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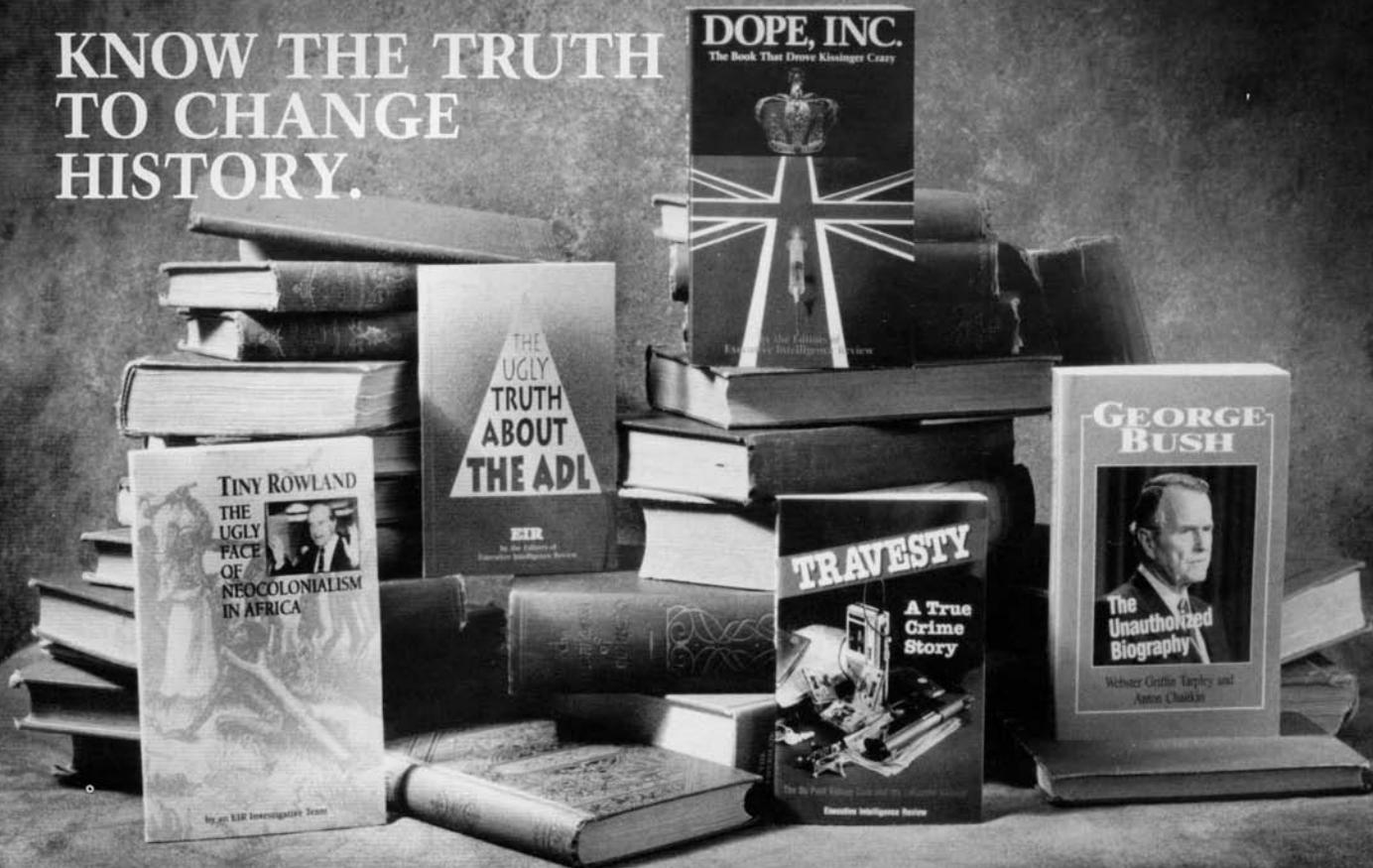
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From the Editor

When it comes to the one-world conspirators, it's a small world—a small minority of oligarchs and their stooges against the rest of the human race.

Last week in this space we announced that a close political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, Alejandro Peña of Venezuela, had just been fully exonerated of the very serious charges in his country, which were concocted by the corrupt, Rockefeller-linked Cisneros family of financiers. Mr. Peña, in his capacity as leader of the Venezuelan Labor Party, reiterated on Sept. 1, "It is necessary to ascertain the responsibility of the Cisneros Group for the fraud involved in the Banco Latino case, and to preventively confiscate all their assets, in order to repay the nation the money invested in bailing out the bank." Peña warned that the Banco Latino fraud case was just the beginning of a worldwide financial collapse.

It only took a few days for further proof of Peña's prediction—based on the ninth economic forecast of Lyndon LaRouche recently published in *EIR*—to surface: As the *Economics* lead story details, a second big oil-producing nation, Mexico, has been hit by a devastating fissure in its banking system, with the explosion of a bank fraud scandal like Banco Latino's.

In the *Feature*, Helga Zepp-LaRouche exposes the oligarchy's thought-control procedures. She shows that the forces within the German Catholic Church who are rebelling against John Paul II in order to justify Nazi-modeled ideologies of "limits to growth" at the Cairo population conference, trace their outlook to the famous existentialist Martin Heidegger, who was not merely an obfuscatory middlehead, but also a hard-core Nazi.

The smallness of the oligarchist faction has an amusing side. At Cairo, papal spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Valls exposed a dirty little news daily called *The Earth Times*, which is touting itself as the official organ of the conference, for lying about the Vatican position. Navarro revealed that the "little" paper's godfather is a big paper, the *New York Times*. It also turns out that its editor is Ella Fontanals de Cisneros, a member of the same family which tried unsuccessfully to frame up Alejandro Peña. A spokesman for the U.N.'s Environmental Program identified her as "a very rich woman. Her family owns most of Venezuela."

Nora Hamerman

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Photo credits: Cover, Pages 41, 42, 44, EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 10, Information Service of India. Page 14, EIRNS. Page 19, EIRNS/Tom Szymecko. Page 23, Warren Hamerman.

Correction: A typographical error in the headline of Figure 1 in our *Feature* last week was misleading. The headline should have read "Total Soviet Long- and Short-Term Foreign Debt Ballooned, 1985-91."

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The keynote speech by Helga Zepp-LaRouche to the Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees. Analyzing the vicious and anti-human philosophy which unites Nazism and post-modernism, she concludes, as "a cultural optimist at heart," that these ugly mythologies of the twentieth century will *not* prevail, but instead, the ideas of truth-seeking, of man in the image of God, will create a new Renaissance.

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Mexican banking system springs a leak

by Carlos Cota Meza and Carlos Méndez

On the night of Sept. 5, Mexican Secretary of Finance Pedro Aspe announced that Banco Unión-Banco Cremi and all of its financial enterprises, including three brokerage houses, had been taken under government control for having committed fraud, and that an arrest order had already been issued against their principal owner, Carlos Cabal Peniche. Aspe and Undersecretary of Finance Guillermo Ortiz insisted that this is an isolated case and that there is no crisis in the Mexican banking system. Aspe said that "in other banks which were also under investigation, corrective measures were taken to the satisfaction of the financial authorities to remedy their problems, [which are] of a different order of magnitude."

Reality, however, is otherwise. On Sept. 6, banking expert José A. Pérez Stuart wrote in the newspaper *Summa* that banks like Bancomer and Banamex (the country's two biggest), "had to extend emergency credit lines under the table last week to troubled banks in order to keep them from falling into serious difficulty. The major banks have had to go to the aid of the troubled ones. The credit lines are open because of the urgency. There is talk that four banks that had to resort to this money were Banpaís, Banco de Oriente, Mercantil Probusa, and Internacional. As for Banca Unión, you already know what happened."

On top of this, is the fraud scandal of the Havre Group, to which the former mayor of Mexico City Manuel Camacho Solís is linked, and the bankruptcy of the Mexicana de Aviación/Aeroméxico monopoly, officially announced on the same day, Sept. 5.

What underlies these developments is the fact that the entire Mexican banking system is beginning to crumble, much as the Venezuelan banking system did earlier this year. Both cases are symptomatic of the fundamental insolvency of the entire world financial system, which has begun to shred

at its weakest points. One month ago, Richard Freeman, one of *EIR's* economics and finance experts, gave a seminar in Mexico City on the analysis of American statesman-economist Lyndon LaRouche, entitled "The Coming Disintegration of the Financial Markets." During a press conference, reported extensively by the daily *Excelsior* of Aug. 8, Freeman warned that the only solution to the collapse of the speculative system is "to reorganize the international financial system on the basis of banking systems which correspond to each nation's interests and and their real economy, and not to the particular interests of speculative profits; we must return to the basic system of production." Any other measure, he said, is useless.

While not identical, the Mexican takeover of Banco Unión-Banca Cremi is very similar to what happened in Venezuela with Banco Latino, which was just a hint of what lay beneath the crisis of the Venezuelan banking system as a whole. Like the case of Banco Unión-Banca Cremi, in Banco Latino there had been corruption and multimillion-dollar self-lending. Just as the Cisneros Group flourished in Venezuela in the shadow of the government of Carlos Andrés Pérez, the Mexican press indicates that in one decade, Cabal Peniche went from selling bananas to being on the *Forbes* list of the world's multimillionaires. *La Jornada* of Sept. 7 said that "the business history of Carlos Cabal Peniche goes back to 1987, when he appears as a partner of the San Carlos del Golfo banana plantation. . . . His past, known in the business world, indicates that his star rose when, at the end of 1987, 'he became associated' with Federico de la Madrid Cordero—eldest son of the former President Miguel de la Madrid—and expanded the business. . . ." Prominent among the firms acquired by Cabal Peniche is Del Monte Fresh Produce, the largest vegetable-packing business in the world.

Bad debt portfolio

The crisis of both the Venezuelan and Mexican banking systems is related to a ballooning problem of overdue debt, which is where the speculative crisis reveals itself most clearly.

For more than a year, *EIR* has been warning about the problem of overdue debts in Mexico, especially in agriculture. In our cover story of April 23, 1993 ("Mexico's 'Success Story': The Charade Is Ending") *EIR* showed that foreign debt had crept up to \$100 billion by 1991 and was still rising, while debt service payments had zoomed to 70% of the federal budget in 1988-89. In our Sept. 10, 1993 issue, *EIR* reported that bank foreclosures against farmers alone had grown 1,000% in five years and that at least one-third of the country's producers were about to be eliminated.

Banco Unión had in the last year a 79.3% increase in its overdue debt portfolio, while Banca Cremi's was 89.5%, according to a report in the Sept. 6 issue of *El Financiero*. The assets of both banks added up to some \$12 billion, but Banco Unión registered this year a drop in its profits of 13% compared to the previous year, and Banca Cremi's profits dropped 35% in the same period. The financial conglomerate of Cabal Peniche includes: Banco Unión, Banca Cremi, Banco del Sureste, Arrendadora Financiera Pragma, Afianzadora Mexicana, Arrendadora Unión, Factoraje Unión, Factoraje Cremi, and three exchange houses (Unión, Cellini, and Majapara). According to the Department of Finance, Cabal Peniche extended loans to himself out of the resources of Banco Unión. It seems that the fraud carried out in the last four months added up to \$700 million.

Forewarnings of the crisis

Already on Sept. 3, the daily *El Economista* reported that five national banks had formally requested the support of the Banking Fund for the Protection of Savings (Fobaproa, a kind of Mexican version of the FDIC in the United States) "to cover potential short-term problems of insolvency," which, apart from the formalities, means that these banks cannot back up the deposits of their savers. Although the authorities did not want to put out the names of those banks, it is certain that for more than one year, signals have been going out regarding the serious problems of the banks, manifested through the skyrocketing of overdue debt, 40% of which is now considered "not possible to track down."

In June 1994 bad debt had grown 636%, totalling \$41.625 billion new pesos, surpassing the paid-in capital of the banks themselves, estimated at 39.536 billion new pesos. The contingency funds (or preventive reserves) grew by 1,796%, amounting to 15.359 billion new pesos. The argument given in presenting the accounts is the same given to justify the insolvency of the five banks: "economic deceleration and increase in interest rates." But in analyzing the sources of banking revenues (371.852 billion new pesos), one finds that 60% comes from the money markets, which are off-balance sheet operations unbacked by reserves, and

which pay high interest rates in what are called "overnight markets," practically within 24 hours.

According to the National Banking Commission, the number of cities and towns served by the banks has declined from 1,006 to 776 in the last three years. The number of bank accounts has declined from 15.6 million to 6.1 million. This is explained as a "repositioning of assets," based on the creation of new financial service instruments that are replacing traditional banking services. For example many major former banking clients have opted for so-called stock market financing. For the first five months of 1994, according to the National Stock Commission, stock market new-issue financing increased by 148% over the same period in 1993, totaling \$1.5 billion. External stock market financing went up by 84.77% totalling \$752 million. The new-found justification here, is that "traditional bank financing is too expensive."

But even the banks are turning to this kind of financing. For the first six months of this year, the national banking system increased its total holdings in the stock market by 33%, now totalling 131.382 billion new pesos. This equals 20.77% of the total assets of the banking system, calculated at 651.324 billion new pesos by March 1994. The banks themselves have turned into stockbrokers and spend more energy on speculation than on traditional banking activities.

Apart from the fiasco of the governmental plans to restructure the banks' bad debt portfolios, such as the System of Restructuring of Overdue Portfolios (Sireca I and Sireca II), and the issues of Zero-Coupon Bonds, there are several bankruptcies which the authorities have presented as "commission of fraud," but which are much more the tip of the iceberg of what is now showing up generally. Since last May, several cases of fraud have been discovered (committed by the Havre Financial Group, by the machinery firm Autos, Camiones and Maquinaria San Juan de Monterrey, and by the former owner of the Blanco supermarket chain).

The common element in all these "fraud" cases is that all have been involved in leveraged buyout operations. As is widely recognized, the Mexican banks were reprivatized through these leveraged buyouts, and it is no secret that a foreign debt of some \$6 billion was contracted in this way. This is what allowed the new bankers to pay between two and five times the book value of the banks.

The situation in Mexico is so serious that even the monetarist-minded governor of the "autonomous" Bank of Mexico, Miguel Mancera, rejected so-called financial derivatives. On Aug. 16, at the Eleventh Assembly of Bank Supervisory Organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, Mancera said: "Although they are not undesirable, the country is not yet prepared for derivatives. . . . Derivatives facilitate the concentration of risk in financial intermediaries and it is difficult for them always to act with caution." Mancera added that with financial derivatives, "we should orient ourselves toward evaluating the internal systems of risk control" and not only to "supervise individual operations."

Showdown coming on derivatives as Gonzalez, Fed square off

by Anthony K. Wikrent

The stage appears set for a dramatic showdown later this year, over the regulation of the \$35 trillion derivatives market, between the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives, and the U.S. Federal Reserve System. In a news release dated Aug. 31, Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) announced that the committee was initiating an investigation into the situation of Charles County, Maryland, which effectively lost all of its operating budget because of soured investments in derivatives. Gonzalez also vowed to press ahead with legislation to tighten regulation of derivatives. Just one day later, the U.S. Federal Reserve released an "unofficial" study warning that any attempt to crack down on the market in U.S. government bonds—the world's second largest basis for derivatives, after foreign exchange—could force trading to shift overseas.

The stark contrast in the approaches being taken by Gonzalez and the Federal Reserve demonstrates once again that the Fed is entirely a creature of the money center banks it supposedly is regulating, and that not until central banking is replaced by national banking will problems such as derivatives be eliminated.

Local taxpayers burnt

The immediate impetus for Representative Gonzalez's statement is the announcement by Charles County (about 40 miles southeast of Washington, D.C.) in late July, that its entire operating budget of \$27 million had been frozen because of \$1.3 million in losses on investments in financial derivatives (see *EIR*, Aug. 19, 1994, p. 4). Derivatives are financial contracts whose value or market price is based on another, or index of other, financial contracts.

In his statement, Chairman Gonzalez said, "Now that local taxpayers have been added to the long list of Wall Street mutual funds and private companies that have been burnt by derivatives, it is even more imperative that Congress pass legislation regulating the volatile and at times risky, derivatives business. . . . How many more firms, pension funds, and counties are we going to read about losing money due to derivatives before the Congress takes action?"

For the past two years, regulators, derivatives dealers (the large investment and commercial banks that create, sell, and trade derivatives), and the financial press have not only debated what to do about derivatives, but also mused about how large the market might be. On Aug. 25, the *Wall Street Journal* published an estimate accompanying a front-page article on derivatives, giving a figure of \$35.098 trillion invested in derivatives worldwide. That is double the amount calculated for the end of 1992 by the congressional General Accounting Office in its May 1994 report on derivatives. The *Wall Street Journal* calculated that the derivatives markets are now about three-quarters the size of the total cash, bonds, and stocks in the entire world (which the *Journal* calculated to be \$47.800 trillion).

The LaRouche proposal

In March last year, U.S. physical economist Lyndon LaRouche proposed that all derivatives transactions be taxed at the rate of one-tenth of 1% of their notional values as a means of assaying the market, and beginning to rein in the most speculative, highly leveraged abuses. In October, Gonzalez's Banking Committee began a series of hearings on derivatives, during which it became apparent that the dealers and the Federal Reserve were not above outright lying in their attempt to prevent regulation of their \$35 trillion shell game.

These Banking Committee hearings were lent urgency by the spectacular corporate failures of Ferruzzi in Italy and Metallgesellschaft in Germany, stemming from enormous losses in derivatives investments by those companies. In January, sudden action by the governments of Germany and Japan precipitated billions of dollars in losses by U.S. hedge funds. In February, the first of several interest rate hikes by the U.S. Federal Reserve touched off a still-continuing series of derivatives losses in the portfolios of companies, pension funds, mutual funds, and state and local governments.

New losses are being reported almost every day. In another article on Aug. 25, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that U.S. financial firms, hoping to avoid long and far more costly court fights, have shelled out \$425 million since May to make

good clients' losses on derivatives.

But almost twice that amount may have been lost by one mutual fund firm alone, Piper Jaffray, which had up to 60% of the money in its care in derivatives. Reportedly, there were hundreds of local governments, especially in Minnesota, that had invested in Minneapolis-based Piper Jaffray's funds. In his statement on Aug. 31, Gonzalez noted that "clearly, there is a huge number of supposedly sophisticated managers of public funds, mutual funds, corporate and pension funds, who don't really understand the risks of arcane derivatives."

Worse than the S&L crisis

Representative Gonzalez and other members of Congress are especially worried that these derivatives losses may be developing into a disaster on a bigger scale than the savings and loan crisis.

"Although the banking regulators who came before the committee last October assured me that they were on top of the derivatives situation, I don't share their confidence," Gonzalez declared on Aug. 31. "Having lived through the S&L crisis, I know all too well that the regulators are not always on top of a situation."

In the United States, regulation of derivatives is segmented among several different agencies. The Federal Reserve oversees most commercial banks, and is the agency which conducts government interventions in the foreign exchange markets, while the Comptroller of the Currency (part of the Treasury Department) oversees nationally chartered banks. The Office of Thrift Supervision oversees what remains of the Savings and Loan institutions. The Securities and Exchange Commission oversees investment banks and the stock and bond markets. The Commodities and Futures Trading Commission oversees the futures markets.

What to do with an instrument sold by a commercial bank, which is based on the point spread between U.S. future long-term bond yields and Japanese bonds? It is exactly by operating in such "gray areas" between regulatory authority that derivatives have been able to grow so explosively. And in some cases, such as with the three large U.S. insurance companies that have emerged as large derivatives dealers, there is no regulatory oversight at all.

Traders fear regulation

The focus of the Aug. 25 *Wall Street Journal* article is the increasing hysteria of derivatives dealers as they try to contain growing congressional and regulatory pressure for bringing derivatives under control. The *Journal* reported that Ernest Patrikis, general counsel of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, recently warned dealers, "Should a major corporation fail, and throw thousands of people out of work, there will be legislation. The attitude in Washington is, 'This won't happen on my watch.'"

Patrikis' statement is especially significant, because

amidst all the confusion, the Federal Reserve has attempted, with some success, to elevate itself to a position of an overall primary regulator of derivatives, by claiming concern for financial stability in *all* markets. The problem is that the Fed, as is typical for a central bank, makes no distinction between money and wealth.

Central versus national banking

Money represents wealth created by society in the past. Money itself is not wealth. Money is merely the paper representation of wealth. The crucial problem with derivatives is that they generate new money without also creating new wealth. Thousands of years of history show that allowing new money to be created without also creating new wealth is a sure recipe for economic and financial catastrophe.

This is why central banking must be replaced by national banking. Under national banking, government of the people ensures that credit obtained from the people, is used to build infrastructure projects for the benefit of the people: clean water and sanitation systems, flood control, ports and harbor improvements, highways, railroads, especially projects using advanced technology such as magnetic levitation systems. The building of such projects ensures that the water, transport, power, and other necessities of life are available to ensure that people do not perish from the earth.

But, the Federal Reserve's operating branches are owned by the commercial banks the Fed is supposed to be overseeing; hence, the Fed has no interest in making any distinction between wealth and money. It should thus be no real surprise that a Federal Reserve study released on Sept. 1 warned that any attempt to regulate the market for U.S. government debt—which the study estimated to have a turnover of about \$400-550 billion a day—would lead to market participants and activity fleeing overseas to foreign financial centers.

On the face of it, the warning is laughable. The Fed study itself admits that trading in New York dwarfs that in London and Tokyo, which together account for only about 4% of all U.S. bond trading volume. It would be a matter of months, perhaps years, before the structure needed to support such a volume of trading could be put in place overseas. And with the proper type of capital controls, such as those imposed in Venezuela in August, the U.S. government could easily prohibit trading in its debt overseas.

No, the Federal Reserve study is actually a warning by the derivatives dealers to the Congress and others to lower the heat. But the nation cannot afford *not* to call their bluff. As Representative Gonzalez said at the end of his statement, "Despite the concerted and well-funded lobbying effort to derail any derivatives legislation, I am determined that we pass some type of legislation lest we risk another crisis like the savings and loan situation. To do otherwise, Congress would be abrogating its oversight role, and shortchanging the American taxpayer."

Camdessus inspects Peru for the IMF

by Sara Madueño

As minister plenipotentiary of the intended reincarnation of the one-worldist British Empire, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Michel Camdessus visited Peru on Aug. 25, as part of an audit which he carries out from time to time to check on the advance of IMF programs in the region. Assuming the posture of an erstwhile “visitor general” from the metropolis of the empire, during his 24-hour stay he not only evaluated, ordered changes, and set goals for Peru’s economy for the short and medium term, but he outlined the terms in which the programmatic debate has to be conducted in the campaign for the presidential elections to be held in April 1995.

Camdessus must have left Peru feeling that all was under control. He got promises of fidelity to the IMF from President Alberto Fujimori, as well as from the favored candidate of the one-world crowd to topple Fujimori in the elections, former United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who promised Camdessus “continuity in the IMF policies.”

With the two major presidential candidates publicly embracing IMF policy, the main “opposition” to these policies was left in the hands of the discredited APRA party, a situation which Camdessus clearly relished. The APRA pronounced that Fujimori is a “traitor to the nation” because he stands with the IMF. The APRA has won the well-deserved hatred of almost the entire population of Peru because of the presidential term of Alan García (1985-89), who started out by repudiating the policies of the IMF, but ended up not only making a pact with the Fund but also with the financiers of the drug trade and their armed hosts such as Shining Path and the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), all in the midst of a generalized corruption of the Peruvian political class.

To say that Camdessus came with the air of a visitor general is not hyperbole. After his quick inspection, Camdessus attested to the fact that, thanks to the IMF structural adjustment programs from 1972 to the present, Peru’s economy has shrunk to 1950s levels. From 1990 to 1994 alone, the number of Peruvians in extreme poverty has increased from 7 million to 13 million out of 23 million inhabitants of the country. This is revealed by the recent “poverty map” which the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank put out under IMF auspices.

But the irony is that despite the stoicism of Peruvians in putting up with the IMF adjustments in the name of “improving the balance of payments,” this latter category actually worsened. By 1990, Peru’s foreign debt amounted to around \$19 billion. From 1990 to the present, about \$5.4 billion has been paid out, and yet, the debt increased by \$22 billion. During this same period, Peru received new credit—the majority in the form of “bridge loans” which only recirculate within the banking system to facilitate debt repayment—to the tune of some \$3 billion. As the magazine *Oiga* put it, “a perverse economic logic.”

Camdessus chastises ‘Don Javier’ in public

Barely arrived in the country, Camdessus went to visit “his oldest friend” in Peru, presidential candidate Pérez de Cuellar. Pérez de Cuellar, the architect of Fujimori’s economic policy, was the one who introduced Fujimori to the highest circles of the IMF and World Bank in 1990; he has turned his “friendship” with the world financial elites and his international renown through the U.N. post into the calling card of his presidential candidacy.

Bragging of this and overestimating Camdessus’s “friendship,” Pérez de Cuellar tried to put a little distance between himself and Fujimori by supposedly questioning the inadequate social content of Fujimori’s current economic policy, as well as the privatization of “some public companies, as in the case of PetroPeru.” Although Pérez de Cuellar was careful to specify that “I will support the macroeconomic policy of the IMF” as President, he also added a populist tinge: “I will seek a new and serious negotiation of the debt with the international financial organizations and with the private commercial banks” toward achieving “moderate increases” in social aid.

When Camdessus heard Pérez de Cuellar’s statement, he lost no time in chastising him in public, revealing the former U.N. secretary general to be no more than an “office boy” for the one-worldists. His comments? To propose a renegotiation of Peru’s foreign debt at this time “would be a suicide that no rational ruler would want for his country.” He added that “in these lands, institutions have no friends, but rather principles, partners, and rules to carry out. Credit organizations are going to treat Peru the same way, no matter who its leaders.”

Immediately following the reprimand, Pérez de Cuellar rushed to fall back in line, declaring that he hadn’t really said what he said, and that he would always be in full agreement with IMF conditionalities, including with privatization of public sector companies. However, the international press had already witnessed the affair.

Flirting with Fujimori

“If Fujimori says he is an IMFer, then I am a *Fujimorista*,” declared a euphoric Camdessus, during the short visit he made together with the Peruvian President to the city of

Huamanga, Ayacucho. Camdessus, decked out in a typical Ayacuchan poncho, accompanied Fujimori to Huamanga to launch a "Social Program Against Poverty" which was designed by the IMF "at the behest of the Peruvian government." Thus far, the program appears to be modeled on Mexico's "Solidarity" program, that is, it is not a development program, but merely an aid package which amounts to little more than the construction of a series of small projects at the district level. It does not contemplate any investment at all in those great physical infrastructure projects so indispensable for any serious and lasting industrial development program.

Just two days after Camdessus's visit to Peru, national television broadcast a kind of "taped message," in the form of an interview with the IMF director. After feeding his viewers a line about how he had witnessed "populist IMF policy" in Peru, Camdessus claimed that the Peruvian economy "is still weak," and urged "greater tax collection." Tax pressures in Peru are already the highest in the continent, approximately 20% of gross domestic product. However, the IMF calculates it at just 12%, inflating the Gross Domestic Product by as much as \$50 billion.

Camdessus attacks the military

As might be imagined, the matter of military expenditures also came up in the taped message of the IMF "visitor general." After urging the country to preserve its "macroeconomic discipline," he explained, in impeccably perverse logic, that poverty is not the fault of the IMF's "stabilization policies," but rather of misuse of resources, "as could be the case with military costs." A comment of this nature about a country which continues to wage an heroic war against terrorist subversion paints a clear enough picture as to just which side the IMF is really on.

While the flirtations between the IMF and Fujimori were reciprocal, Fujimori is nonetheless not the preferred candidate of the one-worlders. They will never forgive him for his sovereign decision of April 5, 1992 to consolidate a civil-military alliance for purging Peru's corrupt democracy, and to wage a successful and ongoing war against terrorist subversion. With his actions, Fujimori upset the synchronized agenda for Ibero-America's destabilization through simultaneous "indigenist" uprisings, such as the fabricated "Mayan" insurgency in Chiapas, Mexico, an insurgency which Lyndon LaRouche has accurately described as "Shining Path North."

