly unwilling to coexist peacefully with each other," there will be no intervention. This is the case of Yugoslavia today.

"This is the principle of 'set them up and let them die,'" commented the Bosnian leader with whom we spoke. "The world should learn how this 'civil war' was provoked by people like Eagleburger. Are they planning this all over the world? Is this the real 'new world order'?"

U.N. and Tavistock gang set up Bosnia atrocities

Mel Klenetsky interviewed Lyndon LaRouche from Rochester, Minnesota for EIR radio on Monday, Jan. 11. The questions are in italic; we excerpt from the parts of the interview related to events in former Yugoslavia. Some questions and some answers have been slightly abridged.

Recently, the assassination of Bosnian Deputy Prime Minister Hakija Turajlic has brought up the thoughts that we're back in a 1914 situation, a World War I situation. It's been likened to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. What is going to be happening in Bosnia and in Yugoslavia, and what can be done to reverse the crisis, which seems to be deepening, every single moment?

The U.N. essentially, under French direction in this case, the French U.N. troops' direction, actually *arranged* the assassination. The French contingent of U.N. forces was responsible for taking the deputy prime minister from one location to an adjacent location. They placed him inside an armored personnel carrier. On the way out, they dismissed, by orders of the U.N. command, several of the armored contingents, elements, of that assignment, that contingent. On the way out shortly, they were intercepted by an "irregular," so-called, Serbian unit. And contrary to all rules, *they opened up* the rear of the armored personnel carrier, which they're not to do, and stood by while the Serbs shot the deputy prime minister.

They are not supposed to, in any case, identify a passenger in such a convoy. Nor are they, under any condition, to open the rear to allow inspection, which was the pretext under which they *arranged* the assassination of the deputy prime minister of Bosnia.

That incident in itself, is the issue. The issue is not the Serbs, they do that all the time. They're murderers, they're rapists—what not, everything you want; that is, these particular Serbs, the ones who are working under the communist-fascist faction of Serbians.

The point here is, the French unit, under U.N. direction, arranged the assassination. That is beyond question. The rules were broken. The rules were not broken once, by one accident; they were broken repeatedly and deliberately, in advance of and during the incident.

French complicity, under U.N. direction, in this atrocity and others, is key to understanding this situation. The government of France, specifically a government which is tied to a very specific freemasonic group, the Grand Orient Lodge in France, which is the same group which is tied to the Serbian lodges: this particular group, together with the British group around Kissinger's friends, such as Lord Carrington and now Lord Owen, the U.S. group—not only Kissinger's group but Cyrus Vance, the Russians, a group in the United Nations which is reflected in the Security Council by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and others—are all complicit, *intentionally, deliberately, before the fact* in this horror show in Bosnia.

This was done, to the deliberate purpose of destabilizing Central Europe. It was done as an *anti-Germany, anti-continental Europe operation*, initiated by British intelligence, with the complicity of the French government, and of the U.S. State Department, specifically Brent Scowcroft and Larry Eagleburger, who were the two key figures, and their co-Kissinger colleague, Lord Carrington, were the key figures visible in arranging, *before the fact*, this particular horror show.

Once that's in place, then you see the danger of a World War III. What has happened, is that a Russian faction, typified by former Defense Minister Yazov of the Gorbachov regime—not the Yeltsin regime, but the Gorbachov regime—set this into place on the Russian side. This has been a Russian pan-Slavic operation, with their little Serbian brothers, playing the Serbian front against the Balkans and against Europe—*precisely* the kind of thing against which I warned in a nationwide U.S. television broadcast back in 1988, as part of my campaign then. It has come to pass. And if it spreads into conflict involving Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey—which will happen if the Serbs go into Kosova and Makedonija—in that case you'll have a generalized Balkan war, and who knows what can happen.

But the lines are already drawn. The interesting thing is that the allied powers of World Wars I and II, are the governments—that is, Russia, France, Britain, the United States—that have created the mess, and what we're headed for, is a Cold War-type conflict with the former Soviet Union in the Balkans.

Roots of Greater Serbian genocide

The situation in Serbia and Bosnia has been called genocide, you called it genocide just a few moments ago. Is there some kind of psychological warfare that is going on with the rapes, the murders, the beheading of children? This situation is unprecedented in the recent period. It takes us back to World War II and the Nazis.

We're dealing with a rather complex situation, in terms of the details. But the details come to a very simple fact. I say it's complex, because most people don't know some of the background facts of this, which make the thing fairly

simple to those of us who are professionally qualified.

The Yugoslav government, the Tito government, has always based its concept of warfare on guerrilla warfare. Remember that the communist military of Yugoslavia under Tito, was forged in guerrilla warfare. That is, despite its training in modern warfare, it is essentially a guerrilla or irregular warfare force. That's its greatest capability. And in the mountainous regions of Yugoslavia, this is particularly notable.

Now, the Serbian forces are divided into several elements. One is the major Serbian forces based in Serbia directly itself. And these are Serbian remnants of the former Yugoslav Army, which were dominated by Serbian officers to begin with, Serbian officers who are generally very close to the Soviet military, to the Red Army. Very close relationship, even continuing during periods of apparent conflict between the two states.

The Serbian reserves outside Serbia proper, within the former Yugoslavia, had been formed into Croatian, Bosnian, Kosovan, Makedonijan, etc., special units, quasi-guerrilla type units. Irregular warfare with artillery plus, and with Serbian support. Now, the command for this guerrilla warfare was technically directed by a unit of the Serbian military or the Yugoslav military, which is formerly based in the Croatian capital of Zagreb. This unit in Zagreb was the psychological warfare unit of the Yugoslav forces, the unit which specialized in the dirtiest aspects of irregular or guerrilla warfare. The commanders of these units, especially, notably, in Bosnia, which are doing the worst atrocities currently; the commanders of the units which are doing the atrocities in Croatia, particularly in the case of Vukovar, where war crimes of a terrible dimension were created there: These people are *psychiatrists*—military commanders who are psychiatrists, associated with the Zagreb center of the former Yugoslav Army's guerrilla warfare/psychological warfare center.

These people were trained in these arts, by *British psychological warfare*—that is, the London Tavistock Institute, which is an outgrowth of the Rockefeller-funded London Tavistock Clinic (the Institute by the way itself was also assisted by the Rockefellers), and is associated also with the Frankfurt School types.

Now this group in Yugoslavia is not only connected to British intelligence, through people like Fitzroy Maclean, who is still alive (he was Churchill's man, the guy who Churchill used for the relationship with Tito during World War II, which is why the British supported the Communist partisans there, and also very close, however, to the Bertrand Russell crowd). These fellows are all very tightly interfaced with British intelligence. And these guys received their training from the Freudians of the London Tavistock Institute. And what they're doing, in terms of atrocities, is what Goebbels called, during World War II, *Schrecklichkeit*—war by terror.

On the mass rape, officials of various governments, who have been on the ground conducting surveys, indicate that not less than 20,000 women and children have been raped by Serbian guerrillas under the direction of these psychiatrists; that many of these women and children are retained in *rape concentration camps*, where they are repeatedly raped. And many of the children being raped, die, as a result of the horror of the rape. This goes together with the ethnic cleansing, otherwise [called] genocide; burning down the houses of anyone who is not a Serb, or killing people who are not Serbs, beheading people, terrifying them, driving them out. This is all part of terror, or is what Goebbels called *Schrecklichkeit*, using techniques which were developed, not only out of Zagreb by these psychiatrists, but developed in cooperation with institutions such as the London Tavistock Institute.

And that is the horror which faces us, this kind of warfare. And we're doing nothing, of course, to stop it. Some people are complaining about it, but we're doing nothing to stop it. The worst horror show of the 20th century is now occurring there, and in effect, United Nations forces, under a French commander, with the backing of Vance and Owen, and others, are condoning the continuation of the worst genocide, the worst war crimes, crimes against humanity of the 20th century, in this location. And that's the story.

This is an incredible story that you're telling, in terms of the French complicity. Is there an international investigation into this now going on?

Well, there may be investigations, but remember, publicly, since this is U.N. security, and since this horror show is being run *with the consent* of the Russian, British, French, U.S., and Israeli governments—as a matter of fact the Israelis are supporting it, the Greek government is also supporting the Serbs, and so forth and so on. Under these circumstances, the new world order which George Bush hailed with the collapse of the Iron Curtain back in '89 and '90, is the sponsor of this horror show. There are people who are complaining, there are fairly high-level people, a minister was fired in Germany for complaining about this horror show and the condoning of it; there are people in the British Parliament who are complaining about it, and elsewhere. And in France. But at the highest level, of the governments in power right now, the lid is on, and they refuse to accept the implications of these facts.

What is Tavistock?

In the recent period, this use of psychological terror by irregular forces has been seen in Peru, for example, used by the Sendero Luminoso [Shining Path]. Is this also a Tavistock operation? It would be also useful to clarify the Tavistock psychological testing operations that were used during World War II and how that continued.

We've warned about the Tavistock operation for years. We made a major exposé of that in '73 and '74. We published

a series of reports, which was captioned, collectively, "The Tavistock Grin." We've mapped the people in this. These Tavistock people are New Age; and people have to realize, to appreciate this, that Sigmund Freud was a very evil man, he was very clever in some respects in psychology and you can't deny his cleverness or some of the things he describes as psychological phenomena, pathological phenomena, actually occur. But Sigmund Freud was a very evil and very dangerous man. And he is one of the intellectual authors of the processes which have been applied in the field in this case.

Sendero Luminoso is, in effect, supported by a number of governments; for example, Amnesty International very actively has supported Sendero Luminoso and its practices. There are French intelligence elements which go way back, in the Ayacucho operation [at the University of Huamanga]. As a matter of fact, it was the standing joke, and it was a very ugly joke, that you couldn't become a leading member of Sendero Luminoso, unless you spoke French, unless you were a French professor. The teacher of Jacques Soustelle was very keen on setting this into motion.

What you're looking at here, is people who are specifically committed—personally, philosophically—to eradicating Christianity from this planet. And they're carrying civilization back deliberately, to a pre-Christian standard of bestiality, to *paganism*.

One of the Tavistock experts, or consultants to Tavistock, has commented on that specifically, that what this is doing, by the world tolerating these mass rapes—you know, you wink at a girl in an office these days, you can lose your job and go to prison, I guess; but if you commit mass rape in Bosnia, you'd probably have the blessing of the same U.S. courts that would support the complaint against sexual harassment in a U.S. office. That's the nature of things these days—insanity.

But what we're seeing is a breakdown in the morality, not only of the Serbs, of these communist-fascist types who are doing this; we're seeing a breakdown in morality of *all of the governments* which are participating in condoning and covering up this atrocity.

'An element of geopolitical malice'

Eastern Europe has been subject to political chaos and the economic policy that the West has offered eastern Europe has not been sufficient to deal with the social and political chaos that's occurring there. What is wrong with that economic policy, and how can it be changed?

First of all, there is a certain element of geopolitical malice in policies such as the IMF [International Monetary Fund] policies toward eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, as well as incompetence. They've applied the same policy which they've applied to developing countries such as South American countries, which has ruined those economies; or to Africa, which has turned sub-Saharan Africa

particularly into a region of outright genocide through economic means—Somalia, Ethiopia, have been living with that for a long time. Kissinger started that war between Ethiopia and Somalia, back when he was secretary of state under Ford, and actually prepared it while he was under Nixon. So that war, that genocide in Sudan—I know Kissinger's role in causing genocide in Sudan, as well as in Somalia and Ethiopia.

Now, the interesting part about the policies, is that in core, the philosophy, the rhetoric, which is used to justify these policies, is the rhetoric of Margaret Thatcher and of most of our leading university economics departments in the United States today, as well as people like Sen. Phil Gramm or other people in the Congress, who have been pushing deregulation, who have been pushing radical free trade, such as Carla Hills, for example, who is an exponent of the same disease.

What they've done is two things. First of all, they have tried to bring the whole world into a homogenized arrangement under deregulation/free trade—which, incidentally, includes the intention to destroy the sovereignty of the United States itself. That's the intention of these people. And when they start moving jobs out of the United States, into Mexico or into the coast of China, because they say labor is cheaper there, and propose that a U.S. population with a much-reduced real wage level, instead of producing its own goods, will now buy them from cheap labor in Mexico or Communist China, you see that these fellows are very consciously destroying not only the American farmer, which they've done consciously, but destroying the sovereignty of the United States itself. So they're not really misguided in the sense of having some love for the United States. They have no love for the United States, not really. They're out to build a one-world mess.

Now what they intend to do, is to keep the domination not of the United States, but of the wealthy foundations which control the United States and control Britain and so forth, to make the Anglo-American section of these superwealthy foundations, the ruling force on this planet. And one of the things they intend to do, of course, is to destroy everything that was the former contending number two superpower—the Soviet Union. So therefore, they wish to destroy as much as they can of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, prior to the time that Russia, when it gets fed up with this nonsense, decides to go back and become an empire again. So that's part of the process.

But the gut of the thing, is that these economic policies, of free trade, deregulation, all this nonsense: This is what has destroyed the United States over the past 30 years approximately, since the assassination of Kennedy, particularly since about '65, '66, when this process of turning us into a post-industrial junkheap began. And that's what they're applying in eastern Europe and in the former Soviet Union—with malice.

Turajlic's murder was U.N. sabotage

Mrs. Veledar-Campara is the cousin of Hakija Turajlic, the late deputy prime minister for trade of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, assassinated by Chetnik killers on Jan. 8 while under the protection of the U.N. She is the vice president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Information Center and the vice president of the Bosnian Medical Relief Fund in Ottawa, Canada. The fund, which is mobilizing to send medical supplies to Sarajevo, can be reached at (613) 236-7752. She was interviewed by Umberto Pascali on Jan. 12.

EIR: What was the role of the U.N. in the assassination of your cousin?

Veledar-Campara: I think that the U.N. is very responsible and the least they can do—the very least—even when the investigations are over and some people have been punished, is to protect his wife and children and support them, financially support them, because no matter who is punished, the U.N. is directly involved in this murder. Involved either way: either by failing to protect him or by slipping some information to the killers; in any case, they are involved in the murder.

We will have our own investigation. The government of Bosnia is investigating the murder of my cousin. We do not rely anymore on the United Nations, believe me.

EIR: The U.N. announced an investigation—

Veledar-Campara: Yes. [Secretary General Boutros] Boutros-Ghali asked for a full investigation, but I do not believe him. Actually, the U.N. has completely lost any credibility. They have been losing it for quite a while, but now they have really lost it. Now you can really understand why the people of Sarajevo are so mad at the U.N., because they saw this a long time ago. Now, everything has come out. They are not protecting anybody. Ask yourself: Who knew the time and the way that the U.N. convoy would take Hakija to Sarajevo? The U.N. were the only ones who knew.

But let me start from the beginning.

First, the Serbian side did not allow Orhan Kilecoglu, the Turkish Minister of State for Humanitarian Issues, to enter Sarajevo to meet the deputy prime minister as expected. The U.N. actually agreed with this, and the Turkish delegation was blocked at the airport. So this meant that

they had to take Hakija to the airport.

Second, they knew exactly the time and the way back to Sarajevo. So the Serbians stopped him 400 yards from the airport. The U.N. commander [Col. Patrice Sartre] refused any help that was offered by Ukrainians and British officers, saying it was not a matter of weapons, but of negotiations. The Serbians wanted Hakija very badly; they asked the U.N. to give him up. There were these long negotiations, and the Serbians were moving around, and when the Serbian killer was in a position to see the back door of the armored personnel carrier directly, that door was opened. The poor man tried to lock himself in, but the door was opened from the inside, and the Serbian killer shot him, not with one bullet but with eight! Even if it was an automatic weapon, someone could have stopped him in that amount of time. They could have done a lot of things. That's why we think that it was U.N. sabotage.

EIR: Why did they want Hakija Turajlic dead?

Veledar-Campara: Hakija was an exceptional man, and an exceptional leader. He was the vice president of the biggest corporation in Bosnia and in former Yugoslavia, Energoinvest, he was also the president of the commercial division of Energoinvest. He was an electrical engineer, who started in the company when it was very small. So actually he brought up that company to be the biggest in former Yugoslavia and now in Bosnia. He was well respected for his competence and honesty. . . . He opened a lot of markets for Energoinvest, especially in the Middle East, Africa, also in Asia. I myself used to work in the computer sector of the company, generating computer networks. We constructed energy networks, high voltage lines for electric supplies to several Middle Eastern and African countries. There were several deals involving importing oil, because that was the only way we could get oil in Bosnia.

He had a huge network of contacts and friends all over the world. He was not political, he was involved in the economy, but I remember what very senior Bosnian officials used to tell me: "Talk to Hakija, he has a position higher than his official one." He was involved in planning the reconstruction of Bosnia. And many had promised him a lot of investments after the war stopped.

EIR: Obviously someone hated him for this.

Veledar-Campara: Yes, the Serbians did not like Hakija a bit, because of all the progress he represented potentially for Bosnia. This is why they did not want him there. You must understand, this is another aspect of the "ethnic cleansing": to kill all the most intelligent people first, because once they get rid of them, they have much less to fear. It is not just the case of Hakija, but also of many other specialists, doctors, economists. These are the first people to be killed over there. We tried to warn the U.N. about that in the past, but they did not listen.

Eagleburger blames Croatia for 'civil war'

U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger delivered a speech to a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) at the Carnegie Endowment in Washington, on Jan. 7. The speech was a farewell summary of the alleged foreign policy feats of the George Bush administration. As these excerpts from an unofficial transcript make clear, Eagleburger credits the administration for the lack of a bloodbath (so far) in the former Soviet Union, but blames the bloodbath in Yugoslavia on local hotheads. The Kiev speech to which he refers occurred in August 1991, when Bush, returning from a Moscow visit with Gorbachov, launched what was viewed by such former communist colonies as Ukraine, Croatia, and Slovenia, as a ruthless attack on their aspirations to national independence.

. . . The post-World War II, and post-colonial state system itself, is breaking down, as many nations are increasingly unable to perform basic governmental functions, to control their internal affairs, or to resist particularist and separatist tendencies within their borders. Here Somalia and Yugoslavia are the most egregious, but by no means the only examples of this tendency towards fragmentation. . . .

Today we take for granted something which experts and historians would have found incredible to imagine only a decade ago, namely that the disengagement of the Soviet Union from eastern Europe, and the dissolution of the U.S.S.R. itself could be achieved so quickly, so thoroughly, and, above all, so peacefully.

History holds few, if any, examples of an empire collapsing without an angry spasm of violence. And no one expected the Communist Party to relinquish its monopoly of power at home, and the imperial domination abroad, without a fight.

It was entirely conceivable that the Soviet Union's demise would be accompanied by civil strife, war in Europe, and perhaps even the risk of global nuclear exchange. That it was not, I think, is due in part to George Bush's skillful, though sometimes misunderstood, diplomacy. . . .

A second manifestation of the global disorder inherent today is the eruption in the conflict of ancient tribal, ethnic, and religious rivalries. We see this most obviously in the former Yugoslavia. But we need to understand that Yugoslavia is but the most obvious manifestation of what is going on today in many places, and what will likely characterize the



Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. He should trade in his walking cane for Neville Chamberlain's umbrella.

international landscape for perhaps decades to come. . . .

Let me make just one other comment with regard to the Muslim world and that issue. There is no question that our inability to bring the Yugoslav slaughter to an end in Bosnia has had a very substantial impact on the attitudes of the Muslim world, and has encouraged Muslim extremism. And as it goes on, it encourages it more. . . . And I come back to the point I made: you do things if they're absolutely essential; but if they're not, you do them when you can make them succeed. So, there is a difference between what we've done in Somalia and Yugoslavia. But, I have to say to you again on an issue which I'm the first to tell you this administration has not resolved; namely, the Yugoslav problem—it has cost us in the Muslim world—not only us, but all of western Europe, as well.

For many, Yugoslavia is another example of administration policy behind the curve and out of touch with American ideals. I personally do not believe that violence could have been avoided under any circumstances.

But I do remain convinced that the republics' unilateral and uncoordinated declarations of independence, which we unsuccessfully opposed, led inexorably to civil war. Then,

as now, the only alternative to perpetual bloodshed was for the parties to negotiate their separation from each other, and meanwhile to guarantee respect for pluralism and the rights of minorities within their borders.

And the only responsible policy for the United States, in my view, was the one we followed: namely, to discourage unilateral acts intended to avoid such negotiations and such guarantees. As the President rightly said in his, if you will excuse me, maligned and misunderstood speech in Kiev, it was our policy not to support, and I quote, "those who promote a suicidal nationalism based on ethnic hatred."

Of course all of this begs the question of what we should do when the irrational forces of history and hatred prevail over our appeals to reason, as they are doing today in Yugoslavia, in some parts of the former Soviet Union, Somalia, and elsewhere.

