

EIR

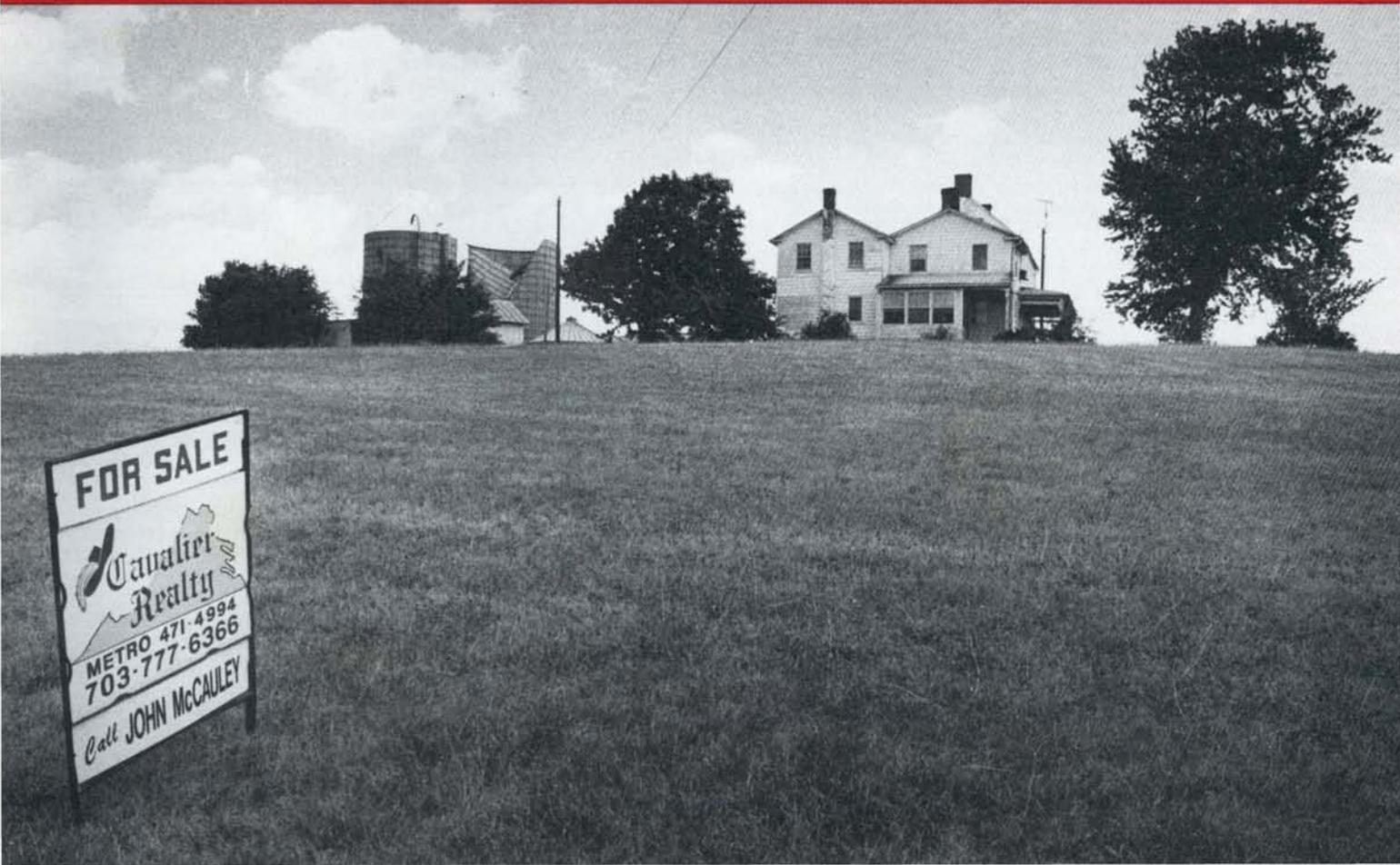
Executive Intelligence Review

September 23, 1988 • Vol. 15 No. 38

\$10.00

The neo-Stalinist crackdown--will it hit Poland?
Expose Dukakis role in Soviet-backed terror
Airborne operations lead 'post-nuclear' warfare

**'Food for Peace' mobilizes
to restore farming**



EIR Special Reports

THE SCIENCE OF STATECRAFT

Strategic Studies by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Operation Juárez. LaRouche's famous analysis of the Ibero-American "debt bomb"—a program for continental integration. Order #82010*. \$100.