Unlike Fujimori, Pérez de Cuellar has a long-standing record of unconditional fidelity to the imperial one-worldist project, as proven by his 10 years of service (1982-92) as U.N. secretary general, during which he left a bloody legacy of imposing "limited sovereignty"—together with new world order enforcers George Bush and Margaret Thatcher—against Iraq, the Malvinas Islands, Panama, El Salvador, and others.

Is nuclear power dying in India?

by Ramtanu Maitra

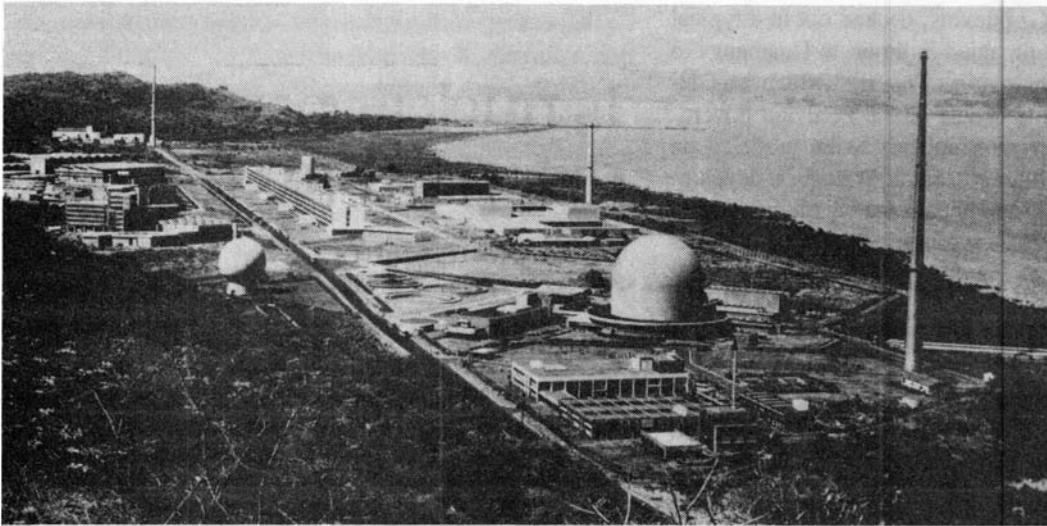
India's much-heralded nuclear power program has unraveled over the last few years, as policymakers, chanting the mantra of economic liberalization and privatization, steadily choked it of funds. At least one report, in the *India Economic Times* of Aug. 19, indicates that the government now proposes to put the atomic energy expansion projects to sleep. The reasons cited include cost and time over-runs associated with setting up nuclear power plants.

Although the Aug. 19 report was a shocker to those who realize that India's long-term power policy must center around making nuclear power plants commercially successful, there is no question that the handwriting virtually announcing the death of India's nuclear power program was there for all to see. Less than two weeks after the news item appeared in the *Economic Times*, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, laying the foundation stone for a 1,000-megawatt (MW) thermal power plant on the southeastern coast of India, made it clear that the government wants at least 50% of the resources needed for power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan (April 1991-March 1996) to come from private investors. "If they [private investors] had not come forward, the government would have had to find the money for this purpose. From where could it get the resources, except by taxing you?" asked the prime minister.

That statement, and umpteen others issued by lesser authorities in the Finance Ministry, encapsulates present-day policymakers' total lack of commitment to make nuclear power the cornerstone of India's future power policy. Because of its strategic and controversial character, nuclear power will remain in the public sector and out of bounds for private investors. Since the prime minister said that the government's chief concern is to get private investors (preferably foreign investors) to fund half of India's power requirements expected in the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is by definition evident that nuclear power is not on the policymakers' radar screen.

Sophistry and more sophistry

The problem, however, is that any statements addressing the power issue tend to have more to do with sloganeering and less with truth. It is now well established that the government will be lucky if it manages to entice private investors to put up the funds for more than 7,000 MW of electrical power production during the plan. Never mind that the Eighth Plan,



The Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Trombay, Bombay, with the Cirus research reactor in foreground. India's once-proud nuclear program is being shut down.

which had earlier called for an additional 38,000 MW of electrical power generation capacity and was subsequently revised down to 32,000 MW for the same period, is in shambles and the power situation is getting worse by the day.

If one takes the prime minister's statement at face value, India will not be adding more than 14,000 MW by the end of the plan, which means a shortfall of 18,000 MW over and above the 20% peak demand shortages already experienced by Indians daily. In other words, it is most likely that the additional power generation capacity during the Eighth Plan may be less than the 20,000 MW added during the Seventh Plan when the Indian economy was straitjacketed by central planning and public sector funding. It seems that despite singing the paeans for economic liberalization, Indian authorities have done more damage to this vital sector following the introduction of globalization and privatization.

What it all means to the Indian economy—besides the fact that millions of workers all over the country stop work every day, 365 days a year, because of power shortages, and besides the fact that foreign investors have taken note of this pathetic state of affairs—is simply bad news. According to Saptal Manaktala, a consultant at the Tata Electric Companies, since power production and distribution accounts for one-eighteenth of the value of industrial output, the value of India's output lost to power shortages is not at all inconsequential. One study estimates, and this will be understood by the officials in the Finance Ministry where all growth is related to the casteless Gross Domestic Product, that the loss of income due to power shortages is equivalent to 1-3.5% of GDP.

Lack of concern

It is somewhat distressing to note that the government, instead of pulling itself up by its bootstraps, is passing the buck to the private sector. In this milieu, the role of the captains of the nuclear power program is no exception. Those

who have the responsibility for making nuclear power the centerpiece of India's power program, as Dr. Homi Bhabha had envisaged and the reason why the program was given a go-ahead in the 1960s despite India's overwhelming poverty, have been less than zealous in making it a success. There is no doubt that cost and time over-runs truly are phenomenal, although to begin with, some of the costing and time analysis projections can surely be questioned. Nonetheless, the fact remains that there is a gross failure everywhere in putting the nuclear power stations on line. In Asia, the examples of South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan were expected to open some eyes in India, but it has not been so. One still hopes China's growing enthusiasm for establishing nuclear power will serve as a reminder to the policymakers.

In addition to these sordid realities, one cannot underestimate the growing influence of the professional opponents of nuclear power in India. As if to support the shortsightedness of the government vis-à-vis nuclear power, these axe-grinders are already talking of giving nuclear power a burial.

A two-page review of India's nuclear power program that appeared recently in the *Hindustan Times*, a daily owned by an industrial house traditionally linked with the ruling Congress party, outlined matters concerning safety of nuclear power plants in operation. Much play was given to the alleged economic non-viability of nuclear power, citing well-known environmentalists expressing their valued opinion about such matters as cost-output ratios. No one, of course, questions why Japan, the only country which experienced the horror of atomic bombs and which has a massive electricity requirement, as does South Korea, has opted for nuclear power.

The slant in the review, however, is all too obvious. "Nuclear power is not just unsafe, but also a financial disaster. But the authorities refuse even to make public a contingency disaster plan in the event of a meltdown of our reactors. It is time the nation took nucleocrats to task," one so-called expert said.

China is developing a strategy for a second 'Eurasian land bridge'

Leading policymakers in China are embracing the strategic view that China must develop its interior regions to ensure its national future, and that China must build relations with Russia and the nations of Central Asia in order to accomplish this. China once had a policy for the industrial development of its resource-rich interior, particularly the northwest, in the early years of the People's Republic, but the international strategic shifts of the early 1960s changed that. Tensions on the Eurasian landmass led to the Chinese-Indian war of 1962 and the split between China and the Soviet Union, and development of China's interior essentially stopped. The focus was shifted to the coastal regions, which expanded after the opening to the United States in 1972. One casualty of this shift, was the Eurasian railway connection between China and what is now Kazakhstan, which would have connected China by rail to western Europe and the Middle East. Only in 1992 was the rail link finally opened. Now, approximately a quarter-century later, a new look is being taken at the land connections to the West.

One indication of this strategic shift, was the "Conference on International Coordination along the Second Eurasian Land Bridge," held at Lanzhou University in Lanzhou, Gansu province, on Aug. 5-8. (The first "land bridge" is the Russian Trans-Siberian railroad.) The conference proceedings were made available to *EIR*.

Lanzhou, which lies on the land bridge railroad and on China's most important northern waterway, the Yellow River, has a millennial history. Now a city of 2 million, Lanzhou features the first bridge built over the Yellow River, designed with the help of a German engineer early in this century. In ancient times, this region was at the beginning of the overland Silk Road, the trade route along which goods, religion, and culture were exchanged from China all the way to Greece. At the height of the Silk Road, the northwest had been the center of China's economic development, as is documented in an ancient book, *The Record of the Historian*. After 1949, there was an economic revival in the region, as the Lanzhou-Xinjiang railway and new industrial cities were built.

The conference, sponsored by the Northwest Development Institute of Lanzhou University and Asia-Pacific 21, an organization promoting China's economic development based in Hongkong, gathered officials and scholars from

Beijing, Gansu province, the ancient capital city of Xi'an in Shaanxi province, Shanghai, Fujian and Hunan provinces, and Hongkong. There were also participants from Germany, who discussed the recent positive moves toward rail network development in western Europe and into Russia and eastern Europe put forward by former European Commission President Jacques Delors.

The speeches emphasized the role of the Eurasian bridge in developing both Asia and Europe. Feasibility studies on developing the region along the railroad were already published in 1992 in the book *Road to the World*. Northwest China is rich in resources vital for the entire Chinese economy. Conference participants stressed the importance for the central government of investing heavily in the northwest—more important than the focus on international investment—although one official urged that since Taiwan, Korea, and Japan are investing in the coastal regions, Germany should adopt northwest China.

Exploratory work gets the go-ahead

A representative of the Development Research Council of the State Council in Beijing stated that the State Council had given its mandate for "strategic exploratory work" on the Eurasian land bridge. He emphasized that the bridge not only links Asia and Europe but, even more importantly, it links "the Yellow Sea and the Red Sea," and said that the tie to the Middle East is of great importance for northwest China. Linking China to the Middle East via Central Asia was an important theme of the discussion, especially for the role this link could play in solving the economic problems of China's Muslims, who are concentrated in the western regions. Discussion papers stated that the rail bridge will have the greatest economic benefits for Iran, as well as Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, and Japan, in addition, of course, to China.

However, despite the land bridge's importance, the Northwest Development Institute emphasized, it was not yet functioning as it must. This land route to Europe and the Middle East is superior to the sea routes, and the area serviced by the second land bridge is larger than that of the first bridge, the Trans-Siberian. This land route must now be the focus of China's opening up to the world. Until now, this has been done through the east coast; now, the focus will be on the west. Cities along the route must become "pillars" supporting

this development. China must develop relations with its neighbors along its borders.

Discussion included many reports on the situation in northwest China, emphasizing the role of the railroad as the "lifeline" for the entire region. Provincial officials said that the northwest is developing the most slowly of all China; that the Deng Xiaoping reforms initiated in 1978 have not benefitted the region. After 15 years of reform, only three western provinces are developing at the average national rate, and the gap between the interior and coast is growing. Farmers in the northwest have the lowest income in the country—60% of the national average. As the next century approaches, China must narrow the gap between its east and west: The national leadership is calling for self-reliance, and therefore the country cannot continue to rely so heavily on the eastern provinces. The critical need is capital, because developing the northwest is expensive. Not only is the region remote, but there are enormous geographic problems. China's west and the bordering regions of Kazakhstan and Russia include the world's highest mountains, most barren desert, and the greatest stretches of land in the world.

The problems

There are great economic and political problems to overcome to get the land bridge functioning. First are the severe limitations of transport capacity, including rail, linking the rest of China to the northwest. This situation makes it more difficult to build up the economy of the northwest provinces, which are among the poorest in China. Reports from Xi'an University, the second most important university in China after Xinhua University in Beijing, said that the northwest has a "dual economy," in which extremely poor and backward agriculture co-exists with industrial cities. The biggest differences between the northwest and the rest of China are located in the countryside, not the cities. New industrial cities and townships must be built to improve the rural economy. In addition, links among the towns are very weak, and the region must build a secondary rail network around the central line.

International problems are serious. Prohibitively high duties and taxes are being levied by Kazakhstan, and Chinese businessmen are being required to get full visas, not just permits, to cross the border, from officials 2,000 km away. From 1991 to now, 1.4 million tons of cargo crossed the border; last year, only 570,000 tons; and as of mid-1994, only 200,000 tons. Passenger traffic is very small. The value of border trade, which is down by almost half in all China, was down 17% on the western border.

The great potential

Despite the problems, the enormous strategic potential of the land bridge emerged at the conference. There was extensive discussion of creating a development zone comprising the nine provinces along the Yellow River and the

land bridge railroad. Another potential for economic development, is that the land bridge could link Taiwan to Europe. With improving relations between the mainland and Taiwan, there is a possibility of opening the ports on both sides of the Taiwan Strait for direct trade. It is notable that the Sixth Economic Expansion Plan of Taiwan was similar in policy to Beijing's most recent Five Year Plan. The Taiwanese plan focuses on industrial development, and, for this, transport to the mainland and Europe is essential. The land bridge would put Taiwan approximately 8,000 km closer to Europe than it currently is, using sea routes. Direct shipping, which would mean opening many ports on China's east coast, would mean great savings for Taiwan. All transport goes through Hongkong, creating serious bottlenecks. Already there is a debate over whether Taiwanese interests operating in Hongkong should pull back to the Philippines after 1997, when Hongkong reverts to Chinese sovereignty; there is much opposition to this view in Taiwan.

China's northeast, its most important industrial region, could also benefit greatly from the land bridge, including the potential for development of the mouth of the Tyumen River, which borders both the Korean peninsula and the east coast of Siberia.

The final memorandum of the conference, titled "The Urgent Problems and Some Suggestions on the Second Eurasian Land Bridge," called for a cooperative effort to build up research and information systems in the nine provinces all along the Yellow River and land bridge railroad areas by 1995, with the aim of creating a "development corridor" in the region.

The memorandum called the government's attention to the poor conditions along the land bridge due to problems in relations with Kazakhstan and Russia, and the poor condition of the rail network. It proposed that the nations along the bridge, especially China, must take a key role in coordinating relations to promote the functioning of the bridge. The State Council should organize high-level research into the situation along the railroad. In addition, the State Council should sponsor an investigative mission for on-the-spot inspection of the railroad over its entire length, from China's east coast to Europe's west coast. Based on the results of this investigation, the government should carry out bilateral and multilateral negotiations to solve the blockages with all nations along the bridge, all the way to Europe. China should also initiate a multinational conference on making use of the bridge, to discuss and solve the problems.

One participant noted that it was important to remember that while the British Empire built up its international monopoly, another force was created when Russia built the "First Eurasian Land Bridge" linking Europe to Vladivostok. The second land bridge, he said, will play a key role in transforming the Chinese economy. The Chinese economy has been transformed since 1949, he said, but the land bridge is an historic point of change.

Bering Strait tunnel and railway project will boost Pacific development

by Hal B.H. Cooper, Jr., PhD, PE

The author is a consulting engineer based in Kirkland, Washington, who does work on transportation and energy matters.

A tunnel to connect the Eastern and Western Hemispheres between Alaska and Siberia has been proposed as perhaps the ultimate infrastructure development megaproject. The idea was originally proposed at the turn of the century and led to the formation of a joint American-French-Russian company, chartered in New Jersey in 1906, to connect New York and Paris by railroad via Moscow. The idea was abandoned with the onset of World War I, but planning studies were begun in Russia in the late 1940s under Stalin, along with the construction of a northern railroad line along Russia's Arctic coastal zone. The idea died again with the death of Stalin in 1953, but has been reborn in the 1990s as a result of growing public awareness resulting from the recent completion of the English Channel railroad tunnel between France and England.

An international nonprofit consortium has been formed to promote the development and implementation of the Bering Strait tunnel and railway project, which consists of American, Canadian, and Russian members. This international consortium is known as the Interhemispheric Bering Strait Tunnel and Railway Group, with offices in Washington, D.C. and Moscow, and is headed by George Koumal. The consortium is presently looking for public and private sponsorship to provide funding in order to conduct the required feasibility studies for this project. To date, there has been no funding provided from any agency of the United States government to support these feasibility studies.

There have been two meetings held for discussion of the feasibility of the proposed Bering Strait tunnel and railway project. The American Railway Engineering Association sponsored a conference on this project at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, in May 1994. This meeting was attended by approximately 30 people, with 1 participant from Canada, 5 from Russia, and 24 from the United States. There were 15 presentations made at this conference, focusing primarily on the engineering and technical aspects of the project.

The author attended a meeting in Russia at which the Bering Strait tunnel project was discussed, in July 1994 at the Siberian State Transport Academy in Novosibirsk. This meeting focused on the impact of the proposed Bering Strait

tunnel and connecting railroad lines on regional economic development in Siberia. There is considerable interest in Siberia in the Bering Strait rail tunnel project and its impact on economic growth and resource development in Siberia and elsewhere.

Current status and future plans

The first stretch of the connecting railroad to the Bering Strait is already under construction over the approximately 400-mile (650 km) stretch from Tynda to Yakutsk. The portion from Tynda to Tammat of approximately 200 miles (330 km) is already completed and in operation. The construction of the remaining 200 miles (330 km) of this rail line is expected to be completed in 24 to 30 months. Yakutsk is one of the largest cities located in remote areas of Russia which is not served by the country's extensive and heavily used railway system. Completion of the railway line to Yakutsk in the permafrost zone would facilitate the opening of the extensive oil, gas, and coal resources in the state of Sakha, along with other mineral resources.

No plans have been officially announced for the extension of the railway line past Yakutsk up to the present time. However, the next logical extension of this railway line would be to pass near Zyryanka, with the railroad then extended along the present road to Magadan at the Pacific Coast at the northern end of the Sea of Okhotsk. The isolated Magadan region could then be opened to inland trade and commerce with the rest of Russia to substantially benefit its local and regional economy.

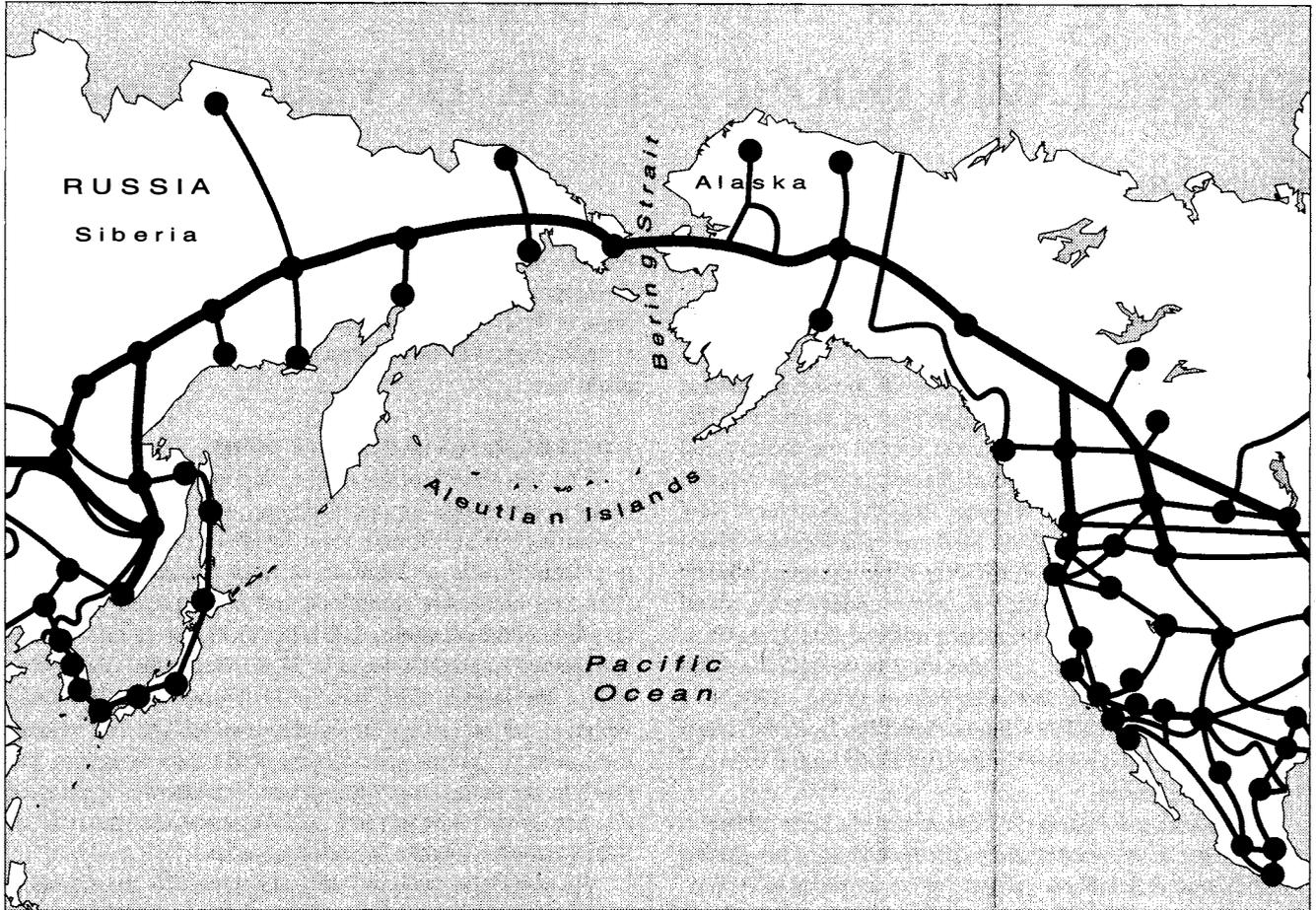
The proposed Bering Strait railroad tunnel would be approximately 53 miles (85 km) long under water. The tunnel would be double track and electrified, with centralized train control, and could be built in consecutive stages. There would need to be approximately 2,500 miles (4,000 km) of connecting railroad line built on each side of the Bering Strait to connect with the existing Russian and North American railroad networks. Questions concerning compatibility of gauges, couplers, signals, voltages, and standards would need to be resolved between the Russian and North American systems in order to construct the Bering Strait railroad tunnel.

Regional economic integration

There is a need for the economic integration of the proposed Bering Strait railroad tunnel and connecting railroad

FIGURE 1

Bering Strait interhemispheric railroad tunnel from Siberia to Alaska



lines, with the existing railroad networks of North America and Siberia. This economic integration necessitates connecting to the Bering Strait railroad tunnel by way of northwestern Canada and Alaska into Siberia and elsewhere in Asia and Europe. The integration of the new rail system infrastructure to the Bering Strait with the existing railroad network in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota, and connecting to other West Coast, Rocky Mountain, and Great Plains states, will have a significant impact with respect to specific commodity movements, including oil, wood grain, machinery, and intermodal traffic.

The rail system infrastructure development from the Bering Strait railroad tunnel to the Northern Tier states will need to incorporate the movement of specific commodities in order to be economically viable. These connecting railroad lines must be integrated along with the parallel development of freshwater pipelines, natural gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, and fiber-optic telecommunications cables along common rights of way. The construction of electric power generation facilities will need to be incorporated as a part

of the railroad infrastructure development for electrification purposes. The construction of the connecting railroad lines will facilitate regional economic development in Siberia, Alaska, and Canada.

The specific bulk commodity movements identified in terms of future suitability for this rail transport along the Bering Strait connecting railroad lines include crude oil, petroleum products, forest products, mineral aggregates, metallic ores, coal, grain, and food products. The Bering Strait railroad lines can also be used to transport specialty cargoes such as machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, and intermodal containers. Passengers could also be transported on the line for tourist purposes, as well as for occupational access to remote mining and forest areas, especially in Siberia.

These cargoes can be transported to and from the Northern Tier states plus adjacent Pacific Coast, Rocky Mountain, Great Plains, and Southwestern states via Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan to the Northwest and Yukon Territories to Alaska. These cargoes can then be transported through the Bering Strait railroad tunnel to or from Siberia

and elsewhere in Russia, to the Newly Independent States, to eastern Europe, and then to western Europe via newly established markets. Existing major markets to and from Asia can be greatly expanded in the future for both containerized and bulk cargoes to China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and elsewhere, by means of the Bering Strait tunnel railroad.

The market analysis for railroad transport through the Bering Strait tunnel plus connecting rail lines indicates potential movements of as much as 95-285 million tons per year in the long term, with a maximum movement of 100-150 million tons per year through the tunnel itself. Crude oil constitutes the greatest potential for shipment, with an expected 26-35% of the total movements. Intermodal containerized cargo shipments and automobile transport would comprise 17-19% of the expected movements, while grain transport would comprise 10-11% of the expected total. Passenger traffic would be expected to provide 500-1,000 riders per day, primarily for tourist travel and work access.

The Bering Strait railroad tunnel and connecting railroad lines would need to be integrated with other transportation, energy, industrial, and water infrastructure development projects in North America and Asia. The expected capital cost of the total Bering Strait tunnel and railway project is expected to range from \$35 to \$60 billion in a 10-20-year development period. Approximately half of the cost would be for the 53-mile-long tunnel, with the other half of the cost going for the construction of the 4,500-5,000 miles of connecting railroad lines. The starting point on the North American side would be to haul crude oil from Alaska to refineries in Washington, over the new rail line, to replace shipments via the aging Alaska pipeline, and to prevent oil spills by tankers in Prince William Sound and Puget Sound.

Geopolitical implications

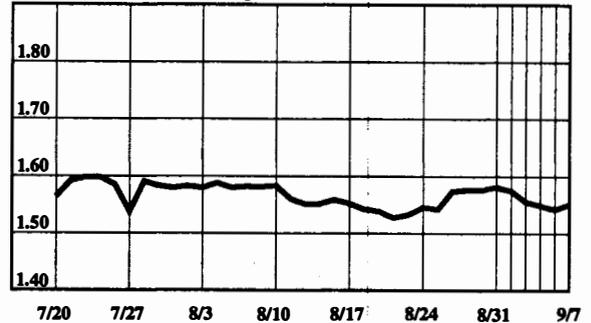
The development of the Bering Strait railroad tunnel and connecting railroad project has geopolitical as well as economic implications. The recent agreement by U.S. President Clinton and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the Naples Group of Eight summit points to an emerging new economic alliance of the United States and Germany, which includes Russia. The recent announcement of the construction of a high-speed rail line from Paris to Berlin to Warsaw to Moscow, along the lines of the Delors Plan, points to a realignment of national allegiances to include Germany, Russia, the United States, Japan, China, and others.

This new emerging geopolitical alliance would make it possible for the United States to obtain its increasing oil import needs from Russia, to the mutual economic benefit of both countries. The United States would then no longer be dependent for its oil supplies on the increasingly unstable Middle East. The construction of the Bering Strait tunnel and connecting railroad is the key to making all of the above a reality.