There are, unfortunately, no simple answers. As the President stated this week at West Point, there will be times when our vital interests are at stake and we must intervene, as we did in the Gulf. There will be times when a human tragedy compels us to intervene, providing we can justify the costs to the American people, as we have in Somalia and on behalf of the Kurds of northern Iraq. And there will be times when neither the force of American ideas, nor the force of American arms, can make a difference to peoples who are truly unwilling to coexist peacefully with each other.

Appeasement worse than 1938: Bosnian President

Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic spoke in Washington, D.C. to the Carnegie Endowment on Jan. 8, one day after the smug presentation of Larry Eagleburger in the same location. In the question period he charged that the world's response to the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis is worse than British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy to Adolf Hitler in Munich in 1938. The Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia, he said, occurred before Hitler's followers had committed genocide. "Here we have genocide and Europe is watching." The excerpts reprinted here are from an unofficial transcript.

Briefly, the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is extremely difficult. Primarily, I would give a few basic data. In the last nine months, more than 200,000 people have been killed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which means approximately 1,000 per day. We don't know the precise number of people killed because some areas of the country have been completely cut off and we don't know the destiny of many people. Many of

them are considered to be disappeared and we don't know what happened exactly to them. Some of the regions are still cut off so that no one can reach them, be it the Red Cross, the Unprofor [U.N. "peacekeeping" troops], the humanitarian organizations.

You probably heard about problems concerning the attempts of Unprofor to enter the town of Banja Luka. It's a large town in northern Bosnia. It is under control of Serbs. It has about 150,000 inhabitants. And there were disputes and discussions for more than 40 days. And finally, Unprofor had to give up and go to Makedonija. Why didn't they manage to enter this town? Serbs, who are holding this town under control, wanted to avoid having any witnesses in town because in that town there is open genocide.

If that is the case in a town like Banja Luka, then one can imagine what is happening in some small villages and small towns all around the country. It's well known that the towns of Brcko, Bijeljina, and Prijedor for instance, have been the scenes of mass massacres, and no organization, no one, has managed to enter these towns so far. I am saying this because the figure of about 200,000 people killed is not a precise number; it can be higher or lower, it's just a rough estimate.

We also do not know the precise number of refugees or displaced people, those who had to leave their homes. Some of them went to Croatia, Germany, Austria. Some of them came even here to the United States. We don't know the precise number, but it's higher than 1 million. You can assess how large a figure it is for a country which has about 4,300,000 people. So it's clear that there is naked genocide against one people.

At the same time, we have a phenomenon called "urbicide," the symbol which, and the worst example is the town of Sarajevo, which has been under Serbian siege for more than nine months and under constant shelling. It's non-selective shelling of all parts of the town. The town has been almost completely destroyed. All places of worship have been destroyed or damaged. But the 700 mosques in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been completely destroyed, leveled to the ground. The well-known mosque in Foca, which was built 400 years ago, was completely destroyed and leveled to the ground by bulldozers. The large national library of Sarajevo was burned down. The Oriental Institute of Sarajevo, completely destroyed.

Hospitals have been a special target of their attacks, and we will never know why. The former military hospital of Sarajevo, now the French hospital, has been hit 70 times.

And an extremely serious crime was committed against women. You know about the case. And for me it's very difficult to speak about it. It was an organized, systematic, and premeditated crime against women.

That is what is happening in Bosnia-Herzegovina before the eyes of the whole world, at the end of the 20th century, and in the very heart of Europe. That world has done very little, nothing or almost nothing.

Demonstrators rally to end rape of Bosnia

by Ortrun Cramer

Demonstrations, marches, and rallies were held in several European cities on or around Jan. 9, to demand an end to the genocide in Bosnia. "Stop the rape of Bosnia!" was the battle cry of the demonstrations, which were mostly sponsored by the Schiller Institute and, in Germany, the newly founded Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, as part of an international day of action. Demonstrations were also held in the United States and Ibero-America.

In general, response to the demonstrations in Europe was very favorable, since European citizens find it more and more incomprehensible that such horrors as the media and other sources are reporting daily, can be tolerated by responsible governments of Europe. Croatia and Bosnia are European states, where hundreds of thousands of European tourists have been spending their holidays for years; there are now hundreds of thousands of refugees living in other European countries, either in camps, or with relatives and friends.

Thus, the war in Bosnia touches the life of virtually every European citizen, in one way or another. Many private initiatives have now been started to help, by sending clothes, food, and medicine to Croatia, to support Bosnian refugees there.

During the demonstrations, Schiller Institute leaflets were distributed which detailed the suffering, death, and destruction in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosova, and Sanjak. While all these statistics about those dead, wounded, raped, or made into refugees, about homes, hospitals, and cultural sites destroyed, were based on official publications and government calculations, the real numbers may be much higher.

Betrayed by the western powers

"Who are the ones really responsible for this genocide?" the demonstrators asked. They did not stop with blaming the Serbs, but also those who were aiding and abetting them in the genocide. Quoting the statements of betrayal from former U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, President Bush, Russian Gen. Viktor Filatov, and others, the speakers demanded that those responsible be brought before a new Nuremberg Tribunal and tried for genocide.

In many cities, several organizations joined the effort, after the Schiller Institute's initial call to action. In Glasgow, Scotland, a demonstration was organized by Dr. Ali Sayed of the Scottish Friends of Bosnia. There, about 300 persons marched through the city, addressing the public, and distributing leaflets. A later rally in the center of town was addressed by the mayor, by several members of parliament, and by Jacques Cheminade, president of the Schiller Institute in France.

Dr. Sabri-Tabrizi of Edinburgh University, one of the speakers, emphasized the hypocrisy of the British, the French, and the Americans, in having launched all-out war on Iraq allegedly for having invaded Kuwait, but having done nothing against the Serbs, guilty of crimes 100 times worse than anything Saddam Hussein has been accused of. He stressed that what we are seeing now is the "new world order" which came out of that war against Iraq. Jacques Cheminade denounced the rotten political institutions which made this possible, saying that citizens had to muster the moral strength to fight for justice and peace, even when their governments fail to act.

Muslims join the mobilization

In the Danish capital of Copenhagen, Schiller Institute spokesman Poul Rasmussen was invited to address a rally organized by Muslim organizations, which had already issued a call for a "demonstration against genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina." In a short speech, which was warmly welcomed by demonstrators and passers-by, Rasmussen said: "I want to speak loudly enough to reach the Danes walking by, and tell them they should come join this demonstration. The shooting of the deputy prime minister in Sarajevo today will lead to war throughout Europe, unless it is stopped. To the Muslims, I want to stress that this is not a religious war, but that Christians and Muslims have to stand together. You should go home and get your Christian neighbors to demonstrate next time."

The Copenhagen demonstrators marched to the U.N. headquarters, where they continued their protest, reading out the full text of the Schiller Institute leaflet.

Several demonstrations took place in France, in Paris and in Strasbourg, which is the seat of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly. A march of about 150 people took place in Lyons, where Muslim organizations joined the Schiller Institute, bringing together numerous refugees from Croatia and Bosnia. A delegation from the demonstration was received by a deputy mayor of Lyons, after the march had ended in front of city hall.

Government inaction denounced in Germany

In Germany, there were protest actions held in several cities. Concerned individuals joined the protests, handing out leaflets in neighborhoods, churches, and other arenas. In

Mainz, the capital of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, around 250 people heeded the call for the demonstration, including representatives from the Bosnian and Croatian communities, as well as a representative of the Islamic community in Wiesbaden. Demonstrators carried a banner: "The Serbian Lion Rips Up Bosnia, and Europe Looks On." Speakers during a rally at the central square stressed the necessity to end the war, and to have a Nuremberg war crimes tribunal to try those responsible.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, one of the speakers at the rally held in Mainz, read out quotes from a speech which Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger had delivered to the New York Council on Foreign Relations just two days before, on Jan. 7. Eagleburger reiterated the State Department policy that gave a green light for Serbia to go ahead with its aggression against those nations which declared their independence in 1991, thus dismantling the former state of Yugoslavia. (See excerpts from his speech, page 37.)

Listeners in Mainz were shocked at hearing Eagleburger's blatant apology for the Serbian genocide, a fact which was also reflected in press coverage on the demonstration in the press the next day, which reported prominently on Mirak-Weissbach's intervention. The intervention gave support to the demonstrators' demand that a new Nuremberg Tribunal should also deal with those "behind the scenes," for aiding and abetting Serbia's war of aggression.

The mobilization to save Bosnia and end the war is continuing. There are many humanitarian efforts under way to ease the life of the refugees from the war, and also to help dying people in Bosnia itself. One group, Culture of Peace, in Tübingen, Germany, organized children to collect parcels for children in refugee camps in Croatia: 10,000 children contributed 10,000 parcels, a truckload of 40,000 tons, which was transported to refugee camps in Croatia just before Christmas.

Governments must act

But also, political pressure is mounting for the European governments to stop their impotent posturing and finally act to end the war. Whenever protest is voiced, by politicians, or other personalities, strong public support can be seen. Such is the case with a German member of the Bundestag (parliament), Stefan Schwarz, who has repeatedly made extremely strong appeals on television for an end to the war, and a lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia. His office reportedly has been flooded with mail and phone calls from citizens expressing their agreement.

The demonstrations on Jan. 9 also called on the citizens to take personal responsibility. Hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the street in German cities, in impressive candlelight vigils, demonstrating for solidarity with foreigners and against racism. Why not hold such rallies for Bosnia? Thousands of such rallies, all over Europe, would send a powerful message to those responsible for government.

'New Atlanticism' aims to contain Germany

by Kathleen Klenetsky

It's no secret that Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) and Britain's Labor Party responded ecstatically to Bill Clinton's presidential victory. They consider him a fellow thinker, and believe that his rise to power presages an upward turn in their own political prospects.

Now, buoyed by Clinton's win, an influential faction of the SPD, with myriad personal links to the President, has linked arms with the thugs in the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), to promote a retreaded version of the old "Atlantic Alliance" that would keep Germany tied to the Anglo-American geopolitical geometry.

Karsten Voigt, an SPD leader and member of the German Parliament, toured the United States in early January to propose the forging of a "new Atlanticism," which would be aimed at preventing Germany from emerging as the core of a new, independent Europe capable of challenging Washington and London's international economic and political dominance.

Voigt laid out his perspective in a Jan. 8 speech at the Friederich Ebert Stiftung, the SPD's think-tank in Washington, where he was joined at the podium by Dan Mariaschin of the ADL. "A new type of Atlanticism is needed," Voigt declared to an audience that included "old Atlanticists" Paul Nitze and Paul Warnke. "We can't have a 'Fortress Europe' attitude toward the United States." He said that his party, which in the 1970s and 1980s held strong anti-American positions, had "reformulated our policy toward the United States," and now thinks that "we should try as hard as possible to draw the U.S. into new common economic and security structures" with Europe.

Given Voigt's insistence that Moscow no longer represents a danger to the West, one can hardly avoid concluding from his proposal that the object of his "new Atlanticism," the looming new security threat, is Germany itself. He reported on the recent neo-Nazi upsurge in such a way as to imply that Germany requires outside controls to keep on the democratic path. Attacking Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the Nazi revival, Voigt asserted that "we need a strong U.S. presence in Europe, and U.S. troops on German soil, to prevent Germany from doing what it wouldn't do anyway." This was apparently Voigt's coy way of saying that, without continued U.S. domination, Germany will inexorably revert to the days of Hitler and the Third Reich. Not once did Voigt point to the evidence that this neo-Nazism is, to a great

extent, being fomented by foreign intelligence services intent on destabilizing Germany.

Voigt endorsed a recent proposal by ADL scribbler Abe Rosenthal in the *New York Times* to create an international forum to discuss the reemergence of right-wing extremism in Germany. "It is not an intervention in German domestic affairs if this issue is discussed in [international] forums," he insisted. "If Germany agreed to the Rosenthal proposal, this would show that she is truly committed to dealing with the problem."

Opposed to French-German alliance

What was especially striking about Voigt's remarks was his opposition to a strong Franco-German alliance, the necessary foundation for a strong and independent Europe. "I'm against the Franco-German axis [sic], because Germany is politically and economically stronger than France. This would lead to German domination of Europe," which would prove disastrous, he said. In the same vein, Voigt warned against allowing the Western European Union, the incipient European defense alliance, to replace NATO.

Given that Voigt's views reflect the current Anglo-American policy of containing Germany, it was hardly surprising that the ADL, which has been helping to orchestrate the neo-Nazi revival in Germany, should have sent someone to give its imprimatur.

Mariaschin, who runs the ADL's operations in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, gave a ringing endorsement to Voigt's comments, especially his attack on the French-German alliance. "I applaud Karsten's views on the Franco-German axis and agree with him totally that we must make sure that neither this nor the WEU replaces NATO," he said.

While Mariaschin echoed Voigt's criticism of the Kohl government for failing to crack down quickly enough on the neo-Nazis, he said he believed that a "turning point" had been reached over the last few weeks, and that the statements and actions coming out of the government, plus the large citizens' demonstrations, "are good signs." Mariaschin said Germany "should build on its existing Holocaust studies programs and expand them aggressively"—something the ADL is panting to help them do. In an interview with *EIR*, Voigt said that the SPD, the ADL, and the American Jewish Committee are collaborating on just such a plan.

Asked whether he had discussed his "new Atlanticism" with members of the Clinton administration, Voigt replied, "I know a lot of these guys very well. I discussed these things with them long before the election." In a written statement which was distributed at the seminar, Voigt asserted that with the Clinton election, "America is coming closer to Europe with new political priorities. It would be effective to use these new dynamics for the new Atlanticism." An aide confirmed that Voigt had met with some of the Clinton team on his trip to Washington.

Poland: What have you done to 'Solidarity'?

by Henryk Jankowski

Father Henryk Jankowski, the pastor of the St. Brygida parish where "Solidarity" was founded, wrote this article for the weekly nationwide Polish newspaper Przegląd Tygodniowy in November 1992. The following translated excerpts we reprint with his permission.

It is necessary to speak aloud about matters which are the most significant, and these are all matters concerning what has the highest value for us: our Fatherland. Somebody has to say clearly: Enough of misusing the good name of Poland, enough of trading it—which means also our—common property, enough of manipulating public opinion and pulling the wool over our eyes!

The unforgettable spiritual leader of the Polish nation, Cardinal S. Wyszynski, said that "Solidarity" had done more within a few months than the most efficient policy could have ever done. And all of us hoped then that after the victory of "Solidarity," what was started in the Gdansk shipyard would be continued by wise and responsible politicians who would make sure that the fruits of those wonderful days were not lost.

I ask everybody who is responsible for the shape of life in the Polish Republic to answer this question: What have you done to the ethos of "Solidarity"?

Today, after three years of a difficult battle to rebuild our fatherland, which is at last free and independent, millions of Poles ask this question and they will keep asking until they get a clear and honest answer.

Legal does not mean moral

Many events which according to public opinion have unethical character, are performed legally, supposedly according to the present law. Already Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher, one of the creators of the idea of state law, differentiated what is legal from what is moral. He warned that those two things should not be mixed. The present Polish legalism is indeed strange. We are witnessing fights between parties, interest groups, and mafias which have the support of only a small percentage of the population, but nevertheless they put on Cató's robes and pretend to be leaders of the nation. The whole game with coalitions of "three," "five," or "seven" is nothing more than a shameless

bargaining of ministerial posts and an attempt to avoid responsibility.

Even those groups which are using Christian values as their slogans are infected with relativism and conformism resulting from not entirely honest intentions. The actors on the Polish pseudo-parliamentary stage are trying to convince everybody around that they are fighting for a common good and not for their pockets, influence, and position. But I am afraid that today there are no strong people made of iron or marble.

We know that it is not easy to build a just state. The teachings of John Paul II are very helpful in this process. Among other things, he wrote: "The Church values the democratic system inasmuch as it ensures participation of citizens in making political choices, guarantees to the governed, the possibility both of electing and holding accountable those who govern them, and of replacing them through peaceful means when appropriate. Thus, she [the Church] cannot encourage the formation of narrow ruling groups which usurp the power of the state for individual interests or for ideological ends" (*Centesimus Annus*, 46).

The society can judge properly the present situation despite many cases of manipulating information. Although formally there is no censorship in Poland, the drama around the bill concerning radio and television proves that the society is provided only with the kind of information which is convenient for a specific group of influence. Very little is done or said about cigarettes, alcohol, fuel, or debt affairs. The whole country was shaking with rumors about bribes one had to give to get a license to sell alcohol. The lowest was \$2,000, the highest \$10,000. . . .

The social order is collapsing

The social order is clearly collapsing. People feel humiliated and abandoned. Gestures and slogans of spokesmen who are used by prominent figures are used instead of honest information. We all feel that the time to save our fatherland has come. But for the ministers who cover their helplessness with empty rhetoric, uncontrolled unemployment and the wave of worker protests seem to be of little importance. . . . It is obvious that all governments which were in power since 1989 could not control the situation. An embarrassing inefficiency of our administration is impossible to hide.

The lack of a clear concept to stop a growing economic catastrophe and inability to solve basic social problems go hand in hand. Production is declining, unemployment and inflation are growing. Corruption and criminal acts are spreading in the most arrogant, brutal way. The rate of solved criminal cases is declining because the police do not have enough money, but at the same time our parliamentarians systematically increase their stipends. Prosecutors cannot do their job, and as a result small fry are convicted while real sharks are at large. Our culture is collapsing, theaters are being closed, but at the same time "women's naked busts"

are multiplying to satisfy the lowest instincts of people with full wallets, filled with what is rarely the fruit of an honest job.

The truth is bitter, but it has to be said. People who not so long ago were considered an authority are being devoured rather quickly by moral rust. Deprivation of power is getting deeper and deeper. It is more and more clear that those who were prisoners now are making a deal with those who put them in prison; and solidarity among "Solidarity" members belongs to the past.

Is it really true that before our eyes the remnants of national solidarity are burning down? You can see alarming symptoms of this process. There are voices which say that those who fight for compassion for the victims of AIDS should be reeducated, because they dare to show that the essence of Polish Catholicism is just declarations and empty poses and failing in practical terms.

As it is possible to present even the most outrageous opinions in the Parliament while the commission established to prepare a small constitution cannot formulate its conclusions because of lack of a quorum; as four ministers of the present government were strongly criticized by the Sejm commissions for the lack of the basic knowledge about the departments they are supposed to manage but got their nominations anyway, solving the puzzle of what is going on at the top is easy, and the lack of interest of foreign investors in Poland is fully understandable and excusable.

The representatives of elites of power do not work in their learned fields since they tasted politics, and real specialists are kept away from influential positions. Perhaps their rational thinking would interfere with exciting coalition games and discussions around establishing Poland as a center of the world. A specialist who is not repressed is worse, obviously, than a repressed dilettante. Competence does not count. Where do we know that from?

What could save us? Already in 1904, Stanislaw Ignacy Witkiewicz [a Polish dramatist] asked: "What comprises the power of the nation? Material achievements or great inspiring ideas?" And he gave an answer to this: "Whenever a nation loses great ideas, great plans showing wonderful goals for the future, it is divided into small groups acting according to their narrow interests, into small unions trying to achieve their petty goals."

"Solidarity" was the biggest movement in our history which united millions of people around one idea, and that comprised its power. Our hope is in the rebirth of "Solidarity." The myth of "Solidarity" was undermined many times, and is still being undermined by irresponsible politicians, corrupted administration, crooks, and speculators, all of whom do not care for the good of our Fatherland, although they use its name so often.

I believe that the myth of "Solidarity" will be reborn not during strikes, not in cunning slogans and individual careers, but in the hearts of millions of honest people.

When will Israel be held to account?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Four hundred men and boys sit huddled around open fires, trying their best to shield themselves from the elements. At night, they crawl into tents and seek a few hours' respite from the cold and misery, through sleep, if it comes. Abandoned in a no man's land known by cartographers as southern Lebanon, they paint a grim picture of the state of affairs in the Arab world. As has been the case over the last centuries, Arab populations, particularly the Palestinian people, are being moved about on a desolate landscape like so many inanimate chess pieces on the checkerboard known as the Great Game.

It all began last Dec. 17, when the Israeli occupying forces in Palestine flew in the face of international law and all principles governing human rights, by deporting 415 Palestinians to nominally Lebanese territory. The punishment meted out to them—without trial or formal accusation—was justified by the Israeli government as fitting retribution for the killing of an Israeli border guard. The 415 deportees, accused of sympathizing with the cause of the Islamist Hamas organization, were pronounced collectively guilty of an assassination attributed (without trial or proof) to the Hamas. Lebanon, the puppet state of Hafez al-Assad's Syria, refused to grant them asylum, after meetings between the Israelis and Syrians in Europe. Israel refused to allow them to return to their families and homes on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Despite Israeli claims of "retributive justice," the utterly illegal deportation of these people is nothing more than another move in the cynical chess game which opened in Madrid last year under the name of "Middle East peace conference." That process, ceremoniously sponsored by George Bush's United States, aims at reproducing one, two, or more "Camp David agreements" in the region; each Arab component (Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan, of which the Palestinians form a constituent part), is asked to make a separate "peace" with the occupying forces of Israel, along the lines of what Anwar Sadat's Egypt did in 1977-78. The whole arrangement is to be given the euphemistic label of an "international peace agreement." This means recognizing Israel's status as the U.S.-sponsored hegemonic power in the region, with special rights regarding military superiority (Israel is a nuclear power) and control over precious water resources.