A Conceptual Outline of Modern Economic Science. Order #82016. \$50.

Religion, Science, and Statecraft: New Directions in Indo-European Philology. Order #83001. \$100.

Saudi Arabia in the Year 2023. The thematic task of the Arab world in the next four decades: conquering the desert. Order #83008. \$100.

The Implications of Beam-Weapon Technology for the Military Doctrine of Argentina. Order #83015. Was \$250. Reduced price: \$100.

The Design of a Leibnizian Academy for Morocco. Order #83016. Was \$250. Reduced price: \$100.

Mathematical Physics From the Starting Point of Both Ancient and Modern Economic Science. Order #83017. Was \$250. Reduced price: \$100.

The Development of the Indian and Pacific Ocean Basins. Order #83022. \$100.

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

Electromagnetic Effect Weapons: The Technology and the Strategic Implications. Order #88003. \$150.

AIDS Global Showdown—Mankind's Total Victory or Total Defeat. EIR 88-005. \$250.

How To Stop the Resurgence of Nazi Euthanasia Today. Order #88006. \$150.

Beam Weapons: The Science to Prevent Nuclear War. The year before President Reagan's historic March 23, 1983 speech announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative, this ground-breaking report detailed the feasibility—and necessity—for beam defense. Order #82007. \$250.

Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics. Order #85005. \$100.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Anglo-Soviet Designs on the Arabian Peninsula. Order #83002. Was \$250. Reduced price: \$100.

The Military, Economic, and Political Implications of Israel's Lavie Jet Project. Order #83010. Was \$500. Reduced price: \$250.

Moscow's Terrorist Satrapy: The Case Study of Qaddafi's Libya. Order #86002. \$100.

THE WESTERN OLIGARCHY

The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution: Fact or Fiction? Foreword by Lyndon LaRouche. Order #85019. \$100.

Moscow's Secret Weapon: Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia April 1986. Order #86001. \$250.

The Libertarian Conspiracy to Destroy America's Schools. Order #86004. \$250.

White Paper on the Panama Crisis: Who's Out to Destabilize the U.S. Ally, and Why. Order #88002. \$100.

A Classical KGB Disinformation Campaign: Who Killed Olof Palme? Issued November 1986. Order #86010. \$100.

The Panama Crisis, 18 Months Later. Order #88002 \$100.

The Kalmanowitch Report: Soviet Moles in the Reagan-Bush Administration. Order #88001. \$150.

THE SOVIET UNION

Will Moscow Become the Third Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement. Includes transcript of the infamous spring 1983 meeting in Minneapolis at which KGB officials gave the marching orders to Walter Mondale's "peace movement": Destroy the Strategic Defense Initiative! Order #83011. \$250.

How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East. Order #84003. \$250.

Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988. The most comprehensive documentation of the Soviet strategic threat available. A 368-page document with maps, tables, graphs, and index. Issued July 1985. Order #85006. \$250.

Global Showdown Escalates. (Revised and abridged edition). Order #88008 \$250.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Jerusalem Temple Mount: A Trigger for Fundamentalist Holy Wars. Order #83009. \$250.

Narco-terrorism in Ibero-America. The dossier that sent the Colombian drug-runners and their high-level protectors through the roof. Order #84001. \$250.

Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala. Issued August 1985. Order #85016. \$150.

European Terrorism: The Soviets' Pre-war Deployment. The dual control of terrorism: Europe's oligarchical families and the Russian intelligence services. The case of Germany's Green Party, with profiles of the top families of the international oligarchy. Order #85001. \$150.

Germany's Green Party and Terrorism. Issued November 1986. Order #86009. \$150.

* First two digits of the order number refer to year of publication.

Order from:

EIR News Service P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

Please include order number. Postage and handling included in price.