Currency Rates

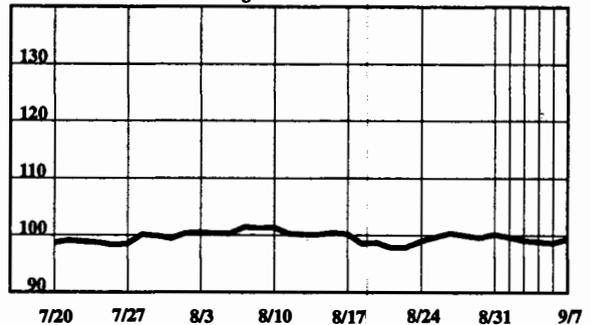
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



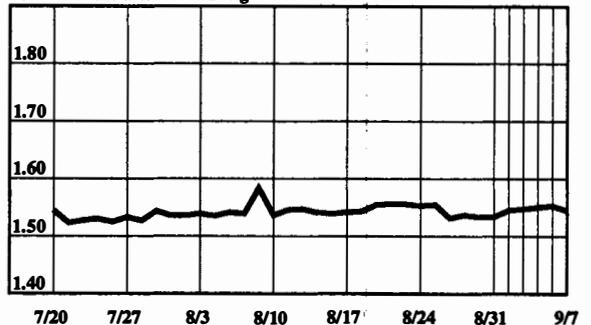
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



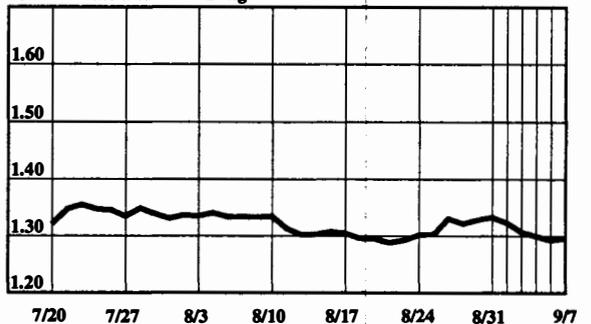
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Business Briefs

Nuclear Energy

Japan plans cheap reactors for Asia

Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI) is planning to develop safe, low-cost nuclear reactors for markets in Asian nations which want to increase nuclear power production, the Tokyo *Nihon Keizai (Nikkei)* newspaper reported on Aug. 28. MITI wants power equipmentmakers, such as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Hitachi Ltd., and Toshiba Corp., and utilities such as Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. to start joint development by 1996.

A MITI report did not say whether the new reactors would include advanced gas-turbine modular helium reactor technology, which can be produced cheaply on a very small scale.

Japan's current light-water reactors cost more than U.S. and European models, and about twice as much as Russia's graphite reactors. MITI is worried that Asian governments might buy cheap Russian models, which have bad safety records and produce a lot of plutonium.

Outside Japan and North Korea, there are now 26 nuclear reactors in Asia—mainly in China, South Korea, Taiwan, and India—with a capacity of 14.92 megawatts. The paper noted that Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand do not have reactors but are planning to build them, and there could be around 40 new ones in Asia by the year 2000.

Russia

Minister warns of unrest over nonpayment of wages

Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovyets warned that the inability of energy enterprises to pay their workers could lead to mass strikes and protests by coal miners and oil and gas workers, in a report to a meeting which included cabinet ministers responsible for the economy, bankers, and industrial directors on Aug. 31.

The wage payments crisis and the threat of mass social unrest extends almost across the board, to all Russian industry. In most cases,

the last wages received were either for May or June, and in many cases this was only a partial payment. An Economics Ministry report has estimated that the amount of unpaid back wages in industry and agriculture rose from 800 billion rubles on Jan. 1, 1994, to 4,000 billion rubles by Aug. 1. That amount is already far higher, as almost no one received anything for August. For the vast majority of the workforce, August was the second month of forced, unpaid "vacation."

On Sept. 1, the Tula arms factory stopped production for first time in almost 300 years. Workers were put on leave until Oct. 1 because the factory cannot meet its payroll; wages were last paid out in June, when only 40% of the workers were paid. Customers, including the Russian state, have not paid the factory for orders.

Space

Scientists reject Mars mission 'on the cheap'

Two U.S. experts in nuclear propulsion, Steven Howe from the Los Alamos National Laboratory and Stanley Borowski from NASA Lewis Research Center, condemned the "space on the cheap" mania that has infected the leadership of NASA and the Congress, in a letter to the editor of *Space News* in early September.

Claims that Mars missions can be performed with "off-the-shelf" technology are misleading, they report. For example, using chemical rockets means a two-year stay on the surface of Mars, which they characterize as "somewhat irresponsible to the crew," considering the radiation and other initial unknowns and dangers.

Martin Marietta engineer Robert Zubrin's proposal to do a "quick" Mars mission without the space station or lunar infrastructure, the two state, has been advertised to cost \$50 billion. This compares to a NASA estimate for a similar mission of \$100 billion. In current dollars, the Apollo lunar landing would cost \$70 billion. "Do the proposers really believe a Mars mission could be completed that is 200 times more distant and 200 times longer in duration at a lower cost? . . . A mission to send

humans to Mars is a grand and wonderful challenge. . . . But a Mars mission cannot be pursued in the faster, cheaper mind-set that currently preoccupies the American space program."

Germany

Transrapid approved by parliamentary body

Approval for the Transrapid magnetic levitation rail system cleared another hurdle on Aug. 31, when the conference committee, which coordinates between the Bundestag and the Bundesrat, the two houses of Parliament, voted 19-7 for the project. Only the two northern states, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, both governed by the Social Democratic Party (SPD), voted against it.

This means that the maglev will most likely connect the cities of Berlin and Hamburg in the years 2004 or 2005, reducing travel time between the two cities to less than 60 minutes. Transportation Minister Matthias Wissmann called the vote a "very important day" for German industry, which guarantees the creation of 10,000 high-skilled jobs.

The enabling legislation establishes the maglev technology in general as an alternative to traditional transport systems, but does not specifically mention the Berlin-Hamburg route. If an SPD government comes to power after the federal elections in October, with Gerhard Schroeder from Lower Saxony as the new minister for economy and transport, some new problems could emerge. However, the decision marks an important tactical victory.

Trade

German-Russian economic cooperation growing fast

Following Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Germany for ceremonies on Aug. 31 marking the departure of the last Russian troops from that nation, economic cooperation between Russia and Germany is on a fast track.

Briefly

● **THE GERMAN** machine-building sector suffered production drops of 1% in the first half of 1994, the economic daily *Handelsblatt* reported on Aug. 30. Employment in western Germany has fallen from 967,000 in December 1993 to 926,000 in June 1994, some 250,000 less than at the end of 1991.

● **SWEDEN** financially "is in a far more alarming position than even Italy," one source noted to *EIR* recently. "Sweden by December will have a public debt equal to 90% of GDP, and over 100% by spring. Fully half the government's current expenses must be financed in the bond market. It's catastrophic," he said.

● **VERNON WALTERS**, former CIA deputy director, called for infrastructure development in Russia, in an interview in the Paris daily *Le Figaro* on Aug. 29. In order to stop Russia from becoming another Soviet Union, he said, "we must help the Russians, not only with money, but by supporting the construction of new infrastructure and the improvement of transport systems." He specifically cited crop storage and transport facilities.

● **INTEREST RATES** in the United States must rise further in order to combat inflation, the International Monetary Fund forecast in a confidential report on Aug. 31, Reuters reported.

● **ROMAN CATHOLIC** bishops in the Central African Republic said their country needs more people and more babies, not fewer, in a statement on Aug. 27. "What this country most needs is capital and people to till the land in order to realize its enormous potential," they said. "The insufficient population is actually slowing our development."

● **GENERAL ELECTRIC** plans to cut 1,200 jobs, 13% of the workforce, in its Industrial and Power Systems Division's manufacturing facilities in Schenectady, New York. The division builds the turbines and generators used in electric power generating plants.

On Aug. 31, the German chemical giant BASF announced that Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin will arrive at BASF headquarters in Ludwigshafen on Sept. 30, the day when BASF begins receiving Russian natural gas. The gas is from a newly completed pipeline across Germany, a joint venture of BASF and Gazprom, the Russian gas monopoly, which cost DM 4 billion (\$2.5 billion). That agreement had been negotiated by Chernomyrdin when he was head of Gazprom.

BASF and Gazprom announced they intend to extend the pipeline into other west European countries in the future. Starting in October, Gazprom will also begin delivering gas to western German utilities and industrial firms through the new pipeline. Chernomyrdin will deliver a speech in Ludwigshafen on Russian-German economic cooperation.

On Sept. 29-30, Yeltsin and Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma are scheduled to meet in Kiev. In the past, such an occasion always entailed the presence of Chernomyrdin as well. The fact that Chernomyrdin will either not be there, or there on a curtailed basis, further attests to the importance attached to the talks in Ludwigshafen.

Finance

J.P. Morgan behind Malaysia's losses

The New York-based "conservative" J.P. Morgan & Co. has played a scandalous role in convincing the former governor of the Malaysian central bank, Bank Negara, to gamble a huge portion of its hard currency reserves in high-risk global derivatives speculation over the past three years, according to sources in the region. The head of Bank Negara was finally removed last January following trading losses of well over \$3 billion. According to these sources, Morgan manipulated Negara officials into ill-advised currency positions from which Morgan gained handsomely.

"Under the chairmanship of Sir Dennis Weatherstone, Morgan in the past five years has adopted a far more overt political agenda," a senior City of London banking source told *EIR*. "And it is not an American agenda, but rather that of the U.K. Foreign Office estab-

lishment. Morgan is being used to weaken impulses throughout East Asia, together with Japan, to develop regional economic growth which would be independent of Britain's ability to control. This was the real meaning of [British Prime Minister] John Major's trip to Japan and Malaysia this past March, to win those two countries to a British-centered, anti-American foreign economic outlook, and away from closer regional cooperation."

Investment

Soros establishes beachhead in Morocco

George Soros, the Hungarian-born American derivatives speculator, has established a beachhead in Morocco, for launching a financial assault into Africa, where he has started buying up strategic resources and making investments.

In March, Soros bought majority shares in Omnium Nord-Africain, Morocco's largest private company. Through his Quantum Fund, he invested \$40 million in the Moroccan private sector and taken over the Diwan corporation, an important financial concern.

Soros is now poised to buy the Moroccan National Investment Corp., a state-owned financial institution which manages portfolios in all other state-owned companies. He is reported to have taken financial control of the Casablanca stock exchange, and is now locked in stiff competition with *Electricité de France* for the purchase of Morocco's National Electricity Corp.

Morocco's human rights associations have expressed indignation at Soros's speculative activities, which they find inconsistent with his involvement in Human Rights Watch. African nations have been constrained by the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund to liquidate their most strategic investments such as state plantations, power plants, and financial institution, which is eroding their sovereignty and precipitating their recolonization by the money mandarins in the West.

Soros is expected to continue the buyouts in other African nations, with the assistance of the International Finance Corp., which is brokering the takeovers at giveaway prices.

Ghost of Martin Heidegger haunts Cairo Conference

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

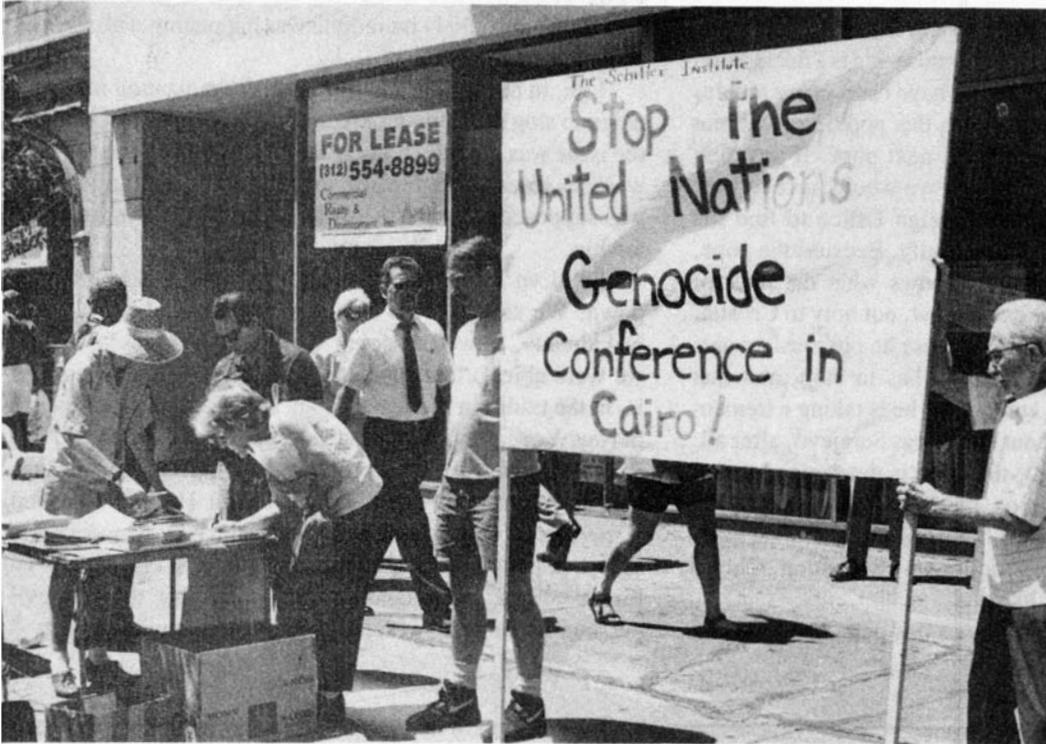
Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany. She delivered this keynote address to a conference of the Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Vienna, Virginia, on Sept. 3, 1994. Her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, had given a speech that morning, outlining the need for “building a bridge from Hell to Purgatory”—a solution to the world’s economic crisis (see article, p. 40). Mrs. LaRouche was introduced by Amelia Boynton Robinson, veteran leader of the civil rights movement and vice president of the Schiller Institute in the United States.

I must say that one of the best things that has happened in my life, is to have a mother like Amelia, and I’m very, very grateful, and I know that her son-in-law thinks the same way.

We are, right now, at an extremely exciting historical moment. An entire epoch of human history is coming to an end. It is very clear that Good and Evil cannot continue to exist equally. If you look at Bosnia, at Rwanda, at the possibility that Rwanda may repeat itself—some British cynics are saying that you’d better get used to one Rwanda per month—the prospect of Bosnia repeating itself in a large Balkan war, and similar, even more horrible conflicts in all of the territory of the former Soviet Union, which may happen this fall, you can see what will happen if we do not go in the direction that Lyn was talking about.

I think it is very exciting, at the same time, to be conscious, in a way that it has never been conscious in human history, that it is our intervention which will shape the outcome of the struggle, because we know what the issues are, as mankind has never been aware of it. There has never been an historical moment at which the issues were so clearly defined. And, even if it’s not on this conceptual level, it’s also clear that the enemy is totally aware, that their final hour has come.

I want to point to an article written by a fellow who is fairly evil, and who has accompanied us for the last couple of years. At every crucial moment, he was on



A Schiller Institute rally outside the Egyptian consulate in Chicago, June 22, 1994. The 10-year-old institute, headed in Germany by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, carried out an effective international mobilization to expose the true, genocidal aims of the U.N.'s International Conference on Population and Development.

the wrong side, acting as the spokesman for the oligarchy. I'm talking about Conor Cruise O'Brien, who was the first one to talk about the Fourth Reich in November 1989, when the walls of Europe came down, and he was a mouthpiece of the British oligarchy [see box, p. 20].

So, on Aug. 27, this same O'Brien had a vitriolic attack on what he calls the emerging "holy and explosive alliance" between the Vatican and Islamic fundamentalism, in the context of the Cairo Conference, which happens to be already a lie right there, because such an alliance does not really exist. There is the pope and the Vatican marching against genocide, and there is also the Islamic world responding, for similar reasons, to this crime, but there is not a formal alliance as such; and again you see the hand of British intelligence trying to discredit the effort in the Islamic world, by calling it this, hoping that this will then deter people in Islam.

So, O'Brien then says, and here there is an element of truth, that the Cairo Conference, which will start on Sept. 5, will be "the most important world conference ever" to have taken place, that this will be the place where the "greatest ideological debate" will take place "between those who hold values derived from the Enlightenment" (now, that part is true), "and believers in supernaturally revealed certainties." Now, that already is a lie again, because the other side of this fight, is the people who believe, not in "supernaturally revealed certainties," but who believe that creative reason is an efficient force in the universe, and who believe that man is made in the image of God.

The opposite is actually true. The fight which is taking place in Cairo, is not between, as language is today normally used, the Enlightenment, and, therefore, "the rational people," and the "dogmatic fundamentalists," and, therefore, "the crazies"; but the true fight in Cairo is between those people who are proponents of Nazi ideology and oligarchism, and, on the other side, those people who believe that there is a method of truth-seeking of which man is capable, because he is in the image of God, *imago viva Dei*.

I think it is very important to conceptualize that a conference is taking place starting Sept. 5, against which we have mobilized now for several months. The pope correctly has stated, that what is at stake at this conference, is *human civilization itself*, and that if this conference has the wrong outcome, man himself would be the first victim.

The spokesman for the Vatican, Joaquín Navarro-Valls, just wrote an article which was published in the *Wall Street Journal* Sept. 1, in which he said that what is being threatened in Cairo, is the "entire culture" of western Christian civilization that held that "the right to life as 'self-evident,'" and this is now supposed to be rejected, practically, in every aspect of life.

These rights are supposed to be "self-evident"; that is also in the American Constitution.

Conor Cruise O'Brien went on to say that now, with the Vatican having gone on this campaign against Cairo, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Vatican is replacing the Kremlin as the principal encourager of a world revolution

against western values.

If you know British intelligence and British oligarchism, the Vatican had better watch out, because this is a declaration of war in no uncertain terms. There have been many articles threatening that, unfortunately, with this pope, this will not go away, one can only hope for the next pope. If anything were to happen to this pope, I think we would have to look into the quarters of the British Foreign Office to find the originator, and I mean this quite literally. Because the pope, as a clear demonstration that he knows what the hour of history is, will go next week, as of now, not only to Croatia, to Zagreb, but also to Sarajevo, because he obviously wants to make a point, that this slaughter has to stop, and that somebody has to stand up, and even if he is taking a tremendous risk (it's been pointed out that it was Sarajevo, after all, where World War I started), the pope is determined to go. Because, if you know this pope, there is no question that he, in the same way as Lyn, takes the whole world in his mind and in his heart, and he cares for human civilization. Only if you do that, can you speak like that.

Now, it is no accident that it was this pope and Lyn who

both reacted to Cairo in the way they did, to understand that something absolutely incredible was happening with the idea of such a conference.

Lyn, in the spring, mobilized this organization in a campaign to stop the Cairo Conference from happening, because the issue was not only homosexuality, abortion, the rights of women, so-called feminism, and all of the confetti, but this was supposed to establish world government, a world dictatorship.

So, Lyn said, let's campaign to close this conference down. We started to do historical research, using what we had already, as well as doing some additional research, and we were able to demonstrate that this conference was, and is, in the tradition of the infamous 1932 eugenics conference in New York. It was exactly the same philosophy as the Nazi Race Hygiene Conference of 1935 in Berlin; the verbiage and the philosophy were identical with Hitler's so-called *Generalplan Ost*, which was a plan for how to reduce the Slavic populations in Ukraine, Poland, and elsewhere. To this historical understanding, we added that the first evil person who came up with the concept of "carrying capacity,"

Conor Cruise O'Brien throws fit at the pope

In the days leading up to the Sept. 5-13 U.N.-sponsored depopulation conference in Cairo, top British malthusians have become unhinged about Pope John Paul II's opposition to the genocidal agenda of that event. The prize for the most hysterical goes to Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Anglo-Irish wretch who initiated the propaganda campaign in late 1989, lying that the newly unified Germany would be a "Fourth Reich" threatening Europe.

O'Brien is one of Britain's most devoted malthusians. He is a vice president of the non-governmental organization Population Concern, which is leading the mobilization for Cairo both inside Britain and among NGOs internationally. The official patron of Population Concern is royal consort Prince Philip, who is also international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. Another Population Concern vice president, Richard Dawkins of Oxford University, has proclaimed his desire to "sue the pope," whom he labels "an evil man."

In his column in the Aug. 26 London *Independent*, O'Brien accused the pope of having formed a "holy and explosive alliance" with the Muslim world, against the Cairo event. O'Brien claimed that "the U.N. Conference

on Population and Development . . . is the most important world conference ever. . . . It is also, by no coincidence, the most contentious; so contentious as to involve serious security risks for the host country, Egypt. Finally, this conference will embody the greatest ideological debate in the world today: between those who hold values derived from the Enlightenment, and believers in supernaturally revealed certainties. The principal challenge to the Enlightenment, both at the conference and in its wake, will be posed by the emerging alliance between official Catholicism and fundamentalist Islam."

Furthermore: "To save what can be saved at Cairo, and after Cairo, the Vatican has been busy constructing a new holy alliance, in which the Vatican's principal ally is to be fundamentalist Islam. . . ."

"In the effort to repeal the Enlightenment, the Vatican is being increasingly drawn into an attitude of antagonism to the principal center of diffusion of Enlightenment values: the capitalist West. . . . Under John Paul II, the Vatican now looks set to replace the Kremlin as the principal encourager of a world revolution against western values. There are certainly many in the Catholic Church in the West, and there must be some even in the Vatican itself, who are unhappy about the revolutionary implications of the worldwide papal campaign to repeal the Enlightenment. But I fear that campaign will continue, at least for the duration of the present pontificate."

—Mark Burdman

that is, that the Earth has only a limited “carrying capacity,” was this evil monk Giammaria Ortes.

I would say that it was the moral force of the Vatican, without any question; but, it was for sure also our mobilization, which put together exactly the different elements of people from Latin America, people from the Islamic world, people from the different Christian religions, Jewish people, state leaders, plus the fact that we documented the historical tradition of the Cairo Conference, which means that this conference is probably going to go down in history as the biggest fraud and failure ever to occur.

And, we have managed to make the world aware. I don't want to go through all the details, but the magazine *L'Italia* yesterday had an article with the headline, “From Auschwitz to Cairo”; Radio Vatican transmitted the statements by Monsignor Martin, who is the head of the Vatican delegation, saying that the ghost of the past regime is once again alive at the Cairo Conference, in a very unmistakable reference to the Nazi regime.

Even the German government, the Italian government, which were vacillating, are now openly endorsing the pope's position. The Catholic Church is mobilized around the world, and the pope has managed to put a unity into the church which was unseen at any other point before. Islamic intellectuals have picked up our articles. There is, today, an article in the Egyptian Islamic opposition paper, saying that, everything considered, what the United Nations is proposing is much worse than anything Hitler ever dreamt of, which nobody, up to this point, has said. Forces are moving in Russia and in Africa.

A blunder by the oligarchy

If we continue to do our job right, it will turn out that this conference was the most gigantic mistake of the oligarchy, not only to have this conference, but to choose an Islamic country in which to hold it. They are just stupid! They underestimated the backlash in the entire Islamic world, which some people to whom we were talking (some of the string-pullers, evil proponents of eugenics), were saying, “Oh, my God, this was a mistake. There will be an Islamic backlash, which will be totally out of control.”

As you know, several countries have already dropped out: Saudi Arabia, for their own peculiar reasons; Bangladesh, Sudan, Lebanon, Indonesia, Turkey will send only low-key delegations; and I know personally, that many surprises are planned by delegations which will go, which will make speeches which people will remember.

One Italian European Parliamentarian had an article in *Corriere della Sera*, where he said that the Cairo Conference is already burned, *bruciata*, because the United Nations is finished.

What is really at stake? I think the fact that Conor Cruise O'Brien puts it this way: Enlightenment versus people who believe in God, [is indicative]. As Lyn was saying this morn-

ing, this cycle of history of 600 years, the conflict between the forces of the Golden Renaissance and the Council of Florence on the one side, and the oligarchy, Venice, the Venetian Party, on the other side, and the system associated with it, is coming to an end, and they know it. They know their financial system is about to collapse; there are articles about this, even in conservative papers, every day.

And, what did they do? I believe that the Cairo Conference was called with the full knowledge that their system *is* coming to end, and that it was a desperate move by the oligarchy to put their system into place, in the case of collapse; to put world government into place.

In doing so, they put the cards of what they are up to openly on the table. Those of you who have been around this organization for a long time know, that for decades, we published the evil plans of Dr. Alexander King, that he was afraid that the black, yellow, and brown people would outnumber the white Anglo-Saxon race. We published the evil doings of the Club of Rome, the World Wildlife Fund. We published the fact that Prince Philip, this degenerate, wants to be reincarnated as a virus to reduce the world population. We published Al Gore's speech in Rio, that he wanted the population to be only 1 billion.

We did this for two decades, but nobody bothered about it much, and people would say, “Oh, you are exaggerating. These are just some crazy people, this is not relevant.” And, in many cases, it went in one ear, and it went out the other.

But now, when the United Nations had the nerve to put their plans openly on the table, before the world—as a matter of fact, there are official U.N. documents which say that the desired low variant of the population is 2.5 billion people—now, all of a sudden, this crime was so incredible, that the world understood what is going on, what the conspiracy is that we are talking about.

If the United Nations were to be established in Cairo as a world government which could decide who lives, and who dies; which country is allowed to have how many people; which country will not get aid if they don't agree to forced abortion (because this is what really what was at stake, and not the nice verbiage about “women's rights,” and so forth); what the Nazis had determined useless eaters to be, the mentally retarded, the disabled, the Jews, Gypsies, and so forth, only, this time, it was supposed to be the Third World, and, especially, the poor in the Third World. Cardinal O'Connor has pointed to this fact very, very clearly: This was against the poor in the Third World.

The crime is so enormous, and the backlash which is now in place (and I think it is unstoppable), is the reaction to the fact that the crime *is* so enormous; and, I think that this is a lesson to be learned also, about what Lyn said earlier about the Leibnizian “best of all worlds,” that we can have the confidence to defeat this beast, because once people understand exactly what this is, they are willing to move.

When Conor Cruise O'Brien said “forces of Enlighten-

ment,” what did he mean? He meant the image of man associated with Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Bentham, and all their evil, so-called theories: empiricism, the idea that only sensuous experience gives you any knowledge about the world; positivism, that you have to bang your head against the wall three times, in order to believe it; an image of man which is associated with the idea that man in general is a beast, and that an oligarchical power elite can rule over herds of animals which he can cull down to the wanted size at any time he wishes to.

When Lyn wrote “How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man” [in *Fidelio: Journal of Poetry, Science, and Statecraft*, Fall 1994], he wrote that the twentieth century will be known in history to have been the century of the most popular mythologies, and the most frauds about science, history, and other things. One of these frauds, and one of these issues, is the question of what is actually the true basis of Nazism, which is now coming to the fore in the Cairo Conference, in its purest essence.

A turning point in history

As I said, there will be a spiritual and intellectual backlash coming from this present mobilization, and you will see, and I predict this, that Cairo will become a *punctum saliens* in history.

When the Soviet Union collapsed, and especially in the recent period, Lyn emphasized that the collapse of the Soviet Union, as gigantic as this is (after all, communism ruled there for 70 years; it did incredible harm to the people who were subjugated under its dictatorship, and it’s still ongoing, in a certain sense, because the convulsion which is now shaking these countries, is tremendous, and probably will increase), is still only the first shoe to drop. The Soviet Union only collapsed as part of the system which dominated the twentieth century, for which the names of Versailles, Yalta, and the condominium between the superpowers, are the appropriate names, and that unless there is the kind of urgent reform (which is not totally likely, but not to be excluded), the second phase of the collapse would be even more enormous, and everything in the West would come down, just as communism came down in the East.

This is a gigantic statement, and most people say, “Wait a second, do I really want this? Because, you know, I do not exactly know what will come out of this.”

When communism collapsed, Marxism all of a sudden was discredited, except among a few people, and, with it, the entire set of axioms which characterize Marxism also went out the window: Marxist economics, the idea of the Five-Year Plan, economic planning; communist or Marxist art theory, so-called “socialist realism”—now, everybody says what was clear all along: It is the ugliest thing you can imagine, and if you don’t believe it, go to Brasilia, which was constructed, unfortunately, according to this theory. Everyone can see now, clearly, that the Marxist theory of histo-

ry, that history is the history of class struggle, was a concept which was completely ridiculous.

But the intellectual and spiritual catharsis of the West is still to come, and it will wipe out and discredit all the ideologies and so-called theories which *are* associated with the Enlightenment: liberalism, empiricism, positivism, existentialism, structuralism, post-structuralism, and deconstructionism. All of these things (and I probably forgot some of them) will not stay around, and people should start to readjust their thinking. We are looking at a dying epoch, and a lot of the things which have bothered us will no longer be there. We should be rather happy about that.

I dare this prediction, because I am a cultural optimist at heart: What *will* prevail, after all these theories and ideologies are out the window, is the *method of truth-seeking*, and the idea, not of one truth, but of *the intelligibility of the laws of Creation*, and the ability of man to have an ever better knowledge of these laws, because man is *imago viva Dei*, he is the living image of God, and therefore, with his creative activity, he can not only know these laws, but he can also change them.