As part and parcel of the "peace process," all opposition to the sellout is to be crushed. Thus, last autumn, a clamorous show-trial was orchestrated in Jordan by the United States

against two Jordanian parliamentarians, formally accused of plotting an Iranian-backed armed insurrection against the state, but in reality guilty of having rejected Washington's new world order and having fingered those corrupt forces within Jordan serving Washington's dictates. Laith Shubeilat and another Islamist parliamentarian were condemned in that trial to death, a sentence commuted to 20 years' hard labor, and subsequently erased by a royal pardon declared by King Hussein. Despite the clemency, the message was clearly broadcast and dutifully noted: Anyone who bucks the new world order declared by President Bush in the wake of the anti-Iraq war, would be punished. In one fell swoop, that trial, which shook Jordan to the bone, killed any effective opposition to the "peace process."

The Islamic parliamentarians behind Shubeilat, including the numerically powerful but politically cautious Muslim Brotherhood parliamentary group, cowered in acquiescence. Jordan, it then came to light, had signed a protocol with Israel guaranteeing, among other things, that it would not provide cover for Islamist activists engaged in politically challenging the "peace process."

Having silenced the vocal and effective opposition among Islamists in Jordan, the Israelis, with full backing from the United States and Britain, moved to crush the intransigents in the Occupied Territories, grouped in the Hamas. Israel already had well over 1,000 Hamas sympathizers and activists in prison, and, with the overwhelming military superiority it enjoys as the occupying power, it could easily eliminate these enemies. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government chose to deport 415 Palestinians of the Hamas in order to signal to Islamist sympathizers in the territories that it would not tolerate resistance, and that no Arab power would come to their aid.

Who will win the chess game in the desert? Whatever the immediate outcome, certainly not the Israelis. On the broader, international plane, it has not escaped the notice of any observer that, while the U.S., Great Britain, and France will drop bombs on war-devastated Iraq because they found that country's "attitude" unacceptable, yet no one in the West or in the sanctimonious Security Council of the utterly discredited United Nations will lift a finger against Israel. No one can ignore the fact that while Israeli leaders wax eloquent about alleged human rights violations in Germany and shriek about an alleged revival of "anti-Semitism" there, Israel has trampled on every tenet of the code of human rights by deporting 415 persons *en masse*, many of whom even Israel had to admit were driven out of the country "by mistake." Even inside Israel, the cry of protest has arisen from pacifists as well as from human rights activists, that the Rabin government's actions were illegal and immoral.

The only question worth asking is: When will those literate persons in the West finally muster the courage to demand that Israel, like any other country, be held to account for its actions?

Peru too frisky for Anglo-American banks

by Cynthia R. Rush

The Anglo-American establishment is experiencing a bad case of nerves over recent developments in Peru. Although his nation is impoverished and besieged by the satanic Shining Path narco-terrorists, Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori has made clear to foreign creditors that there are some things, such as national sovereignty, that are more important than paying the foreign debt.

On Jan. 5, Fujimori announced the resignation of Finance Minister Carlos Bologna, the chief enforcer of the International Monetary Fund's draconian austerity program applied in Peru over the past two years. Fujimori explained that the accord which Bologna had negotiated with the IMF for the next three years was incompatible with the goal of pacifying the country and ensuring an economic recovery and adequate employment levels.

In subsequent statements, Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente elaborated on these points. He announced that the government would seek to renegotiate the letter of intent with the IMF to allow for "a productive, business, and industrial recovery, and avoid the massive closings of factories . . . unemployment and loss of jobs." There can be no pacification, he added, "if there is no social peace, if misery continues to devastate the poorest sectors of the population, and if unemployment continues to increase at a rapid rate."

De la Puente said that the government intended to review tax policies, which many businessmen find onerous, and would also renegotiate foreign debt payments with multilateral agencies, private banks, and the Club of Paris. It is necessary, he said, to moderate debt payments "both in terms of their timetable as well as the amounts, so as to be able to count on greater liquidity."

Blackmail and threats

All of this has caused teeth-gnashing among Wall Street bankers and Washington policymakers. In the two days before Fujimori named his new finance minister, Jorge Camet Dickmann, on Jan. 7, the Anglo-Americans turned heavy pressure on the President not to attempt a major deviation from their phony "democracy" agenda.

On Jan. 6, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson told Peruvian reporters via satellite that Peru "is at a crossroads. It can turn in a direction that will be hopeful and positive . . . or it could go down a differ-

ent road . . . one that will lead to further isolation and loss of support." He stated that whether the United States participates in a new international support group to provide financial assistance to Peru "will also depend on Peru's policies. . . . Our aid to Peru is very closely tied to progress on human rights and progress against narcotics. . . . And if there is no progress on these fronts, and particularly human rights today, the United States will find it very difficult to resume significant aid to Peru." Aronson underscored that Peru must "continue down the path of reform," that is, maintain the IMF's economic program, and pay its foreign debt.

To reiterate the point, one day later, Gen. George Joulwan, head of the U.S. Southern Command, flew into Lima for an unscheduled visit. Although Joulwan made conciliatory noises in public, there's little doubt that the purpose of his trip was to bludgeon Fujimori. As the conservative daily *El Comercio* commented on Jan. 8, "Joulwan gives the impression that he's sounding us out on certain policies elaborated by new President Bill Clinton regarding Latin America." The daily noted that as was the case for former President Jimmy Carter, Clinton considers human rights to be more important than defeating subversion or drug trafficking.

Bologna's replacement, Industries Minister Jorge Camet, had worked with Bologna and had even urged him to stay on in office. Close to the private sector because of his past chairmanship of the businessmen's association (Confiep), Camet is said to be more "moderate" in his embrace of free-market policies. He is also politically close to the President, which suggests that Fujimori himself will play a direct role in formulating economic policy. On Jan. 11, the London *Financial Times* lamented that Camet "has no background in economics and only limited knowledge and experience of the complex workings of the international financial institutions with which he will be obliged to negotiate in the coming months."

Bending to foreign pressures, Fujimori kept Bologna's team in charge of negotiating foreign debt payments with the IMF, and has insisted that he will not resort to "populist" policies.

Even so, his willingness to attack the institutions dear to Anglo-American hearts has many people rattled. After he purged the diplomatic corps, noting that the overt homosexuality displayed by some diplomats made them unqualified to represent the nation, foreign diplomats and military attachés shrieked that he had shattered one of the country's most vital "democratic" institutions. Among those upset by Fujimori's purge were former U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who called it a "disagreeable incident." Lima's Homosexual Movement issued a public letter of protest, attacking the President for "sexual discrimination" and "authoritarian" tendencies. Interestingly, several of the journalists and politicians who signed the letter were the same ones identified by Bernard Aronson as government victims of alleged "human rights violations."

Confrontationists arrive in Bonn

Propaganda campaigns of the WJC and ADL are undermining Judeo-Christian perspectives for cooperation in Germany.

On Jan. 12, Speaker of Parliament Rita Süßmuth received guests from the United States at her Bonn office: a delegation of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), led by its president Melvin Saalberg, wanted information about the recent pattern of racist attacks and violence in Germany.

The ADL had been invited by Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel and was scheduled to meet also with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and cabinet officials during its two-day visit. The ADL proposed the use in Germany of its "A World of Difference" program, to train educators about what it claims are methods to combat racism.

It is the height of absurdity that the ADL should be a partner in "combating racism." Not only is the ADL linked to organized crime and famous for manufacturing "anti-Semitic" incidents in order to increase its own gate receipts; it is also a spearhead of the current black propaganda campaigns against Germany, especially after the collapse of the East German regime in late 1989.

There are many Jews who reject the ADL and the associated World Jewish Congress (WJC) on well-founded grounds that they merely exploiting paranoia among Jews and Christians, by a clever marketing of products called "Holocaust" and "return of the Holocaust."

One of the most outspoken critics of this unscrupulous marketing policy (which neglects the ongoing holocaust suffered by the civilian population of Bosnia under Serbian attacks) has been the historian Michael Wolffsohn, an Israeli-born Jew who has lived in Germany for 20 years. He has

repeatedly charged U.S. Jewish groups around Edgar Bronfman's WJC with turning the Nazi Holocaust into a modern, profit-centered, political blackmail industry against Germany.

The reasons for this, Wolffsohn wrote on Sept. 25, 1992 in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, lie in the present-day composition of the Jewish diaspora in the United States, but more broadly in the "fundamental dilemma of the Jewish community on a world scale.

"Like most Christians, most Jews are secularized, today. Religion is, therefore, neither determining their being nor their conscience. Only a Conservative or Orthodox minority knows and is still practicing Jewishness as a religion. . . . A second traditional pillar of the Jews was their history. Through auto-amputation, the present-day Jewish community has allowed about 4,000 years of Jewish history to shrink down to 12 years of the Nazi era and Holocaust.

"Deprived of religion and history, Jewish identity today can only be built by the Holocaust. For that purpose, the Jewish world needs the Holocaust as a builder of Jewish identity," Wolffsohn mourned. "And to achieve that, it also needs Germany: no longer the real Germany which is committed to democracy and human rights today, but rather the murderous image of national-socialist Germany, or a Germany that seems to be almost national-socialist once again.

"That is why in the United States and other diaspora communities, Holocaust memorials are growing from the soil like mushrooms. Under no cir-

cumstances, does the Jewish community need the image of the real Germany of today, but it needs the distorted image of the neo-Nazi Germany. It is in this context that one has to locate the disproportionate attention spent on xenophobia in Germany. Twenty percent for Le Pen in France or for his co-thinkers in Belgium is less stirring than 5 or 10% for right-wing extremists in Germany."

Observing that the Germans' response is to become increasingly callous on real Jewish issues, and that the WJC, ADL, and similar groups influence U.S. policymakers, Wolffsohn warned that "the German-Jewish-American scissors is cutting wider and wider."

Wolffsohn's concerns have been echoed by the Societies for Christian-Jewish Cooperation. On the same day the ADL met with Süßmuth and Kohl, it declared that "Jewish identity is more than Holocaust."

"It has been observed again and again that in the conscience of the public and in the education sector, the history of the Jews has been essentially reduced to the Holocaust and, eventually, also earlier pogroms," the statement read. "It is, however, as important to know about the genuine character of the Jews and their (historic) contribution to Europe and its various cultures."

The community of Jews in Germany is very small today (40,000 members). But 150,000 Jews from the former U.S.S.R., prompted by pogroms, have registered for migration to Germany. They are not deterred by news about racist attacks, but they can't leave because Bronfmanites in the United States and Israel have told Bonn not to let them in. The motive behind this is obvious: Mass immigration of Jews to Germany would destroy black propaganda lies about a "new German anti-Semitism."

Political failures stir more violence

"Goons, mobsters, and beasts in the form of men" take over Bombay—while New Delhi seems paralyzed.

India's commercial capital, Bombay, has witnessed an unprecedented wave of violence since the demolition of the Babri Masjid (mosque) on Dec. 6.

A new spate of riots has taken more than 500 lives as of this writing, driven thousands from their homes, and refuses to die down. Recent reports indicate that the riots have spread to the suburbs.

Announcing his resignation from the Parliament, Sunil Dutt, the Congress-I parliamentarian from Bombay South and a noted movie personality, said: "I feel totally helpless, pained, and tortured that I, as an MP, am unable to bring some solace and peace in the lives of the people."

The gravity of the situation is also reflected in the appeal issued by two eminent Bombayites, J.R.D. Tata, the man who runs India's largest industrial concern, the Tata Group of Industries, and Nani Palkhivala, an eminent lawyer.

In their appeal to New Delhi they said, "The situation is totally out of hand in Bombay. *Goondas* [goons] and criminals, mobsters, and beasts in the form of men have taken over the city." Urging the Indian government to impose a partial emergency and hand over power to the army to administer the city without interference, Tata and Palkhivala warned that any delay in taking such a step "would be a crime against our nation."

While the riots were breaking up whatever was left of racial harmony in the city following the Dec. 6 riots, New Delhi acted as if struck by total paralysis. Congress-I Chief Minister Sudhakarrao Naik was also silent over

what was happening. A new governor, P.C. Alexander, a reputed bureaucrat from the days of Mrs. Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi, has taken over in the state of Maharashtra, and some believe the ruling Congress-I government will be dismissed because of its inability to stop the violence. As of this writing, Governor Alexander has not acted.

What exactly triggered the latest spate of violence is not fully understood, but there are many telltale signs. Bombay has long been the stronghold of a mafia with open connections to the Persian Gulf. The mafia, which controls the movie world among other things, is involved in smuggling gold and electronics from Arabia and in dealing in narcotics as well.

The mafia operations have been under the control of a few Muslim chieftains who also exert some control over the sprawling slums where more than 40% of Bombayites live. The slums, which became huge dens of illegal activities, were serving the rich and in the process, also getting affluent. Bombay politics has always been intertwined with this mafia. There was hardly a politician in Bombay who did not cater to this mafia and used it for his own political purpose. In recent days, however, new forces have begun to emerge.

The rise of the chauvinist Maharashtra political party, the Shiv Sena, which began its campaign in the 1950s to keep Bombay free of non-Maharashtrians and later switched to a more prominent anti-Muslim posture, and the emergence

of an affluent middle class have tilted the scales lately.

In addition, the presence of more than 100,000 illegal Bangladeshi migrants has added to the poverty scene.

While the middle class was getting increasingly hostile because of the poor living conditions and was blaming the mafia and the sprawling slums for the housing and other problems, the Shiv Sena was keen to seize the growing discontent of the middle class to wrest power in the city, and the control of illegal money-making activities. These two groups have played a significant role in igniting the passions still sweeping across Bombay—as they did when there were riots in Bombay in 1984.

The Bombay mafia was also getting weaker. The present Congress-I government had clamped down heavily on the mafia and there were reports of shooting wars between police and mafiosi earlier. When the Babri Masjid was demolished, the mafia seized the opportunity to incite violence to give itself a communal color. Shiv Sena, a communal outfit, did not let this opportunity slip by, and unleashed its anti-Muslim violence as never before.

While the central government in New Delhi continued to expect that the violence would die down quickly, little was done to ameliorate the tense situation. The state chief minister, having been taken to task for being too tough in the post-Dec. 6 riots, chose to become a bystander allowing the goons to take over the city.

It has also been noted that the political institution, represented by the Congress-I chiefly, is practically dead in Bombay, having catered to the mafia and slum-dwelling voters for so long, and alienated the middle class. Shiv Sena, a follower of violent politics, has run the mayoralty in Bombay.

The end of the dinosaurs

Hoping to ingratiate himself with the Clinton crowd, Salinas has named kooky New Agers to his cabinet.

Even as Peru's President Alberto Fujimori purged the Peruvian diplomatic corps of a group of officials whose flagrant homosexuality lowered Peru's prestige abroad, Mexico's President Carlos Salinas de Gortari named as Attorney General one of the most effeminate members of the mafia of "strange birds" which have ruled Mexico for the last 10 years: the president of the National Human Rights Commission, Jorge Carpizo MacGregor.

The contrast between these two actions reflects the opposing paths which Peru and Mexico have chosen.

As 1993 opens, Fujimori is waging war against the Shining Path narco-terrorists, while the Mexican government protects the operations, inside Mexico, of the same Peruvian narco-terrorists, under the guise of defending their "human rights"—Carpizo's specialty. Similarly, Fujimori opened the new year by announcing that his government will revamp the International Monetary Fund economic program which has characterized his government, while Salinas began by tightening the IMF's hold on Mexico, as seen in the decision to uphold the infinitesimal raise of 7.05% in salaries.

It was no accident that Salinas replaced three top members of his cabinet just days before he was to meet President-elect Bill Clinton in Texas. Desperate to ensure that the North American Free Trade Agreement is pushed through Congress by the Clinton administration, Salinas hoped to placate U.S. critics of Mexico's political system, by dumping the last of the "old style" politicians from his cabinet, and bringing in a more "modern"

crowd. With Carpizo, a truly Aquarian "New Age" opens in Mexico, where homosexuals, feminists, ecologists, drug traffickers, and the whole rainbow of Maoists inside and outside the ruling PRI party with which Salinas plans to carry out the second phase of his National Solidarity Program, are protected from "traditional" opposition.

Fernando Gutiérrez Barrios was ousted from the Interior Ministry in the same cabinet shakeup. Here we see the pathetic tragedy of the old guard "nationalists" within the PRI (dubbed "dinosaurs"), who entertained illusions of snatching away from Salinas the decision-making on the presidential succession.

It is no secret that during the PRI's political crisis which followed the dubious election victory of Salinas in the 1988 elections, Gutiérrez Barrios was named government secretary as a concession to the dinosaurs. As long as Gutiérrez Barrios loyally served as Salinas's fireman, extinguishing the political crises provoked by Salinas's austerity program and political "reform," his presence was accepted by the "modernizing" youngsters.

Although the worsening economic depression in late 1992 and resultant looming social explosions led Gutiérrez Barrios and certain other "dinosaurs" to hope that he would be considered indispensable and even a presidential hopeful as long as he maintained loyal to the regime, in reality Gutiérrez Barrios never was a real threat to *salinismo*.

In January 1989, after the nationalist head of the oil workers union, Joaquín Hernández Galicia, was

jailed on trumped-up charges, *EIR* published an article on "The Difference Between Gutiérrez Barrios and Joaquín Hernández Galicia," which argued that the reason the PRI's dinosaurs were incapable of stopping the destruction of the oil workers union, was because of their eagerness to remain faithful to the "system." We predicted that Gutiérrez Barrios would not last out the Salinas presidency.

The fact that the ex-minister announced, along with his resignation, his retirement from politics, places him in the same impotent position as ex-Presidents Luis Echeverría and José López Portillo: they will spend the rest of their days licking their wounds and lamenting the end of the Mexican Revolution.

By naming Patrocinio González Blanco as the new government secretary, Salinas has kept the power of deciding who shall be the PRI presidential candidate in 1994 in family hands. The wife of the new government secretary is Salinas's cousin Patricia Ortíz, whose father is Antonio Ortíz Mená, the former president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The third new cabinet member, Secretary of Energy Emilio Lozoya Thalman, has been a friend of Salinas's from childhood, rooming with him at Harvard. One former professor told *El Financiero* that Thalman had always been "an Englishman, and of course, a defender of the establishment."

Patrocinio González is a fanatical Jacobin—the grandson of the masonic persecutor of Catholics, Garrido Canabal, during the Cristero War of 1926-29—who gained notoriety for the pro-abortion law which he promoted for the state of Chiapas in 1991 when he was governor. A mobilization by various churches forced him to back down on that.

Soap operas and satanism

A wave of satanic crimes is rocking Brazil. And yet they say that the devil doesn't exist . . .

A number of satanic crimes which occurred last year leave no doubt that decades of bombardment by television of the hedonist culture of the so-called New Age (rewarding evil and reducing the concept of good to an ambiguity) have created a Frankenstein in Brazil, which now begins to hammer away at the conscience of the nation.

As *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche wrote in "The Theory of the Satanist Personality" (*EIR* Special Report, *Satanism: Crime Wave of the '90s*, February 1990), the world is witnessing a new surge of recruitment to satanism, and this is an organized evil which has become the very religion of Anglo-American power.

Brazil proves the point. Two violent crimes have just shaken Brazil: the macabre murder of Daniela Perez, an actress in O Globo's television soap operas, by her soap opera co-star, Guilherme de Padua, with the complicity of his wife. De Padua's meteoric career began as a performer in the underworld of pornographic homosexual shows. In a mere two years, he became O Globo's star actor in the soaps. The second crime was the murder of a child in the state of Minas Gerais. The kidnappers killed the girl, quartered the cadaver, and burned it, throwing her ashes in a garden. These are crimes which cannot be unraveled using the traditional logic of criminology.

To this picture of cultural perversion can be added the scandal of the sex orgies, drugs, and prostitution in which a high official of the Justice Ministry and his wife participated. Araujo Lima, whose responsibilities

as secretary of citizens' rights and direction of the immigration office, was responsible for censoring mass communication programs such as television.

The murders were acts such as only a mind captured by the organized networks of satanism could be capable of perpetrating. The calculated murder of television actress Daniela Perez brings to mind the tragic incident of Hollywood star Sharon Tate, wife of the satanic Roman Polanski, murdered in a black magic ritual by Charles Manson followers, the bisexual guru of one of the satanic groups most influential in Hollywood and Washington, D.C.

The mother of the murdered actress was the script-writer of the soap opera in which the leading characters were her daughter and the actor Guilherme de Padua, her assassin. The soap opera also includes a morbid character who plays with black magic symbols in the series; on an altar strewn with such objects, this character adored his muse, Daniela Perez.