EIR

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editor: *Nora Hamerman*

Managing Editors: *Vin Berg* and *Susan Welsh*

Editorial Board: *Warren Hamerman, Melvin*

Klenetsky, Antony Papert, Uwe Parpart-Henke, Gerald Rose, Alan Salisbury, Edward Spannaus, Nancy Spannaus, Webster Tarpley, William Wertz, Carol White, Christopher White

Science and Technology: *Carol White*

Special Services: *Richard Freeman*

Book Editor: *Janine Benton*

Advertising Director: *Marsha Freeman*

Circulation Manager: *Joseph Jennings*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Africa: *Mary Lalevé*

Agriculture: *Marcia Merry*

Asia: *Linda de Hoyos*

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg, Paul Goldstein*

Economics: *Christopher White*

European Economics: *William Engdahl, Laurent Murawiec*

Ibero-America: *Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Medicine: *John Grauerholz, M.D.*

Middle East: *Thierry Lalevé*

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas, Konstantin George

Special Projects: *Mark Burdman*

United States: *Kathleen Klenetsky*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: *Pakdee and Sophie Tanapura*

Bogotá: *Javier Almaria*

Bonn: *George Gregory, Rainer Apel*

Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Sara Madueño*

Mexico City: *Hugo López Ochoa, Josefina Menéndez*

Milan: *Marco Fanini*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Christine Bierre*

Rio de Janeiro: *Silvia Palacios*

Rome: *Leonardo Servadio, Stefania Sacchi*

Stockholm: *Michael Ericson*

Washington, D.C.: *Nicholas F. Benton, William Jones*

Wiesbaden: *Philip Golub, Göran Haglund*

EIR/Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and last week of December by New Solidarity International Press Service P.O. Box 65178, Washington, DC 20035 (202) 457-8840

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Rosenvaengets Alle 20, 2100 Copenhagen OE, Tel. (01) 42-15-00

In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation, Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo 160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

Copyright © 1987 New Solidarity International Press Service. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at Washington D.C., and at an additional mailing offices. 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

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

From the Editor

The dominant theme of our coverage this week is the world's collapsing physical economy. The counter-theme is the strategic crisis and the spread of Soviet-backed terrorism, both as it is being revealed in repression in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. itself, and in various areas outside the socialist bloc. The two go hand in hand, since we won't be able to meet the strategic threat without a drastic change in economic policy.

In the cover story, starting on page 20, we zero in on the global scope of the food production crisis as it was identified in the inaugural conference of a new organization pledged to resolve it: Food for Peace.

Of the many presentations made to the conference in Chicago over the Sept. 3-4 weekend, *EIR* has highlighted those which stress how close we are to a point of no return in the destruction of farms in North and South America, Western Europe, and New Zealand; and what kind of science has to be applied to reverse this decline before it is too late.

As the lead economics article points out (page 4), the reigning Western monetary institutions have less than nothing to say in response to this crisis, and are merely drawing up the blueprints for further genocide. Between pages 6 and 12 we draw out the case studies of the financial technocrats' "success stories" in wrecking economies and destroying nations in Peru, Brazil, and Argentina. On pages 40, 42, and 49 we emphasize the political fights which have broken out respectively in Mexico, Burma, and Malaysia, as a result of these financial policies.

In addition to an in-depth contribution by Michael Liebig on the question of "post-nuclear" war-fighting (*Strategic Studies*, page 30), several articles detail current Soviet irregular warfare capabilities and the Western networks which abet them. We start with Michael Dukakis and Soviet-backed irregular warfare in Northern Ireland (p. 60), and go on to a report on an Islamic fundamentalist gathering our State Department let happen in St. Louis (p. 64), and the first part of a series on how the Communist NPA of the Philippines is funded and supplied from abroad (p. 44).

Not least of these exclusive reports is our lead national story, identifying the Soviet-tied terrorists and drug pushers running the "anti-Semitic" flap against Bush.

Nora Hamerman

EIR Contents

Departments

- 52 Report from Paris**
Who's afraid of the POE?
- 53 From New Delhi**
A challenge for the region.
- 54 Andean Report**
Venezuela's CAP, 'State Dept. agent.'
- 55 Middle East Report**
Kurds, Iraq sacrificed to New Yalta.
- 72 Editorial**
Was it sabotage?