The mythologies of the twentieth century will be smashed, and the truth will emerge.

The case of Martin Heidegger

I will give you one concrete example, not because it is the most important, but because it is intriguing. It has a tremendous relevance for today, especially if you try to understand how the world could come to the point where the rights which are self-evident, are no longer self-evident.

I want to use the case of a fellow whom some of you may know: Martin Heidegger. He is generally known among professional philosophers in academic circles. Many believe that he is the greatest thinker of this century. Many French philosophers are convinced of it, and many even think that he is the greatest thinker of all time. (After having tried to read him, I can tell you that that is a little bit difficult to imagine, because what he has produced is an incredible amount of gobbledygook.) His work is a symptom of our present-day confusion.

Why do I mention Martin Heidegger as a case study? It has a lot to do with our efforts in respect to Cairo indirectly, and something happened in 1987, which somehow escaped my attention and our attention. If you think back to 1987, it’s understandable why, because that was the moment when the onslaught against us was really going on, the Boston trial, the indictments. I know that my life was totally focused on defensive action, trying to save Lyn’s reputation, organizing internationally people who would testify for his character, people active in science, and so forth, so my mind was occupied with that, and I missed something which I have now discovered, and it gives me an incredible delight.

In 1987, a Chilean scholar by the name of Víctor Farías published a book called *Heidegger and Nazism*, and this

book hit like a bomb. What was in this book, was so outrageous, that it caused a tidal wave of articles, special editions of magazines, and, since the Spring of 1988, many books. There's hardly any publisher or journalist or philosopher who did not write something about this case, because what Fariás had done in this book, was to present the documentation that Martin Heidegger, who was a pupil of Edmund Husserl, and who, in the 1920s, all of a sudden became famous for his book *Being and Time*, was a Nazi. He had not only joined the NSDAP [Nazi party] in 1933, paid dues until the end of the war in 1945, but he also collaborated throughout with the system, he admired Hitler, and he was a Nazi thinker *par excellence*.

This caused an earthquake in the academic world, because 42 years after the war, somebody who had been the most respected philosopher of the century, whose ideas were totally accepted, who had influenced Jean-Paul Sartre, the French existentialist, as well as Jacques Derrida, was exposed as a Nazi. In Germany, there was a whole school following Hans-Georg Gadamer, who was close friends with Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker.

A freakout occurred. One school said, "Oh, this is nothing new. We knew it all along; what about it?" Another school said, "Maybe Heidegger was *politically* a collaborator of the Nazis, but his philosophy has nothing to do with it, and he is just politically naive." Then there was another line saying, "Oh, he's a Nazi; so what?"

But if the facts were all known, why did no consequences follow from this knowledge? And why, all of a sudden, in the year 1987, was there this tidal wave of deserters who all of a sudden said, "No, I have nothing to do with Mr. Heidegger." The slogan obviously was, whoever can save his neck, should run as fast as possible, because if you keep supporting Heidegger, then this raises a couple of questions about yourself.

One of the persons most closely associated with Heidegger was Jacques Derrida, who, acting like a cornered rat, started to counterattack. After all, he said, National Socialism in Germany or in Europe did not pop out of the ground like a mushroom, and to think that it would be possible for European philosophy to treat National Socialism as a distant object, is at best naïveté and, at worst, obscurantism and a grave political mistake. This is the pretense, said Derrida, that National Socialism has no connection to the rest of Europe, and the rest of the philosophers, and the rest of the political speeches, which have been made; this is just not the case.

Now, a person who actually had voiced criticism of Heidegger throughout the time, a French philosopher named Georges-Arthur Goldschmidt, correctly pointed to the fact that it was not only the party membership and all of these things, but that Heidegger's National Socialism lies at the essence of his thinking, and that the world has to face the fact of what that implies for all those who endorsed him,



Martin Heidegger: National Socialism was at the essence of his thinking.

especially that the question was now on the table: how to treat a "philosophy of the century," which it was called many times, which, without any question, prepared "post-modern" thinking, as well as being part of National Socialism, and that such a connection existed.

Heidegger, without any question, was the dominant philosopher in France, accepted by everybody, which obviously has a lot to do with the French blocking on Vichy. As a result of the debate over Heidegger in France, it became clear that the accepted categories of right and left, which stemmed from the French Revolution 200 years ago; that this characterization did not only not function in politics, but also did not function in philosophy.

There was debate back and forth, and the longer this so-called philosopher controversy lasted, the clearer it became that it was not Heidegger's Nazi past which was being debated, but it was the accepted philosophy of the present epoch, and that that was being shaken in its foundation.

Georges-Arthur Goldschmidt pointed to the fact that even in Heidegger's first work, *Being and Time*, the vocabulary and the style are very close to Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Among other things, Heidegger said that technology is the power which turns man away from the actual meaning of his life. In his book, he calls this condition of being turned away from the actual meaning of one's life, the *Seinsvergessenheit*, the *being-forgottenness*. Now, if that sounds weird, don't worry; it sounds weird in German, too, because Heidegger is

famous for having constructed new words to give a twisted meaning to ideas. You have to dive into it, and after you swim in it for a long time, you get used to it, but by that time, you are totally brainwashed, so it's not really all that useful. It's like a language which is five degrees off, and once you adjust your eye, you get used to it.

"Man, in the course of the history of Occidental culture," says Heidegger, "has forgotten the essentials of human life. People live life in an unactual way, and they look for entertainment in their flight from death agony. The actuality of

One can actually say that Heidegger was the official philosopher of the Nazis. Eugen Fischer had used this as an argument to free him from the labor service, by saying to the Nazi authorities, "We do not have so many Nazi philosophers, and if we have one, we should treat him well."

true life, lies in the banal, basic experience of the being-thrownness"—*Geworfenheit*, that is, you are thrown into history, and plop, there you are. "Man, therefore, originally is not the self-conscious, self-righteous subject for whom the world is an object, but man is eternally in the world; he is part of it, and he must live with it, in sorrow."

The individual's fear of his death, at the end of his unactually lived life: that is the basic subject of existential philosophy. "Thrownness to the being," *Verfallenheit an das Seiende*, is the basic idea of *Being and Time*. The *Dasein*, the "being there," he first meant, individually, that you are just there. He has these incredible, profound insights, like "existence just happens to exist." So, first, this "being there" was meant individually, but, later, in 1933, "being there" becomes the form of the existence of the collective. "The individual, wherever he stands," Heidegger wrote in 1933, "is worth nothing. The fate of our people in their state, is everything." He said this on the occasion of having called somebody to take a seat in the university.

In 1933, Heidegger became the rector of the University in Freiburg, and this was not, as he later tried to pretend, just an effort to save the mind and what not; this was a clearly calculated move by certain Nazi cadres to put Heidegger in there, after they had cleaned out Jewish and other unwanted scholars.

Now, in his famous, or, rather, infamous, Rectorate speech, Heidegger said:

"The university has to conduct a decisive fight in the National Socialist spirit, which must not be suffocated

through humanizing, or Christian conceptions."

On Nov. 1, 1933, he said, in another speech, "The National Socialist revolution brings about the complete upheaval of German existence [*Dasein*, being there]. It conserves knowledge as the necessary basic property of the leading individuals in their *völkisch* [popular] tasks of the state." "Continuously, your courage should grow," says Heidegger, "for the saving of the essence and the elevation of the most inner force of our people in its state. The Führer himself, and he alone, is the present and the future German reality, and its law. Learn to know, ever deeper. From now on, each matter demands decision in every acting responsibility. *Heil Hitler!*"

In the *Freiburger Studenten Zeitung* in the fall of 1933, he wrote, "Not theorems and ideas should be the rules of your existence. The Führer himself, and he alone, is the present and future reality, and its law."

For Heidegger, National Socialism meant the complete overthrow of knowledge. "Proceeding from the question and forces of National Socialism, science must be considered completely new. The university of tomorrow must be based entirely on the *Weltanschauung* [world view] of National Socialism."

Heidegger was very ambitious. He wanted to be not only rector of Freiburg, but he wanted to become *the* explicit and unchallenged leader of all German rectors, the "leader of the leaders" of intellectual Germany. And, from Freiburg, he wanted the total renewal of the German university, in the spirit of his inaugural speech. This attempt failed, only because, for the party leadership in Berlin, his theories were a little bit too esoteric, and they rejected him for this reason, a rejection which he took as an abysmal insult and from there on, he had certain prejudices against Berlin. But, he did not criticize Hitler in the slightest.

Immediately after these Rectorate speeches, he wrote a letter of faith to Hitler in Berlin: "To the savior of our people out of its need. Determination and honor! To the teacher and frontier fighter of a new spirit."

It is documented that Heidegger was also a snitch in respect to his colleagues, that he was snitching on them to the Nazi authorities, causing their layoffs and similar things. He was a cowardly opportunist who, from 1933 onward, pretended not to know his teacher Husserl any more, because he was Jewish. But he never broke his friendship with another person by the infamous name of Eugen Fischer, who was the organizer of euthanasia against the mentally retarded, and this Fischer had demanded, in 1939, explicitly, the extinction of the Jews. It was this same Fischer who prevented Heidegger from having to join the labor service in 1941.

In 1945, Heidegger immediately started to create a cover-up, and a mythology of his own resistance. He said: "I thought that after Hitler in 1933 had taken the responsibility for the entire German people, that he would have the courage to detach himself from his party and its doctrine" (what an

idea!), “and the whole matter would lead to a renewal and a collection to take responsibility for the entire West. This conviction was a mistake, which I recognized on June 30, 1934.” This was the date of the assassination of Ernst Röhm, and the dissolution of the SA. “Indeed, I intervened in 1933 to affirm the national and the social, but *not* National Socialism and nationalism, and not the intellectual and metaphysical foundations on which biologism and the party doctrine were based.”

Now, this is, in all likelihood, a total fabrication, because one of his former friends, the relatively famous philosopher Karl Löwith, recently published his diaries, in which he reported about the last discussion he had with Heidegger in Rome, in 1936, where Heidegger expressed an unbroken faith in Hitler and the conviction that National Socialism was the designated path for Germany. Löwith told Heidegger that his engagement for National Socialism was in total cohesion with the essence of his philosophy, to which Heidegger agreed without reservation, and added that he was also certain that his notion of historicity represented the basis for his political activity.

As a matter of fact, Heidegger, already at the beginning of the 1930s, was totally convinced that “being-thrownness,” that *any* political activity, was totally in vain, because existence is not such, and the individual is just “thrown” like that.

So Löwith said, in qualifying this encounter, that Heidegger did not recognize the destructive radicalism and the *petit-bourgeois* character of all of the Nazis’ “strength-through-joy” institutions, because he himself was a radical *petit-bourgeois*. Heidegger’s only complaint in 1936 was that things were not moving fast enough.

Now, even after he was no longer the rector of Freiburg University, he, until 1941, gave his famous Nietzsche lectures, and one can actually say that he was the official philosopher of the Nazis, which Eugen Fischer had used as an argument to free him from the labor service, by saying to the Nazi authorities, “We do not have so many Nazi philosophers, and if we have one, we should treat him well.”

Heidegger, even in the 1950s, quoted Nietzsche positively for the notion that human beings are not made equal, and each does *not* have the capacity and the right for everything.

Now, you can’t always blame husbands for their wives, so I don’t want to use the horrible utterings of Mrs. Heidegger as a proof against him, but what she said about motherhood, as the conservation of racial inheritance, would just turn your stomach. So I don’t want to use it against him, even though he had such a wife.

After the war, Heidegger did not say one word about the Nazi period. He did not say one word about his being the rector of Freiburg University, nor did he ever comment on the Holocaust, nor any other occurrence of this period.

He probably didn’t feel guilty. He didn’t feel that there was anything wrong, because in Heidegger’s thinking, there

is simply no room for individual responsibility. The theory of “being thrown,” *Geworfenheit*, into a time to which one has to react with determination and for which one has to be open—such a theory does not know the notion of individual responsibility.

In 1945, the French occupying powers removed Heidegger’s permission to teach, but unfortunately, he got it back in 1951. He was immediately re-integrated into the respected circles of the academic world, and this was all the more profound, because it came with the official grace of the occupying power.

One of the most important influences in my life, Professor Herbst, the famous Cusanus researcher, told me a long time ago, that the occupying powers *insisted* that Heidegger had to be taught in theology classes in Germany, in the same way that they had insisted that pragmatism, Dewey, positivism, and so forth, were part of the official de-nazification programs.

In this climate, nobody asked questions any more. In France, a boom in Heidegger philosophy occurred. Practically everybody became a Heideggerian. Jean Beaufret, Sartre, Christian Jambet, Derrida, Pierre Bourdieu, and other famous Frenchmen. Many said that Heidegger has to have a place in history like that of Hegel and Plato, that he is one of the greatest thinkers of all time.

A German professor named Guido Schneeberger, who actually knew some of Heidegger’s lectures, started to prepare a compendium, which he published in 1961, with 217 texts which prove, without any question, Heidegger’s Nazi convictions. But he could not find one German publisher to publish it, so Schneeberger published it himself. He sent it to many universities, who bought the book; but it *never* appeared on the shelves. The professors and the assistant professors quickly made sure the book would disappear.

Karl Jaspers, himself of questionable convictions, testified that his former friend Heidegger lacked (and he said this to the investigating commission of the occupying powers), any conscience for truth, in favor of a magic of words, *beschwörenden Zauber*.

So, that was the situation. Everything was under the carpet. Heidegger was respectable, influential, in the academic world.

The Heideggerians scramble

Then, in 1987, this book by Víctor Farías, *Heidegger and Nazism*, hit like a bomb. It shattered the myth which Heidegger had concocted after the war, the myth that he had supported the Nazis only briefly. But the book proved that he had a very deep commitment to Nazism.

In 1988, a biography of Heidegger appeared by Hugo Ott, which was a cover-your-behind line: Admit the Nazism, but try to save the philosophy by trying to pretend the two have nothing to do with each other.

Derrida went into a complete freakout. He said: “The

facts have all been known for a long time, and if one reads Fariás's book, one wonders if he read Heidegger for longer than one hour."

This is always the accusation: that people don't understand Heidegger's profundity, and so forth.

Derrida said: "Why deny that so many courageous works in the twentieth century dare to enter the region of thought which some call the 'diabolical'? It just happens to be true. Rather than deny it, we have to investigate the analogies and points of connection between Nazism and Heidegger's thinking. The commonalities of Nazism and anti-Nazism: I will prove that it's all the same, it's mind-boggling if you think about it."

An interviewer of Derrida in this controversy, asked, "Is not what you are saying only a sniping response to those who accuse you of the deconstruction of humanism and of being a sponsor of nihilism?"

Derrida then moved, through his lawyers, to prevent the publication of an interview he had given in a book, *The Heidegger Controversy*, and tried then to elaborate a long explanation of why the Heidegger of pre-1933 was totally different than the Heidegger of 1934 and later.

Jürgen Habermas of the Frankfurt School also felt the need to cover his behind. He said: Ah, now we finally know that this resistance is a pure legend, it never happened. Habermas also reveals (and this is something I will investigate further), that all of Heidegger's lectures of the 1930s are still classified, and that the few persons who have some copies, are not allowed to quote them. This is really very fascinating. Habermas says that he is sure that if these lectures were to be made public, then Fariás's case would be proven even more.

Jürgen Busche, the chief editor of the *Hamburger Morgenpost*, said: "I don't care if Heidegger is a Nazi. Look at it. He doesn't have one fascist pupil, and after all, Heidegger is to be seen in the context of the late Romantic, and he's actually the same as the Greens today"—which happens to be true.

Rudolf Augstein, the famous British-licensed editor of *Der Spiegel*, says, Oh, somebody who has fertilized so many important minds, can't be labelled a Nazi. Michael Haller, the "Zeit-Dossier" department head of *Die Zeit* magazine, says, why, Heidegger was called the greatest thinker. Now, all of a sudden, he is just a swindler, who cheated with verbal trifles; and why, all of a sudden, is everybody deserting him? Bordieu, the French philosopher, said, "Heidegger is the philosophically acceptable variant of a revolutionary conservatism of which Nazism was just one more possibility," and that is actually the truth: It was part of the Conservative Revolution.

Nazism and post-modernism

Now, here we get to the essence of what went wrong in this entire century, because Heidegger was a Nazi. More correctly, he was exactly one of the representatives of the

Conservative Revolution, of which Nazism was one possibility, *but* he is also the ideologue of post-modernism.

Now, this is very interesting, because here we get to the real truth of the matter. Heidegger, in 1953, said the amazing words: "It is not nuclear war that represents the greatest threat, even if that is the worst thinkable; but more threatening, is the peaceful, continuous development of technology, because it robs the thinking of human being of his essence, of his ability to think."

The author Milan Kundera comments on that quote, that the worst thing about this, is that this conception of Heidegger's does not shock anybody any more; the problem is that it has been accepted.

Heidegger's only criticism of the Nazis was that he mistrusted the party apparatus and their belief in technology and progress, being on the same line as Ernst Jünger, who wrote that the total mobilization led to a horrible use of technology, industry, and so forth. These are all the fathers of modern eco-fascism.

Heidegger, in the 1950s, wrote the incredible sentence: "Agriculture is now a motorized food industry, which, in essence, is the same as the production of corpses in gas chambers and extinction camps, and the same as the blockade and starvation of countries, the same as the fabrication of the H-bomb."

It's hard to comment on this, because he criticizes technology, but he doesn't bother about the annihilation of human beings!

Obviously, under the influence of the occupying power, the "very respected" philosopher, Hans-Georg Gadamer, who has published one zillion books, standard works and what not, says, after the Fariás scandal broke out, that "most of this was known," and that "it would be an insult to say that his political error had nothing to do with his philosophy, that this was insulting to such an important thinker," and after all, how would those who make such a criticism reconcile this with the fact that "he is the same man who already in the 1950s said incredibly wise things about the Industrial Revolution and technology, which astounds one for their foresight."

Lehmann defends Heidegger

After the war, there was the coverup for all the reasons we have discussed many times. Heidegger was actually imposed by the occupying powers; but Gadamer wrote this *after* the Fariás book came out. He admitted that most of the facts were known, obviously, among the insiders.

In 1966, a certain Karl Lehmann published an article in the *Philosophical Yearbook* about the "Christian Experience of History and the Ontological Question in the Young Heidegger." He discusses a lecture which Heidegger gave in the winter semester, 1920-21, under the title, "Introduction into the Phenomenology of Religion," in which he comments upon the letters of the Apostle Paul as "a phenomenologically

rich example of religious behavior.” He chooses there, in particular, the first Letter to the Thessalonians, about the sudden coming of the Lord. Some of you may know this story, that you never know when the Lord is coming, you have to be attentive for the time.

What Lehmann then does, is to say that this is the *Kairos*, the moment which determines the fate. Lehmann claims that there is a remarkable relationship in this affinity of time and being to the theology of St. Paul. (Yet, as we noted earlier, Georges-Arthur Goldschmidt pointed out that the affinity was rather to Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*!)

And then Lehmann says that Heidegger’s notion of fear, this fear of death agony, which is the entire determining aspect of life, is the same as the suffering and martyrdom

that Paul is talking about. And then he says that “Paul opens up the most extreme possibilities of human existence.”

Lehmann notes that Heidegger was able to make use of Aristotle in the most productive manner, for his own questioning.

What is most outrageous about this, is that Lehmann treats Heidegger in the most objective and positive manner, as if nothing were wrong. He says, finally, “The destruction of traditional theology through Heidegger was shocking, obviously; but his conviction that ontology could not be based in the traditional theological form, he already says very clearly in *Being and Time*.” So, he does not find this very objectionable, that theology does not have to explain ontology; and, he says, all the questioning of Heidegger is in vain, if

Mainz bishop hears a different drummer

At noon on Aug. 30, the office of the Catholic bishop in Mainz, Germany, faxed a letter to the office of the Schiller Institute in Laatzten announcing that the Esbacher Hof, an educational center of the Diocese of Mainz, was cancelling the room rented by the Schiller Institute for that evening. The agreement with the Esbacher Hof had been made as early as Aug. 10, but the cancellation came only hours before the meeting was to start.

The theme of the meeting was “Why the Planned U.N. Population Conference Should Not Take Place.” The reason given for the abrupt cancellation was that this subject does not correspond “to the special character of the house as a church educational institution of the Bishopric of Mainz.”

Never mind that Pope John Paul II was one of the first to express his “profound concern” about Cairo and has repeatedly stated that “the future of humanity is at stake.” And never mind that for months, the Schiller Institute had been working internationally to prevent the convening of the International Conference on Population and Development, which convened Sept. 5 in Cairo, Egypt. Never mind that by the end of August, not only had many governments in the Muslim world spoken out against the conference, but some even boycotted it or downgraded their delegations to Cairo: Mainz is marching to a different drummer!

Apparently, the bishop of Mainz, Karl Lehmann, does not want to see a scientific debate conducted which would show that the malthusian premises behind Cairo—the notion that the world’s “carrying capacity” for human popu-

lation is limited and reaching a breaking point—are scientifically groundless. The Schiller Institute’s meeting was cancelled based on, among other things, an alleged “extreme belief in science and progress” on the part of the institute.

There are no limits to growth

Indeed, since its founding in 1984, the Schiller Institute has promoted a scientific and social policy which, if implemented, would provide ever-larger numbers of people with an ever-higher standard of living. However “politically correct” it may be, the “limits to growth” thesis is scientifically absurd.

On July 5, Klaus-Henning Rosen warned in the Bonn Social Democratic publication *Blick nach Rechts*, against “unholy alliances,” and decried the Schiller Institute by name for “discrediting the U.N. population policy.” Rosen, whose past history of retailing the lines coming from Communist East Germany and its dreaded Stasi secret police has not been forgotten by observers of German politics, defended in that article the long-disproven predictions of the British East India Company’s Parson Thomas Malthus (that human populations will grow faster in numbers than the food supply) and warned against the growing “number of reproducibles.” Rosen demanded, “It would be desirable if the Catholic Church would make clear here that partners in the style of LaRouche are not wanted.”

On cue, the secretary of the German Bishops Conference, Fr. Wilhelm Schaetzler, “in consultation with Bishop Lehmann,” adhered to the “politically correct” line dictated by Rosen. Schaetzler indicated, “in relation to the impending Cairo world population conference,” that “we are neither interested in a dialogue with the LaRouche organization nor in cooperation with the organization.”

one puts in place of the word *Being*, the word *God*.

Lehmann regrets that a serious confrontation with Heidegger from the side of Catholic theology, which would do justice to the depths of the problem, is not visible, and, finally, that Heidegger's thinking is still waiting for a future dialogue—even the early Heidegger.

Now, the whole article would not be so earth-shaking (as a matter of fact, it's not very profound at all), except that Karl Lehmann is, today, the head of the German Bishops Conference. The main reason I'm mentioning this here, is that it was the office of Bishop Lehmann which just cancelled a room we had rented for a forum against the Cairo Conference, and the reason given in the letter was, "the extreme belief in science and progress by the Schiller Institute."

Now, I would dare venture the hypothesis that that characterization, which has also gone out in a slanderous book published by the infamous Herder Verlag, has a lot to do with Lehmann's convictions about Heidegger.

One could say that in 1966, before the Farías book detonated this bomb, maybe Lehmann was not so smart, and he just overlooked this—he didn't get it. But, the only problem is that what Lehmann forgets to mention, already in 1966, is that Heidegger did not believe in God. He was a very well-known anti-theist. So, if Heidegger's Nazi outlook did not bother him, Lehmann, as a Catholic official, should have at least objected to the anti-theism of Heidegger, because the *Dasein*, the *being there* of Heidegger, is *without God*. In contrast to this, look at another pupil of Husserl, who deserves, actually, to be much more famous than the evil Heidegger: Edith Stein, who was born Jewish, converted to Catholicism, and made exactly that attack on Heidegger, which Lehmann obviously forgot to notice.

Edith Stein also became very famous. She received early recognition in the philosophical world. She became a Catholic, and she was finally killed by the Nazis at Auschwitz, in retaliation for the Dutch bishops' denunciation of the Nazis. They killed many nuns from Dutch nunneries at that time. Edith Stein was beatified by the pope, during the pope's last trip to Germany, and she is an outstanding figure.

Heidegger started out as a Catholic philosopher, but then he lost his faith, and he became a celebrity among the professional philosophers today. Edith Stein went exactly the other way.

Now, one could think Lehmann did this in 1966, he was not yet head of the Bishops Conference. So, maybe, one could give him the credit for making useful errors. But then, I just got his recent book, published in 1993, and what do I see there in the chapter about "Man and the Environment"? It is full of praise for *Limits to Growth*, Dennis Meadows, the Club of Rome. He quotes Heidegger as if the Farías debate had never occurred, and, in the chapter about the relationship to creation and the book of Genesis, which he modifies, and he is actually pretty much on the side of man being a steward rather than a master of the universe, he says:

"Maybe it comes to an encounter with the late Heidegger. He also sees man in danger of losing his being, his essence," and then he keeps on quoting Heidegger, on and on.

In parentheses: A while ago, Lyn had insisted that the entire Liberation Theology in Latin America, is not primarily communist-inspired, but inspired by existentialist philosophy, which I think now is pretty much proven, because Lehmann is the head of the German Catholic Church, and Misereor and so forth are the main funders of that, including the rebellion in Chiapas, Mexico.

The Heidegger affair (and this is why I decided to use this example) is the most embarrassing for official academia, because nearly everybody endorsed him, and it just shows the total bankruptcy of the Conservative Revolution, being identical with post-modern ideology.

Now, that these people are aware of it, is clear. Let me give you one more quote. The French philosopher Jean Baudrillard says, too bad that this Heidegger debate came too late. "What's the difference now, if one accuses Heidegger or tries to whitewash him? All those on the one side and those on the other, fall into the same low thinking, which is no longer even proud of its own origins, and which no longer has the strength to grow beyond them, and that finally wastes the few energies left to it in tirades, accusations, justifications, and historical confirmations. And since philosophy no longer exists, it must prove that with Heidegger, it has finally discredited itself. All this is a desperate attempt to find some posthumous truth or justification, at a moment when there is not enough truth left to allow any investigation, where there is not enough philosophy to make any connection between theory and practice, and not enough history to bring any historical proof. Our epoch is characterized by the fact that we do not any more have the truth for recognition." So, he says, Heidegger should have been attacked, as long as it was time.

"Indeed, the Heidegger case proves the total bankruptcy of the dominating schools of thought. They have deconstructed themselves completely, and they are finished."

The task ahead: a new Renaissance

Now, the epoch of 600 years of history is coming to an end, and with it, all the evil ideologies emanating from Venetian oligarchism through the Enlightenment to deconstructionism, and they themselves are digging their own graves.

The crime of Cairo is so enormous, because, there, people dared to propose what the Nazis *never* dared to say with this clarity, publicly. And I predicted that the pope was absolutely right, that exactly because human civilization itself is at stake, this will cause a tremendous Renaissance backlash, which we have to make sure will lead to an actual, true Renaissance.

Being confronted with such an enormous evil, will trigger an impulse for Good, and we have to re-assert now the princi-

ples of the Council of Florence and the Golden Renaissance, which means nothing less than that each human being must have a chance to live a life as *imago viva Dei* and *capax Dei*. This is only possible, however, and (if you look to Africa, it's very clear, and other places in the East, especially), if we bring the political and economic order, in cohesion with the laws of God's Creation.

Conor Cruise O'Brien was wrong. The Cairo Conference is *not* the most important world conference. That conference is still to come, and we are building it. We will build a conference which will discuss the need for a just, new world economic order based on global reconstruction.

Actually, it's a very good situation, because I'm very optimistic, because I have seen, in the recent period, a tremendous human mobilization of goodness, especially because Bosnia, Rwanda—and everybody knows that this can repeat itself many, many times—have made clear to more and more people that the world cannot survive *partially*; that mankind, as never before, is sitting in one boat, and that we will only save ourselves on the basis of the highest conceptions.