The lawyer for the actress's family raised the hypothesis that a satanic cult was involved in her killing, but all commentaries to this effect have since disappeared from the newscasts. What the media are attempting to keep covered up is the perverse network encrusted in television, especially the O Globo chain.

This would not be the first time that a television network has been found to have ties to satanism. In Mexico, investigation into the 1989 ritual murders in Matamoros, in which satanism, drug trafficking, and

pornography were all involved, uncovered the fact that famous stars of Televisa, Mexico's largest TV network, were clients of the circle of witches run by the Matamoros cult's guru, Adolfo de Constanzo.

What we see before us is the paroxysm created by soap operas which deliberately mix reality with fantasy. That mix serves to brainwash the population, making it unable to discern one from the other, inducing psychosis. O Globo has gone to the extreme now of introducing a new soap opera, named "You Decide," in which every night the viewers decide, by means of polling, the course which the series should next take.

Indignation at such crimes is enormous. President Itamar Franco has shown himself open to taking drastic measures to stop them. *Jornal do Brasil* dedicated several editorials to the matter. "Brazilian television must seek within itself the causes of the violence which it has unleashed and of which it has become the victim," one stated. "All this occurs in this immense country dominated by a monopolistic network, as if soap operas were the real world."

Others are evidently afraid of where a government crackdown would lead. Notable is the attitude of the O Globo chain, owned by Roberto Marinho, which prefers to campaign in favor of instituting the death penalty, rather than allow a rigorous investigation into itself.

As Father Marcos Barbosa stated in an article in Jan. 7 *Jornal do Brasil*, "Oscar Wilde's statement that 'life copies art' is not without basis. Perhaps she [the victim] may now have, tattooed on her heart, the memory of the crime of the assassin who tattooed his life-transmitting organ (and his wife is pregnant) with the name of his beloved accomplice. And could it be that the devil does not exist?"

International News

Portugal wants U.N. trusteeship in Angola

More than 1,000 people have been killed in battles between UNITA rebels and government forces around the Angolan coastal city of Benguela, state radio reported on Jan. 6. The broadcast, monitored by Reuters, quoted a UNITA spokesman calling the situation "catastrophic."

Fighting was reported in three provinces around the city of Huambo, UNITA's headquarters. Diplomats say that the ruling MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) is trying to crush UNITA in major cities.

Portuguese Foreign Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso, one of the architects of the failed U.N. peace accord, insisted on Jan. 6 that the United Nations must add to the peacekeeping forces in the country. The U.N. has recently threatened not to renew the mandate of its forces in Angola as of the end of January, unless the fighting stops. "It would be a signal of lack of interest by the international community; a signal that the United Nations was abandoning Angola," he said.

As in other African countries, the idea of a U.N. trusteeship is a transition back to colonial rule. That Angola has significant oil reserves, is not being overlooked.

Phnom Penh warns of Khmer Rouge genocide

Warning of a second Khmer Rouge genocide, the government in Phnom Penh, Cambodia insisted on Jan. 5 that the Khmer Rouge must either be forced to join the peace process or face expulsion as outlaws. The government statement asks "the co-chairman of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the U.N. secretary general to closely watch this dangerous situation and to take appropriate and necessary actions before it is too late."

Prime Minister Hun Sen accused the U.N. Transitional Authority of "lacking courage." He told a news conference: "The

fact that one Khmer Rouge soldier with one rifle could stop the Special Representative (Yasushi Akashi) and the commander in chief (Lieutenant General John Sanderson) from going into the Khmer Rouge zone had a very strong psychological impact on the implementation of the agreement."

Thai Army leaders are fearful that Cambodian fighting will spill over into their country, the Bangkok daily *The Nation* reported the first week in January. Thai intelligence sources say that the current battles between Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge are still limited to the northern and north-eastern areas, but that if the fighting intensifies, it could reach the Thai border.

The sources said the Khmer Rouge now control almost all of the western strip of Cambodia, and have penetrated deeper into other zones previously controlled by the Hun Sen government.

A western military observer quoted by *The Nation* conceded that, despite the presence of the U.N. peacekeepers, the Khmer Rouge had gained considerable ground. Thai army officials say the Army has drawn up contingency plans for evacuation of Thais working under U.N. flag in Cambodia.

Schiller Institute holds Moscow seminar

Twenty young scientists, students, and representatives of various democratic movements took part in a Schiller Institute seminar in Moscow Jan. 2-3.

Dr. Victor Petrenko spoke on "the significance of Dmitri Mendeleev for reform in Russia today." He dealt chiefly with the great 19th-century chemist's contributions to education and to the industrial development of Russia.

Michael Liebig of the Schiller Institute in Germany contrasted the worldview of Adam Smith with the philosophy of Gottfried Leibniz and Lyndon LaRouche: man as *imago viva Dei*, or God's helper in the continuing process of creation.

Karl-Michael Vitt, also of the German

Schiller Institute, spoke on "classical music as science."

Birgit Vitt discussed Friedrich Schiller's *The Legislation of Lycurgus and Solon*, and it emerged why precisely this essay is missing from a Stalin-era edition of the collected works of Schiller.

Gabriele Liebig, editor-in-chief of the German newspaper *Neue Solidarität*, spoke on "the power of ideas, or the practical application of Platonic ideas to the economic and social reform of Russian society."

Finally, Vasyi Kolomatsky gave a brief outline of Russian literature.

Helmut Schmidt takes television to task

Television is largely to blame for the conceptual paralysis and lack of vision of politicians these days, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview published in the Jan. 12 French daily *Le Monde*.

After complaining that the Group of Seven annual summits have been perverted into media extravaganzas, although they were originally intended by himself and former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to be serious moments of deliberation by seven world leaders, Schmidt pointed to the "importance assumed by television" as one factor for why politicians can no longer think. "America is ahead of Europe in this regard, but Europe is following the U.S. People watch television more than three hours per day, on average, and are reading less and less. We have moved from a society of reading to a society of spectating. The move from books and newspapers to television leads to giving primary importance to the presentation of events at the expense of analyzing them, and to the short-term at the expense of the long-term."

Said Schmidt: "I could cite to you long lists of politicians of all countries for whom the entire thought-process is summed up in 90 seconds, the time to be able to put it forward in front of the cameras, and for whom politics limits itself to a series of regu-

Briefly

lar appearances on the screens. The danger is that of the primacy of appearance in everything, which the demagogues of all types can take advantage of."

Guatemalan President blasts U.S. betrayal

Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano Elias charged in an interview published in the Mexican magazine *Este País* the first week in January, that the Bush administration's policy toward Guatemala had been a disaster. "We would have wanted the U.S. to give us their support and understanding," he said. Instead, Washington dug up human rights cases dating from before Serrano's administration and "used them to push its agenda."

"Thirty days before I was sworn in as President," he said, "they punished Guatemala by suspending all military assistance and setting up a confrontation, when they didn't even know what my intentions were." U.S. officials said the sanctions were intended to help him. "If this is the way they help, I would rather they forget me."

Although the URNG guerrillas have been largely ineffective militarily, the international sanctions and propaganda against the Guatemalan government, which now includes Nobel laureate Rigoberta Menchú, are forcing the government to accept their terms at the U.N.-mediated negotiations in Mexico. "The ball is in the court of the insurgents, and they haven't returned a single one," said Serrano. "They are waiting for some extraordinary event to break off talks. That's why they have attempted to assassinate me and . . . carried out a number of atrocities . . . to force the government to break off the talks." But Serrano said he will sign an accord whenever the URNG accepts the U.N.'s proposals.

Slavic Orthodox bloc seen emerging in Europe

The Balkan wars could split Europe along the lines of pro-Moscow Orthodox Christianity against northern and central Europe-

an Catholicism and Protestantism, the *Daily Telegraph* of London commented on Jan. 6. The article said that a "Moscow-led Orthodox bloc in southeastern Europe" is now a distinct possibility.

The London *Times* on the same day profiled the "developing relationship" between the two Orthodox Slavic countries of Russia and Serbia. This article noted that in Serbia, while the Orthodox Church hierarchy has tended to ally itself with the opposition to communist dictator Slobodan Milosevic, the local-level clergy have been enthusiastic backers of the war.

From Russia, there are reports that two volunteer brigades are in training outside Moscow, being prepared for the conflict in Bosnia. Russian nationalist parliamentarian Yuri Belyayev told Russian Radio that what motivates his support for Serbia, is less the pan-Slavic ties of the two countries, and more the bonds of Orthodoxy.

The *Times* commented that such trends are reminiscent of the 19th-century relationship between Russia and Serbia.

Sudanese opposition regroups in London

A new anti-Sudanese government alliance will be formed this month in London, the *Jordan Times* reports. It will be comprised of the Umma Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, and the Communist Party.

Al Sherif Sein Al Abideen Al Hindy, a deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the government of Sdek Al Mahdi until its overthrow in 1989, is quoted as saying, "We have united hands and come together to change the government and replace it by a popular uprising, and we hope friendly nationalists in the Army will join us." Hindy claims that the front has members operating in Sudan, Egypt, and London.

The timing of this announcement coincides with the U.S. military intervention in Somalia and the targeting of the Sudanese and Egyptian governments by the United States. Egypt has doubled (to 20) the number of its border posts along its disputed border with Sudan.

● **AN ALGERIAN** military tribunal has sentenced 19 Islamic fundamentalists to death for "crimes against state security." The verdict followed a mass trial of 79 men, most of them said to be military officers. Four were given life sentences and 46 given sentences ranging from 10 months to 10 years. Ten were released. The move is part of a crack-down on the banned Islamic Salvation Front.

● **GEORGIAN** President Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Iran on Jan. 19 at the invitation of Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Shevardnadze will be leading a delegation that will sign an agreement on mutual economic cooperation and friendship.

● **BORIS YELTSIN** and Aleksandr Rutskoy attended Orthodox Christmas prayers offered by Patriarch Aleksii II, at the Moscow Church of the Epiphany on Jan. 7. Aleksii warned against "temptations" posed to the Russian people by western values. All over Russia, the churches were reportedly filled with people, indicating the increasing role of the Orthodox religion in Russian society.

● **BRITISH** Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd made a point of reiterating British claims to the Malvinas Islands, and set a number of conditions for Argentina to accept, before any visit to London by Argentine President Carlos Menem could be contemplated. Hurd was speaking in Argentina, the first visit by a high-level British official since the 1982 Malvinas War.

● **RUSSIAN** chauvinists are establishing close ties with the European "New Right" around French gnostic Alain de Benoist, the monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique* reveals. Their publications, such as the new journal *Elementy*, are promoting a "Russian imperial" assertion; support for Serbia; the emergence of a "Third Rome"; denial of the Hitler holocaust; and rationalization of fascist ideologies.

Murder, disinformation, and black propaganda

by the Staff of Neue Solidarität

**Das RAF-Phantom—Wozu Politik und
Wirtschaft Terroristen brauchen (The RAF
Phantom—Why Politics and Economics
Need Terrorists)**

by Gerhard Wisnewski, Wolfgang Landgräber, and
Ekkehard Sieker
Drömersche Verlagsanstalt, Munich, Germany,
1992

Just before this book's publication, the authors produced a television documentary, broadcast on July 1, 1992 on the German ARD station, on the causes and background of terrorism in Germany. They presented a thesis which at first glance seemed far-fetched: The so-called third generation of the Red Army Fraction, which has become infamous for its brutal assassinations, has never in fact existed; it was a pure fabrication, invented in order to steer public attention away from the intelligence services which were the true perpetrators of the atrocities being ascribed to this grouping.

Their book presents even more evidence to substantiate this hypothesis. It sheds light on the entire palette of the so-called RAF's assassination operations, beginning with the arrest of the "second generation" (Christian Klar et al.) and the disappearance, following the fall of the Berlin Wall, of almost all members of the gang who had not yet been arrested. The authors show that it is impossible to reconcile the more recent terrorist acts with the "leftist" line of argumentation contained in the notes claiming responsibility for them. Indeed, each one of the actions of the RAF in support of

above-ground protest groups, was the "kiss of death" for everything those groups said they were committed to.

The RAF damaged the opposition to the Persian Gulf war, since after the shooting assault on the U.S. embassy in Bonn by commandos claiming to be RAF, the opponents of the war were made to look like they were in agreement with a pack of murderers. The terrorists hurt the Monday demonstrations against the policies of the German Treuhand (the holding company for all the former assets of the East German communist regime). The demonstrations were halted abruptly when Treuhand chief Detlev Karsten Rohwedder was brutally murdered—although admittedly, it was only after Rohwedder's assassination that the opposition against his policies of industrializing Germany's new states took over the helm.

The same is true of the late 1989 assassination of Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen, whose savvy in the politics of power and business was a thorn in the eye of his opponents in the international financial world (he had scarcely a friend left, after he demanded a partial debt moratorium for the developing countries), as was the influence he exerted over German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Herrhausen had had the best chance since the outbreak of World War I, to establish the Deutsche Bank as a power to be reckoned with in the global financial policy game.

The authors review all the other murder cases ascribed to the "RAF third generation"—the murders of Edward Pimenthal, Gerold von Braunmühl (see below), Karl-Heinz Beckurts—and analyze them from the standpoint of both the motive and the forensically analyzable evidence of alleged proof, showing that there is *no* proof that the perpetrators

were an ideologically disoriented group of RAF terrorists who for 10 years had survived underground as a tiny group of desperadoes. Nor can it be proven that the alleged members of the RAF's "commando" level who were arrested after 1982—such as Eva Haule-Frimpong and the six RAF members around Helmut Pohl, who was arrested on Bergerstrasse in Frankfurt in 1984—were in any way involved in the assassinations, even though some of them were convicted of this on the basis of flimsy evidence.

But even setting all this aside, one must still conclude that these arrests were in no way made on the basis of the (systematically misdirected) dragnet activities of the security agencies, but that they must instead be classified as blunders, which, it is rather certain, would not have occurred if high-ranking security officials had been clued in. In both cases, the arrests were made by "local cops" who had no idea whom they were really dealing with. It would probably have been easier to keep the RAF legend alive, had these arrests not occurred.

After the entire German republic was turned topsy-turvy in the early 1980s in order to catch a few terrorists, now we find out after the fact, that the individuals being sought had actually been under observation for weeks—for example, by the Hamburg office of the Verfassungsschutz (the German domestic security police) or that Mecca of forensics, the Federal Criminal Office in Wiesbaden. The astounded layman is now shown pictures made at close range of terrorists in full regalia, and wonders why they weren't arrested at that time.

What do you call it, when one of the highest prosecutorial authorities does not lift a finger to evaluate the evidence available to them, but—as in the case of Siegfried Nonne (see *EIR*, July 17, 1992, pp. 36-38, "Was Herrhausen Killed by Western Intelligence?")—to all appearances seems to be collaborating in concocting a phony "star witness," presenting him to the public, and then issues and executes a patently unjustified warrant for his arrest, even though the whole fairy tale had already been thoroughly discredited before the public? Obstruction of justice? At any rate, it is doubtful that it will come to a trial against the witnesses and the accused, since embarrassing details would have to be revealed.

Low-intensity warfare: who against whom?

The classification of terrorism as a "sociological phenomenon"—a theory to which German officialdom had stubbornly clung—has now been put to rest, simply because it is no longer of any use in analyzing any of the perpetrators. So instead of a phenomenon, all that remains is a phantom. But the book under review also analyzes the terrorism theory held by conservatively inclined layers, according to whom the attacks ascribed to the RAF were part of a secret low-intensity war being conducted against the West by the Soviets and their communist vassals. In the authors' view, a low-

intensity war is indeed going on; but it is being waged not by the Soviets, but by Germany's own security agencies, and those of other "friendly" countries. The authors express doubt, on the other hand, that there was any operative support for the RAF's *second* generation; and in fact no evidence of any such support has been presented so far from any quarter.

Various lines of thought in this direction ought to be sparked by the authors' suspicion that already back in 1978 the German government had negotiated an armistice with the second generation, and that the RAF's disappearance from the scene until their sudden alleged re-emergence in 1982, was definitely known to the authorities. The "opposite side," as presented in the official version, apparently cooperated magnificently, presumably made a pretty penny for keeping their mouths shut, and saw no reason to slaughter the cow which was so willing to be milked. But we ought to be greatly concerned not only at the means, but also to a much greater extent at the aims of the government and the apparatus under it.

In their book, the authors report that already well before the ARD broadcast, Klaus Kinkel, formerly head of the German foreign intelligence service Bundesnachrichtendienst, then justice minister, and now foreign minister, had attempted to talk a "Stern TV" team out of reporting on the matter. "His argument," according to the authors, "that we should watch passively as the 'RAF' terrorists escape into East Germany, would have been the *de jure* equivalent of the crime of supporting a terrorist association."

One of the many questions which this brings up, is whether the quite remarkable blunders in the search for the second RAF generation, were not blunders at all, but were in fact following a pre-arranged script.

At the same time, it must be asked of former Interior Minister Gerhard Baum, what his real aim was in pushing for drastic cutbacks in his investigatory apparatus, which according to "security experts" was the reason why, following the arrest of Christian Klar, it was impossible to prove any participation of specific persons in the "RAF" assassinations? The suspicion is aroused here, that Baum's campaign, under the banner of "liberalization"—holding talks with terrorists, etc.—was a propaganda charade in order to enable somebody to utilize the RAF "trademark." It is also remarkable, that under Baum's successor, the "sharpie" Friedrich Zimmermann from the Christian Social Union party, the memory gaps which afflicted investigatory agencies under Baum's administration, have never been filled in.

And if one adds to this the 15-year-long investigation of the suspicion that Monika Haas, first generally described in the book *RAF-Stasi Connection* and then later explicitly named, who had smuggled in the weapons to be used by a Palestinian terrorist commando to hijack the "Landshut" Lufthansa aircraft, was at the time also in the employ of German intelligence services—then it's quite likely that

quite a few people have heaps of corpses in their cellars.

In sum, if we look at the history of terrorism in Germany, so many provocative questions come up, that all of the official interpretations presented so far are just about as credible as the claim that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy. And since it is highly unlikely that there is anywhere in Germany an attorney with the courage of a Jim Garrison, other concerned citizens are just going to have to handle the job. Starting with the massacre at the 1972 Munich Olympics, whose catastrophic outcome has never been explained, all the way to the RAF's appearance on the scene, terrorism has always served to destabilize Germany—apparently with considerable toleration and participation from within the country.

The RAF, in the meantime, has registered as a normal, official organization. (After all, we do have a law here in Germany requiring everyone to register.) As the authors rightly suspect, the new targets of Germany's "security policy" are now the sudden flare-up of right-wing extremism and of organized crime. Let us hope that they have more success in this, than they have had in fighting terrorism, and that they don't lead the German public around by the nose with inflated "exposés" about the allegedly great influence of the Italian Mafia and other such familiar organizations, as they have done with the legend of the "RAF."

Warmed-over communist lies

Unfortunately, after the authors have published probably the most interesting work to have appeared on the subject of the RAF, one of the authors, Gerhard Wisnewski, immediately turned around to practice the same "black propaganda" which the book describes so well in theory.

In the book, Lyndon LaRouche and various organizations inspired by him are cited in almost benevolent tones as suppliers of "highly interesting information." But in a review of the book, apparently authored by Wisnewski himself and appearing in the supplement of the Nov. 27, 1992 *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, the author goes far beyond even what the East German communist secret police, the Stasi, had ever dared to put into circulation by way of disinformation on LaRouche. He warms up the old communist lies—known to him as such—that LaRouche was behind the 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Moreover, with explicitly slanderous intent, he connects LaRouche up with the October 1986 assassination of German Foreign Ministry official Gerold von Braunmühl.

The fact that such lies are spewed out in the pages of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*—one of Germany's leading dailies—leads one to conclude that close ties exist between this paper and certain circles in the United States, such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), who for years have worked to assassinate LaRouche's character. Even more remarkable is the fact that Wisnewski has been caught weaving a web of slander which shortly after von Braunmühl's assassination—

and apparently at the behest of circles in Washington—was circulated with the complicity of the national security division of the national Criminal Police in Wiesbaden.

Briefly, here are the facts:

Part 1: On Oct. 6, 1986, the residence of LaRouche and offices of companies associated with him in Leesburg, Virginia were stormed by 400 police in the biggest "civilian" police action ever staged in the United States. The aim was to provoke a violent confrontation with LaRouche's security personnel, and in that way to liquidate LaRouche and his wife. As it was revealed much later, in 1992, it was in part thanks to a squabble among the organizers of the raid over which unit was to lead the invasion, that LaRouche's residence was not stormed and LaRouche assassinated.

The groundwork for the attack had been laid by systematic "black propaganda" in the U.S. press claiming that LaRouche had been involved in the assassination of Olof Palme earlier that year.

Part 2: The same kind of campaign, after it had been started up by circles in the U.S., was to be spread into Germany. On Oct. 10, 1986, an associate of EIR Nachrichtenagentur had set up five appointments with officials in Bonn; the final one of these was to last until about 10:00 p.m.