Economics

- 4 IMF's technocrats lay out blueprint for genocide**
The core of the financial elite's new proposals concerns how to create a kind of world central bank, capable of dictating terms to governments, under conditions of worldwide financial collapse.
- 6 The drug bankers take their revenge in Peru**
- 7 'An infernal spiral of fascist monetarism'**
From a statement by the Peruvian Labor Party.
- 8 The alternative economic program**
A statement by the Workers' Confederation of the Peruvian Revolution.
- 9 Brazil pays debts with its daily bread**
- 12 Argentina faces hot October**
- 13 Drexel Burnham guilty of racketeering?**
- 14 Proliferation of HIV types frustrates hopes for AIDS vaccine or cure**
- 15 Currency Rates**
- 16 Banking**
The alphabet soup of S&Ls.
- 17 City of London**
New ascendancy of BIS central banks.
- 18 Business Briefs**

Strategic Studies

- 30 Airborne operations spearhead 'post-nuclear' warfare**
Michael Liebig analyzes two aspects of Soviet offensive military deployment that are given astonishingly little attention in the West: airborne potential and the related deployment of *spetsnaz* irregular warfare forces.

AIDS Update

- 14 Proliferation of HIV types frustrates hopes for AIDS vaccine or cure**
- 71 New AIDS cover-up from the CDC**

Feature



Stuart Lewis

A familiar scene in the most productive farming regions of the world, as high interest rates and cartelization put family farms out of business: Farmland goes on sale in Virginia, U.S.A. Note the collapsed silo.

20 'Food for Peace' mobilizes to restore farming

Four hundred people met at an international conference in Chicago, to map out an alternative to the collapse of agriculture dictated by Wall Street and the Brussels EC bureaucracy.

22 Conference reports document agriculture's global decline

25 The science to solve the global food crisis

28 Founding documents of the Food for Peace organization

International

38 Will the neo-Stalinist crackdown hit Poland?

The new attack on nationalist forces in the Ukraine signals a shift toward Stalinist methods in the Soviet Union, with ominous implications for Poland.

40 Mexico's Cárdenas vows to 'rescue the nation' with 'exemplary' movement

Documentation: From a statement by the Mexican Labor Party.

42 The destabilization of Burma: made in Washington and London

44 The financing of a revolution

Part 1 of a series on foreign support of the New People's Army in the Philippines.

46 Italian tuning bill wins support abroad

49 Foreign-backed opposition poses threat to Malaysia's stability

51 Ukrainian crisis: Will the West keep silent?

56 International Intelligence

National

58 KGB and ADL hands behind Bush 'Nazi' flap

It's a Soviet covert psychological warfare operation, utilizing the same U.S. drug-lobby assets who have been counting Jews in what they call "the LaRouche organization" for years.

60 Dukakis backing for MacBride plan plays into Soviet terror scenario

British policy on Northern Ireland is unacceptable, but what the "Duke" is involved with, only helps the Kremlin's irregular warfare.

62 Aspin report, Dukakis defense stance sound like Gorbachov snow job

64 State Department permits Islamic terrorist conference in St. Louis

66 January retrial set in LaRouche case

67 Eye on Washington

World Bank supports Bangladesh river plan.

68 Congressional Closeup

70 National News

IMF's technocrats lay out blueprint for genocide

by Chris White

Preparing for their upcoming annual conference, to be held in West Berlin at the end of September, the technocrats who run the international financial system are now putting their blueprints for genocide forward on the international agenda.

Unlike previous such efforts, in the period since the development of the "conditionalities" policies associated with the Rambouillet Summit and subsequent conferences held in 1975, this year's crop of proposals is designed for implementation in the aftermath of the next phase of the developing financial crash.

The core of the proposals now coming out features the commitment to transform the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and ancillary institutions into a type of world central bank, capable of dictating terms to governments in northern and southern hemispheres alike.

What is now being put on the agenda includes:

- A set of IMF-generated proposals to reorganize the international monetary system;
- Debt reorganization proposals aimed at eliminating national sovereignty;
- The use of the food weapon to blackmail resisting countries into submission.

The combination of the three amounts to a blueprint for genocide, on a scale never before seen, leading some to call the upcoming conference the second Wahnsee Conference. It was at the first such Wahnsee conference in 1942 that the logistical plans were worked out, down to railroad timetables, for Hitler's "final solution" extermination policy. This time, the technical means include control of credit and food, and the result will be three orders of magnitude worse than anything Hitler dreamed of.

'A big Satan'

The overall approach was laid out by IMF Director-General Michel Camdessus in a recent interview to a German newspaper. "If a country thinks the IMF is big satan or a criminal organization, we can't do anything for such a country, naturally. We only work with those countries that want to work with us."