These are the conceptions discussed at the Council of Florence, for example, by Nicolaus of Cusa, who said, that concordance in the microcosm is only possible through the maximum development of all microcosms. That means the maximum development of *all* individuals and *all* nations.

The sovereign nation-state *must* be defended, because it is only through the representative system, that the freedom of the individual is guaranteed. Any supranational institution annihilates such freedom. It is, therefore, in the self-interest of each individual and each nation, to work toward the maximum development of all others. All nations, together, must be focused on the joint task of the development of mankind.

I believe that the time has come for the ideas of this humble man from the fifteenth century, the founder of modern science, and the first to formulate human rights in an explicit form, Nicolaus of Cusa, to be realized. What he was talking about, is not some utopia, but it has to happen, and it will happen, namely, that the world will only live if there is a rule of the wisest, and not only the wisest, but those of the wisest who have the most developed sense for justice and respect for natural law.

The reason why nations peacefully relate to each other, says Nicolaus, is that in each nation, you have scientists, composers, philosophers, and poets, and among those people, there is no problem, because they respect each other for their own creativity.

If we do what we now have defined, then we can put into the form of an education system what Nicolaus already said, namely, that each individual studies the history of mankind, in his own mind, repeats, in a condensed form, and compresses the entire history of mankind. This is also *necessary*. In other words, you have to have all the essential knowledge of

your time, to be able to define the necessary next step for mankind to take.

Lyn is the modern-day Renaissance man who is an example showing that it is possible, that you do not need to know all the footnotes, but that you *can* know all essential knowledge of your time, at least in its principal form.

If we do this, and turn this into an educational system, then the idea that we will be able to move in a world where the beautiful souls will be in the majority, is not some far-off utopia, but is quite possible.

That is actually what we have to do. We have to have an idea of man and of society in which the beautiful soul, the person who with compassion does what is necessary, the Good Samaritan who helps without even thinking about himself, is what is normal.

What we have now, is *not* normal, it's a disease. We are suffering from the *fin de siècle*, the end of an epoch. The nastiness in society, the stabbing-in-the-back, treating each other like low creatures, looting small nations for your own profit—all of these things are not human, they are not part of what we are meant to be, as man in the image of God. And, I think these are all like children's diseases, which, when mankind reaches the age of adulthood, we will be able to overcome. And beautiful souls will be something which will become normal, that you will have many Amelias and many Lyns, and many people like that.

A new Renaissance means the sovereign nation-state, which we have to fight for around the globe. It means intelligibility of natural law. It means that the discoveries in science and Classical art, are what people should *want to do* and *want to know*. A new Renaissance means a complete change of values, and, as you will get a taste, and end to all of these attack on Lyn and his associates. I believe that we can get Lyn and the others exonerated and free. I just want to give you a sense of how the world will be different when we are no longer fighting from underneath, but fighting from above, which is happening already.

A new Renaissance means a change of values, that people *want* to be creative as their purpose in life, that people are so thirsty for true knowledge, for discovery, for art, for music, for discovering the laws of composition of the late Beethoven, of Schubert, of Schiller, in order to be, then, able to do something creative themselves.

I think that Nicolaus was correct when he said that once people have tasted the "sweetness of truth," they try to find more of it, and more and more.

So, we will go into a happy period—turbulent, stormy, without any question. But, we will have, not very long from now, a series of conferences where we will discuss global reconstruction to put the world in order, to put it in cohesion with the papal encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, to realize all the projects of the Fourth Development Decade project, and that we will move the world into a better age. And I think this is a very happy prospect.

British sabotage papal visit to Sarajevo

by Konstantin George

The historic visit of Pope John Paul II to the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo, set to have taken place on Sept. 8, was sabotaged by British intelligence, using its Bosnian Serb assets and the British-directed United Nations operation in Bosnia. The announcement that the visit had to be postponed came on Sept. 6, just 48 hours before the pope was due to arrive.

The security reasons motivating the postponement did not hinge on the question of the pope's own safety. John Paul II, as he has demonstrated on innumerable occasions over the years, is one of the most courageous men on the planet. Faced with the crucial importance of a mission such as the one to Sarajevo, John Paul II would not have permitted personal safety considerations to stop him.

The international scope of the British-led sabotage operation emerged in full one day after the forced postponement. This was when the Big Five "Contact Group" for former Yugoslavia, consisting of the U.S.A., Russia, Britain, France, and Germany, after a meeting in Berlin, announced the five would recommend to the U.N. Security Council that the international sanctions against Serbia be lifted. Thus, the Sarajevo sabotage was directly linked to an upcoming international whitewashing of the war criminal regime of Slobodan Milosevic in Belgrade. All this based on the alleged good word of Milosevic, that he has shut off supplies to the Bosnian Serbs.

Events around the Contact Group's announcement provide an insight into a potentially more subtle sabotage operation against the papal visit to Croatia, planned to occur after Sarajevo. The Vatican played a crucial role in overturning the anti-Bosnian policy of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, and effecting the Croatian-Bosnian Confederation Agreement. This was followed in the late spring by a brief opportunity, in which the Croatian opposition was starting to mount an effort, that could have led to the replacement of Tudjman and his destructive "cabinet warfare" policies, which have contributed to keeping intact the Serbian occupa-

tion of one-third of Croatian territory.

Under massive international pressure, that brief interlude of hope collapsed, and Tudjman remains firmly in the saddle. What this implies currently was demonstrated on Sept. 7, when Tudjman came out in effusive praise for the announcement of the Contact Group on lifting sanctions against the regime that has wrought so much devastation on Croatia. The same Tudjman, the President of mainly Catholic Croatia, apparently had no such emotional response to the Serbian threats to unleash carnage against the thousands wishing to hear the pope in Sarajevo.

The immediate physical reason for the postponement was the threat of a mass slaughter against non-Serbian civilians by the Bosnian Serbs during the course of the papal visit. The text of the Vatican statement issued on Sept. 6 made this explicit: "The pope, after consulting his principal aides and inspired by a deep sense of responsibility toward the population, has therefore decided to postpone the visit to Sarajevo, scheduled for Sept. 8, with the aim of carrying it out as soon as circumstances permit. . . . Grieved at not being able to have met the wishes of the Catholic community and the population of Sarajevo, the pope will continue to make every effort to carry out this pastoral visit and this mission of peace to this so sorely tried capital as soon as possible."

At the local level there was indeed the threat of a terrible atrocity. All through early September, Serbian forces increased their shelling of Sarajevo. This culminated on Sept. 6 with 11 artillery shells fired at the proximity of the Sarajevo Stadium where the pope was to have addressed the people of the city, coupled by firing at the airport, where a U.N. plane was hit.

These were not the only Serbian outrages. Starting in late August, they began a new wave of ethnic cleansing, or forced expulsions of Bosnian Muslims from areas in Bosnia they occupy. By Sept. 6, the total in this latest wave had reached nearly 6,000, with 2,000 helpless civilians expelled alone on the week-

end of Sept. 3-4. On Sept. 6, Serbian forces began a new offensive against the Bosnian-held pocket of Bihac in western Bosnia, heavily shelling the villages of Cazim and Buzim.

British revenge for Cairo

The papal visit, however crucial it was for the Balkans as such, had global strategic significance. The Holy Father was to have addressed, in true ecumenical manner, a mass gathering of Bosnians of the Catholic and Islamic faiths. This has to be situated in the context of the very successful combining of moral forces from the Catholic Church and in the Islamic world, which has thrown the Nazi-modeled U.N. Cairo population conference into disarray. A successful papal visit in Sarajevo would provide fresh inspiration to that anti-genocide strategic combination of forces after Cairo closes on Sept. 13.

The explicit connection between the British-U.N. sabotage of the papal visit and the U.N. Cairo conference was made by Mustafa Ifrendi Cherek, the Muslim Ulema of Sarajevo, in statements to the leading Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* on Sept. 7. The Ulema stressed that the destruction of Bosnia was being conducted by U.N. Secretary General Boutros "Boutros-Ghali and the United Nations." He demanded Boutros-Ghali's immediate resignation, and, continuing with his indictment of the U.N., declared that at the Cairo conference, there are at work, "pagan forces attempting to destroy humanity."

The Bosnian Serb forces who demonstrated their readiness to commit an outrage should the pope have appeared, are controlled by a British tool, Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. As emphasized by Lyndon LaRouche, this activation was "a direct operation of the British state, as well as government."

The British have otherwise run many of their operations in former Yugoslavia through the agency of the United Nations forces there, which are under British command. The U.N., operating on behalf of Britain, was responsible for wrecking the visit, as Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic told the world at a Sept. 7 press conference in Sarajevo.

As Izetbegovic documented, the U.N., while claiming it "could" not, in reality *would* not provide security for either John Paul II or the citizens of Sarajevo. He cited a Sept. 5 letter to the Vatican by Yasushi Akashi, the U.N. envoy to former Yugoslavia, advising the pope not to come, as security could not be provided. The Bosnian President declared: "Of course, the threats by Karadzic's Serbs were the stated reason for the postponement of the visit, but it was really godfathered by the U.N. Protection Force [Unprofur]. The letter made the decision inevitable."

Izetbegovic was backed in a parallel statement by Vinko Puljic, the Catholic Archbishop of Sarajevo, who declared that the Akashi letter was the "crucial factor" behind the postponement of the visit. Otherwise, as the Bosnian government noted, there was an unmistakable, months-long pattern of U.N. refusal to enforce their own rules that mandated

Bosnia asks public to help against 'Greater Serbia'

The following appeal, from the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, dated Sept. 2, 1994, was issued after an urgent session of that government.

Approximately 200 civilians, comprised mainly of women and children, arrived in Travnik yesterday, after being expelled from the district of Banja Luka. By mid-September, it is believed that an additional 5,000 civilians will be expelled from this region. This same process of expulsion for non-Serb civilians is also occurring in Bijeljina. During the previous month, around 1,000 civilians were expelled from the Bijeljina district.

The process of ethnic cleansing, which represents one form of genocide, has been occurring for the past two and a half years and will continue until all non-Serb civilians have been expelled from occupied territories.

To date, we have turned to institutions of the United Nations, relevant international factors to assist in halting this process, which in the main is a fascist project. However, such involvement from these international institutions and governments has not achieved the results which we were expecting.

As a result, we turn to the people of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Russia, France, Great Britain, and other nations in the hope that the democratic public will stand up in defense of fundamental human rights, which are being violated in the worst possible way, all in the name of the "Greater Serbia" project.

We therefore turn to all people of good faith on the behalf of the people who are now left without their homes and people living in occupied territories who are awaiting effective protection. They are seeking nothing more than their right to life and freedom.

a so-called exclusion zone of 20 kilometers around Sarajevo, where the Serbs could not hold any artillery or mortars. The Serbs had consistently violated this, with the U.N. forces idly looking on. In addition to that, the same U.N. which now would not provide security, somehow back in April, when the stadium was used for a soccer game, was able to guarantee complete security for the occasion.

If all else failed, the U.N. held a "trump" to ensure that John Paul II could not set foot in Sarajevo, namely, control over Sarajevo Airport. In response to what was in reality a

trivial incident, a U.N. plane at the airport was hit on Sept. 6 by snipers' bullets—i.e., no artillery was involved—the U.N. shut down the airport, which remained closed through Sept. 7.

'Contact Group' infamy

As mentioned above, the counterpoint to the postponement of the papal visit was the announcement the next day by the Big Five "Contact Group" urging that international economic sanctions against Serbia be lifted. The announcement for the group was made by Vitaly Churkin, the Russian Special Envoy for former Yugoslavia. The key player in the Contact Group, however, is not Russia, but Britain, which, playing on the national profile of France and on the neo-imperial profile, tendencies, and propensities of Russia, has succeeded in forging a "three out of five" majority on the Balkans which determines the parameters of what becomes the consensus for the five as a whole. This consensus is buttressed by the fact that what Lyndon LaRouche has identified as "automatic pilot" policies from the Bush period are still the policies governing the conduct of the United States in this group. With the Americans taking no initiative to break the British-manufactured consensus, Germany, whatever other inclinations it may have, goes along with the Anglo-American dictates.

Based on Russia's historical-ideological "natural" response to support Serbia, Britain has achieved major successes through the Contact Group, which came into being as a Big Power agency to deal with the crisis in former Yugoslavia and the Balkans. Encouraged by this success, Britain has engineered that the Contact Group's role has been expanded far beyond the domain of former Yugoslavia and the Balkans. Behind the scenes, the Contact Group is already involved in crisis management arrangements concerning Haiti, Cuba, and the regions of the former U.S.S.R., including the Caucasus and Ukraine.

Barring a decisive move by the Clinton presidency to put an end to British-steered "consensus" policies, this will be only the beginning. Russian and European sources reveal that the Contact Group could soon turn its attention to the Algeria-centered Maghreb Crisis, and to other potential conflict areas such as India-Pakistan. Policy elites, both in the West and in Russia, are speaking of the Contact Group as the nucleus for an evolving world leadership structure, taking over from the present U.N. Security Council, which in the eyes of Britain and allied oligarchic interests, has proven to be ineffective.

Most important of all for Britain, the maintenance of the Contact Group provides the perfect vehicle by which the British can continue their age-old game of playing some powers off against one another, to the detriment of the other powers. If there is to be any hope for the Balkans or any other region of the world, the British-led forces holding the great nation-states of the world in check, have to be defeated.

Nigeria wins the first round

by Lydia Cherry

The fact that a two-month-old Nigerian oil strike crumbled under pressure from the oil workers themselves at the end of August, is further indication that the "Project Democracy"-style destabilization attempt that has brought down one government after another in the developing sector doesn't always work, particularly if the targeted government is pursuing sound economic policies. Even the London *Financial Times*, which has consistently editorialized in favor of the demise of the military government of Gen. Sani Abacha, acknowledged on Sept. 6 that the oil workers had become "isolated in their struggle against General Abacha's regime, which has rejected their demands," and that "the virtual collapse of the strike leaves the government in its strongest position in several months."

The wind-down of the strike was expected following Abacha's address to the nation on Aug. 17, in which he explained why he was replacing the leaders of the two unions with administrators. The government could not stand by endlessly and watch this "attempt to destroy the economic life-line of our nation," he said. He noted that the government had waited this long (six weeks) in hopes that the union leaders themselves would "retrace their steps" and return to acting as patriots, because "no true national patriot would disparage his fatherland with foreign contrivance with the hope of instituting democracy on the debris of his country."

General Abacha reiterated "the unflinching commitment of this administration to an early return to civil democratic rule," noted the complexity of the task in this "nation of over 250 ethnic groups inhabiting the 30 states and a federal capital," and emphasized the need to be alert to outside manipulation.

Some of the strike demands were peculiar. Among them was that the Nigerian government immediately pay the \$800 million in arrears which Nigeria owes the Royal Dutch Shell group and other international companies for joint venture costs. The leaders of the two unions, the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Nupeng) and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (Pengassan), were also solid supporters of western darling Moshood Abiola, and the Abiola issue began to be promoted as one of the major union demands. Soon it became clear that the oil strike

had almost nothing to do with workers' "rights," but was a component part of a destabilization operation designed to attempt to fragment Nigeria's military and to put the country back into the International Monetary Fund (IMF) orbit—through the use of the Abiola "card."

What democrat?

"Democrat" Abiola has a history every bit as peculiar as the strike demands. Knowledgeable Nigerians from both pro- and anti-government factions concur that Abiola has been the epitome of corruption. Now a multi-millionaire, Abiola's career began as an accountant for ITT. But in the 1970s, in particular, he functioned as the point man between ITT and various Nigerian governments in deals that involved large sums of Nigerian money. Abiola has claimed publicly that during these years he blackmailed ITT, but he also seems to have carried out amazing deception operations with several Nigerian governments. For example, in the early 1970s, Abiola was the point man for Nigeria investing \$360 million in an Aerostat Balloon Project, an experiment that was to have revolutionized the communications network of Nigeria, but, in fact, was ill-conceived and ended up being a complete failure. Abiola, however, was able to line his pockets with huge amounts of money from the project that wasn't.

Other projects were designed, with Abiola the point man. One ITT project, for which Abiola collected hundreds of millions of dollars in the mid-1970s, was to have provided Nigeria with thousands of phone lines; only 12 years later did the project begin to get off the ground, and only after the technology had been superseded by the introduction of digital communication systems.

Abiola also functioned as piggybank for military coups, including the palace coup that brought General Babangida's pro-IMF regime into existence in the mid-1980s. The government that was brought down through this caper was the anti-IMF, anti-corruption government of General Buhari, who had become head of state in 1983. Both pro- and anti-Abacha Nigerians today describe the Buhari government as the pinnacle of honesty and a time of hope. Buhari had consistently refused to even meet with Abiola, holding him personally responsible for the ITT-related disasters. Reflective of how involved Abiola was with this coup, the coup announcement was broadcast from the Radio Communication Co. of Nigeria (RCN), a company for which Abiola is the chairman and chief executive. Were the coup to have failed, Abiola's private aircraft was on hand to fly Babangida out of the country.

Abiola was then handpicked by Babangida in 1993 to be one of two presidential candidates in an election that Babangida then proceeded to annul for reasons that are still not clear. Some sources insist that Babangida turned on Abiola because of a money deal in which Abiola was to have shared the booty with Babangida, but for some reason did not. (This June 1993 annulled election is one of many contentious issues that Nigerian delegates to the ongoing Constitutional Confer-

ence in Abuje are attempting to resolve.) Abiola is now in a Nigerian jail on a treason charge, following his attempt in June to return to Nigeria and declare himself head of state—a plan that Nigerians based in London say was devised in the U.K. by a group of retired generals and politicians headed by General Babangida's foreign minister, Bolaji Akinyemi.

A slap at the IMF

Eight months ago, following General Abacha's initial announcement of the reversal of the IMF policies of the Babangida years because the country was on the verge of collapse, U.S. and British think-tanks reacted immediately. The World Bank asserted that the Abacha policies of fixing interest and currency exchange rates, imposing controls on foreign exchange trading and imports, and allocating 60% of bank credit to agriculture and manufacturing enterprises would fail. An Aspen Institute specialist on Nigeria warned of potential danger because "anything that happens in Nigeria could have a big spillover in the rest of Africa." The Aspen expert bemoaned that "the Nigerian government is a military government, which means they can do whatever they want."

In discussing with *EIR* why the Abacha government is still standing despite the opposition to it, one Nigerian source noted: "Let's face it, if we didn't have a military government right now, we would already be back under IMF control." At the same time that the Constitutional Conference is attempting to work out the future, decision after decision is being made from the top. At about the same time that rumors began to circulate in the United States and Europe of supposed splits in the Nigerian military, Abacha announced on Aug. 22 the appointment of Brig. Gen. Alwali Kazir as the new head of the Army, and Commodore Mike Akhigbe as the new head of the Navy. Following the replacement of the leaders of the unions, a cabinet reshuffle is now expected. In late August, the government kicked out a CNN television crew, after the duo, Bob Cohen and Amy Merz, both based in Harare, Zimbabwe, refused to follow the itinerary they had agreed to. They had apparently agreed to cover the Constitutional Conference, and to visit the Nigerian states of Kaduna and Kano in the north, Sokoto in the northeast, and another state in the south. Instead, they wanted to be "where the action was," i.e., Lagos, the one city in which the western-spawned Project Democracy apparatus has succeeded in creating economic stagnation.

Both CNN and BBC have given big play to the oil strike and the democracy groups' initiatives. This "news," of course, is played back into other parts of Nigeria. In late August, Nigerians in seven states in the north held a series of protests against CNN and BBC "distortions" in presenting the circus in Lagos as indicative that the country as a whole was at a standstill.

With the crumbling of the strike, "now the conference has a chance of being heard," Reuters quoted a western diplomat in Lagos who has been following the crisis.

Anti-malthusians are bouncing back

by Saqlain Imam

The author, a well-known Pakistani intellectual and journalist, filed this report from Lahore on Sept. 1.

Pakistan, until recently awash with population control propaganda which had been accepted by the urban middle class and intelligentsia as signs of liberalism, enlightenment, and the necessity of "sustainable economic growth," is undergoing a phase of convulsion where political-religious organizations have bounced back, ever since they have been refurbished with the anti-malthusian literature of the Schiller Institute and the investigative report, "Behind Cairo '94: The Demographic War against Islam" (*EIR*, Aug. 12, 1994) by Hassan Ahmad and Aminata Demba. The Schiller Institute advertisement in the July 29 *Washington Post*, "Stop the U.N.'s Killer Conference!" has restored the confidence of the anti-Malthus activists ever since it appeared in a writeup of a local business daily.

The Pakistani government, headed by Benazir Bhutto, in its bid to appease the western elite, has been religiously following the dicta of the population-control theories since its installation in November 1993. Most of the "secular" political parties have been talking about the population control phenomenon in the same diction and expressions in which the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the United Nations have been discussing it in their literature. Until lately, anti-population control talk was anathema for the "educated" people from the ranks of urban societies. In spite of the general non-acceptance of this rhetoric among the common people, all major political leaders have been underscoring the need for population control for the nation's development.

All non-governmental organizations (NGOs), whether self- or foreign-funded, have been acting in unison for population control projects without examining their purpose and basis. Any talk against population control would be considered as anti-development or retrogressive. Pakistani political leaders, who now pathetically lack the quality of thinking independently, have been in a race to beat each other in following the lines of the trailblazers of "Project Democracy." Various advisers and policymakers of the government have fashioned their diction in consonance with the propaganda of the World Bank, IMF, or the U.N. regarding popu-

lation control and sustainable economic development. However, their only fear was that of public reaction. And that has now bounced back.

All religious organizations, including Jamaat-e-Islami, headed by Qazi Hussain Ahmad; Jamiat-e-Ulema Pakistan, headed by Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani; Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam, headed by Maulana Fazhur Rehman; Jamiat-e-Ulema Ahl-e-Hadith, headed by Qazi Abdul Qadir Khamosh; Tehrik-e-Jafaria, headed by Alliamma Sajid Ali Naqvi, and several other community leaders, including some Christians, have come forth to condemn the Cairo conference as an anathema for humanity, un-Islamic, a conspiracy against the Third and Muslim Worlds. Since the political changes in the last couple of years, the bashing of political-religious organizations has been on the rise. This had sapped their confidence. Moreover, they were also held responsible for the growing sectarianism in the society by the elite journalists and political analysts.

However, the introduction to the anti-Cairo conference literature published by the Schiller Institute and *EIR* has given a new lease on life to the clout of declining politico-religious organizations that are now giving a tough fight to the population control theories of the liberals. Although it has not been officially announced, [as of Sept. 1] it is probable that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto will not go to Cairo, as the public backlash has sent a message of disapproval to the corridors of power. But the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, Shahnaz Wazir Ali, still insists that Pakistan should sign the draft agreement that is likely to be tabled at Cairo. If Benazir did not go, Shahnaz would represent her. Pakistan feels itself alienated due to allegations of supporting fundamentalism and terrorism; therefore, it should not miss any opportunity that can help restore its good image in the world community, believes a diplomat who supports Pakistan's effective participation in the Cairo conference.

Due to the refusal of Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller and Bangladesh's Prime Minister Khalida Zia to attend the Cairo conference, Pakistan's commitment has slackened. The growing opposition to the Cairo conference in the country, at least, has ensured that even if Pakistan agrees to the "conditionalities" of the conference, no mechanism of preventing population growth will be acceptable by the people.

Now, it is not the mullah (cleric) who is on the defensive. It is the NGO activist or liberal who has to defend his point of view vis-à-vis population control and the Cairo conference. The pro-population control religious activists have also come under heavy attack in the country. A month ago it appeared that the Cairo conference would be a fanfare, but now it seems to be heading toward a fiasco. Last month, rallies were held for population control, but now rallies against the Cairo conference are being held. The tables have been turned! The public censure of the Cairo conference is also likely to influence the course of political events in Pakistan, where, until now, being "pro-West" was the *sine qua non* for power politics.

Destabilization threat still live in Mexico

by Valerie Rush

The specter of destabilization, which the Mexican electorate had hoped to banish with their vote for institutional stability on Aug. 21, has risen once again, as the shock-troops of the narco-terrorist São Paulo Forum re-take the warpath, especially in the southern state of Chiapas. In just a few short weeks, armed militants of the opposition leftist PRD party of defeated presidential candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas have joined with thousands of gulled peasants and Indians under the control of the terrorist Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) to sow chaos and, in all likelihood, armed confrontation that could lead to civil war.

In the wake of the August presidential elections, which resulted in an overwhelming victory for ruling PRI party candidate Ernesto Zedillo, both Cárdenas and EZLN chief-tain "Sub-Commander Marcos" issued statements denouncing the electoral results as "fraudulent" and warning the government of unforeseen consequences if it did not step down. As Cárdenas put it in an interview with *Proceso* magazine in early September, President-elect Zedillo is a "usurper." "This is a fight without end," Cárdenas said. "If we can prevent these electoral results from being imposed, if we can have a new election called, if we can prevent someone without legitimacy from being seated in the presidency of the republic, this is the direction we must follow."

"Sub-Commander Marcos" was more explicit. The vote results, both nationally and in the Chiapas gubernatorial race, were "unacceptable," and unless the government retreated, there would be "a bloodbath," he said.

Blowing up Chiapas

The Chiapas situation is, once again, the trigger point for an intended destabilization which could rapidly spread across the nation. The electoral defeat of PRD gubernatorial candidate Amado Avendaño in this volatile state has been denounced both by the EZLN's forces and by the PRD, and PRI governor-elect Eduardo Robledo has been warned to withdraw before his December inauguration, or else. PRD national president Porfirio Muñoz Ledo threatened, "If the government doesn't take care, it will ignite the flame." Avendaño insisted that he would not take "one step back," and warned that it would be "a serious error" to inaugurate Robledo. He raised the possibility of Chiapas separating from

the rest of Mexico.

There has been a flood of land takeovers, marches, and street protests in Chiapas, promoted by Zapatista front groups such as the Emiliano Zapata Proletarian Organization (OPEZ). During the last week in August, armed PRD militants took over several cattle ranches, threatening to slaughter beef herds if the militants were not provided food, clothing, and chunks of the property. Some farmers, including owners of as few as five hectares, were beaten. These acts of violence and blackmail have enraged cattlemen and farmers, prompting them to form their own private defense forces—increasing already high tensions.

On Aug. 31, the EZLN issued an open letter to Robledo, published in the dailies *La Jornada* and *El Financiero*, in which Chiapas cattlemen who have been hiring private guards to protect their properties are threateningly urged to offer the guards much more money, because "now their wages are very little for ending up with a Zapatista bullet between the eyes. They should ask for a wage hike and life insurance, so that there will be something for their widows."

And on Sept. 4, more than 20,000 Indians and peasants organized by OPEZ and related terrorist front groups blocked the main highways and bridges of the state, including the Pan-American Highway leading into Guatemala, while PRD militants took over radio stations and mayoral offices and read statements demanding recognition of Avendaño as governor. On Sept. 6, a PRD leader in Chiapas was assassinated.

Narco-terrorist links are continental

These efforts to re-ignite a Chiapas insurgency are part of a broader scenario being run by the Cuba-spawned São Paulo Forum to plunge as many Ibero-American countries as possible into chaos. Both the EZLN and Cárdenas's PRD party are members of the Forum, as are pro-terrorist and terrorist organizations in a number of other countries, including Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Brazil. It is no accident, for example, that the Mexican police discovered a propaganda cache of the Peruvian Shining Path in the heart of Mexico City in August. The Mexican citizen arrested at the site confessed to using his position as a secondary-school teacher to print up the terrorist literature and to recruit children from the school.

At the same time, *El Herald* journalist Leopoldo Mendivil charged in a column that the "philosophical" center of operations of Shining Path was a Mexico City convent of the "Sisters of the Sacred Word," which just happens to be financed by the diocese of Bishop Samuel Ruiz of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas. Bishop Ruiz, a leader of the existentialist Theology of Liberation in Mexico, is the *éminence grise* of the Zapatista Liberation Army in that state.

With the outgoing government of Mexican President Carlos Salinas having to contend with a narco-scandal and bank crisis, renewed fighting in Chiapas could indeed "ignite the flame," as the PRD's Muñoz Ledo has threatened.