At about 10:30 p.m. on that day, Gerold von Braunmühl, an official in the German Foreign Ministry and a confidant of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was shot in front of his house in Bonn at point-blank range by someone who clearly knew, as Palme's assassin did also (the book reports on this), precisely where a gunshot would be guaranteed to kill the victim. Braunmühl's second attaché case, which apparently contained documents about the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and the upcoming U.S.-Soviet agreement in Reykjavik, is said to have been stolen.

Some months after the assassination, the same LaRouche associate received a telephone call from a member of the national security department at the Wiesbaden Criminal Police. The "Kripo" had received information that the LaRouche associate had often traveled to Bonn in a red Opel Kadett, similar to the getaway vehicle used by the assassins of von Braunmühl. The LaRouche associate was able to prove that on the day of the murder, he had cancelled his appointments in Bonn and had spent the entire day at a consulate in Frankfurt arranging a trip abroad. That quickly put an end to this insolent attempt by the Wiesbaden authorities to do a "favor" for their American friends.

It was during that same month that two other authors, von Lorscheid and Müller, with strong support from the Hesse state office of the Verfassungsschutz (as was later confirmed by the "star witness" Nonne), published a book-length slander piece on LaRouche, titled *Deckname Schiller; die deutschen Patrioten des Lyndon LaRouche (Cover Name Schiller: Lyndon LaRouche's German Patriots)*.

Zen and the decline of Chinese painting

by Ray Wei

The Century of Tung Ch'i-ch'ang Wai-Kam Ho

edited by Judith Smith

The Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in association with University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1992

Vol. I, 502 pages, Vol. II, 622 pages, hardbound, \$150; paperbound, \$75

In China, poetry, music, and early painting all originated from one great invention: the beautifully constructed Chinese language.

The sound of the tongue, with different tunes of a syllable pronounced by Han nation and most of the dialects, makes it possible for ancient poets to relish the strictly regulated verses. Chinese music then derives from singing classical poetry. Furthermore, the pictographic form of the language makes it possible to extend the art of calligraphy far beyond its counterpart in Sanskrit. Chinese characters came from symbols created by cutting pictographs on turtle shells, which were then imprinted as calligraphy on many materials available; calligraphy matured earlier and independently from painting, since paper was invented much later for the development of ink art. Calligraphy is a form of art much appreciated by the men of letters, but it is rather abstract.

Yet to understand the way of art pioneered by classical court painters and the peculiar path taken later by the New Age-type impressionists, we have to differentiate ideas of nature among Chinese philosophies that have been confronting each other for centuries.

Confucians placed great emphasis on the "Way of Heaven" (*T'ian-tao*, the Maxima) and the "Way of Man" (*Jen-tao*, the Minima), viewing "Heaven" not only as "nature," but also as the source of all life and human values. The concept of "Heaven" encompasses the "universe," an organism brimming over with creative life force, the *Logos* that gives people moral commitment to understand Heaven. The creation of life is not viewed as a mechanical physical process, but a spiritual, purposeful procedure. In other words, "man" is the result of "Heaven's" unceasing creation of ever-newer beings with more and more wisdom. Relying on the wisdom and virtues bestowed by Heaven, man creates an increasingly sophisticated and refined culture and cultural

values. Confucianism is the kind of humanism which does not deny the supreme power of Heaven, but seeks to investigate things to understand it.

Confucian principles were shared by many court painters as a result of the examination system for civil service officials which was based on these principles.

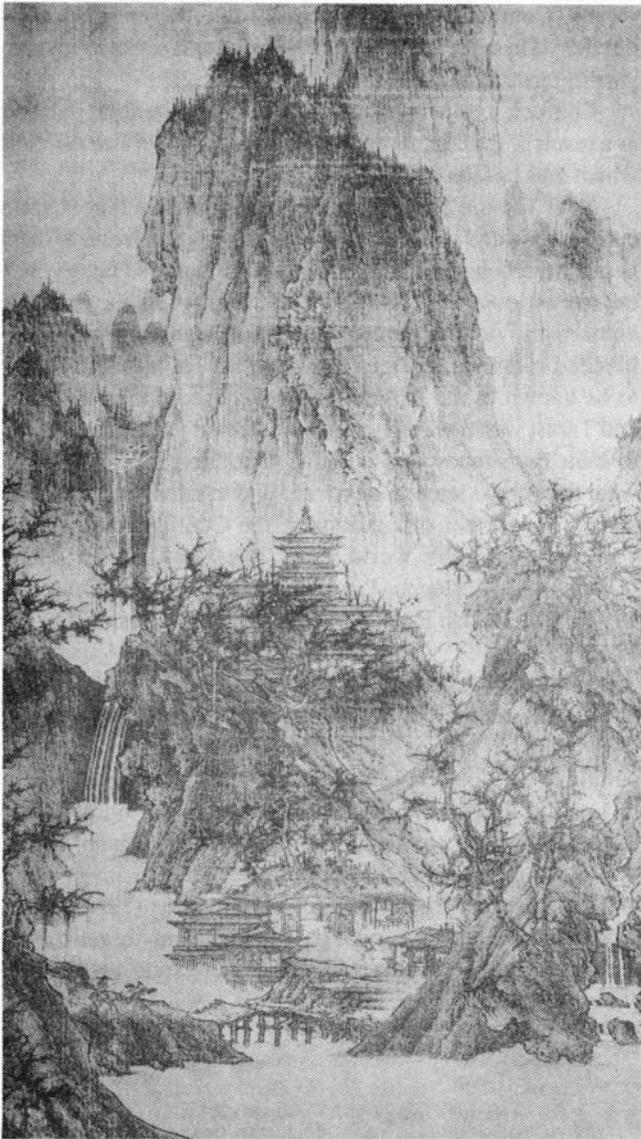
Both Taoism and Buddhism reject the idea that Heaven can be presented intelligibly to human beings. Nature to them is incomprehensible; human life has no purpose but to obey the mysterious Great Way. While Taoism retains a passive and artistic view of nature, Buddhism leans toward an unblended religious sense of art. A faction in art which came to be known as the "literati" school, based on the Buddhist and Taoist world view, typically preferred to paint according to their own fancy and without restriction, and advocated what they considered to be a free, understated, and romantic style. (For further discussions of the Confucian versus the Taoist and Buddhist world views, see *EIR*, Jan. 24, 1992, "Circa 1492: A Deeper Look at Asian Art," and Sept. 11, 1992, "The British Role in the Creation of Maoism.")

The ascent of 'literati' painting

The aristocracy of the T'ang (A.D. 618-907) and Sung (A.D. 960-1279) dynasties were major supporters of Chinese painting. The objective behind artistic works produced in this period was more political and educational significance; in style, the works tended to be elaborate and ornate. But in mid-Sung (ca. 1100), the school of "literati painting" had already emerged. By the Mongol Yuan dynasty (1271-1368), there was no longer a formal painting academy organization within the imperial palace, so the court style of painting



A mountainous landscape typifying the impressionist style. Tung Ch'i-ch'ang died almost at the end of the Ming dynasty, but his school of painting inaugurated impressionism for the last dynasty, Ch'ing.



Solitary Temple amid Clearing Peaks, by Li Ch'eng (919-967), who was influenced by the geometric theories of Northern School in Sung, conceived a mountain as an internalized construct.

declined. At this point, the "literati" school of painting entered the mainstream, and the leadership in Chinese painting circles fell into the hands of literati painters.

Tung Ch'i-ch'ang (1555-1636), the most important Chinese painter of the literati school and the most influential writer on the theory of painting in the late Ming (1368-1643) period, based his aesthetics on Zen Buddhism. He named his two studios "Zen of Painting" and "Zen of Ink." Tung's painting opened up a new direction for the later Ch'ing (1644-1911). Tung was interested in the formal structure of the picture and stressed the importance of studying the ancient paintings and calligraphy. As an art theorist, he divided previous Chinese painters into Northern and Southern Schools.

Naturalism, favored by the Northern School and some

of his contemporaries, prized paintings that reflected and imitated the natural beauty. The painting of the Northern School is characterized by colored landscapes executed in linear contours, curves and short strokes. Calligraphy and painting were also kept from influencing each other.

Tung Ch'i-ch'ang's advocacy of the Southern School had a long-lasting influence on later aestheticians, as a result of Zen Buddhism's rising ascendancy over Confucian philosophy, as the Ming dynasty collapsed into moral and economic decay. Tung established the Southern School as the orthodox lineage of painting, enhancing literati painting through its association with Zen philosophy. Later painting and calligraphy became more and more alike, and abstract painting arose as Chinese-style impressionism. Earlier Confucian efforts to artistically capture scientific lawfulness in nature was almost completely lost.

This two-volume set is compiled, including over 700 illustrations, with extensive plates of Chinese painting and calligraphy, with large amount of biographical, and critical material that unveil the past 300 years of Chinese art along the path taken by Tung. A fair portion of the illustrations appeared in exhibitions of the painter in major U.S. cities, which were the largest display of Chinese art ever presented in the West.

Books Received

The Rickover Effect: How One Man Made a Difference, by Theodore Rockwell, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Md., 1992, 411 pages, hardbound \$24.95

The Great Thirst: Californians and Water, 1770s to 1990, by Norris Hundley, Jr., University of California Press, Berkeley, 1992, 551 pages, hardbound, \$25

The Passionate Attachment: America's Involvement with Israel, by George W. Ball and Douglas B. Ball, W.W. Norton, New York, 1992, 382 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Zealots for Zion: Inside Israel's West Bank Settlement Movement, by Robert I. Friedman, Random House, New York, 1992, 263 pages, hardbound, \$23

The Execution Protocol: Inside America's Capital Punishment Industry, by Stephen Trombly, Crown Books, New York, 1992, 352 pages, hardbound, \$20

Memos to the President, by Charles L. Schultze, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1992, 334 pages, hardbound, \$24.95

Dvorak and the creation of America

Dvorak, Symphony No. 9, "From the New World," conducted by Leonard Bernstein, Sony Classical SMK 47547

Dvorak, Symphony No. 9, "From the New World," conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler, Pearl CDA 45689-8

This year is the centennial of Antonin Dvorak's symphony "From the New World," Op. 95, in E minor, begun after his arrival in New York in 1892, and finished in 1893. It expressed the desire of Dvorak (1841-1904) and his friend Johannes Brahms (1833-97) to transfer the discoveries of European classical music to America—at the very time that the operas of Brahms's factional enemy, Richard Wagner, were washing these shores in great Romantic waves.

The best remains Furtwängler's 1952 interpretation, a jubilant celebration of the creation of America as a single great idea to benefit humanity. This symphony is a long theme and variation, and Furtwängler treats each theme in an extended *cantabile* line, building up to a mighty whole.

Don't waste your money on Sony's recent release of Leonard Bernstein's 1962 version. This is one of 100 CDs of early Bernstein recordings for Sony's predecessor, CBS Records, being issued after the trolley-car conductor's recent demise. Some may find it very passionate, with its wild contrasts between loud and soft, fast and slow, but the "passion" appeals to the wrong part of the anatomy.

Bernstein's interpretation is 20th-century movie music, music as an emotional conflict between its themes, with each theme representing a different, atomized movie character.

The oboe solo in the second movement, for example, is presented as a lone Indian, far away—and oblivious to musical phrasing. (Bernstein's long reign as queen of the American musical scene gives a clue as to why it has been a century since any classical symphony was composed.)

'More from the whole!'

In 1877, the Czech-born musician Dvorak became a protégé of Brahms. *Johannes Brahms as Man, Teacher and Artist*, by Gustav Jenner (1865-1920), another Brahms student, gives insight into their method. Brahms's motto was: "More from the *whole!*"

This had two levels. First, a student composer must start with some basic material, be it a scale, a short theme, or a poem. He or she must assimilate every nuance, until it can be almost reproduced in sleep. "Whenever he discussed a song with me, the first order was to investigate whether its musical form corresponded to the text *throughout*," Jenner wrote. "He reproached errors in this regard with special severity, as a lack of artistic sense or the result of inadequate penetration of the text. . . ."

"Then he would recommend that before composing a poem, I should carry it around in my head for a long time and should frequently recite it to myself aloud."

Second, the material is to be *transformed* by the composer, as a scientist, having assimilated chemistry, combines elements into a new compound. The particulars of the poem or theme are put aside, in order to penetrate into its core, its *pre-conscious idea*.

From that unit idea, the musician is to generate a new unit idea in music: "He therefore advised me, if at all possible, not to proceed to the working-out of a song until its full plan was

already in my head, or on paper. 'Whenever ideas come to you, go take a walk; then you'll find that what you had thought was a finished idea, was only the beginnings of one,' Brahms said. 'In the case of a strophic song-text, there is an underlying mood which is maintained through all the varied images.' "

'Folk' themes transformed

In an article in the *New York Herald Tribune* before the "New World" Symphony's Dec. 16, 1893 premiere, Dvorak described how he applied this method to show how classical music could be constructed from American themes.

He described the aspects of Native American melody to be mastered, as a song writer first masters the poem. He said that there are laws underlying Negro and Indian music, *universal laws* also found in Scottish and other music worldwide. "In both [Negro and Indian music,] there is a peculiar scale," he wrote, "caused by the absence of the fourth and seventh." He went on to show the relation to the Greek and medieval modes, referencing their use by Verdi in *Aida*.

"Now, I found that the music of the Negroes and of the Indians was practically identical," he wrote. "I therefore carefully studied a number of Indian melodies and became thoroughly imbued with their characteristics, their spirit."

Dvorak then described his transformation of this material. "It is this *spirit* which I have tried to reproduce in my symphony. I have not actually used any of these melodies. I have written original themes embodying the peculiarities of Indian music, and have developed them, with all the resources of modern rhythm, harmony, counterpoint, and orchestral color."

Book unmasking ADL is delivered to Congress

At press conferences in major U.S. cities and world capitals, editors of *EIR* during the week of Jan. 11 announced the release of a new book exposing the organized crime ties and treacherous actions of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The ADL has widely established itself not only as a civil rights group, but as representing the Jewish religion in various ecumenical events—which is like inviting the Ku Klux Klan to present the viewpoint of Protestant Christianity.

The book, *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, catalogues the League's 80-year history of collusion with gangsters, communist dictators, and spy services, and British secret societies, in an effort to subvert the United States. In one chapter, the authors provide previously little-noted historical documentation of the B'nai B'rith's role as a Confederate spy organization during the Civil War, and strong circumstantial evidence that one leading B'nai B'rith figure, Simon Wolf, was a party to the Abraham Lincoln assassination plot.

A spokesman for *EIR*, in a Jan. 7 press release, announced that copies of the 152-page study would be provided to every member of the 103rd Congress and that Congress would be called upon to investigate the role of the Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in protecting the ADL's illegal tax exempt status, while allowing the League to interfere in federal elections in clear violation of the law.

Defenders of Dope, Inc.

Speaking at a well-attended Jan. 14 press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., *EIR* Counterintelligence editor Jeffrey Steinberg summarized the 14-year probe into the ADL, which began after the ADL attempted to smear *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. as an "anti-Semite," following the 1978 publication of the book *Dope, Inc.*:

Britain's Opium War Against America, which LaRouche commissioned. "When we began to probe the citizens above suspicion behind the world's illegal narcotics trade," Steinberg said, "we had no idea we would be running smack up against the ADL. But as we learned about the role of National Crime Syndicate's boss Meyer Lansky, his Bronfman Gang allies in Canada and their collusion with major international banks—particularly British offshore banks—we discovered very rapidly that the ADL was nothing more than a public relations front for the dope mafia, and that the League operated as a private secret police agency in collusion with the FBI, the Israeli Mossad, British intelligence, the CIA, and even the KGB and the East German Stasi."

Steinberg noted that in recent months, the ADL has been the target of mild criticism, including from some quarters in the Jewish community, but that a far more determined international effort will be required to expose the League and end its pernicious influence. He cited recent state Supreme Court decisions in Wisconsin and Ohio striking down ADL-authored "hate crime" statutes as unconstitutional, as one important victory.

Last summer, a staff member of the ADL-allied American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) surfaced with eyewitness accounts of dirty tricks campaigns by the ADL and AIPAC directed against Jewish activists supporting a peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

More recently, well-known Jewish columnists like the *Washington Post's* Richard Cohen have needled the ADL for instigating anti-Semitism by their inflammatory propaganda efforts—very effective for stimulating ADL fundraising. On Jan. 10, the *Los Angeles Times* published a segment of a forthcoming book by Washington bureau chief Jack Nelson, which assailed the Jewish community in the Deep South, led

by the ADL, for having ignored the 1960s' Ku Klux Klan violence until it was retargeted from blacks to Jews.

As Steinberg pointed out, *The Ugly Truth* reports the fact that ADL New Orleans regional director Adolph Botnick paid two KKK leaders, the Roberts brothers, \$69,000 to carry out a bomb attack against the home of an ADL member in Meridian, Mississippi as part of the League's provocateur activities "against the Klan." It was known at the time that one of the ADL's paid agents, Alton Wayne Roberts, had been the trigger man in the 1964 murders of civil rights workers Goodman, Cheney, and Schwerner in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Steinberg revealed the role of the ADL in the nation's capital in 1992, following the LaRouche-Bevel presidential campaign's exposé of the statue of KKK founder Gen. Albert Pike on federal government property. After the Washington, D.C. city council was presented with a resolution to have the statue torn down, the ADL launched a pressure campaign to save it. "This is a classic case in which you have to follow what the ADL does, not what they say," Steinberg told the press conference. "The ADL claimed they supported the removal of the statue, but wanted to avoid giving LaRouche-Bevel any of the credit. Thus, they heavily lobbied and arm-twisted the city council to postpone the vote indefinitely. What we learned, was that ADL founder Simon Wolf—who was not only the president of B'nai B'rith International but also a leading Southern Jurisdiction Scottish Rite Freemason (like General Pike)—was a guest of honor when the Pike statue was unveiled in 1902!"

In response to questions from the audience sparked by the ADL-Pike saga, Steinberg exposed the ADL role in instigating skinhead violence in Germany, through its continued role in financing and running terrorist networks inside the American Klan and Nazi Party.

LaRouche cites ADL's Hollywood ties

Lyndon LaRouche, who was jailed four years ago this month as the result of an ADL-instigated Reagan-Bush administration frameup, has been a blunt critic of the ADL since the League's initial attacks on *Dope, Inc.* back in the 1970s. Asked to comment about the just-released *Ugly Truth*, he told an interviewer on Jan. 13:

"The book provides a basic reading on the ADL. But it should be emphasized: It barely scratches the surface on the mass of other material which is available.

"For example: Let's take the case of Hollywood, which was founded by ADL circles in conjunction with the Ku Klux Klan. Organized crime has run Hollywood from the time of D.W. Griffith to the present, and has produced stars who are essentially, for the most part, prostitutes, in every moral sense of the word. The ADL-dominated Hollywood motion picture industry produces films which are disgusting as entertainment, and which lower the moral and intellectual standard of the entire nation. The pimps—otherwise known as the directors—and the prostitutes—otherwise known as the

actors and actresses—who perform these things, are heralded by masses of credulous Americans as a virtual American aristocracy, an aristocracy which many Americans, more and more, use to set their moral standards.

"To the degree to which the ADL has gotten into the Congress, to control the Congress through AIPAC and so forth, that's corruption and that's very bad. To the degree to which the ADL has suckered millions or even tens of millions of credulous Americans—Jews and others—into accepting the ideology of the ADL, that puts our nation on the verge of being classified together with the famous cases of Sodom and Gomorrah.

"The ADL typifies that within our nation which is destroying us, destroying your children, your grandchildren, and even the hope of their future."

Steinberg told the National Press Club audience that it was precisely in order to expose the ADL and undermine that influence with the American public that the editors of *EIR* undertook to prepare a brief, annotated dossier on the ADL and sell hundreds of thousands of copies in the United States and abroad.

"As the political clout of the international dope lobby increases as the result of the massive increase in the flows of dope dollars through the U.S. economy, so too grows the influence of the ADL," Steinberg said. "This is why agencies of the federal government like the Internal Revenue Service and the Federal Election Commission have run interference for the ADL every time anyone tried to challenge their illegal tax exempt status."

International and national media attend

At press conferences from Lima, Peru to Montgomery, Alabama, reporters and representatives of the diplomatic community turned out to get copies of the book and query *EIR* speakers. In Lima, one journalist reminded the audience that *The Ugly Truth* was written by the same people who had authored *Dope, Inc.*, which his newspaper serialized, in Spanish translation, during the 1980s.

In Mexico City, a press conference by Marivilia Carrasco and Gail Billington drew coverage in the daily *El Sol de México*. Mrs. Billington is in Mexico to meet with members of the Human Rights Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, and other political leaders, to obtain their help in demanding freedom for LaRouche and her husband, Michael Billington, who is serving a 77-year prison term in Virginia on trumped-up charges of "securities violations."