Those words would be especially ominous for Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, who threw down the gauntlet to IMF conditionalities policies in a recent speech in the Nile Delta. And also to the flood- and famine-wrecked Sudan, which has been isolated from the international financial community by the IMF's fiat decision. That kind of approach doesn't leave anybody any choice: Work with the IMF and get wiped out by its conditionalities policies; don't work with the IMF and get destroyed.

The technical proposals now put forward include the following.

From Camdessus himself, and from his technical experts, it is proposed that the IMF's accounting unit, the Special Drawing Right (SDR), be linked to international currencies, and that some role be found for the SDR in the exchange rate policies of the Group of Seven nations.

Camdessus and his technical experts argue for this on the grounds that the world monetary system is in need of "an anchor." Speaking at a press conference in Frankfurt Sept. 14, Camdessus praised the West German Bundesbank for providing a "sense of discipline" to the German economy, and said that the "European Monetary System is playing a similar role for Europe. But the world as such has no such broadly recognized monetary anchor."

The idea of making the SDR a world currency of a sort has been around since the late 1960s. It is a proposal that never went anywhere, and never will, for pretty basic reasons. The SDR is a bookkeeper's unit of account, based on the weighted notional value of a basket of currencies, including the dollar, the deutschemark, the Japanese yen, and others. It is used in the accounting practices of the IMF, and nowhere else, to settle up accounts of nations in their transactions with the IMF. The technocrats propose to include gold, and perhaps a selection of primary commodities in the "basket" from which the SDR is calculated, and then to call the expanded unit, a currency. On this basis, the IMF would then claim to take the right to set currency exchange values away from governments, and expand its own dictatorial powers over the world financial system.

It won't work like that, because the power to issue currency and credit is not simply a sovereign power of government for reasons of political convenience. Contrary to the IMF, and the other "one-world government" utopians, the world is still made up of sovereign nations, their currencies and credit reflecting the productivity of their respective economies, and secured against the tax-bases of the respective nations. Sovereign powers have indeed been ceded to the IMF and similar institutions, but that can readily be changed.

Another insane one-world idea

The proposal to make the SDR into a form of currency is linked to the reassertion of standing policies on dealing with the debt, proposals which would complement the monetary one, by turning the IMF into the depository for sovereign nations' foreign exchange holdings. This time, the Japanese have ended up as the proponents of the plan. In this case, the idea is that sovereign debtors would hand over their foreign exchange reserves for deposit in an escrow account at the IMF. The funds deposited in such an escrow account would provide the collateral for the issuance of a new series of bonds, to be financed by Japan primarily, which would in turn be used to redeem a portion of currently outstanding debt balances.

This proposal is as insane as the first supranational currency idea. Here again, the assumption is that independent nations will cede sovereignty to a supranational agency, the same International Monetary Fund, which will dispose of their affairs as it sees fit. A similar scheme has been put forward by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) International Fund for Agricultural Development. In this version, a debtor country's obligations would be converted into an escrow account in local currency equivalent, which would then be administered by a "competent" international authority, which would decide how the funds would be used.

In the period since 1972, the IMF, whose stamp of approval on countries' policies is the prerequisite for any lending or borrowing, whether it be by a government, a private

bank, or any other corporation, has been used to put a stranglehold on world economic activity, choking off productive investment in infrastructure development and other long-term capital improvements, to force countries into what the technocrats call "readjustment" or "restructuring" of their economies. Such policies mandate genocidal levels of austerity, as economic priorities have been shifted to strip resources out of productive activity and into debt service.

Through such means, a major part of the world's population in the southern hemisphere has been reduced to starvation, and the economies of the northern hemisphere driven into depression conditions.

Shutting down export markets for capital goods from the north, as was done with the United States and Ibero-America after 1982, and blocking the development of the nuclear industry, have been among the principal contributors to the worsening deficit crisis and depression in the north.

But that's not what will happen

Only a real lunatic, or idiot, would ever think that the present round of proposals is in any way designed to be a real solution to anything. The IMF has demonstrated, so often that it doesn't have to be repeated, with catastrophic consequences, that its "solutions" not only make things much worse, but are also among the principal threats to the future of the human race. Among the financial elite who deploy the technocrats at the IMF, for whose ears the kind of proposals reported are drafted, there are no doubt quite a few crazed utopians who slaver obsessively right now over how close they have come to establishing their "one-world government" through supranational financial dictatorship. It doesn't take a genius, though, to figure out that that is not exactly what is going to happen.