Is a new partition of Europe ahead?

The Alpbach Forum is seeing question marks over the future of Russia and eastern Europe.

The prestigious European Alpbach Forum, held in the Tyrolean village of Alpbach toward the end of August each year, met under the theme, "Time and Truth," for its 50th event. The forum concept was born in the summer of 1945, from an impulse to make a special effort to build a better and more integrated Europe after the Second World War. The crucial role of the United States in securing the peace in Europe after 1945 has been in evidence throughout the 50 years the Alpbach Forum has existed.

Now that the Iron Curtain that came down over Europe in 1946 has been removed, the Alpbach Forum has good reason to look back at its five decades of work and at the history of Europe during this century, and to dare take a look into the near future.

One of the questions posed by speakers—from Europe, Russia, and the United States—and among the audience in discussions was whether international diplomacy has learned anything from the largely catastrophic 20th century, whether one could look into the next century with the confidence that this would be an era without wars, without major political and military crises, without dictatorial regimes.

This question remained open, not least because of the uncertainties that overshadow Russia and the rest of the former Soviet bloc. As space does not allow a representative account of all the speeches and other contributions, the author may be allowed to select some of the speeches for a condensed summary here.

The keynote address by Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock to the European Panel (Aug. 29-31), which was the centerpiece of the entire two weeks of forum events, gave a somewhat optimistic outlook on the future of Europe, based on the process of the European Union integration strategy, which the Austrians will join next January. But a different view came from Chester Crocker, the senior official of the U.S. State Department, who said not to take lightly the European strategic situation after the dissolution of the U.S.S.R.

Crocker told the Europeans not to expect the United States to keep the same depth and scope of military presence on this continent as during the Cold War, and to think rather about new concepts that would let Europe shoulder more responsibility than before, including in the Balkans conflict. The ensuing debate on prospects of a genuine European contribution to peace and stability no longer dependent on American support, turned more and more pessimistic.

The big shock came with the speech delivered on Aug. 29 by Yuri Afanasyev, a longtime adviser to the last Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov. He urged the audience to take the Great Russian trend seriously, to acknowledge as a "historical fact" that Russia has never really been a part of the western world and will, therefore, never become integrated into a new strategic and economic architecture of the European continent. Afanasyev said that the aggressive "pro-Asiatic impulse" was gaining more and more

influence in Russian politics, and that against this background, new coup attempts in Moscow cannot be ruled out, nor can a return to the Soviet era's aggressive strategy to dominate the European continent. The continued influence of parts of the old *nomenklatura* in the military and state administration, and the way Russia's present government is engaged in regaining political control in the so-called Near Abroad outside Russia's borders—all that signals, Afanasyev warned, that the threat to Europe from the East has not been lifted at all. Russia would never even want to be part of a "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals," he said.

Unfortunately, neither Afanasyev nor any of the other Alpbach speakers paid much attention to the few but important signals pointing to a better future, for example, Yeltsin's call, during his June visit to Germany, for the project of a trans-European high-speed rail link from Berlin to Moscow, or, President Clinton's call, in Berlin in July, for a new strategic U.S.-German partnership in the economic development of the East.

Due to that crucial omission, former German Assistant Defense Minister Lothar Rühl seemed to be "realistic" in his speech on Aug. 30, when he warned that in the end, the West might have no alternative other than to accept a new partition of the European continent into a sphere of western influence—encompassing the three eastern states of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic, plus maybe Slovakia—while Russia would have hegemony over all Europe east of that. A gray zone in the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania would remain, and the status quo (to the benefit of the Russian-backed Serbs) in the Balkans would be the "best" that the West, if it wants to avoid taking strategic risks, could achieve.

Erratum

The 68 figures in our Aug. 26 *Feature*, "Physical Economy: Comparing Taiwan and the P.R.C.," contained four errors, which we rectify below by reproducing the corrected figures.

FIGURE 12
Agricultural workforce
 (percent of total workforce)

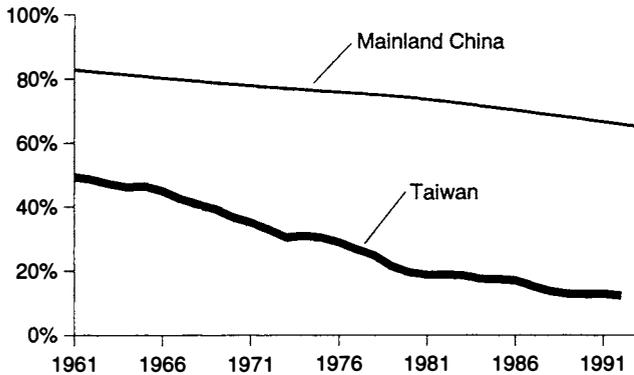


FIGURE 34
Used area per 1,000 households
 (km²)

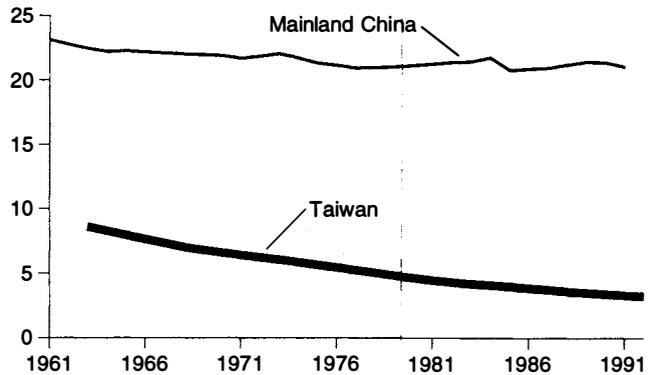


FIGURE 41
Rice production yields
 (metric tons per km² paddy area)

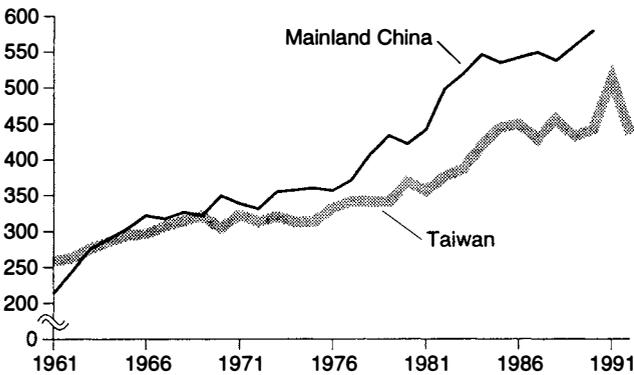
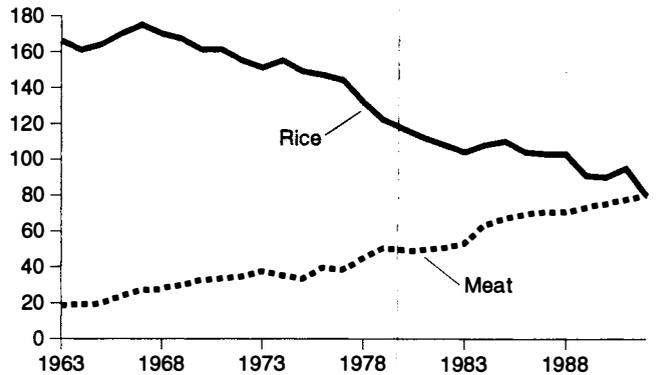


FIGURE 46
Taiwan: rice versus meat consumption
 (tons consumed per 1,000 population)



International Intelligence

Chinese President makes historic visit to Russia

In the first visit of a Chinese head of state to Russia since 1957, both nations have agreed to "build a new type of constructive partnership, which means neither confrontation nor political alliance," Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stated on Sept. 4.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who had just returned from a trip to Germany, said of President Jiang Zemin's visit that the agreements signed represent "a new big step" in promoting highly effective and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries, Radio Moscow reported. The declaration signed at the end of the meeting has "confirmed brilliant prospects for a century to come for the two nations' relations," Yeltsin said. "Russia has no alternative but to pursue an active policy both to the west and to the east."

The last Chinese head of state to visit Russia was Mao Zedong. When Jiang Zemin visited in 1991, he was not yet President of China. Before Jiang left Beijing, he said at the airport: "Sino-European relations have registered important progress this year."

The Russo-Chinese declaration says that not only will the two nations not aim nuclear missiles at each other, but they will never use force against each other and will sharply limit the troops stationed along their 4,212-kilometer border, the longest in the world. They agreed not to join an international grouping that would endanger each other's security interests.

The two sides also discussed military cooperation, but details were not given out.

Russia will participate in five big Chinese industrial projects, and efforts will be made to improve trade.

Bosnia Contact Group may expand its powers

The "five-nation Contact Group" for former Yugoslavia may be broadened into a new "world leadership" structure, a senior figure

in the Inter-Action Council headed by former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated on Aug. 30. The Contact Group is made up of Russia, the U.S., Britain, France, and Germany.

The source said that the crises in the world were being made worse by "the absence of leadership in the broader political area. But the Contact Group for Yugoslavia might be a pre-figuring of a future world leadership by the five. They are, after all, talking about lots of things, not only Yugoslavia. They are talking about Haiti, Cuba, and much else."

He asserted that "each of the five has its own incredible interest in maintaining ties. This could be a positive development. Take the Americans: They don't want to be acting alone. The Russians are again in the center of world events, and want to stay there. The Germans are, for the first time, acting as a world power. The French and the British are scared about being left out, and/or being swallowed up by the European Union. So all have an interest in keeping this framework together."

He said "the five" would have to be alert to a number of other problems erupting in the world, including the effects of the Algerian situation on other countries in North Africa, including Egypt; Iran, which is "very worrisome"; and the India-Pakistan front, "which is going from bad to worse."

Belarus President wants unification with Russia

The new President of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko, called for reunification with Russia, in a speech on Aug. 30. Calling the Russian people "the big brother of the Belorussian people," he went on to say: "Our people wish sincerely for a reunification with Russia." He also spoke out against uncontrolled price liberalization, and against privatization of property and land.

Belarus Defense Minister Gen. Anatoli Kostenko meanwhile announced that his country will continue to station nearly all its troops in the western regions, along the border with Poland, as there is "no threat

from the East." Kostenko announced that by Jan. 1, 1995, Belarus will cut the size of its Armed Forces to 90,000, including 45,000 in the Army, and 17,000 each in the Air Force and Air Defense. Finally, he stressed that Belarus had made no final decision on joining the NATO Partnership for Peace.

African-American musicians tour Europe

On Sept. 8, a group of distinguished African-American Classical musicians began a series of concerts in Europe, sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity, a German political party headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The seven concerts, dedicated to the memory of Marian Anderson, will be held in Munich, Oberursel, Düsseldorf, Potsdam, Hanstedt, and Eisenach, Germany, and in Paris, France.

The artists are: soprano Detra Battle, mezzo-soprano Elvira Green, tenor James Cokley, and bass Aaron Gooding, accompanied by pianists Raymond Jackson and Sylvia Olden Lee. They will perform a program of Bach, Handel, and Dvorak religious songs, African-American spirituals, German lieder, and operatic arias by Mozart, Donizetti, and Verdi.

South African greenies promote drug legalization

South Africa's leading conservationist organization, the Wildlife Society of South Africa, called on Sept. 2 for the legalization of cannabis, the London *Daily Telegraph* reported on Sept. 3.

Wildlife Society director Keith Cooper charged that constant harassment of hemp growers to eradicate "dagga" (the Hottentot name for marijuana) was damaging the environment. He claimed that police were using drastic measures, such as herbicides and flame-throwers, to destroy crops: "These actions are forcing the dagga growers to move further into sensitive environmental areas such as remote indigenous forests,

high mountain gullies, and steep-sided ravines. The effect of this is greatly increased soil erosion and serious damage to the environment."

Cooper acknowledged that the legalization of dagga might have serious consequences for the health and behavior of humans, but insisted that "damage to the environment will be reduced, and the livelihood of many rural people will not be jeopardized."

Dagga is a product of a wild hemp identical to oriental hashish.

Demographer exposes new eugenics movement

Population control is the modern version of eugenics, French demographer Herve Lebras told the Paris daily *Le Figaro* on Sept. 5. "The people who say 'we need less population' are developing a eugenic form of reasoning. Cynically one can promote 'better people,' and discourage 'the less good'; this would indeed result in fewer poor people! The only approach is to encourage the Third World to develop. But one of the consequences of the Cairo conference will be to diminish world aid. Indeed, when a country asks the IMF [International Monetary Fund] or any other money-lender for help, these institutions demand the adoption of accompanying measures of birth control in exchange. Thus, if the country refuses, it will not get any money."

Lebras attacked the ideas of dwindling resources and of population limits: "The idea of population limits has evolved: It was 1 million in the Stone Age, 1 billion during the 18th century; it is presently 20 billion." The progress of agriculture and techniques being used in Israel and Egypt to exploit water resources are remarkable, he said; "we presently exploit only 10% of our water reserves."

Finally, Lebras attacked the idea of making 10- to 20-year predictions on matters like population. "Five years ahead, you can anticipate correctly what the population will become; ten years ahead, however, it is all a matter of your political viewpoint."

In 1927, Alfred Sauvy, the most prominent French demographer, predicted a French population of 30 million in the 1970s, instead of the reality of 55 million. After the war, people said there would be fewer births, but instead, we had the "baby boom"! Not taking into account migrations, the U.N. underestimated the Swiss population by 40%. In France, a life expectancy of 70 years, which is the average today, was not believed possible as recently as the 1970s.

Russia's General Lebed calls for heads to roll

Russian Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, mooted as a potential successor to Defense Minister Pavel Grachov, called for "heads to roll" in the Russian leadership, in an interview with the German weekly *Der Spiegel* published on Sept. 5.

Lebed praised Chile's Gen. Augusto Pinochet for settling accounts with his opponents (while criticizing the bloody way in which Pinochet came to power). "I'm no apologist for the strong hand as such," said Lebed. "Our history delivers several terrifying examples—Ivan the Terrible and Josef Stalin. Peter the Great, that's something different. He also had tolerated thieves, like his protégé, Menshikov, but they stole from elsewhere and brought the booty home. Our modern-day thieves, on the contrary, are robbing us at home and bringing their loot abroad. Here, heads have to roll, mercilessly."

Asked about Russia's ruined economy, Lebed replied: "Certainly, we have to rebuild it. . . . We can accomplish this, but only if we stop . . . screaming how brainless we are, if we have self-respect again, if we start with our brains and hands to work once again, without begging for aid." When asked what he thought about the fact that two-thirds of Russia's officers see him as the savior of the situation, Lebed responded that behind that is the belief in a miracle. "Russia cannot be saved by someone acting alone. We have to realize that Russia still lives and can look back at a history filled with victories and successes."

● **ISRAELI ARMY** Lt. Oren Edri was arrested on Sept. 2 on suspicion of obtaining weapons for Kach terrorists. A resident of the Kach settlement Kiryat Arba, home of Baruch Goldstein, perpetrator of the February 1994 Hebron massacre, was arrested while trying to leave the country. He had served time in a military prison for vandalizing Arab property in the Gaza Strip.

● **THE DOMINICAN** Republic's Catholic Church led 10,000 people in a silent march through the streets of Santo Domingo on Aug. 29, in defense of life and as a protest against the U.N.-sponsored International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo '94).

● **THE CARACAS** daily *El Universal* on Aug. 31 published a full-page ad calling for the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche, paid for by the Schiller Institute and signed by 400 international dignitaries. The same ad had appeared in the *Washington Post* on Aug. 11.

● **THE RUSSIAN** Security Service announced on Aug. 30 that it had arrested a group "possessing radioactive material." Spokesman Sergei Vasilyev gave no details as to the number of people arrested or what was seized, but vigorously denied a newspaper report that among those arrested were two Security Service agents.

● **BRITISH** reporter Christopher Wood, U.S. correspondent for the London *Economist*, wrote a commentary in the *Wall Street Journal* of Sept. 2, bewailing the fact that few "juicy" facts about the Whitewater and other scandals against President Clinton are being covered these days in the American press. British newspapers, particularly those of the Hollinger Corp., launched the scandals in an effort to oust the President.

LaRouche presents plan to avert new Dark Age

by John Sigerson

Speaking to the assembled U. S. membership of the organization founded by him 25 years ago, Lyndon LaRouche announced that the movement will launch upon “one of the greatest acts in history”: a successful recovery from a dying civilization, without having to go through the horrors of a new Dark Age similar to that which followed the collapse of the Roman Empire.

“At no time has a civilization ever come to an end without being taken over by a Dark Age for some decades or centuries, or by conquest,” LaRouche told some 1,100 participants of the conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Vienna, Virginia Sept. 4. “If we were going according to averages . . . we would say that this entire planetary civilization will end before the conclusion of this century, and that for a period of 50, to 100, to 200 years following, this whole planet will go through a Dark Age, in which the level of population will fall to several hundred million people. Nearly everybody’s family will be wiped out. There will be no grandchildren, no great-grandchildren, for most, for virtually *anybody*, if that were to occur.

“*I say: This is an unacceptable prospect,*” the 72-year-old physical economist declared. “Therefore, what we’re going to do . . . is build a bridge from Hell into Purgatory—a bridge from this side of the river, which is doomed, which is the plague-land, the pestilence-land, the AIDS society, to the other side of the River of Chaos, which is a new society—not a perfect society, but a new one. And we’re going to do it immediately, without missing a step.”

Just how that is to be done, was the subject not only of the rest of LaRouche’s own presentation, but also of another keynote address by his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and of three other panels at the conference—one dedicated to the

question of medical care, one on the true history of the American Civil Rights movement, and one on how the most evil man of this century, Bertrand Russell, was directly responsible for the development of the nuclear bomb.

The organizers of the conference went to great lengths to impart the most profound sense of history, in order to quickly overcome the abysmal ignorance so common with Americans nowadays. This stress on history as Friedrich Schiller defined it—the sweep over centuries of the struggle between the oligarchical forces typified by the evil Aristotle and his Venetian progeny on the one hand, and the Platonic forces of the 15th-century Florentine Golden Renaissance on the other—forced many listeners to completely rethink the grab-bag of lies, ideologies, and half-truths which they grew up with. It prompted one participant, a former history teacher, to remark during the discussion period that he now realized how little he has really known about the subject he was teaching.

Such a sense of history is necessary not only just to relieve ignorance per se, but because one must know in detail how renaissances are made, in order to bring about a new one. To that end, LaRouche described the revolution in statecraft, science, and art brought about through the 1439-40 Council of Florence, and particularly through its chief inspiration, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa. LaRouche went so far as to state that science, as such, really did not even exist prior to 1440. “The idea of the universal intelligibility of all matters of policy coming to the attention of mankind; the intelligibility of the idea of God—that is, not a blind, arbitrary belief, but as something one can know *with certainty, as a scientific fact*—this idea of science did not exist.”

The crucial revolutionary change in the Golden Renaissance was the application, to every field of knowledge, of

the idea “that man exists solely by virtue only of his creative ability.” LaRouche clarified the point: “Only one thing is known to man which can show us that man as the individual is in the image of God, and that is the ability of the individual to make fundamental discoveries which are valid, such as those which are fundamental scientific discoveries, such as the one made by Cusa in the field of geometry, particularly at that time.”

Throughout his presentation, and in the discussion periods later on, LaRouche frequently returned to this theme of man in the image of God, *imago Dei*. This, he stressed, is not a contemplative notion, but an active one, tested on the field of battle against evil. “Man, unlike any other living species in the universe, has shown the capability to make technological changes and cultural changes which increase man’s power per capita and per square kilometer over this planet and over the universe as a whole. . . . No animal can do this. Man does this only by one quality: that quality of mind which is shown in Classical poetry, in the Classical music from Haydn and Mozart through Brahms and so forth; in great Classical drama, such as that of Aeschylus or Marlowe or Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*, or Shakespeare, or Schiller.”

An illustration of creativity

LaRouche warned that many might sleepily nod their heads in agreement with his point about “creativity,” without really understanding a word he had said. To counter that possibility, he used the following example:

“One farmer met a friend of his from the city. The city fellow says, ‘Henry Kissinger is a dog.’ The farmer says, ‘No, he’s a pig.’

“Now, involved in this discussion between the two people (and they’re both sane, and they’re both right, in a way), is a demonstration of the principle of human creativity. Whenever you hear a farmer referring to Henry Kissinger as a pig (or, perhaps, to George Bush in a similar way), you know that you’re dealing with a fellow who’s intelligent, who’s in the image of God.

“You can imagine a pig saying to a dog, ‘No, Henry Kissinger’s a dog. *I’m* a pig.’ and the dog responding in kind. But you know, pigs and dogs can’t do that, because they’re not *imago Dei*.

“What’s the point? We know the person is saying Henry Kissinger’s a pig, and we understand exactly what he’s saying. We know the man who’s describing Henry Kissinger as a dog, and we know exactly what *he’s* saying. We can say, ‘You’re both right.’ The issue is that Henry Kissinger is an object, on the one hand, which has the form of man. A pig is the form of a pig; a dog is the form of a dog. It’s just very convenient to keep these things necessarily separated, so you don’t get confused. These are *sensory objects*. These are mental objects which we derive from sense perceptions.

“When we come to the idea that Henry Kissinger is a pig,

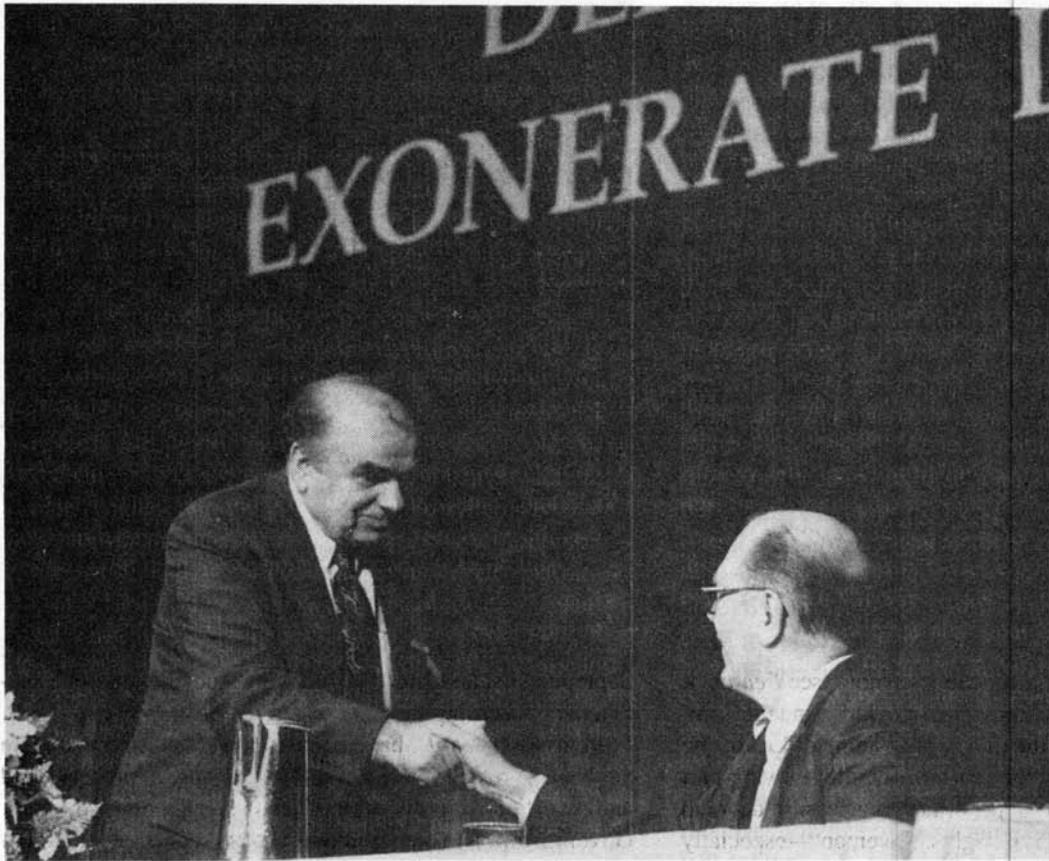


Rabbi Gerald Kaplan of New York City delivers an invocation to the Schiller Institute/ICLC conference on Sept. 4.

we have gone to a higher level of thought. . . . We’re saying, ‘Henry Kissinger is beastly,’ that he is a man who has the form of a man, but a behavior which would be considered *tolerable* only in a beast. . . .

“So, what we’re doing, in this case, is . . . communicating *an idea of an idea*, as a mental object. We are looking at an idea in the same way we would look otherwise at a sense perception.” Using the same method employed by the poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe, “When I am speaking of Henry Kissinger as a ‘pig’ or a ‘dog,’ I’m employing *metaphor*. Metaphor is not a form of literary elegance. Metaphor is a mechanism by which human beings communicate with one another, about mental ideas, as opposed to sense ideas. . . . So, instead of pointing, by saying ‘This noun means that object,’ the way we communicate mental objects, is by structures in language which have the form of metaphor.”

The same principle is even more prominently in force when one hears, for example, a *setting* of an African-American spiritual song with the same Classical treatment which Johannes Brahms gave to German folk songs during the latter half of the 19th century. The Classical composer does not merely seek an appropriate “setting” of the original material, but “fixes it musically, so that the metaphorical aspect of the poem is brought forth in the song. He actually improves the poem by a principle of development.”



Nedzib Sacirbey (left), the personal representative of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, greets Lyndon LaRouche at the Schiller Institute/ICLC conference. Sacirbey called upon participants in the conference to oppose the genocide being committed against the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It is therefore only by way of metaphor, LaRouche explained, that one can grasp the *irony* of the tragedy of the past 650 years, as the accomplishments of the Golden Renaissance were successively undermined by the evil parasites first located in Venice, and later in their new, adopted homeland, Great Britain. Thanks to them, “all finance and monetary systems today, are divorced entirely from trade and production. They’re engaged in pure speculation, in usury, debt as a form of usury. The looting of countries, of whole regions of the world; the power of the ruling oligarchy, which are like Venetian families; the Ford Foundation, this foundation, that foundation—this is what runs the United States, not the government. They control the *Washington Post*, they control the *New York Times*, they control the three TV networks. They control Jane Fonda. She might not admit it, but she’s a real right-wing fascist, that Jane.”

Mapping global economic reconstruction

Once LaRouche was satisfied that this fundamental concept was understood, he proceeded to present the details of the economic policies which must be implemented in order to clear the road toward Purgatory. First, he dismissed out of hand any attempts to keep the current financial system afloat one moment longer; rather, the only germane question is how to *replace* it. The immediate task is to enact bankruptcy

reorganization, to eliminate the Federal Reserve System, and to rid the world of international/supranational institutions over which nations have no control, such as the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations. Once the principle of the sovereign nation-state is reasserted in this way, the chief task is to create the domestic and international financial instruments necessary to launch a period of rapid physical-economic growth. “The most essential characteristic of the government responsibility for economy, lies in general basic economic infrastructure: transportation, large-scale water management systems, the development of adequate power systems, education, general education, public health, the provision of public health facilities, for which private physicians work, in order to provide a health-care which is adequate for the needs of the nation; a general public education, of course, and science. . . . We should employ, perhaps, globally, about 5-10% of the population of the labor force in scientific endeavors today, if we’re going to continue to generate sufficient technological capability to meet the overall needs of this planet and its population.”

From there, LaRouche employed a series of maps to indicate the major development thrusts which must occur in key regions of the world. He began with a set of topographic maps of a number of key regions: the Eurasian landmass as a whole: Europe, East Asia, South Asia, the Middle East, and

the Asia-Pacific-Indian Ocean rim. On top of this are the political boundaries; and on top of that are superimposed the various types of existing and proposed additional infrastructure as specified above. A separate set of maps is then used to indicate relative measures of population, with an emphasis placed on the distinction between the productive work force and other population categories.

LaRouche explained that it is only through use of such mapping technique—instead of mere statistics crunching—that one can arrive at sane economic decisions. “Stick your data where it belongs on the map. Put your population figures where the population occurs. Locate the hospital. Don’t take the ‘average’ hospital; put your hospitals where they *are*, on the map. Put your physician population on the map, similarly. Put your industry on the map. . . . In planning the development of infrastructure in particular, locations of industry, development of nations: *Look at the map!* And, people have to be geometry- and map-literate.”