In Alabama, veteran civil rights leaders Rev. Richard Boone and Amelia Boynton Robinson gave a press conference that was attended by nine media representatives. *EIR*'s Larry Freeman addressed one of the region's largest talk show stations, WXBI, for an hour, announcing the release of the ADL book. In New Jersey, *EIR* representative Sheila Jones outlined for three newspapers the ADL's 15-year effort to stop the LaRouche movement's exposure of *Dope, Inc.*

No recovery in sight in state capitals

by H. Graham Lowry

Those who are seeing a recovery in the United States may be inhaling something worth noting, but they are certainly not looking at the simple evidence openly displayed in state capitals across the country. Even with wildly optimistic forecasts of economic growth rates, more and more states are projecting deficits of a billion dollars and up for the coming fiscal year.

As usual in recent years, the economic mudslide into deeper depression is most dramatic in California, where Gov. Pete Wilson announced another round of massive spending cuts on Jan. 8, to cover an estimated \$7.5 billion shortfall for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This time, however, Wilson projects an absolute decline in state revenues and the loss of another 100,000 jobs—on top of more than 800,000 jobs lost since mid-1990.

Wilson submitted a budget that cuts overall spending by 11%, reduces executive agency budgets by 15% across the board, imposes 10% cuts in spending for the state's universities, eliminates a number of agencies outright, curtails health care for the poor, and slashes welfare assistance by more than 19%. The \$514 million welfare cut includes an immediate 4.2% reduction in benefits, to be followed by an additional 15% for any family with one able-bodied adult who remains on welfare more than six months. Beyond the cuts for next year, Wilson wants another \$2 billion in cuts by March 1 to cover the current budget's widening deficit, which is likely to increase severalfold by June 30. State revenues in December, expected to run 8% higher than a year ago, came in only 4% above the earlier level.

Fighting over a shrinking pie

At a legislative hearing on Jan. 6, California Treasurer Kathleen Brown reported on the growing squeeze on cities, counties, and special districts, unable to make up for state cutbacks because of Proposition 13, the 1978 local property tax cap still on the books. "The financial community—including the rating agencies, underwriters, and municipal bond insurance firms—now perceive state and local government in California as locked in competition with Sacramento for a shrinking pool of tax revenue," Brown declared.

At three commission hearings last month, Brown said, 51 witnesses warned that conditions for local governments

would be even worse than last year, when the state diverted \$1.3 billion in local tax revenues from local entities to public schools. Brown said the phenomenon was described "by one witness as 'intergovernmental cannibalism.' It's a reality. There's no pretending otherwise." Under Wilson's plan, the problem will intensify.

Unable to eliminate a state law guaranteeing 40% of the general fund for public schools, Wilson has proposed to cut local aid by \$2.6 billion and transfer the money to the school budget—simply taking from one account to cover another. This will leave the cities and counties the "choice," he said, of cutting services or passing local sales tax increases. Local officials swarmed into Sacramento last year, warning that any further reductions in local aid would threaten even basic police and fire protection.

As bad as they are, Wilson's cuts are likely to go much deeper. If the \$2 billion reduction he has demanded by March 1 is not made, he said in his budget message, he will have to cut \$500 million more. If the federal government does not buy his novel claim that it should pay for immigrants' welfare, health care, and imprisonment costs, he will need another \$1.45 billion. If public school systems do not "repay" more than \$1 billion from last year's appropriation, further cuts will be required to cover that.

To top it all, State Controller Gray Davis, in a report on Jan. 7, warned that California will run out of cash by early May and cannot repay Wall Street loans unless it borrows another \$2.5 billion. The state must cough up \$4.5 billion to cover short-term revenue anticipation notes coming due between April 25 and May 15.

'Gloom' in Texas

The state of Texas, already up against a major crisis in public school funding, is also staring at a deficit of up to \$5 billion for its next biennial budget beginning Sept. 1. State Comptroller John Sharp projected that modest figure in his 1994-95 Biennial Revenue Estimate, released on Jan. 11, on the basis of the extraordinary expectation that personal income will grow by 7% annually! That big a deficit with such a bountiful future is an unlikely combination, and it is the deficit which is most likely to grow. Stark declared it "a gloomy picture. . . . It's not a good time to be a member of the Legislature. The hardest thing to do in government is to cut."

Continuing the nation's ruinous economic policies will make sure that Texas is not alone. In Indiana, where tax revenues have fallen more than \$1 billion short in the past two years, state officials are seeking to make cuts of \$800 million in Medicaid alone in each of the next two years. Oregon recently projected a deficit of over \$1 billion for the coming fiscal year. Last month, Ohio temporarily sidestepped a major budget crisis by passing a \$1 billion tax increase. The list goes on and on, just like the forecasts of recovery.

Clinton keeps Bush's policy on Haiti

by Carlos Wesley

President Bill Clinton will essentially continue, with some cosmetic changes, George Bush's racist policy of denying asylum to black refugees from Haiti. During the campaign, Clinton had denounced as "cruel" Bush's policy of interdicting Haitian refugees on the high seas and sending back to Haiti without a hearing on their claims for asylum—a gross violation of international law. Clinton had pledged to overturn that policy.

However, allegedly because of fears that waves of dark-skinned Haitian boat people will flood the United States come Inauguration Day, Clinton let it be known that one of his first official acts would be to issue an Executive Order that will supposedly make it easier for Haitians to request asylum from inside Haiti, from the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, or from refugee camps in unnamed third countries. But they will still be barred from coming to the United States to press their claims for asylum.

Ousted Haitian dictator Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who lives in luxurious exile in Washington, D.C., was pressed into service to tape an appeal asking Haitians to stay home. In the message, which the Voice of America began airing on Jan. 11, Aristide said that Clinton, along with the U.N. and the Organization of American States (OAS), was committed to restoring him as President of Haiti.

A similar call by Aristide over a year ago, after Bush ignited the mass exodus by imposing a murderous embargo against the island nation on Oct. 30, 1991, apparently fell on deaf ears since tens of thousands of Haitians have braved the seas since then in an attempt to escape certain starvation under the embargo, including nearly 400 men, women, and children who died when the Haitian freighter *Virgin Mirach* went down off the Bahamas sometime around Christmas.

U.S. speaks with forked tongue

While the embargo was imposed to punish Haiti for overthrowing Aristide, Haitians are being denied asylum on the basis that they are "economic," not "political" refugees, a policy Clinton will continue. It should be obvious that the way to stop the flood of refugees would be to lift the embargo and provide economic assistance to compensate for the destruction it has wrought. But Clinton will not lift the embargo for *political reasons*, because it would be seen "as rewarding Haiti's military-backed government," according to the Jan. 9 *New York Times*. In fact, in typical Catch-22 fashion, the

chokehold on Haiti's population will be tightened, to help them "return to democracy."

As we went to press, scores of Haitian refugees detained at the U.S. Immigration Service's Krome Detention Center in Miami, Florida were on a hunger strike to protest the discriminatory nature of U.S. policy. The strike began on New Year's eve after a group of Cubans who hijacked a plane to Miami, were processed and granted asylum after spending little more than 24 hours at Krome, while most Haitians have been detained for months, and some have been kept there for years.

"The Haitian immigrants don't speak English, are mainly illiterate, have no employable skills to speak of and are riddled with sundry diseases," claimed a *Washington Times* columnist on Jan. 12. Government officials exhibit the same racist outlook. "I have established that Haitians have one less chromosome, that of compromise and consensus, and on the other hand, one additional chromosome, that of conflict and dissension," Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America Robert Gelbard said last year, according to columnists Evans and Novak.

In developing his policy toward Haiti, Clinton coordinated with the outgoing administration to an unprecedented degree. Following consultations in Little Rock, Arkansas between Clinton and his nominees for secretary of state and defense, Warren Christopher and Les Aspin; designated National Security aide Anthony Lake; and Brian Attwood, from the transition team, Christopher traveled to Washington to meet with Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on Jan. 6. "The incoming administration and this administration share the goal of restoring democracy to Haiti," read a statement released by Christopher and Eagleburger following the meeting.

That should mean the restoration of Aristide to the Haitian presidency, from which he was overthrown in a coup on Sept. 30, 1991 because of his penchant for mob rule, including his advocacy of "necklacing" his opponents—a method of murder in which the victim's arms are chopped off, and a tire filled with gasoline is placed around his neck and set ablaze.

But the statement by Eagleburger and Christopher put the United States behind the U.N. mission to Haiti led by former Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. The plan is to make Haiti a trusteeship of the OAS and the U.N. on the excuse that Haiti, which was the second nation in the Western Hemisphere to gain its independence, is, like Somalia, not a "viable" nation. Aristide would be President in name only, allowed to return to Haiti only after an extended transition period.

According to the Jan. 13 *Washington Post*, Haiti's military leadership has agreed with the U.N. to recognize Aristide as President. "In exchange, under a complicated deal . . . [Aristide will] agree not to return immediately, according to sources."

LaRouche's enemies plot 'doin' a snatch'

Although the defendants in the case U.S. v. Edgar Newbold Smith et al. were acquitted on Dec. 31, 1992 of charges that they conspired to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith and his wife, Andrea Diano Smith, the 60-plus hours of taped, consensually monitored conversations among the defendants, used as evidence in the case, and which are in the public record, clearly show that the defendants were indeed discussing kidnapping Lewis Smith and having him "deprogrammed" by professional kidnapper and brainwasher Galen Kelly. Lewis Smith is an heir to the du Pont family fortune. He and his wife are associates of Lyndon LaRouche.

Defendants E. Newbold Smith (Lewis Smith's father), Galen Kelly, Don Moore, and Robert Point were acquitted after federal Judge Timothy Ellis created a novel and restrictive standard of conspiracy. Ellis declared that for anyone to be guilty, two or more of the defendants had to agree on a specific common plan for a way to kidnap; general agreement on a kidnapping was, in his opinion, not sufficient for a guilty verdict (see EIR, Jan. 8).

Former Loudoun County Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore and Kelly also discussed getting paid for kidnappings and deprogrammings. Moore now claims that government informant and former Loudoun Sheriff's Deputy Doug Poppa was the person who was "pushing" the kidnapping. Again, the tape transcripts of Don Moore and fellow kidnapper Kelly paint quite a different picture—one of men actively planning a kidnapping and discussing means to conceal their involvement in the dirty acts that were to follow. Also discussed were several previous kidnappings, for which defendants may still face legal troubles. (UI)=unintelligible. Spelling anomalies are those of the transcripts.

Plausible deniability

In this conversation recorded Aug. 21, 1992, Don Moore, talking to government informant Doug Poppa, discusses how to maintain "plausible deniability" for his role in a kidnapping of Lewis Smith.

Moore: You know, part of the problem with the [nonpertinent deleted] is it comes down to at some point doin' a snatch.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And you and I aren't gonna get involved in that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Um, but there's nothin' to say that we can't, you

know, point the finger, and this is where they are, and this is what we do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Da, da, da, da, da, da, and, and, etcetera, ah, and having said that, you know we go forth and, and try out best.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Uh, Galen [Kelly] brings in a couple of Jewish people, and they "Hi, how ya doin', how's the family," and you leave the room and you know (UI) outside. So, and I don't have a problem with that myself, uh. Believe it or not I still think your doing God's work even though it's.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Quasi, quasi, if you know what I'm saying.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: It gets real close to the edge (UI), we're not goin' over the edge.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And I don't, if Bob's [Point] goin' over the edge, and or Galen might go over the edge, he's not gonna do it with us around and he knows that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And then basically, you know, when, when he gives me a wink, uh, you know, I leave the room.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And whatever happens, happens. Again, um, Newbold [Smith] will be calling you back and, and I think I'll. You know, the interesting things was I think you impressed him here.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: I think you brought yourself into the game, which is good, 'cause I was hopin' that would happen.

Later in the same conversation

Moore: Uh, so we're legitimate, I can point, I can point to the fact that they're in [nonpertinent deleted].

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And that, uh, Newbold, uh, for, for, uh, various (UI) reasons is very concerned that his son is engaged in, in, in, and all I'm doing, I didn't engage him in kidnapping or anything else. I did the investigative work that would be done on an individual engag, engaged in criminal activity. The second thing, uh, that would be said was, and it would be very clear demarcation. If something was gonna happen, we go home. We do, don't answer the phone. We're just, you know, we're not even on the horizon. Okay. and, and if, the demarcation is very clear. You know, it's not like we're waiting down the street when something happens. We're not gonna be lookouts, we're not gonna be uh, torpedoes, we're not gonna be anything else. We are gonna be back in Loudoun County, um, uh, with you, you doing a DJ [disk jockey] job.

Poppa: When everything goes down?

Moore: When everything goes down. . . .

Poppa: So these guys, basically, if the shit hits the fan, these guys ain't gonna run their mouths.

Moore: Oh, yeah, they, they, there's no problem, they're, they're gonna, they're gonna handle (UI) certainly not Galen.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Galen and certainly not, uh, Bob Point.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And certainly not the, the hasi, the Jews.

Kidnapping for a fee

In the same Aug. 21, 1992 conversation, Don Moore also talks about getting payment from Newbold Smith for planning the kidnapping of Lewis Smith.

Moore: If I need to get some money from my dad or Newbold pays me back, which I think Newbold (UI)

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: (UI) already agreed to it. He just. I think it just didn't occur to him. I'm convinced of it. (UI) . . .

Moore: (UI) basically, yeah, he, he uh, he has basically said yeah, uh, you know, just figure it up and, and that's when we heard you say I paid you four hundred a day and had.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Taken it out of my own pocket with the rest of that stuff, and, uh, you know, uh, he has to know.

Poppa: Hundred (UI)

Moore: Yeah, and we, we can change that too. We can make it per hour or, or just by mission.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Well this mission will take four days at, uh, you know four hundred dollars.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And this mission may be two plus days, in which case the first two days are a hundred dollars a day and the rest is (UI)

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Twenty bucks or fifty bucks or fifty bucks an hour. . . .

Moore: He basically said work at your rates.

Poppa: Um hum.

Moore: And, uh, the only thing Newbold's gotta know is that, you know, if there are two competing things and he wants to buy the front time line.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: He might have to pay a higher rate.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I mean, it may be you know, weekends are a hundred and fifty bucks a day.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You know, and, and, weeknights are, or week-days are a hundred, you know.

Galen Kelly makes his living as a kidnapper and 'deprogrammer'

In a conversation recorded Sept. on 30, 1992 at Don Moore's home in Lovettsville, Virginia, Galen Kelly de-



Defendant Robert "Biker Bob" Point goes to court in Alexandria for his trial on charges of conspiracy to kidnap.

scribes getting paid for carrying out kidnappings and "deprogrammings."

Kelly: I got one-third where we took the case where they wanted us and we wanted them. Then I got one-third when we started (inaudible) and I got the last third at the end of the case but before they left.

Poppa: Right

Kelly: (inaudible) and then generally the theory was that I would bill them (inaudible)

Poppa: You actually get paid from the people who want the person out.

Kelly: Yes. . . . I have a referral fee situation. Once in a while there's a quid pro quo (inaudible) once in a while, not often, there might be something of an investigative nature (inaudible) an investigation as well as a deprogramming. . . .

Kelly: So there are families. There are foundations. There are organizations that finance purely investigative stuff.

Poppa: Right.

Kelly: We also do the cops and robbers type stuff.

Poppa: Right.

Kelly: But deprogramming is different. Deprogramming may have in it an investigative function because you've got to find the kid. . . .

Later in the same conversation

Moore: All right, well. Okay, the way I look at it is what do we need to do next?

Kelly: I think business comes from two sources, from

the network that's out there, be it CAN [Cult Awareness Network], be it some of the other

(Conversation Deleted) . . .

Kelly: . . . I think there's two ways. I think there's independent publicity and (inaudible) the deprogramming. Some are voluntary. Some are involuntary. There's investigations, like investigating the Circle of Friends or (inaudible) the University of Kansas. But people will pay just to find out (inaudible) LaRouchies (inaudible). Then there are some research projects. Sometimes we wind up doing investigations and research (inaudible) I think you got to lock into that through CAN, and I think you lock into that through public exposure and you need something. . . .

Kelly kidnaps the wrong woman

From a conversation recorded Aug. 19, 1992, between Doug Poppa and Don Moore, concerning a kidnapping Galen Kelly and others carried out in Washington, D.C., in which Don Moore was also involved.

Moore: And you know this one week Galen [Kelly] made a mistake (UI).

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I, I, I said hey put you on target there at the Chrysler as you go get her and somebody, a different girl took the car. They followed the car, didn't even check the pictures I had. (UI) Snatching's everything fine.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Wrong person. Anyway they they, they want to find out this other girl is right?

Poppa: Right.

Moore: This girl says, "I'll never talk, I'll never tell you." So the woman goes; "Give me half an hour." "She will talk." "Where are my knitting needles?" Ha ha ha ha ha ha [Moore laughs]. yeah, and Galen's going, "Wait a minute," thinking (UI) "this is like a do-over." "We can cut her loose and forget it, right?" (UI) "I can make her talk, I guarantee you she will talk," you know. Galen thinks, "Where is she going to put those knitting needles?" Ha ha ha ha ha [Moore laughs].

Poppa: So these two people are?

Moore: Lubavitch.

Poppa: Lubavitch.

Moore: Yeah.

Later in the same conversation

Moore: There is an entire subculture of people like Bob Point, people like Galen Kelly, people like Carol [Hoffman], who are not spies, they're not CIA agents.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: They're not arms dealers. They're a set of guys who hang out with the guys that do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: UI

Poppa: They're on the edge.

Moore: They're on the edge. . . .

'Doctor' Kevorkian's newest campaign to

by Linda Everett

After the killing of eight women in Michigan over the last two and half years by a man who admits he has been "concerned about death for the last 34 years," the serial killer is still on the loose. The killing spree began in June 1990 when Michigan authorities found Jack Kevorkian, 63, an out-of-work pathologist with blood on his pants, standing outside his rusty van in a parking lot. A dead woman, whom the perpetrator called his first "research project," lay on a cot in the back of the van, with multiple bruises on her arm where the pathologist had jabbed at her veins to introduce the lethal intravenous drip.

Thirty months after that first "research project" died; after the pathologist's mail-order plans for "suicide machines" have been used to kill in California; after his "assisted-suicide" rationale spurred several "copy-cat" murders; after he had a Pennsylvania woman transported across state lines into Michigan for his on-the-spot counseling/killing services, we are told that Jack Kevorkian is "itching" to kill again. According to his showman attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, Jack is "itching to get across state lines" to treat "potential clients" in Ohio, where his brand of murder is supposedly not illegal.

How is it that an individual who publicly affirms that no law can stop him from taking more lives, is still allowed to hang out his shingle—Penumbra, Inc.—to prey upon, film, "counsel," and then kill, vulnerable and often mentally disabled women? How is it that the public lionizes this man as a "compassionate" doctor, yet he has never treated a live patient, and he attacks Judeo-Christian medical ethics as "equally culpable" of the crimes of torture as Nazi doctors—when it is that same Judeo-Christian basis in modern medical science that produced the breakthroughs that save countless human lives?

The answer lies in the fact that from the first death, Kevorkian's killing has been cast as a "right to die" issue. The Michigan legislature, the courts, the Michigan State Medical Society, the Michigan Bar Association, Michigan State University's Medical Ethical Resource Center (MERN), the Michigan Civil Liberties Union, and the media legitimized Kevorkian's death campaign as an issue of "patient's rights." *No one*, with the exception of the office of Oakland County

'medicide' is destroy medicine

Prosecutor Richard Thompson, whose prosecution efforts were shot down repeatedly by judges who favor assisted "suicide," has attempted to review the facts surrounding Kevorkian. It appears that no one has investigated others involved in this death conspiracy, like Margo Janis, Kevorkian's sister, who has "assisted" him in every death, and videotapes the victims before they expire. Or Neal Nicol, Kevorkian's crony from the days when Kevorkian was transfusing blood from corpses in hospital basements. Now, Nicol supplies Kevorkian with the carbon monoxide used to kill the victims, as well as his home for some of the deaths.

When Kevorkian was told that legislators had passed a law to temporarily make assisted suicide a felony, he reportedly guffawed, "Now, the stage is set for fun!" His "fun" is watching vulnerable women die. He also used to do paintings with old blood. Is this a doctor concerned with a patient's "rights," or does Michigan have another Charles Manson on its hands?

Is Kevorkian insane?

The issue of whether Kevorkian is insane was first officially raised by Dr. Ljubisa J. Dragovic, chief medical examiner of Oakland County, Michigan, just after Kevorkian took the lives of his seventh and eighth victims on Dec. 15, 1992. Dr. Dragovic has ruled that the manner of death of all the victims he investigated were *homicides*; that is, someone else, other than the victim, was actively involved in causing the death. He told *EIR*, "I am very suspicious that a psychiatric disorder may be a motivating factor in these deaths. It's a question of insanity. This is not normal behavior. It's *high time* for responsible psychiatrists in this state to step in and make an assessment of this bizarre behavior, and offer it to the public."

From the start, the problem with any investigation has been that Kevorkian and his attorneys, Geoffrey Fieger and Michael Schwartz, act in well-orchestrated obstruction of justice. On the scene of the "suicides," Kevorkian's attorneys instruct all those present, whom he says he represents, not to cooperate with the police, *to say nothing*. Reportedly the police are called after the media are alerted that "Kevorkian has done another double." Fieger or Schwartz then holds

a press conference releasing "facts" on the latest victim.

Once the victim is dead, Kevorkian says he wants to "exploit this natural phenomenon [death] for human betterment"—for his idea of betterment is that these women are better off dead. About his first victim, Janet Adkins, who had Alzheimer's disease, he expressed revulsion at the condition of people with that disease, referring to them as "things." His second victim, Majorie Wantz, had been involuntarily committed to a psychiatric institution twice, took very large doses of a psychotropic medication whose side effects have led some to attempt suicide and murder. Three physicians sought to institutionalize Wantz weeks before Kevorkian implemented her "suicide." No sign of a physical disease causing her chronic pain was evident at her autopsy. Kevorkian asks who in their right mind would try to stop "a cripple who can't even talk" from wanting to kill himself? Thus, the death of Sherry Miller, who Fieger says had "malignant" multiple sclerosis. Miller, who did not ask for help from the Michigan MS Society or any of the excellent technology centers that assist anyone with any handicap, said she was a burden to her family.

The truth behind one 'suicide'

With each death, the lies become more outrageous, the intimidation of the authorities and any critics more glaring, and the criminal investigations almost non-existent. All of this is served up to the public, via the media, which take what Fieger and Schwartz dish out.

On Nov. 23, 1992, Kevorkian struck down his sixth victim, Catherine Andreyev, a 46-year-old woman from Coraopolis, Pennsylvania. Andreyev allegedly called Kevorkian on Nov. 22. Within 18 hours, she was found in Michigan, dead. Carbon monoxide had been administered to her through a mask-like mechanism built by Kevorkian and allegedly triggered by the victim.

The murder took place in the same Waterford Township "death house" of Kevorkian supporter Neal Nicol, where Lois Hawes, Kevorkian's previous victim, had been killed two months before. Waterford police arrived to find Kevorkian attorney Michael Schwartz looking for the press, along with Kevorkian and a member of the Hemlock Society enjoying a coffee klatch with quasi-relatives of the deceased.

The media circus began with Schwartz, who portrayed Catherine Andreyev to a packed press conference as "a victim of agony, torture, and torment for six years." Schwartz said on national news that night: "Jeffrey Dahmer killed 17 boys. . . . If one were to inflict torture and agony on him, it would be considered cruel and unusual punishment. . . . So, why do we allow this on ordinary citizens, when we have the means to end it?"

The fact is that Catherine Andreyev fought her cancer in 1986, and beat it until a lump was found and removed in 1989. Eight weeks later, she was back at her two jobs, singing

in several church choirs, and traveling. She spent almost every holiday with close friends.

After cancer was rediscovered in both lungs in December 1991, she continued working both jobs. She only stopped in May 1992 so that she could enjoy the summer. Up to the day before she died, her house was full of long-time friends and visitors bearing videos or Italian or Chinese dinners. She was ambulatory, slept plenty without difficulty, and was not bedridden; she needed nurses to visit for only a total of three hours weekly.

But Schwartz, who cares more about saving the “wetlands” than human life, said Andreyev “had no hope of a normal life . . . her every day was wracked by excruciating pain. . . . She could not even sleep. She was unable to walk without assistance. . . . She experienced a torture of the type most of us will never come to know. Each day had been an additional day of horror and dread. She was determined to end that horror and dread.” The national media made headlines of it all.

Andreyev did all that she did, needing only a mild pain medication, until August. Only five months ago did she begin to use Duragesic patches that dispensed about 50 micrograms of a morphine derivative. The dosage could be increased to 300 micrograms, after which, Andreyev knew, a morphine drip was available. At the time of her death, her medication level was 200 micrograms—nowhere near the limit. Friends knew when her medication had to be adjusted, because she would show *temporary* symptoms

of irritability and depression.

She was due to have a nurse visit and adjust her medication on Nov. 23, the day she was killed. The night before, however, she reportedly called Kevorkian, whom she or a friend had contacted months earlier. Kevorkian saw Andreyev’s medical records and knew her medication level. Unlike any other doctor—or any other human being—Kevorkian did not urge Andreyev to call her doctor, her nurses, or a friend. He did not advise her to get to a hospital, or try to hold out for a few hours until her nurse arrived. He did not help her in her momentary depression. No, Dr. Death had Catherine Andreyev driven into Michigan and killed. The quasi-relative and friend who drove her to her death benefited significantly from her estate.

EIR was told that there was no reason for Pennsylvania authorities to investigate. Although assisting in a suicide is a felony in Pennsylvania, and Andreyev was driven across state lines to avoid prosecution, there would be no investigation, the view being that the woman “was going to die anyway—this was her right.”

From toys to death machines

Kevorkian’s research, always on dead people, dates back decades to his brief and erratic work episodes in hospitals like Beverly Hills Medical Center, where he did his “death rounds”—racing in to examine and photograph the eyes of just-expired patients. He claimed that he could pinpoint the time of death according to the dilution of eye color. At Ponti-

Doctor Death’s scheme backed by medical journal

The *American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry* devoted its entire February 1992 issue to Jack Kevorkian’s plan to facilitate medically assisted “suicide” by doctors trained to kill.

In his article, “Fail-Safe Model for Justifiable Medically Assisted Suicide,” Kevorkian claims that the mores of society should determine society’s laws. Kevorkian and his attorneys attack anyone who objects to his activities as a “Catholic” or part of a fanatic religious minority. Kevorkian says that religion has no place in medicine; medicine must “evolve” with society’s ethics. He attacks today’s taboos against euthanasia because such laws are dictated by religion, and “cause unspeakable pain and suffering and irreparable harm to society as a whole.”

His solution is “medicide.” Doctors of death, known as obitiatrists, will receive post-graduate training pro-

grams, with their own journals to document “theoretical and practical research” in killing.

Kevorkian spins out a hypothetical case of a patient, Wanda Endittal, who has multiple sclerosis, and who requests death from her doctor, Frieda Blaime. The obitiatrist, Will B. Reddy, M.D., visits the patient, and then her husband (Frank Lee Endittal), her mother (Flo N. Tiers), father (Justin Tiers), sister (Sheila Bye), and daughter (Dawn Endittal), who opposes her mother’s wish for selfish reasons.

The obitiatric psychiatrist, Dr. Lotte Goode, consults an associate, Dr. Sy Keyes, about Wanda. If the patient manifests any degree of ambivalence, the whole process is stopped. Once the reviews are over, action obitiatrists, Shelby Dunne, M.D., and Dewey Ledder, M.D., vote and arrange for the patient’s choice of either lethal injection or gas. The official observer to the killing is Polly Tishen.

The plan was given cautious consideration by some psychiatrists whose comments appear in the issue. But one psychiatrist thought the specialty should better be called “Assisted Suicide Specialist,” or ASS, for short.

at General Hospital in Michigan, he conducted unauthorized experiments in which he nearly killed a person after he transfused blood from a corpse into the live subject. In a decade of unemployment, while offering "death counseling," he bought old toy parts to make "Mercitrons" or "Thanatrons." By 1989, he was looking for his first victim.

Since 1950, Kevorkian had urged death row prisoners to choose a form of execution that allows them to donate their organs or have medical experiments done on them during operations from which they would never wake up. He tells those who are ill or who are "going to be killed anyway" that their lives hold no value, but their deaths might. His promise of harvesting enough body parts to save six or eight people always starts with killing the patient. The more he kills, the more he can save! He proposed a medical auction where organs go to the highest bidder. The poor get what's left over.

Kevorkian says that his early experience of seeing a woman ravaged with cancer convinced him that doctor-assisted euthanasia/suicide is ethical. His mother died of cancer—as Hitler's support for euthanasia has been dated back to his nursing his own mother in a battle against breast cancer. Kevorkian's perversion of "mercy" is such that he now wants to facilitate the killing of anyone with "any disease that curtails life, *even for a day.*"

Accomplices in high places

Legislators have used Kevorkian's murders to push bills to make medically assisted suicide legal. The Michigan Civil Liberties Union is attacking even a pitiful law that temporarily makes assisted suicide a felony in Michigan, on the grounds that assisted suicide is an issue of the constitutionally guaranteed right to privacy, just as abortion is.

A major accomplice is Nazi "ethicist" Howard Brody, M.D. (see accompanying article), head of the Medical Society's medical ethics committee and its forum to "study" this issue. Brody runs Michigan State University's Medical Humanities Program and is chairman of the Medical Ethics Resource Network, where rationing health care based on age and handicap, and the denial of life-saving care are hot topics. Although the Medical Society voted down any motion to support laws to stop assisted suicide, its president, Thomas Payne, insisted to *EIR*, "We're against any euthanasia or assisted-suicide." Did Payne not know that his ethicist Brody just endorsed assisted suicide in the *New England Journal of Medicine*?

Medicide, Kevorkian's neologism that uses the first and last syllables of "medically assisted suicide," actually means; translated from Latin, the slaying or killing of the practice of healing, or of those who heal. Thus there are two questions here: Is Kevorkian insane? And will the people and medical professionals of Michigan and the nation stop his accomplices from allowing that "slaying" of the medical profession's capacity to heal?

Dr. Brody promotes murder as 'bioethics'

by François Lepine

On Nov. 23, 1992, in reaction to two new murders by "serial killer" Jack Kevorkian, the Michigan legislature passed a bill creating a commission to study whether or not to legalize physician-assisted murder. Michigan could become the first state in the nation to legalize active euthanasia—a Nazi policy that the entire world condemned at the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Dr. Howard Brody, the chairman of the Committee of Bioethics of the Michigan State Medical Society, is rumored to be under consideration to head that commission. If that appointment takes place, it would be a continuation of Brody's work on behalf of euthanasia with a similar commission throughout 1992.

Brody is a leading member of the bioethics movement who has been promoting euthanasia since the 1970s, and has made a specialty of shaping the debate on this issue in order to reach a "democratic consensus." His Michigan Ethics Resource Network plays a major role in this effort. During 1992, he participated in a series of forums on physician-assisted suicide, in which Michigan Right-to-Life, the Michigan Catholic Conference, Hemlock Michigan, the Michigan Nurses Association, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the offices of 10 members of the state House of Representatives also took part.

The real agenda

While euthanasia has been sold to the credulous as a democratic "right" to die, one need only read a book written by Brody in 1975, *Introduction to Ethical Decisions in Medicine*, to discover that the bioethics movement is no more for democracy than was Adolf Hitler.

The book is a textbook written to brainwash Michigan State University students, through a series of case studies that offer to the student controlled choices, in which respect for the sanctity of life has been excluded. Again and again, Brody attacks the very concept of the sanctity of life, writing, for instance, "Our basic objection to the sanctity of life should be predictable from the emphasis we have placed all along on rational decision-making processes. In practice, sanctity of life becomes a decision-avoiding tool; decisions are made in advance for all cases without any consideration of any

individual circumstances. It may not be completely fair to accuse sanctity-of-life adherents of wanting to get out of doing their moral homework, but that is one way of looking at the end result. The objection against this view is the same as the objection against any absolutist stand, which claims to be stating a moral principle that is valid for any person, place and time."

The concept of the sanctity of life that Brody attacks is at the foundation of Judeo-Christian civilization. It upholds such universal ideas as truth, justice, beauty. If you reject these, then anything is permitted, including your "right" to die. The sanctity of life means that man, being in the image of God, can think in a creative way, not just like a computer. Third, it signifies that man is not an animal, but that he can be motivated by nobler ideas than sex, money, or power.

Brody ridicules his opponents, whose "domino theory"—their belief in the sanctity of life—makes them, according to him, "emotionally state, first you allow abortion, then you open the door to mercy killing, then you start shooting inmates of mental hospitals, and eventually, in short order, we will have resurrected Nazi Germany."

The idea that there is no right or wrong is brought to such an extreme by Brody, that he claims he cannot understand which is nobler, giving one's life for justice, or taking LSD. For him it is a matter of different values for different people. "Several justifications for the expansion of consciousness by chemical means can be advanced. One is an alternative-religion model, in which Utopia is viewed as an esthetic experience in the present instead of an ascetic afterlife yet to come. . . . While several objections can be cited to these views [on LSD use—ed.], this seems to be another instance of disagreement based on different views of the future. One states that drug use does not lead to real mind-expansion, but only gives an escapist a superficial impression of doing so; and it is really the escapism rather than the supposed mind expansion that the user seeks. *It is hard to see how such a statement can be proved or disproved on empirical grounds; it may boil down to differences in taste and lifestyle*" (emphasis added).

Brody presents 60 hypothetical cases, to lead the reader to reject the sanctity of life, "democratically."

For instance, in Case 41, Brody says, "You are a one-man 'God Committee,' who has two kidney machines and five patients who are ready to die of renal failure if they do not get a machine. The information you have been given on them is the following: sex, marital status, age, number of children. Are you going to select your two lucky winners at random? If not, what criteria are you going to use?" This so-called problem is a fraud. By eliminating the fact that there is no such a thing as patients equally sick, he shifts the problem from medicine, to "lifeboat ethics." In a sane world, you give the machines first to those who need it the most, and in the meantime you try to get additional machines. "There must be a solution; therefore, I will find it, or at least

I will try," says the believer in the sanctity of life. But Brody would rather box you in to a problem where man cannot use his creativity to find a solution.

To make sure you are getting the point in the next case study, Brody adds the occupation of the patients (a Nobel Prize winner in medicine, a violinist, a mafioso hit man, an accountant on trial for embezzlement, a brothel manager), so that the question is now posed as: Who is more worthy of living, the mafioso hit man with two children, or the bachelor Nobel Prize winner?

Brody's model: Hitler

Brody's model for changing society that is not Jesus Christ, or Philo of Alexandria, or Dante, but Adolf Hitler. He writes: "While the bioethicist is not shy about his goals of creating a new culture, he is desirous of doing it in a more reasonable (and more effective) way than Hitler set about doing it. This immediately leads him to reject any use of coercion to get people to accept the new attitudes he is proposing, and to accept the fact that the bioethical message must be transmitted by some sort of educational process. There is good reason to believe that the speed at which this educational process can take place, more than any other factor will determine whether or not we will be successful in avoiding cultural catastrophe. Our mention of Hitler may raise another question: Granted that we reconstruct a culture based on bioethical values, whatever they turn out to be: Would this be a just society? Note that the bioethical emphasis on individual diversity already seems to have made specters of *1984* and *Brave New World* less likely."

Eliminate 'excess' population

Don't be fooled by Brody's profession of respect for "individual diversity." What he means by educating, is 1) to teach people that their democratic rights exist only as long as they don't threaten society's survival, and 2) to brainwash people that the Earth is overpopulated and that therefore natural resources and health care have to be rationed. For instance, speaking of euthanasia, he says that apart from alleviating suffering, there is another reason to be in favor of it, which is the "more modern concept about conserving scarce resources which has been given impetus by the realization that continued overpopulation may produce the extinction of our civilization."

Finally, in his new "democratic culture," he even admits that the consent of individuals is not absolutely necessary, in order for society to have them exercise their "right" to die: "Note that we have not said that informed non-consent is wrong necessarily. . . . If society as a whole should decide that the population problem reached a crisis stage, it would seem appropriate for society to force individuals to accept sterilization. Our ethical concern in such a case would be that the burden is imposed equally over the entire childbearing population."

Clinton team preaches pain and agony

President Bill Clinton and key members of his economic policy team have now made it official that the top priority of the new administration will be to slash government spending, a decision which will deal a fatal blow to candidate Clinton's campaign vow to grow the economy out of its depression.

In one of the few one-on-one interviews which he's granted since his election, Clinton told public television's MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour on Jan. 11 that he intends to make deeper cuts in spending overall, and will launch a major attack on health care costs, in order to cut the deficit.

Asked about new government estimates that the 1993 federal budget deficit will be \$20 billion bigger than previously projected, Clinton replied: "The deficit has to be dealt with because it will paralyze the ability of our country to deal with other problems. . . . We're going to have to cut more in other places than we would have thought otherwise, because the deficit's gotten bigger and we're going to have to move more aggressively on the health care front."

Although Clinton noted that the country has "an investment deficit as well as a budget deficit," and warned that it would be wrong to deal with the budget deficit by reducing "investment in the future," he proceeded to insist that solving this "great dilemma" would require looking "at a whole range of things to try to control costs in other areas so that we can invest more and consume relatively less."

Clinton singled out health care costs as the prime culprit behind the

deficit rise: "There was an explosion in health care costs which engulfed the government. . . . We have to do something about health care costs or the deficit will never get solved." Congress must "pass a health care program which will really bring health costs in line with inflation," he said.

This "invest more, consume less" formulation has become the mantra of the so-called realist faction of the U.S. establishment, typified by Peter Peterson of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and his fellow Wall Street investment banker, Felix Rohatyn of Lazard Frères.

This grouping's main concern is to keep small parts of the economy functioning, through a minor increase in investment, without in any way challenging the broad institutional arrangements, such as the Federal Reserve Board and the International Monetary Fund, and policies which have created the current global economic depression.

Thus, while they may propose increasing investment and improving infrastructure, it is always at the expense of living standards (with health care the number one target), while the real causes of the problem, Wall Street control over national credit, free trade, and post-industrial policies, remain sacrosanct.

Panetta takes the point for austerity drive

Leon Panetta, Clinton's nominee to head the Office of Management and Budget, spelled out in blunter terms the direction of Clinton administration policy, during his confirmation hearings before the Senate Government Affairs Committee on Jan. 11.

Panetta asserted that the incoming

administration's "first priority is to develop [a] deficit reduction plan.

"We need to confront all of these deficits, to make the tough choices, be prepared to make some sacrifice—that's a word we haven't heard very much over the last 12 years," he said. "All of us are going to have to make some sacrifice if our economy is going to be more productive."

Asked if he thinks that entitlement programs, e.g., Social Security and Medicare, should be cut, Panetta replied: "I have always believed . . . and the President-elect understands, that you basically have to look at all key areas in the budget [including] the whole area of entitlements."

Cutting entitlements is "primary," Panetta stated. Entitlement spending has "expanded dramatically" and is "causing a large part of this [deficit] problem, particularly health care. . . . You cannot do anything . . . unless you confront the issue of health care and the costs that are expanding in that area. . . . That's 50% of the entitlements. In addition to that, I think you've got to look at other areas of entitlements as well."

Bye-bye, tax cut

Panetta also implied that Clinton has backed off from his vow to enact a middle class tax cut, declaring that only when plans have been developed to deal with the budget deficit and with investment, will "the question of whether or not we can go any further with regards to any kind of further reductions on taxes" be decided.

The day before, three congressional Democratic leaders went on national television to announce that they would not object if the promised tax cut were postponed.

Senators call for Balkan intervention

Bipartisan support is building in the Senate and, to a lesser extent, the House, for some form of military intervention in the Balkans to prevent the "ethnic cleansing" by Serbian forces. The Senate group is led by Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), and includes Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.), Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), and Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.).

House members of the group favor lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia and using U.S.-allied aircraft to enforce the no-fly zone, but only a few seem to favor bombing Serbian artillery positions. Generally, opposition to U.S. military involvement is strong in the House, with Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) expressing strong skepticism.

Lugar and others ignored a plea by U.N. special envoy Cyrus Vance that senators not meet with Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic when he visited Washington in early January. They discussed a wide range of military options with Izetbegovic, who did not request ground forces but made a passionate plea for air strikes, the lifting of the arms embargo, and a plan to cope with thousands of starving and freezing refugees.

Simultaneous with the Bosnian President's visit, the Congressional Helsinki Commission held hearings on Jan. 6 further detailing Serbian war crimes. When asked about his opinion of the Vance-Owen "mediation," Senator DeConcini said, "I'm very disappointed in that plan and I feel it's really difficult to justify insisting their [the Bosnians] sitting down with the very people that have been pegged by the U.N. itself as potential war crimi-

nals—to have to negotiate with them in that context." DeConcini opposed dividing Bosnia-Herzegovina, since that would violate U.N., CSCE, and Helsinki agreements on territories taken as a result of military action.

Black Caucus mobilizes to save Africa subcommittee

After intense lobbying by members of the Congressional Black Caucus, House Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.) and Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.) agreed to support a special waiver from new House rules in order to ensure the survival of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa.

Under new House rules, each committee is required to reduce the number of its subcommittees to six in order to "streamline" operations.

Black Caucus members threatened sit-ins and demonstrations, and left open the possibility of their 39 members defecting to the Republicans on important votes if the subcommittee were abolished. Foley was forced to concede that it was "important to have a subcommittee which oversees that large a portion of the world." The waiver must, however, be approved by the Committee on Organization, Study, and Review, and then ratified by the full Democratic Caucus.

McCurdy ousted from committee chair

Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-Okla.) was removed as chairman of the House Intelligence Committee by Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.) on Jan. 7.