Cultural optimism and the civil rights movement

Besides Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote (see *Feature*), and the presentation of the findings of the Independent Committee of legal experts on the illegal railroading of LaRouche to prison (p. 43), perhaps the most profoundly moving part of the conference was the Sept. 4 morning session devoted to the real history of the Civil Rights movement—especially because of the presence of a number of the main figures in the movement: Amelia Boynton Robinson, Rev. James Bevel, Rev. Richard Boone, and Rev. Hosea Williams. With the aid of rarely seen film footage, Schiller Institute organizer Dennis Speed traced the movement from the generation of black Americans returning from World War II, determined to put the same kind of heroism to good effect at home, through the struggles of the 1950s, culminating in the 1963 mass march on Washington, D.C., under the leadership of that poetic and political genius, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Speed then showed how the movement was obliterated through the successive assassinations of John Kennedy, King, Bobby Kennedy, and Malcolm X, opening the door to the orgy of countercultural insanity which has destroyed an entire generation. That wrenching moment in history was dramatized by a dialogue presented by the Schiller Institute’s Sheila Jones; and by Reverend Bevel, who read the text of the motion he had presented in 1969 calling a fair trial for James Earl Ray as the only means of exposing the actual killer of King.

These strands were then picked up by ICLC co-founder Nancy Spannaus, who recounted the early (late 1960s) history of the ICLC, as it separated itself from the flotsam of the counterculture to emerge as the only movement with the courage to carry the banner of the Civil Rights movement as King envisioned it, based not on racial hatred or “Jim Crow,” but on sacred love among men acting in the image of God.

Independent committee calls for exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche

Curtis Clark, a California trial attorney, released on Sept. 3 the following statement of an independent committee, convened to review six volumes of evidence in the case of American political economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Clark, who chaired the independent committee of international jurists and public officials, released the statement on the opening day of the Schiller Institute/International Caucus of Labor Committees’ Labor Day 1994 conference in Vienna, Virginia.

We, the undersigned, assembled in Vienna, Virginia, on September 1st and 2nd, 1994, having studied numerous documents concerning the case of *United States vs. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. et al.*, have come to the conclusion that there has been a gross, even conspiratorial, misuse of prosecutorial and investigative powers by officials and agents of the U.S. Government. The common purpose and concerted action of the conspirators was to secure criminal convictions of Lyndon LaRouche and his associates to destroy their political movement.

Throughout the investigation and during the trial, the prosecution, in collaboration with others and in furtherance of the conspiracy, engaged in a course of conduct intended to conceal or otherwise prevent the discovery of the innocence of LaRouche and his associates; concealed or otherwise prevented the disclosure of other exculpatory evidence and evidence relevant to the defense; falsely characterized facts or evidence in an effort to mislead the court, the jury, and the defense; solicited and presented false testimony; and obtained false convictions by wrongful and deceptive acts.

No fair trial

We are concerned because these legal questions not only touch on important issues regarding the Constitution of the United States of America, a codification of natural law, but present issues vital for the tradition and culture of human rights and dignity throughout the world. The disregard of the rule of law has caused and may cause a chain of further violations and lead to further miscarriages of justice. A violation of any democratic constitution anywhere in the world undermines freedom everywhere in the world.

There have been grave violations of the fundamental right to a fair trial, including a) political motivation of the criminal charges themselves, b) repeated instances of prosecutorial



Attorney Curtis Clark presents the findings of an independent commission of legal experts reviewing the LaRouche case.

misconduct such as the deliberate and illegal withholding of exculpatory evidence and the presentation of manufactured evidence, and c) the lack of impartiality on the part of the trial judge in the U.S. Federal Court in the Eastern District of Virginia, demonstrated in many ways, including his failure to empanel an unbiased jury.

The total character of this miscarriage of justice cannot be better expressed than by the words of U.S. Federal Judge Martin V. Bostetter, who ruled in the related bankruptcy case [*In re Caucus Distributors, Inc.* (E.D. Va. 1989), 106 B.R. 890] that "an evaluation of the government's filing [of a bankruptcy petition against companies run by associates of LaRouche] on an objective level leads this Court to conclude that the alleged debtors have established that the government filed the petition in bad faith," and that "the government's actions could be likened to a constructive fraud on the court, wherein the court may infer the fraudulent nature of the government's verdict." These findings were previously expressed by Judge Robert Keeton of the U.S. District Court during the government's first unsuccessful criminal prosecution, wherein he described the "institutional and systemic prosecutorial misconduct that occurred during the first trial." [*U.S. v. LaRouche, et al.* (Memorandum and Order "Emergence Hearing" August 10, 1988, at p. 56)]

The conclusions expressed here were reached by the undersigned as a result of due deliberation. We were invited to assemble in an independent capacity by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and the Schiller Insti-

tute. We assembled in order to review new evidence never considered on its merits by any competent court of jurisdiction even though it was submitted to both the courts and the Department of Justice. Invited to present their arguments before us were lawyers for the defendants as well as the main prosecutors of the case; the latter, unfortunately, did not appear. This procedure was adopted in order to enable the participants to form their own legal opinions about the evidence. Together we had the opportunity to study documents directly, to hear the commentaries of defense lawyers Ramsey Clark and Odin Anderson, and to discuss among ourselves and evaluate the documents and their relative convincing evidentiary value. We agree with the assessment by former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark that this case viewed in context "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

We are mindful of the unlawful persecution and prosecution of dissenters the world over and the threat it poses to the rule of law, freedom and democracy. We therefore beseech the President, Congress and all others to investigate, redress and reform the injustices committed here so that they may never occur again.

Signed (affiliations for purposes of identification only):

Curtis Clark, Esq., trial attorney, San Luis Obispo, California;

Hon. James Mann, Esq., former member, U.S. House of Representatives, South Carolina

Hon. Theo W. Mitchell, Esq., State Senator, South Carolina

J.L. Chestnut, Esq., Selma, Alabama; author, *Black in Selma*

James Wilson, Jr., Esq., Vice President, Alabama New South Coalition

Hon. Rufino Saucedo, member (PRI), Congress of Mexico; member, Human Rights Committee of the Mexican Congress

Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro, Esq., former Minister of Education, Peru; journalist

Chor-Bishop Elias El-Hayek, Collegial Judge, Montreal Regional Tribunal; former professor of Philosophy of Law, Notre Dame School of Law

Prof. Kurt Ebert, member, Center of European Law, University of Innsbruck; director, Institute of Austrian and German Legal History, Austria

Viktor Kuzin, chairman, Bureau for Human Rights Defense Without Borders, Moscow; former member of the Moscow City Council

Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa, Esq., former President, Republic of Uganda; former Attorney General, Republic of Uganda

Confederate masonic ties of Judge Sentelle

by Edward Spannaus

On Aug. 5, a special judicial panel headed by federal appeals court judge David Sentelle abruptly dumped Whitewater independent counsel Robert Fiske, and replaced him with former Bush administration official and Republican activist Kenneth Starr. A few weeks later, it was disclosed that not long before, Sentelle had lunched with two old friends, both outspoken opponents of President Clinton, North Carolina senators Jesse Helms and Lauch Faircloth. Sentelle is in fact a protégé of Helms, who sponsored Sentelle's two nominations to the federal bench—as a district judge in 1985, and as an appeals court judge in 1987.

The little-publicized brawl that broke out around Sentelle's 1987 confirmation hearings sheds a lot of light on what lies behind the Sentelle-Helms connection, and opens up a new line of investigation of the British authorship of the assault on the U.S. presidency which goes under the name of "Whitewatergate." This is because the 1987 confirmation hearings for Sentelle for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia were the first and last instance in modern times that the question of a federal judge's membership in a masonic organization became an issue. Following the Senate vote on Sentelle, various masonic senators rose to denounce the proceedings as "extraordinary," "astounding," and as "a galling and ponderous exercise."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), from the state where the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry was founded, declared his fervent wish that "the question about Masonry being raised to keep one from becoming confirmed is finally settled, and that will be the end of it, and we will not hear any more on it."

33rd degree uproar

At the recommendation of Helms, President Reagan nominated Sentelle for the appeals court seat on Feb. 2, 1987. At his April 1 hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sentelle admitted under questioning by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) that he belonged to masonic lodges in North Carolina that had no blacks or women as members. Leahy pointed out that white Masonry does not accept black members, nor does it recognize black Masonry.

The Sentelle nomination did not get to the Senate floor

until Sept. 9, 1987, because of holds placed on it by Sens. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) and Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.). After the vote confirmed Sentelle by an 87-0 vote, Simpson noted that objections had been raised because Sentelle was a Mason, "which was one of the most extraordinary things I have ever seen raised in my time in the Senate."

After naming all the Presidents, senators, etc. who have been Masons, Simpson boasted that he holds the 33rd degree in Masonry, as does Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.). "Let us not hold matters from going forward ever again on some basis of membership in Freemasonry," Simpson proclaimed. "This is a galling and ponderous and very unbecoming exercise. What next—Knights of Columbus, International Order of Odd Fellows, various orders and lodges throughout the United States. I hope we will not see that. . . . Let not Masonry be sullied in the judicial selection process anywhere again in this fine country and especially in this body."

Byrd said that when he had first heard that the objections to Sentelle were that he was a Mason, "I was determined that the Senate have a vote on it. I think the Senate should take a stand and I am proud to be a Mason. . . . I think that should clear the record for once and for all, and I hope that this ugly head of prejudice against Masons will not rear itself again."

Helms, a 33rd degree Mason, thanked Byrd for having been determined to get the vote on Sentelle. He asserted that he was "aghast" that a question of Sentelle's membership in a masonic lodge had even become a matter of discussion, let alone an issue.

Thurmond said that he was "astounded" that the question was raised in the Judiciary Committee. "I commend the majority leader [Byrd], who is a 33rd degree Mason, and Bob Dole, who is a 33rd degree Mason. I happen to be one."

Those Democratic senators who were pressing the issue—Simon, Leahy, and Metzenbaum—had stated during a session of the Judiciary Committee that they were not objecting to any Mason, but they were concerned about the specific North Carolina lodges to which Sentelle belonged, which had no blacks among their 14,000 members.

In fact, the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite was always a traitorous conspiracy against the United States, formed by Tory British sympathizers after the American War of Independence. The Southern Jurisdiction was the core of the Confederate treason which sought to split the United States on behalf of Great Britain, and it gave birth to the Ku Klux Klan in the period immediately following the Civil War. Its Grand Commander from 1859 to 1891, Albert Pike, was a founder of the Klan and served as its Chief Judicial Officer. It was Pike, whose statue still blasphemously stands in Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C., who declared, "I took my obligation to white men, not to negroes. When I have to accept negroes as brothers or leave Masonry, I shall leave it."

Those senators who questioned Sentelle's membership in the Southern Jurisdiction Masonry were certainly on the right track. They just didn't pursue it far enough.

North's drug-running becomes an issue

by Nancy Spannaus

The Virginia race for U.S. Senate still appears to be going Ollie North's way, but that may change in the two months between now and the fall elections. The key to the outcome is whether North's true history of drug-trafficking for his boss George Bush, and of other jobs for the secret government, becomes a major issue in the campaign.

The most promising sign so far came in the Sept. 6 debate among the four contenders—Republican North, Democrat Chuck Robb, independent Republican Marshall Coleman, and independent Democrat L. Douglas Wilder. Despite his general concentration on attacking Robb, former Governor Wilder popped the question:

“How could you ride on a plane with drugs being on the plane? . . . People are going to ask who is going to be the person to deal with drugs. Some don't see it coming into the country. Some turn their eyes when they see it in this country. . . . No, no; no one should ever have exchanged arms for hostages. That was against American policy, and it was against all that we said that we stood for.”

North responded angrily, with his standard line that he was the most investigated man on the planet, adding that he had allegedly been cleared of these charges by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). “The fact is, governor, only you and Lyndon LaRouche are raising the issue of drugs.”

Wilder—who had somewhat gone out on a limb in implying that North was on a particular plane with drugs, but was generally right on the mark—didn't back off. He replied, “Well, I don't know about Lyndon LaRouche, but I can tell you if there had been an investigation, I have not seen it. The people of Virginia have not seen the results. You should furnish the results to the people of Virginia; then I'll stop raising the question [applause]. But until such time, to tell me that something has been investigated and to then say you can't look into it because it's classified information. . . . Has classification ever been lifted, so the American people can know what's in the report?”

North again charged that only Wilder and LaRouche were persisting in raising these charges, repeating that he was “the most investigated man on this planet.” Wilder was quick to respond: “There might be very good reasons for that to be the case.”

North's sensitivity

While the exchange on drugs did not take up a large part of the debate, it did receive coverage in two of the largest newspapers in the state, and on the radio. The debate was also broadcast live on C-SPAN and various cable TV stations. The issue which North has been trying to cover up is beginning to bubble to the surface.

This is not the first time Wilder has raised the issue of North's responsibility for running drugs into the country, as part of the Contra arms-supply operation. Wilder has referred to the recent testimony by a former DEA agent, Celerino Castillo, about North's pilots running drugs, and North being aware of the fact. On Aug. 31, Wilder charged that North couldn't deal with crime, because drugs are the main reason for crime, and North was compromised by “looking the other way” while Contra pilots flew drugs into the United States.

The issue of North's involvement with drugs has also been raised continuously by the Defeat that Son-of-a-Bush Committee, a political committee initiated by this author to prevent North's election. The SOB Committee has put out more than 10,000 bumper stickers and 20,000 pamphlets, in its first wave of activity. Several of its supporters have attended North's political events, and civic events, in hopes of educating the population on North's real record.

North has generally sought to sidestep the issue with one-word answers (like “balderdash”) or by deploying his security (i.e., goon squads) to remove those raising the disconcerting questions. As his answer to Wilder shows, he seems to be getting more and more sensitive on this issue.

The danger

North's generally acknowledged lead in the Virginia Senate race is based on two factors. First, the fact that the opposition is split, particularly on the Democratic side, helps North. Second, North is being treated with kid-gloves by the media, with his real history being suppressed, in favor of the image of the sincere “outsider.”

The national fundraising machine which has been mobilized behind North has lent to the impression that he has an unstoppable steamroller. Leading Republicans who had opposed him at previous points—such as Reagan loyalist and former Sen. Paul Laxalt (Nev.)—have come on board. In addition, large groups of evangelical Christians have been bamboozled by North's rhetoric and sincere appearance, into believing he is the only moral choice in the race.

But North is still the lying, amoral thug he was at the National Security Council. He has never admitted to the mass of drug-running into the United States which he supervised, and apparently thinks he can get away with it. But, as the SOB Committee and other candidates press the issue, North's squeaky clean veneer may just crack. That's what's encouraging about the interchanges at the senatorial debate on Sept. 6.

'We are now moving out of the Thatcher-Bush era,' says LaRouche

by Edward Spannaus

President Clinton has recently had a number of successes in areas of foreign policy where he has effectively used his personal leadership authority, said *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche during a wide-ranging discussion of Clinton administration policy in his interview with "EIR Talks" on Sept. 7. But domestically, LaRouche said, the situation is a disaster, and this is due to the correlation of forces, particularly the way in which the Bush crowd is able to prevent the President from getting any major initiatives of his own through Congress.

The problem Clinton is having, as LaRouche explained, is that the presidency itself is a "mosaic" of various leftovers from the Bush crowd, and also a mosaic in terms of Clinton's own appointments and the vice president's—who do not all agree. In addition, there is a similar situation in the Congress, especially among Democrats on the House side. Thus, LaRouche noted, "the Bush people are able to play that in concert with their British friends, which includes a lot of the corrupt news media in the United States," and they are able to prevent the President from getting any major initiatives of his own through the Congress.

LaRouche gave as an example the crime bill. "That's not the President's bill," he said; "that's a monster with a life of its own, which nobody wanted to stop."

The President's successes

In contrast to this domestic situation, where the President can't get anything through, LaRouche noted that Mr. Clinton has been quite successful wherever he has used two things: the international political authority of the presidency and of his own personal position, and secondly, that which the President has made less use of—the executive powers of the presidency. "He's elected by the totality of the American electorate," said LaRouche. "He's the President; he uses the powers of the President. In that, he has capability. When he tries to use the powers of the legislature, or those processes, he has less."

Examples of this cited by LaRouche are the Irish breakthrough; Clinton's intervention in July at Naples at the Group of Eight meeting; in Bonn following the G-8 meeting, in the policy statements in which Clinton applauded the so-called Delors White Paper on infrastructure development; and then Clinton's Berlin address, where he defined a new and unique

partnership with Germany. In these and other areas around the world, LaRouche continued, "where the President is using his *personal leadership authority globally* to get something done, he's getting things done. And the success of the Irish operation, so far, is an example of that. He's attacking his problems with remarkable effectiveness, considering the things he's up against; and he's doing a fairly good job on that score."

Recognition of some of the President's accomplishments has come from some unexpected quarters. In a Sept. 6 *Washington Post* article entitled "Clinton's Secret Successes," the U.S. bureau chief of the British newspaper the *Guardian* credited Clinton with "two discreet but notable successes" in the cease-fire in Northern Ireland and in the Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltics on Aug. 31.

The author, Martin Walker, remarked that both of these breakthroughs reflected Clinton's highly personal style. "This was diplomacy kept close to the presidential chest," Walker wrote, "run by and through his National Security Council staff and not through the State Department."

Super-establishment columnist Jim Hoagland, writing in the *International Herald Tribune* and the *Washington Post* two days later, noted the historic accomplishment of the withdrawal of Russian and Allied troops from Germany. But Hoagland felt compelled to assert that sometimes Clinton acts as if things are worse than they actually are. "Clinton came back from his July trip to Germany steaming because it had not been covered fully or adequately by the American press," Hoagland wrote, in a belated recognition of what *EIR* has been telling its readers since Clinton's trip. "He may be right." (Compare, for example, *EIR* July 22, 1994, pp. 36-39; and July 29, 1994, pp. 50-54.)

Hoagland recommended that the President should focus on the solid accomplishments of American leadership in ending the division of Europe, and on his own achievements on his trip, rather than on the impression created by the news media when he returned from Germany.

The end of an era

In his interview with "EIR Talks," LaRouche put the withdrawal of both western and Russian troops from Germany and the Russians from the Baltics in a more forward-looking context. Not only is this the formal end of the postwar

occupation period, LaRouche said. This is also the end of another era: the 1989 era of Bush-Thatcher policies, he said, noting that the occasion was used for talks between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which echo President Clinton's statements in Bonn, in Naples, and in his Berlin speech of July.

"The Clinton policy, or what has become the Clinton-Kohl policy, is moving forward, slightly," LaRouche noted. "We are now moving out of the Bush era, or the Thatcher-Bush era, toward what might be called 'the era of the Clinton policy'; and that's what's really significant there."

Haiti: a British operation

LaRouche compared the situation around Haiti as being somewhat like that of the crime bill. The U.S. official Haiti policy "is not a Clinton White House policy," LaRouche said. "It's a policy, like the crime bill, which has been stuck on the Clinton White House; a policy which was stuck on them, because of corrupt influences acting upon sections of the Congressional Black Caucus."

LaRouche identified as indicative of the problem, the case of John Demme, the producer of the film "The Silence of the Lambs," an FBI-Quantico psychological warfare project. Demme is playing an instrumental role in organizing pressure for an invasion of Haiti to restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"You see the same kind of operation," LaRouche warned, "in the pressure on the Congressional Black Caucus, in various ways—I wouldn't put blackmail pressure out of consideration, either—to get the Congressional Black Caucus to turn around and demand that the President go with the Haiti operation. In that case, we've got a direct FBI asset playing a key role in orchestrating this business."

"What is being proposed, essentially, is bloodshed, and more bloodshed in Haiti, which there's no excuse for! The problem is, because of the political correlation of forces, once the Congressional Black Caucus was whipsawed into making this turn, under FBI-asset pressure, that the President was faced with a Haiti policy which had taken on a life of its own."

This policy does not come from the United States, and it doesn't come from the Congressional Black Caucus, LaRouche declared. "It comes from London! And London is orchestrating the thing, using the Bush Leaguers who set this problem up in the first place, and using the Project Democracy apparatus, *which is Bush League*—it's British created and it's Bush League—to try to set the President up, where he takes the responsibility for Haitian bloodshed, which, then, the Bush people would use to discredit the President in congressional and other election campaigns."

An invasion of Haiti would be the platform for the Republican presidential campaign of 1996, along with other things of a similar nature, LaRouche went on to say. "It's a British operation. It has become thus, like the crime bill—a bill of which nobody is the father, and it shouldn't have even been born; but it exists, it's taken on a life of its own, and nobody

in Washington seems to be able to stop it. We'd do the best we can to stop it, but it's one of those monsters, until we change the character of American politics a bit, so that we don't have these monsters, which nobody wants, but everybody is afraid to oppose, taking over our national policy."

'Cure the infection'

LaRouche also discussed the situation in the Balkans, and in particular the forced postponement of the pope's trip to Sarajevo, Bosnia, which LaRouche labeled a direct British operation, run through their Serbian assets.

There will not be any improvement in the situation in the Balkans, LaRouche emphasized, until the Thatcher-Bush gang gets kicked around a bit. "Until you address the issue of the Brits, and of the Bush Leaguers in the United States," LaRouche stressed, "no solution is possible."

"You cannot, for example, cure an infection unless you address the fact of the disease. You cannot try to say, 'How can we cure the symptoms of bloodshed in the Balkans?' I say, 'You have to cure the infection.' The infection essentially comes from London, and is Bush League-supported in the United States: You take those clowns on, expose them, and push them back, as the President has done, somewhat, with his brilliant support for peace in Northern Ireland and a few other things; you slap the Brits in the face, and do it publicly, often enough, and then follow it up with proper remedial actions, you begin to get improvements in the Balkans."

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The 'victim lobby': Lynch mobs take over America's courtrooms

by Leo F. Scanlon

The 1994 crime bill, which passed the U.S. Senate on Aug. 25 after months of bitter controversy, was the product of a lengthy process of judicial "reform" set into motion by the Department of Justice long before President Clinton—or many congressmen—came into office. It reflects the pressures generated by the fastest-growing political constituency in America today: The Victim. The victim of what? Just name it. Behind all the populist rhetoric marshalled to support the various draconian measures of the crime bill—from gun control to the death penalty—stands the new image of the citizen as "victim."

This is not to say that there are not real victims of the ferocious criminality which plagues the country today. What is ominous, is the effort of the government and powerful private foundations to cultivate a *victim mentality*, and then to mobilize these victims *in support of measures which threaten the Constitution*, and do nothing to thwart criminality.

The victim lobby was cultivated by the Justice Department, long before the recently celebrated crime bill was first thrown into the legislative hopper, and it is now the central organizing force supporting extremist judicial reforms and the reintroduction of the death penalty.

Any discussion of stemming crime in America must begin with the source: the international drug trade. This, and not the victims of crime, is the proper focus of a crime bill. Unfortunately, the measures advocated in the current crime bill will do nothing to improve the poor record of recent administrations in dealing with the international marketing and financing of the drug trade.

While drugs have become available on every street corner, there has been a marked deterioration in the effectiveness of local police over the past decades. This is partly due to the fact that there are at least five times as many reported crimes per police officer today than there were 20 years ago. Those officers are further burdened by the legacy of reforms initiated with the formation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the late 1960s.

The LEAA used control over federal grant monies to reorganize local law enforcement practices along the lines

advocated by sociologists, criminologists, and prosecutors associated with the Ford Foundation and other establishment think-tanks which influence the Justice Department. The basic idea of the reforms was to shift the front line of anti-crime combat away from the street, and into the courtroom. "The cop on the beat" was replaced by mobile cruisers and "response teams"—measures that were popular with administrators looking to cut city budgets.

The LEAA reforms also hit at the ability of the officer to *prevent* crime by eliminating the enforcement of vagrancy and loitering laws. In general, the law enforcement measures that were strengthened in these years were those that involved *post crime* actions: trial procedures, bail and sentencing matters, and increased terms of incarceration.

Eventually, it was the protections offered by the Bill of Rights, and not the actions of criminals, which became the target of federal law enforcement theorists. By the mid-1980s, the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Policy (OLP) took this approach to an extreme, with the publication of a 1,000-plus-page blueprint for the destruction of the Bill of Rights (see *EIR*, Sept. 13, 1991, p. 29).

Wrecking the Constitution

The 1960s reform effort was accompanied by the growth of social service programs, especially psychological counseling services, heavily funded by LEAA and foundation grants. The very law enforcement theorists who had engineered this deterrence/punishment strategy of crime control fostered the growth of "victim of crime" services.

The Reagan administration convened a blue ribbon commission, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, which included veterans of the LEAA reforms. The commission's final report, issued in 1982, proposed altering the Constitution in dangerous ways in order to carve out a special relationship between "victims" and the law enforcement community. These proposals came to form a central pillar of the strategies pursued by the Bush administration Justice Department under Richard Thornburgh and William Barr.

An examination of the proposals of the blue ribbon commission shows that once one legitimizes the notion of a class

of “victims” with a special relationship to the state, the constitutional basis for existing American law is swiftly undermined. There is no better illustration of this than the panel’s prime recommendation—a simple one-line addition to the Sixth Amendment—which turns the Constitution topsy-turvy (the proposed addition is printed in italics):

“We propose that the Amendment be modified to read as follows: ‘In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense. *Likewise, the victim, in every criminal prosecution, shall have the right to be present and to be heard at all critical stages of judicial proceedings.*’ ”

The fact is, that the victim already has the right to be present at every critical stage of judicial proceeding, and is only “excluded” from the plea-bargaining process, (which usurps the function of a trial). The wording of the proposed addition to the amendment implies that the victim has some special relationship to the prosecution which goes beyond the lawful process of objective discovery of the facts pertinent to the crime charged.

Dissenting opinions to the majority ruling in the Supreme Court case of *Payne v. Tennessee* (the case which allowed victim-impact testimony at sentencing hearings) pointed out that one mischievous effect this practice has, among others, is that it encourages vengeance to be brought into a proceeding which should be free from such an emotion. Worse, it creates different classes of victims, since the very premise of “victim impact testimony” is that circumstances of the victim’s life—not the nature of the crime—should influence the punishment. The proposed addition to the amendment would extend those evils, and worse, throughout the entire judicial process.

The examples of how this would work are found in the Executive and Legislative Recommendations of the commission. The recommendations cover three main areas, all of which involve limiting or destroying constitutional protections of the rights of the accused, as though this somehow reverses the wrong done to the victim.

First, the commission proposed measures to keep the identity of the victim secret, and to prevent the defense from having access to records of counseling provided by victim support organizations. The courts have rejected this proposal, and rightly so, since this counseling, which is under the influence of the prosecutor’s office that runs the victim program, is also being conducted by amateurs—often other “victims.” The business of keeping the victim’s identity secret is also dangerous, since the pre-trial investigations often make

or break the defense, especially in death penalty cases.

Next, the commission advocated the standard Justice Department demands that the exclusionary rule be abolished so that tainted evidence be allowed at trial, that parole be abolished, and that sentencing discretion on the part of judges be limited. These measures are popular, because of the perception that so many criminals walk away from punishment—ironically, the real purpose of these proposals is to make the plea bargain (which is the real abuse of justice) a more powerful tool in the hand of the prosecutor.

Finally, the commission proposed that *arrest records* in the case of child abuse, pornography, and sexual assault be made public. This is a particularly nasty piece of hypocrisy, which trades on the horror of sexual crimes committed against children. But an *arrest* is not a *conviction*, even though that is what most prosecutors would like people to believe. Also, in such cases, as with the domestic abuse prosecutions which depend very much on the testimony of the victim, accusations are often false.

In summary, these victim protection measures are all flawed by the fact that they propose to sacrifice or compromise the *principle of truth* in order to provide emotional security to the victim. The congressionally mandated funding apparatus which is pouring money into the victim network is backing a legal theory which is opposed to core concepts of the republican system of justice. This movement is orchestrating a lynch mob environment, and proposes to destroy the search for truth in the trial process in order to secure convictions. Fundamentally, this outlook is supplanting, in the hearts of the victims themselves, the Christian hope for redemption and rehabilitation, with the desire for revenge.