McCurdy served during the election campaign as military adviser to President-elect Bill Clinton and was

mooted for the post of defense secretary. McCurdy seemed eager for the post, even going so far as to warn that if it were given to House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), the Armed Services chair would fall to Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), long an opponent of military spending.

McCurdy had made himself some powerful enemies. During the height of the House Bank scandal last year, McCurdy let it be known that he would be available for the Speaker's post if Foley were forced to resign as a result of the scandal.

Recently, McCurdy supported a Republican-launched rules change which would limit all House committee chairmen to six-year tenures, an idea rejected by Foley. Ironically, McCurdy has himself served as Intelligence Committee chairman for nine years, one of the reasons given by Foley for removing him.

The new chairman will be chosen from among the Democrats now serving on the committee.

Justice Department probe of Rostenkowski broadens

Federal investigators, led by U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens, have obtained records in Washington and Chicago of Rep. Dan Rostenkowski's (D-Ill.) bank accounts, as well as financial records of his campaign organization, congressional offices, business accounts, and statements filed with financial institutions.

In an interview with the *Washington Post* on Jan. 8, the House Ways and Means Committee chairman complained, "My lawyers tell me I'm not a target and then I see all these leaks. I think I'm being tried in the press. They don't have anything, but it

makes me look guilty.”

The probe goes far beyond the scope of the original probe begun last year, where investigators tried to determine whether Rostenkowski and two other House Democrats tried to convert expense vouchers to cash through transactions made to look like stamp purchases. According to sources cited by the *Post*, the Internal Revenue Service has also been brought into the investigation.

Committee assignments meted out in new Congress

The composition of the new committees was worked out as the 103rd Congress was sworn in.

In the aftermath of the “sexual harassment” circus during the hearings of Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas last year, two of the new women senators were appointed to the all-male Senate Judiciary Committee. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) and Carol Mosely Braun (D-Ill.) were appointed to the committee by their Democratic colleagues on Jan. 6. In order to add two members onto a committee where there were no vacancies, committee chairman Joseph Biden (D-Del.) lobbied to expand his committee by four seats. To balance out the two new Democratic appointees, two more Republicans will be added.

Sen. Kent Conrad (D-N.D.), who won a special election to replace the late Sen. Quentin Burdick, was given a seat on the Finance Committee, where Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) is slated to take over the chair from Lloyd Bentsen, who is Clinton’s nominee for treasury secretary.

Newly appointed to the Appropriations Committee were Feinstein and Herbert Kohl (D-Wisc.) and Patty Murray (D-Wash.).

Bob Graham (D-Fla.), Chuck Robb (D-Va.), and Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) were appointed to the Armed Services Committee. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) took over as Intelligence Committee chairman, and Max Baucus (D-Mont.) was added to the committee, replacing Moynihan.

On the House side, Rep. William Natcher (D-Ky.) has taken over from Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.) as chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) is the new House Armed Services Committee chair, succeeding Les Aspin, and Martin Sabo (D-Minn.) has been named Budget Committee chairman. Sabo, a liberal, was chosen to succeed Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) instead of the more conservative John Spratt (D-S.C.).

Clinton nominees face easy confirmation

President-elect Bill Clinton was promised by the Democratic leadership that they would work to put his cabinet in place by the time of the inauguration—a promise which it looks as if they will be able to keep.

The only delay seems to be caused by Clinton himself, who has appointed only a dozen people, despite the initial assertion by the Clinton campaign that there would be as many as 200 appointments in place by Jan. 20.

At one point it looked as if a Republican “truth squad” under Senate Minority Whip Trent Lott (R-Miss.) would seriously begin scrutinizing all the Clinton candidates, digging up whatever dirt they could find on them. But after a week and a half of hearings, the only serious questions which have been raised have been with regard to Clinton’s nominee for secretary of state, Warren Christopher, concerning his knowledge of Army

surveillance of civil rights and anti-war activists in the late 1960s, an accusation which he had denied when he was confirmed as President Carter’s deputy secretary of state in 1977.

In other hearings, Clinton nominees were treated with kid gloves, with treasury secretary nominee Lloyd Bentsen given a unanimous committee endorsement even before they started asking questions.

Although Lott claimed that they couldn’t find a “smoking gun” on any of the candidates, other sources are saying that the GOP strategy is to allow the nominees to take their posts and try to deal with the nation’s crisis, hedging their bets that the Democrats will soon stumble.

GOP resignations portend more aggressive profile

In a surprise move during the first days of business, two moderate Republicans, Rep. Steve Gunderson (Wisc.), one of the GOP’s two Chief Deputy Whips, and Deputy Whip Rep. Fred Upton (Mich.), resigned from the party’s leadership ranks on Jan. 8.

Capitol Hill sources indicate that the two are distancing themselves from the confrontational tactics being pursued by Whip Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), who is eyeing the post of House Minority Leader Bob Michel (R-Ill.). Michel is considered by some as too weak to play hardball with the Clinton administration, which many feel is the only way to gain seats in the next election.

Gingrich is supported by the other Chief Deputy Whip, Bob Walker (R-Pa.), and by the newly elected Republican Conference chairman Richard Armey (D-Tex.). Gunderson will not be replaced and the other Chief Deputy Whip post will simply be eliminated.

National News

Shanker reports on education collapse

The horrifying collapse of education in the U.S. was underscored by an open letter to President Bill Clinton from American Federation of Teachers President Albert Shanker, and published in the *New Republic*.

Shanker welcomed Clinton's commitment to improving education, but warned that there are dire problems affecting urban school districts which "cry out for immediate solutions," including "violence, crumbling schools, and an influx of immigrant children who need extra resources at a time when budgets are shrinking." Many schools, which should be "havens for children living in dangerous neighborhoods," are no longer safe. "We can hardly pick up a paper these days without reading that some child has been wounded or killed on a school playground or in the halls—often by another child." After giving gruesome examples of this, he noted "Teachers suffer from stress that is almost beyond endurance."

On "crumbling schools," he gave the example of "East St. Louis, Illinois, [where] a junior high school and a high school had to be closed twice in one week because sewage from backed-up toilets flooded the buildings. . . . In New York, [there is] a school where the staircase became a waterfall when it rained and where blackboards were so badly damaged that teachers feared kids would cut their hands if they did boardwork."

Hentoff exposes prison 'live burial'

Nat Hentoff's column in the Jan. 9 *Washington Post* highlights the longstanding U.S. government promotion of prisons which incarcerate inmates by burying them alive—i.e., keeping human beings in cells with no windows, sunlight, or even human contact, as guards speak on intercoms, meals are slid in through slots in the door, and no prisoner can see out of the cell door, while a closed-

circuit camera watches the prisoner's every move.

One example, often visited by prison officials from other states and countries, is the Pelican Bay prison in northern California, where 1,056 prisoners have been locked in the Security Housing unit. Prisoners are locked in 8 x 10 foot cells built on the sensory deprivation model described above for 22½ hours a day. When they emerge for the exercise period, they are in handcuffs and chains.

An American Civil Liberties Union National Prison Project report notes, "There are no training programs for prisoners, no correspondence courses, and no vocational training. . . . No personal calls are permitted unless there is a verifiable emergency such as a death in the family."

A federal class action suit, *Madrid v. Gomez*, has been filed by Pelican Bay inmates to determine if this violates the Eighth Amendment barring cruel and unusual punishment because such practices "tamper with the mysteries of the brain." Unlike bad prison conditions that result from "budget shortages," this hellish incarceration is costly. Hentoff urges Clinton Attorney General appointee Zoe Baird to support halting these vicious measures.

AIPAC and neo-cons orbit around Jack Kemp

The Jan. 12 *Washington Times* profiles how the various Republican Party factions are consolidating, and identifies the Jack Kemp camp as the roost of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) and the neo-conservatives. The Kemp group is called "Empower America" and features Michael Novak, Jeane Kirkpatrick, and William Bennett. Dan Cohen, a longtime leading AIPAC fundraiser, will serve as the top assistant to the group's president, former Rep. Vin Weber (Minn.).

In addition to Kemp, GOPers are gravitating toward: Sen. Bob Dole (Kan.), who sees deficit reduction as the only issue to be addressed; Sen. Phil Gramm (Tex.), who has the same agenda as Dole, and also wants to avoid "cultural and social issues"; Massa-

chusetts Gov. William Weld, who is leading the homosexual and abortion lobby in the party, with some support from the Kemp camp; the pro-abortion Republican Majority Coalition, which is led by Sens. Arlen Specter (Pa.), John Chafee (R.I.) and Nancy Kassebaum (Kan.); a congressional group of conservatives led by Newt Gingrich (Ga.), Henry Hyde (Ill.), Dick Armey (Tex.) and Tom DeLay (Tex.); a foundation headed by Pat Buchanan; a re-invigorated American Conservative Union, which is beginning a membership drive after sinking to near-bankruptcy; and the Christian Coalition apparatus run by Pat Robertson.

What's hot, what's not in environment chic

Syndicated columnist Alston Chase blasted environmental faddism in the Jan. 10 issue of the *Washington Times*. "In this electronic age," he wrote, "style is substance, and the environment is a gleam in a spin doctor's eye. . . . Here's what's out and what's in, in 1993:

"Out: Global warming. In: Global cooling. From a political standpoint, the greenhouse effect is the ideal apocalyptic scenario, as it takes 1,000 years to disprove. . . . In 1980, scientists predicted global warming would cause sea levels to rise 25 feet. In 1985, the National Research Council predicted a 3-foot rise. Last year the journal *Science* estimated seas would drop a foot. And now, many scientists suspect that the greenhouse effect will cause global cooling: By increasing evaporation, it will produce more clouds and thus more snow at northern latitudes, triggering a new ice age."

"Out: Dangers of CFCs. In: Dangers of HCFCs" which are supposed to replace CFCs. The latter have not yet passed toxicity tests.

"Out: Grazing. In: Browsing. The campaign to end grazing on public lands, known as 'Cattle-free by '93,' may not meet its deadline. But it is gaining strength. Led by militant vegetarians and pre-Columbian romantics, it would evict sheep and cattle from rangelands to make room for deer and elk—animals that are far more destructive. . . .

In several states, their browsing is the single greatest threat to endangered plants.

"Out: Hamburgers. In: Buffalo burgers. Bill Clinton loves Big Macs, but Ted Turner is serious about marketing bison, and we know who has more impact on public tastes. Perhaps Mr. Turner will do for junk food what CNN did for junk news, making buffalo fat the most fashionable source of cholesterol since Martha's Vineyard discovered brie. . . ."

"In short, old ideas get new labels, science remains in doubt and symbolism still triumphs over substance. Americans value nature more and each other less. . . ."

HHS may raise Medicare age to 67

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has recommended raising the age for Medicare eligibility from 65 to 67. According to early-January press accounts, HHS has drawn up an internal report which says that such a move would save the government billions of dollars.

The report openly concedes that raising the eligibility age would force some people to delay retiring so they can keep their employers' health insurance, while others who had to retire earlier than 67 could wind up with no health insurance at all until they reached the new eligibility age.

"Gradually changing the Medicare entitlement age to 67 would save three-quarters of a trillion dollars over a 30-year period beginning in the year 2003," says the report, which was produced by the office of the HHS inspector general.

Maryland seeks to speed up executions

Gov. William Donald Schaefer has formed a Commission on the Death Penalty, to study ways to speed up the death penalty and thus deter crime, according to the *Baltimore Sun* on Jan. 5. In fact, studies have shown that states which have the death penalty have

higher murder rates than those which do not.

State Sen. Walter M. Baker (D-Cecil County), who is a member of the commission of seven, has already filed eight bills to shorten capital appeals in the legislature. The commission has a year to complete its study. The Maryland Catholic Conference has stated that it hopes the commission conducts a fair analysis of the death penalty and recommends that it be abolished.

Maryland has 13 prisoners on death row, but has not executed anyone since 1961. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned portions of Maryland's death penalty law in 1987 and 1988, which required new trials for those with death sentences.

'Unequal justice' in Milken, Billington cases

The Jan. 18 issue of the Liberty Lobby's publication *Spotlight* carried a brief news item titled "Unequal Justice," comparing the kid glove legal treatment of Michael Milken to LaRouche associate Michael Billington.

"In the wake of both the Inslaw scandal and the revelations of prosecutorial misconduct in the proceedings against retired Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk, now facing a death sentence in Israel, it has become clear the Justice Department is thoroughly corrupt. Now comes further evidence. Michael Milken, the junk bond king of the 1980s, who many blame for inventing the destructive practice of leveraged buy-outs resulting in the reign of corporate pirates on Wall Street and the loss of millions of jobs to industrial looters, has left prison to enter a halfway house and begin the second phase of his punishment—1,800 hours of community service. He was also permitted to keep the bulk of his ill-gotten billions. Milken served a grand total of 22 months in prison for the largest securities fraud in the nation's history. Contrast this with the 77-year sentence given to Michael Billington, an associate of enigmatic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, also for securities fraud. His case involved \$76,000 in disputed funds. There is no question both LaRouche and Billington were punished by Justice because of their political views."

Briefly

● **A FEDERAL GRAND JURY** refused to indict Sen. Charles Robb (D-Va.) in its 18-month probe of the illegal taping of conversations that Gov. Douglas Wilder held over a car phone. Robb announced he will run for reelection in 1994, in a race that may include Wilder and Oliver North.

● **GOV. DOUG WILDER** of Virginia lifted the stay of execution from paraplegic Charles Stamper, in a concession to his political rival, Attorney General Mary Sue Terry. Stamper, who was crippled in a prison stabbing, will be lifted from his wheelchair into the electric chair for his execution, scheduled for Jan. 19.

● **KKK SKINHEADS** harassed LaRouche supporters organizing in Elkton, Maryland recently. They were teenagers who identified themselves as belonging to the Ku Klux Klan, and all sported identical tattoos. Later a caller to the organizers' office said, "Stay out of Elkton; the KKK has been here for 100 years."

● **THE FBI** is having little luck gathering statistics on so-called hate crimes, according to a Jan. 6 article in the *New York Times*, on the FBI's first annual hate crimes report. The reporting procedure was established by a federal law, with backing from the Anti-Defamation League.

● **'IT'S DEJA VU**, all over again." "The question is, how do we prevent this from becoming an obsession of the Carter administration," said columnist Carl Rowan, referring to foreign policy problems facing the administration, on the Jan. 9 broadcast of "Inside Washington." "Clinton, Clinton," interrupted National Public Radio's Nina Totenberg.

● **SOME CLINTON AIDES** are telling him that one "complexity" in an intervention into Bosnia is the fact that "Slobodan Milosevic . . . was resoundingly elected President of Serbia and can no longer be considered a mere communist dictator," a Jan. 10 column in the *Washington Times* by Morton Kondracke said.

Operation Desert Storm two years later

Almost two years to the day, George Bush renewed hostilities against the people of Iraq, and he did this with the enthusiastic backing of the incoming Clinton administration. The pretext is the supposed violations of the U.S.-imposed "no-fly" zone by the Iraqi Air Force, coupled with Iraqi deployments into Kuwait to retrieve Iraqi supplies from previously contested territory on the Kuwait-Iraq border.

The Iraqi moves over the border were apparently done in agreement with the United Nations, and represented a major concession by the Iraqi government to border claims by the Kuwaitis. In other words, they were removing their equipment from Kuwait because they were conceding that the supply depot was in Kuwaiti territory rather than in Iraq. Hardly an "invasion."

Now it is certainly true that the Iraqis have continued to protest violations of their national sovereignty, and that this sometimes includes bellicose-sounding statements. Nevertheless, even had Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi command been defying the United States, how can any sane person believe that these violations were sufficient to justify the bombing raids conducted by the United States against Iraq on Jan. 13?

On Jan. 15, it was reported that not only did President-elect Clinton give his support to the bombing raid, but he raised the possibility of reopening the ground war as well. In his Senate confirmation hearings, Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher was equally enthusiastic in stating his support of Bush's actions.

The dishonesty of the most recent charges against Iraq is revealed by the threat of continued bombing raids, even though the Iraqi ambassador to the United Nations promised on Jan. 13 that his government would follow U.S. dictates to the letter—on the question of the retrieval of Iraqi goods and on overflights in the "no-fly" zone. This was not, however, enough to satisfy the kind of mad-dog sentiment expressed by the statement "Saddam must be taught a lesson."

Even worse is the contrast between the hypocritical outrage being shown against the Iraqi leadership and the toleration, if not approval, of the bestial Serbian

government. Hundreds of thousands of innocent Bosnians have been murdered, raped, or left to suffer death by cold and hunger, without any action being taken by the United States, or the two other members of the "coalition," Britain and France, and in collaboration with the Russian government.

Saddam must be "taught a lesson," these powers say, but Serbian dictator Slobodan Milosevic, a war criminal, is being applauded as a man of peace for accepting a peace settlement which grants him the destruction of Bosnia, and effectively hands the region over to the Serbs.

Why now, we may ask, did Bush reopen the hot war against Iraq? Certainly this act of vindictiveness accords with his personal profile, but there is more at stake. A succession of foreign policy crises has been set in motion for the Clinton administration, ruining whatever slim possibility there might have been for reconsideration of the vicious Bush policy toward Iraq on the one side, and the paralysis over the Balkans on the other.

Clinton, supposedly least qualified in foreign policy, is now firmly on record that he will continue Bush's foreign policy. However, it would be wrong simply to see this as a victory for Bush. Both George Bush and Bill Clinton are, in the last analysis, creatures of the Anglo-American establishment.

This oligarchical elite is operating with a long-range objective: to reestablish a *Pax Romana* under joint British and American imperial rule, with the participation of Russia as a junior partner. Under this plan, any nation's sovereignty will be violated at will. That is the lesson which they are trying to impose upon the world, not just Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi people. It is also the lesson being "taught" by the butchers of Serbia, who are acting under the de facto protection of the Americans and British.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time." Let us make sure that that is still true.

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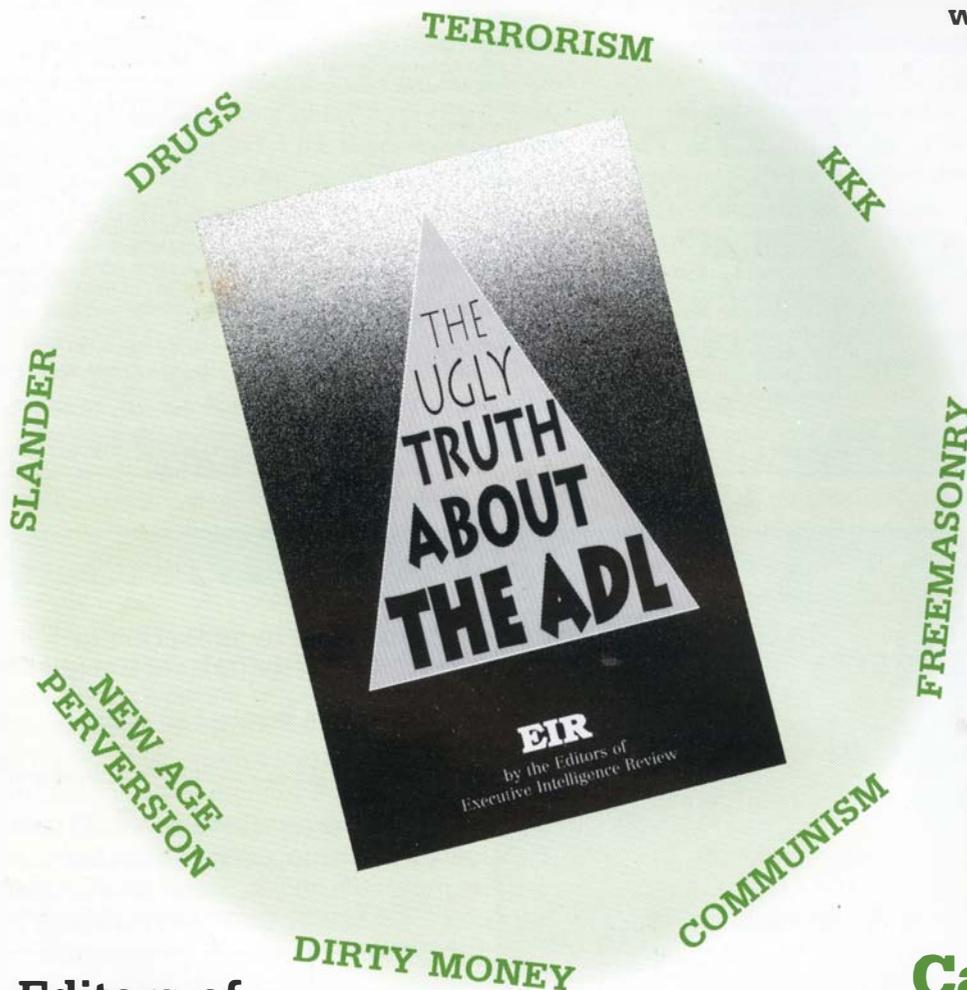
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