It is not surprising, then, that the commission justifies its approach with the naked Benthamite calculus: “It is expensive to arrest someone and prosecute him in court . . . victim/witness assistance units . . . can produce substantial savings in witness fees and police overtime pay.”

The Justice Department apparatus

Despite all the shouting from the Republican side of the aisle in Congress this summer about excessive “social spending” allegedly associated with various versions of the crime bill, it was a Republican-run Justice Department, under William Barr, which advocated a program called “Weed and Seed” which proposed to coordinate programs ranging from law enforcement to public housing administration and put them under the direction of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the division of the Department of Justice which administers the very large “social spending” programs which that agency maintains. None of the congressional opponents of “social spending” mentioned these programs.

In recent years, one element of the OJP, the Office of Victims of Crime, has grown to an enormous size, adminis-

tering over \$137 million in grants in fiscal year 1992. This figure includes \$17.8 million in discretionary funds to support victims programs, including funding for training law enforcement officers and prosecutors, and \$119.5 million in formula grants to state programs which support over 7,000 victims groups and programs nationwide. The formidable network which this kind of money can create is being mobilized by Barr today in support of his showcase project of parole elimination and privatization of the prisons in Virginia.

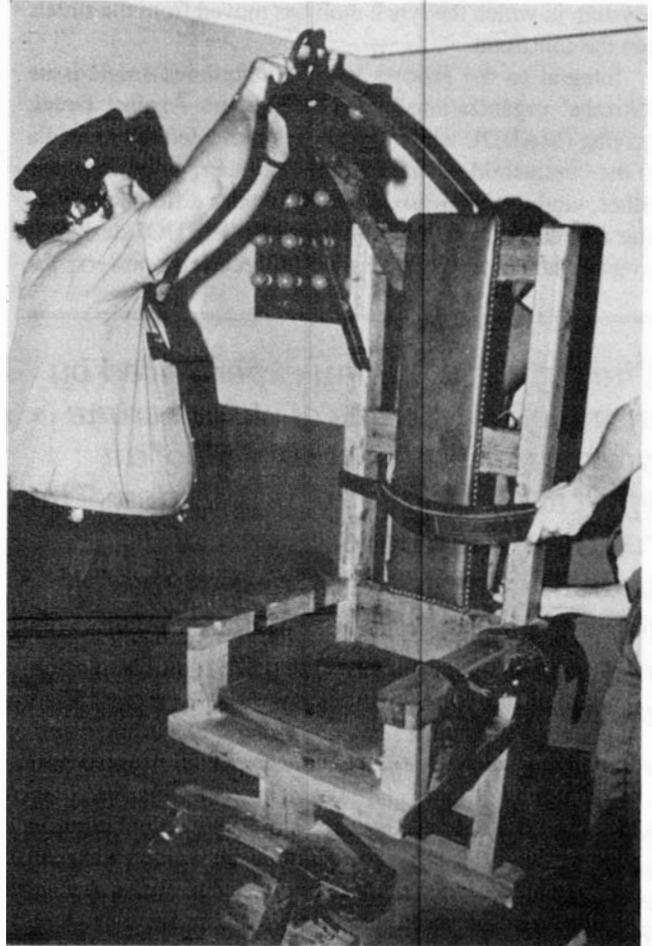
The means by which the agenda of the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Policy gets transmitted to the "grassroots" victims' movement are varied, and involve federal monies dispensed directly by the DOJ to local and national organizations, as well as block grants built into the authorization bills which implement the omnibus crime legislation. The block grant machinery mandates states to set up programs with certain specifications which must be met if the states are to receive the money allocated for various law enforcement purposes.

The states then mandate local prosecutors and police departments to create clones of the federal program, as a precondition for receiving their local share of the money trickling down from the Congress. The program established by the local police or prosecutor's office is tailored to interface with a "grassroots" organization which is being funded at the national level by the OJP itself. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program is one example of this mechanism at work (see *EIR*, March 5, 1993, "DARE: 'Brave New World' Comes to Your Local Police Department").

There are innumerable commissions on the state and local level which are built by the National Crime Prevention Council, and its organization illustrates the breadth of the OJP apparatus. The NCPC receives Justice Department grants which match over \$1.1 million in funds raised from sources like the Florence V. Burden and Fred Maytag Family Foundations, corporations like ADT Security, General Mills, and Bristol-Meyers Squibb, and private foundations like the Lilly Endowment and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. This is seed money to unite all sorts of local (DOJ-funded) organizations behind the programmatic initiatives of the Justice Department. The Advertising Council, which has a seat on the NCPC board, provides the thematic expertise for these campaigns.

The amounts of money involved are sometimes astounding, and indeed the OJP machinery, in its extended form, is one of the best-organized and best-funded lobbies on Capitol Hill. It is also one of the most powerful political and electoral forces in the country today.

The case of "McGruff the Crime Dog" has brought to national attention the lavish funding available to the "crime lobby." McGruff is a cartoon character developed by advertising executives to market the DOJ agenda to school children



The so-called grassroots movements demanding the death penalty are being organized out of the Justice Department itself, playing on the "victim" mentality.

and community organizations. The character, the logo, and all manner of paraphernalia (T-shirts, coloring books, dolls) are "franchised" to local "citizen's organizations," which market the material to school districts and others as part of the local "anti-crime program" associated with the police or prosecutor's office.

The head of this marketing apparatus maintains an office in Washington, D.C. and draws a six-figure salary, employs a highly compensated "director of franchising," and a lobbyist. The lobbyist's function is to see to it that the McGruff budget, which is a "line item" (i.e., it is automatically renewed unless it is specifically cut by an act of Congress) is renewed annually.

The McGruff case may seem to be a benign fraud, carried out by a group of sharpies who have found a good means to milk the federal cash-cow; but it is a cog in the machinery that is turning a justice system based upon natural law, into

a system in which the lynch mob has moved from the streets into the courtroom.

Integral to the process are the ubiquitous single-issue "citizens' organizations" such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD), which are always presented in the media as the "brainchild of one outraged (mother, sister, brother, father, victim . . .) who decided to make a difference. . . ." The real story is usually quite simple: The DOJ designs a program aimed at increasing its prosecutorial powers; the

The pain and agony experienced by many of the victims of violent crime are manipulated in support of an effort to weaken the Constitution. The "victims" then become part of a traveling freak show, displayed to the public whenever a prosecutor needs to railroad a conviction or a death sentence.

OJP finds a "perfect case" and recruits the victim, who then leads the (DOJ-inspired) "grassroots movement." Media coverage, training, networking through similar organizations—all set up under law enforcement auspices—create an instant "national movement," which then lobbies for the legislative reforms which just happen to be embodied in the latest version of the crime bill being presented to the Congress.

The unique feature of the Victims of Crime Act, which enabled the creation of the victims services programs, is that it has a self-funding component, the Victims of Crime Fund in the U.S. Treasury. Deposits come from fines and penalties assessed on convicted federal criminals, and are distributed the following fiscal year. According to an OJP annual report for FY 1992, deposits from FY 1985 through 1992 exceeded \$931.1 million. In 1992, the DOJ's Office of Victims of Crime awarded over \$62 million to support 2,500 of the 7,000 existing victim service programs.

OJP budget reports explain that these programs are "located in prosecutors' offices, domestic violence shelters, mental health agencies, rape crisis centers, churches, law enforcement departments, hospitals, child treatment centers, etc." The OJP itself highlights the point that "these programs provide a vital link between the victim and the criminal justice system [which is] often critical to a victim's psychological well-being and ability to stabilize his or her life after a victimization."

The danger here is not that services are provided to crime victims—this is the proper function of churches and social service agencies—but that a victim/witness would be dependent on the prosecutorial apparatus for such potentially sensitive, and inherently influential, services. The apparatus expands the role of the Justice Department beyond any recognizable constitutional boundary.

Crime lobby shapes legislative debate

The media have been filled this year with analytical pieces attempting to explain the political pressures being brought on lawmakers to push anti-crime measures—which measures, most legislators and leading law enforcement officials admit, are variously useless and dangerous. Even more confusing, is the apparent discrepancy between the level of anti-crime hysteria in the population and the statistical indices of actual crime.

FBI and DOJ figures confirm the observations of criminologists and other specialists that actual crime rates have been flat or dropping over a one-to-ten-year period (with the exception of those crimes, such as rape or hate crimes, which are up, due primarily to more aggressive reporting techniques). These figures also illustrate the curious fact that crime is increasingly violent in the areas where populations are most victimized—notably the inner city—while the suburban and wealthier areas provide the support base for the most extreme legislative measures, especially those providing for the application of the death penalty.

The spread of drug-based criminality has certainly sensitized all layers of society to the social disintegration which is evidenced by violent crime in America. It is also true that this violence is increasingly random and vicious. But that is an *image*, not the whole story. An innocent three-year-old child may be a "random" victim of a shoot-out between drug gangs, but the existence of the drug trade and the gang marketing apparatus is not random at all. The various groups administered by the OJP help shape, and in turn feed from, this image-driven process.

The most aggressive support for radical prosecutorial innovations, and the death penalty in particular, is centered in organizations which are under the umbrella of a DOJ program called the National Organization for Victim Assistance. NOVA and its local offshoots are organized on the apparently innocuous premise that victims of violent crime should receive as much help and assistance as society can render in the wake of a crime. One such therapy organization, recently formed, is called "Parents of Murdered Children." Numerous other organizations for "survivors" or "witnesses" to scenes of death and destruction are being aggressively funded as well. These unfortunate "victims" are then organized into a political force which is calling for revenge and retribution.

Participants in the victims groups are encouraged to relive the trauma of their experience, *so that they may be effective*

witnesses for the prosecution, and, when appropriate, powerful champions of the implementation of the death penalty as a device of revenge.

Press accounts are full of the statements of "victims" who insist on the application of the death penalty for no other reason than it will make them "feel better." In one recent case, the father of a murdered child actually parroted the lingo of the prosecutors when he told the press that the death penalty would provide "finality" and "closure" for him emotionally.

In Texas, a "victims' group" composed of people who have been through such programs, is on hand to fill the news media with emotional calls for the execution of Gary Graham every time his attorneys present new evidence of his innocence. In Virginia, William Barr and former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia Henry Hudson depended on these "victims" to provide media sound bytes at the public hearings they stage to build support for their scheme to eliminate parole in the state prisons.

The leaders of these victims' groups, which are typically organized directly out of the prosecutor's office, present themselves to local legislative bodies and press outlets as "individuals," with no other connections. This image is en-

hanced by the often gruesome circumstances of the crimes they were victimized by, and the "sincerely felt emotions" (cultivated in the group therapy sessions) which motivate their calls for revenge and vengeance.

In this way, the authentic pain and agony experienced by many of these individuals are manipulated in support of an effort to weaken the Constitution. The "victims" then become part of a traveling freak show, displayed to the public whenever a prosecutor needs to railroad a conviction or a death sentence.

This condition of being "victimized" mandates the intervention by the state's social work apparatus. In criminal matters, the victim ultimately depends on the actions of the prosecutor to effect an emotional "recovery." A close look at this relationship, when it involves witnesses who will testify at trial, can only lead one to label the process as witness tampering.

These "victims" are induced to believe that it is only the powers of the state—particularly the prosecutor, jail, or electric chair—that can solve their problems. A population which adopts this outlook will quickly lose the capacity to address the problems which are causing crime—and that is the worst form of victimization of all.

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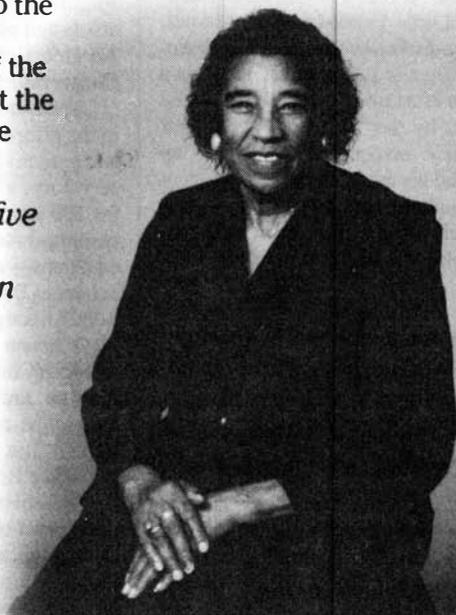
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National News

LaRouche ctte. files FEC complaint vs. ADL

The LaRouche Exploratory Committee, of Democratic presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, filed a complaint against the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and its Washington, D.C. Fact-Finding Director Mira Lansky Boland with the Federal Election Commission in September. The complaint seeks to have the FEC investigate the League for its "illegal expenditure of monies and activities" against LaRouche.

"In response to the LaRouche committee's registering with the FEC in August of 1993," the complaint said, "the ADL initiated a new round of illegal activities directed at opposing Mr. LaRouche's candidacy. The ADL's actions are illegal as they are not a duly registered political committee with the FEC, yet they are expending monies and manpower directed at defeating a candidate for federal office."

The committee's demand for an investigation centers on two ADL publications, both "prepared by Mira Boland." The first, released in the spring, with the title *Partners in Bigotry: The LaRouche Cult and the Nation of Islam*, "is a vile attack on Mr. LaRouche, the Nation of Islam, and its leader Minister Louis Farrakhan." A second, *Paroled: The LaRouche Political Cult Re-groups*, released in July-August 1994, is a wild pastiche of warmed-over ADL and FBI lies relied on by the "Get LaRouche" task force in their conspiracy to frame up LaRouche and his associates.

The complaint reminds the FEC that "the ADL's illegal action as an unregistered political committee is not new to this commission."

EAI privatizers take over Hartford schools

Although it has been nothing but bad news and bad press for the charlatans at Education Alternatives, Inc. (the private firm that promises to educate public schoolchildren more for less money), EAI was awarded a

\$200 million contract to run education services for Hartford, Connecticut in late August. However, EAI continues to be in ill-repute: Most recently, EAI received a scathing review in a report by U.S. Department of Education official Thomas Hehir, who accused it of violating regulations that protect the learning-disabled.

EAI founder and CEO John Golle is a former supersalesman, whose previous company trained securities salesmen. Golle himself is involved in the Minneapolis brokerage house Piper Jaffray, which just lost \$700 million in derivatives speculation, as one of five directors of the Piper Jaffray Investment Trust. He is also a director of three of the company's big money funds. As of May 1993, the company had somewhere between 50 and 90% of its \$12 billion in mutual funds assets invested in derivatives. When the derivatives markets collapsed this year, Piper Jaffray investors, including municipalities across the nation, were wiped out.

Music conservatory board maps goals

At a two-day seminar in Virginia in late August, a high-powered group of musical artists and educators constituted itself as the Ad Hoc Board of Directors of a National Conservatory of Music.

The formation of the board is largely due to the efforts of the Schiller Institute, which last year revived the idea of a national conservatory, which had lain virtually dormant for 100 years. In the 1890s, the great Czech composer Antonin Dvorak came to the United States—with the blessings of composer Johannes Brahms—to found such an institution. Although Dvorak succeeded in educating a group of talented African-American musicians to carry on the Classical tradition through the medium of Negro Spiritual songs, the conservatory project was foiled by the "Jim Crow" racism under President Theodore Roosevelt.

Members of the new board include a number of direct "artistic descendants" of that group trained by Dvorak. The group therefore voiced its keen awareness that a conservatory's mission is not simply the

training of professional musicians, but also to assert the right of every American, and especially of every child, to master the beauty of *bel canto* singing.

Members of the new board resolved among other things to concentrate on training competent teachers of *bel canto*; to organize master classes which demonstrate the superiority of the lower, natural tuning of C=256; and to hold performances, with emphasis on the Classical beauty embedded in the settings of Negro Spirituals by such American masters as Hall Johnson.

Virginia prison labor: a return to slavery

Richard Cullen, who co-chairs Virginia Gov. George Allen's Commission on Parole Abolition, wrote a commentary for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* on Sept. 1, boldly outlining the government's plans for instituting slave labor in the state's prisons. Cullen is the former U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, including the notorious "rocket docket" in Alexandria. The other co-chair of the commission is William Barr, a leading figure in the Contra drug-running operations, who succeeded Richard Thornburgh as U.S. Attorney General under George Bush.

"Governor Allen's proposal will establish work centers to save money because they are cheaper to build and operate," wrote Cullen. "Certain low-risk offenders will be placed in these facilities and will be required to participate in constructive projects. The primary goal is to put these inmates to work—first, within the confines of the institutions, and later, to do community projects under armed supervision in communities that request such prison labor."

In related news, the previous day's *Times-Dispatch* reported a statement by Secretary of Public Safety Jerry Kilgore, who is in charge of hiring private prison building companies to build the new prisons that will be required under Allen's Proposal X to abolish parole. "We know that private companies can operate cheaper," said Kilgore. "It gives us quicker bed space, quicker resources to draw upon. . . . We're just going down that road to privatization."

● **DEFENSE SECRETARY** William Perry has cancelled his early-September visit to Russia because he is needed at home due to the "crisis situations" in Haiti and Cuba, Radio Moscow reported on Sept. 4. However, Radio Moscow also said that Perry planned to go to Berlin on Sept. 8 for the Allied troop withdrawals.

● **500 FARMERS** rallied in Fresno, California late in August against the Endangered Species Act, after Taiwan-born farmer Taung Ming-Lin was charged with endangering the habitat of rats on his farm by tilling the soil. Taung faces a year in jail and a \$2,000 fine if convicted.

● **DISNEY** may be looking for a way to pull out of building its controversial, \$650 million "history theme park" in Haymarket, Virginia. The new assessment came after news that trading in EuroDisney stock in Paris was halted at one point in August when it fell below \$2 a share.

● **'STOP THE ATTACK'** Coalition at Howard University in Washington, D.C. co-sponsored a forum exposing the "Spies, Lies, Murder, and Deceit," of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on Sept. 1. Some 150 people were addressed by *EIR* reporter and historian Anton Chaitkin, the Nation of Islam's Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, Howard's Reginald X, Rabbi Gerald Kaplan of Brooklyn, New York, and Adjoa Ayetoro of the National Conference of Black Lawyers.

● **FIVE CREW** members of an AWACS radar plane who failed to prevent a "friendly fire" shootdown of U.S. helicopters over Iraq in April may face courts martial. A senior military board has suggested that dereliction-of-duty charges be brought against those involved in controlling air operations over northern Iraq. The two F-15 pilots who shot down the Army Black Hawk helicopters may also face disciplinary action.

Incompetent science invading U.S. schools

America's schools are being inundated with scientifically worthless environmentalist propaganda under the guise of "science education," according to an article in the Summer issue of the National Coal Association's magazine, *Coal News*. Titled "The Greening of America's Youth," the article describes how "environmental issues" classes, which are mandated in 30 states, are taught by teachers who know nothing about the subject and are, therefore, "informed" by the lies of the environmentalists. Worse, "political activism" is part of the curriculum, which is put together by groups such as the Sierra Club.

Because there has been a dearth of scientifically competent, unbiased material available, not only the malicious but even the naive or well-meaning have fallen into this mode, the article reported. The National Science Teachers Association, whose 50,000 members teach science from kindergarten to the college level, and which has worked with NASA in the past on material for science teachers, adopted a position in 1985 "which appears to take at face value longstanding, though scientifically debatable, arguments on population control espoused by such environmental groups as Zero Population Growth."

Earth First! plans Christmas terror spree

The eco-terrorist organization Earth First! is planning a major fall offensive targeting crowded shopping malls in the middle of the Christmas season. An ad in the current issue of the *Earth First! Journal* announced the first "close down the malls day," that will take place on Nov. 25, the day after Thanksgiving, when the Christmas shopping season opens, and traditionally the busiest shopping day of the year. Terrorists are urged to "Do a puke-in, 'Your shopping makes me sick!' toss blood in the fur department, pull a fire alarm, call a bomb threat,

block a highway exit ramp or other entrance to your neighborhood mall."

The ad continued: "Behind every clear-cut, every strip mine, every toxic dump, there is the rampant mindless consumer which fuels the economic Machine [sic]." The objective is to "strike back against the source of the problem," by shaking "a few of those helpless lemmings from their consumer frenzy."

Barry Clausen, a private investigator who infiltrated Earth First! for almost two years, told *EIR* that the offensive is very serious, and has faxed an article providing details to several newspapers in the Pacific Northwest.

North gets plug from co-conspirator

Nancy Spannaus, founder of the Defeat That Son-of-a-Bush Committee, a political action committee devoted to stopping Oliver North's bid for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, laid bare the truth about William Haskell, whose life North saved in Vietnam, in an Aug. 26 statement. North is airing an ad in which Haskell describes how the then-Marine captain saved his life.

"Haskell is not just a fellow Marine," she said, "but was a co-conspirator with North in laundering money and setting up weapons-for-drugs shipments into the United States.

"Indeed, Haskell was named in the first indictment Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh brought against North, in the count charging North with conspiracy. . . .

"Haskell, a.k.a. Robert Olmstead . . . used dummy corporations in 1985 to purchase an airstrip in Costa Rica which—according to the Kerry report—was used for drug trafficking. He went to Denmark to purchase a ship used to bring Communist bloc arms to the Contras—again using dummy corporations and Swiss bank accounts. . . .

"Ollie North may have once been a war hero, but his role in bringing planeloads of cocaine into the U.S. and his activities as part of the Bush-Kissinger secret government apparatus, amount to virtual treason. How long are Virginians going to allow the press to perpetrate the myth of Ollie North?"

Editorial

Let's not hail Britannia!

The reunification of Ireland is that much closer because of President Clinton's intervention. This has been a cause for rejoicing by the Irish everywhere, while the British have struck a consistently sour note. Considering their long history of crimes against the Irish, they might consider that they are getting off easy.

The British role in fostering violence in Northern Ireland is well documented. This has given them a pretext for maintaining their control, and preventing the reunification of Ireland. To do otherwise would unseat families who have held dominant positions in the area over the centuries of British rule, and would destabilize an important part of the British conservative power base.

In 1926, Ireland became a republic after more than 300 years of British oppression, and at the cost of allowing Northern Ireland to remain under British control. Since 1973, Northern Ireland has been ruled as a military dictatorship directly from London, although Protestants from Northern Ireland are elected to the British Parliament and are a mainstay of the Tory government.

It is good to remember that the United Kingdom, so-called, is united in name only. In reality, it is the shards of empire. Yes, finally, India gained its freedom, and the nations of the Commonwealth are theoretically independent of London, but what, after all, is the political entity known as the United Kingdom? One can hardly call it a bastion of freedom, as anyone who has travelled to Northern Ireland immediately recognizes.

The Catholic population there is brutally repressed—jobs, decent housing, and even police protection against arbitrary violence are denied them as a matter of policy—and this has engendered a climate in which violence characterizes daily life. The Protestant population of the area has suffered, too, under conditions in which terrorism has been fostered and allowed to run rampant.

Indeed, Scotland and Wales, which are part of the so-called United Kingdom, were themselves conquered nations, and suffered a brutal British occupa-

tion; this is reflected in the consciousness of the Welsh and Scots to this day. It is not much of an exaggeration to compare England with Russia in this regard, which also expanded its borders through conquering other nations such as Ukraine.

Now, British Prime Minister John Major is hysterical because of the President Clinton's success in negotiating a cease-fire from the Irish Republican Army as a first step in mediating the situation. For Major, this is an intolerable affront by an American President.

On the other hand, the Irish government has expressed its gratitude for President Clinton's extensive help in working for a solution to the problems of Northern Ireland. This is an issue of concern to Americans of Irish descent, but it should be an issue to everyone who is honestly concerned about the protection of human rights.

The partitioning of Ireland preceded the partitioning of Germany, Korea, Vietnam, and India, setting a precedent for the cavalier dismemberment of nations. Similarly, the fictitious entity Yugoslavia was created in defiance of the wishes of the Bosnian and Croatian peoples. Steps toward normalizing political rule in Northern Ireland, which could lead to reunification of Ireland, should be welcomed by all decent people.

As Ireland's Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said on Sept. 1 when he addressed the Dail (Ireland's parliament), the renunciation of violence by the Irish Republican Army is a historic opportunity "to take the gun out of Irish politics forever." Reynolds placed this opportunity in the context of similar moves to foster peace in the Middle East, South Africa, and eastern Europe.

The British establishment refuses to accept the possibility of peace rather than pacification for the Irish. Without British military rule, the establishment claims, the area will simply erupt into civil war. Agreement to a cease-fire by the Irish Republican Army can only be seen by them as a provocation.

For too long, the world has suffered under the pretensions to empire of the British ruling circles—not least the average British working person.

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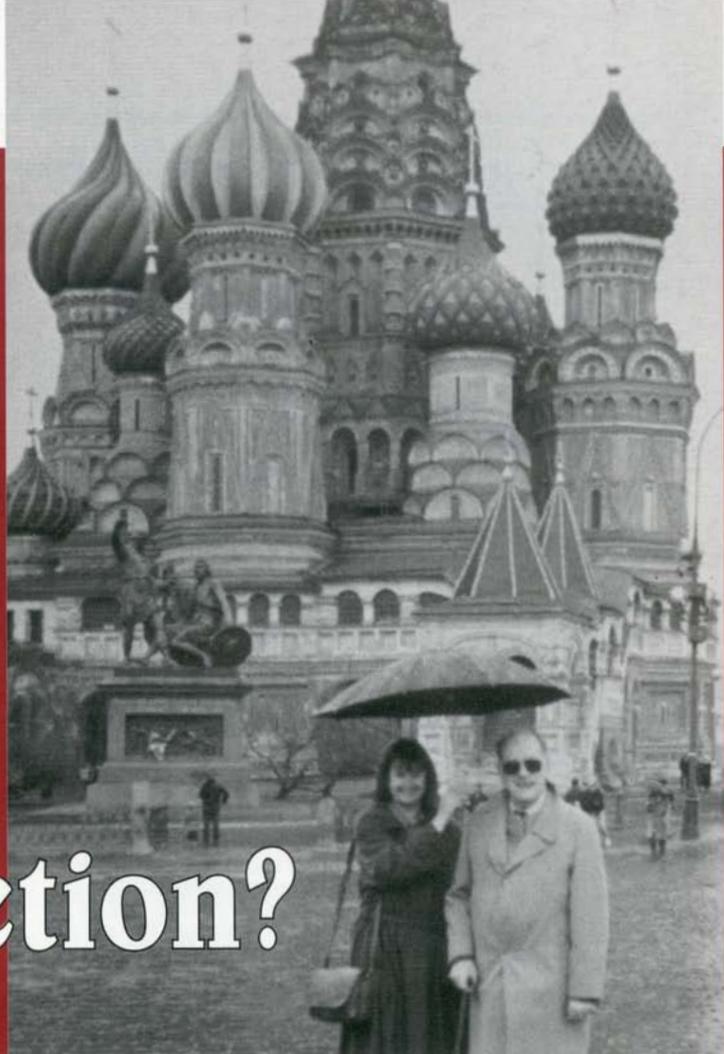
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Then Lyndon LaRouche, released from confinement as a political prisoner in January 1994, traveled to Moscow with his wife, Schiller Institute Chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

in April, for high-level talks and seminars at the invitation of the Universal Ecological Academy, of which he is a member. His briefing, on return from Russia, became the first chapter of this Special Report, and the warm reception he got shows that there is still time to reverse the criminality and descent into chaos in Russia, if we act now.

AND ACT WE MUST, for our own sake as well as Russia's. As LaRouche himself said: "Although we are focused upon the subject of Russia, only charlatans could speak of the future of Russia without taking into account explicitly the factors which are of immediately decisive importance for each and all nations of this planet. Indeed, the present crisis within Russia (as of all of eastern Europe) is a relatively mild form of the catastrophe which is soon to strike down every nation upon this planet. The way we treat the problems of Russia today is the mirror of the early- to medium-term future of China, of Japan, of North America, and of western Europe."

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