The world's financial system has been in the throes of financial collapse since the symptomatic eruption of that reality last Oct. 19. The measures taken in the last year to stem the collapse have only made the resulting catastrophe, at the point it comes, much worse. \$15-20 trillion of unsecured paper is to come tumbling down in the months ahead. The institutions, like the IMF, which will be perceived as responsible for the disaster, will be swept away with the paper they have protected at the expense of everything else, including human life.

Meanwhile, the usurious debt service policies administered through the IMF have unleashed the horsemen of famine, plague, and war, as they have in the past to the cultures and civilizations that have submitted to such abominations. Millions around the world will die before this winter is out, because of those policies. And it didn't have to be that way. The blood of those people, and the millions more, the victims of "conditionalities" since 1972, will be on the hands of those "respectable" figures of banking, finance, and government, who gather in Berlin at the end of this month, no matter what the technical jargon that is employed in their reports.

The drug bankers take their revenge in Peru

by Sara Madueño

At close to midnight on Sept. 7, nearly two weeks after the first announced and then postponed reports of a *paquetazo*, or packet of austerity measures, the Peruvian population was slammed by what the national press nearly universally described as “the worst *paquetazo* in the republican history of Peru, worse even than any the International Monetary Fund could impose.” The ensuing chaos has driven home to all the near total loss of control by President Alan García over the reins of power, ever since he struck his pragmatic alliance with the international social democracy.

It is by exploiting that alliance, that the international drug banks represented by the IMF, the Socialist International, and the narco-terrorist hordes directed from Moscow, have driven Peru to its knees with the intention of making the country a bloody example to the entire continent of what happens to those who dare to defend their sovereignty against international usury, as García did in his first two years in office.

The *paquetazo* announced by Economics Minister Abel Salinas, is—just as he said—the first in a series of “adjustments” scheduled for the Peruvian economy. This first, designed to last for 120 days, has already sent prices soaring into the stratosphere, driving even the most basic popular consumer items out of reach of the average Peruvian. The black market dollar was left to float freely, while the exchange houses and black market windows on Peru’s infamous “Ocoña Street” were reopened, effectively legalizing drug-money laundering—all in the name of stopping inflation.

The economic shock was accompanied by rumors that ranged from President García’s alleged plans to resign, to reports of a possible coup d’état. Given the evident power vacuum, social chaos has broken out, whose consequences are still unpredictable. In various cities, outbreaks of looting and violence have been reported; shop owners have shut their doors, and the country is facing alarming shortages of nearly every basic product.

Despite a growing chorus of demands that García “swallow his pride” and return—hat in hand—to the international creditor community, García has continued to insist that he has not yielded on the fundamental battle, that of submitting to the austerity conditionalities of the IMF. However, as long as Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo and the

social democratic mafia continue to run the show, García’s protests will ring hollow to starving Peruvians.

The ‘Peruvian model’ did not fail

The moment chosen to perpetrate this disaster was chosen with great premeditation. Ibero-America today is the scene of a resurgence of patriotic forces which, determined to defend their sovereignty against the looting and genocidal dictates of the international drug banks represented by the IMF, are moving toward a consolidation of the long-held goal of Ibero-American integration. The successful meeting in Panama Aug. 8-12 “Toward the Second Amphictyonic Congress,” the emergence of Cardenista nationalism in Mexico, the triumph of Peronist nationalism in Argentina, and above all, the courageous defense of Panamanian sovereignty by its government and armed forces, all present an extremely dangerous situation for world imperial interests.

It is now, according to the sinister calculations of the financial oligarchy, that the “Peruvian model” of which President García was the standard-bearer must be destroyed. There should be no confusion, however. It is not the “Peruvian model” against usury which has failed. Rather, it was the combination of the social democratic Masonry, the international drug banks, and their representative in the IMF that conspired to destroy the García government, and García himself, with the invaluable assistance of the narco-terrorist hordes who now stand to gain what García—and Peru—has lost.

The scenario to achieve these objectives is now well under way. In the midst of calls from anti-García forces for his resignation, the social democratic magazine *Sí* has perversely suggested that such a resignation would turn García into the Peruvian Getulio Vargas. *Sí* explains that 34 years ago, Brazil’s nationalist President Getulio Vargas “not only abandoned power, but took his own life. Only hours before, a group of 30 generals had met and agreed to ask him to temporarily step down from the presidency.”

President García has strongly denied that this scenario is applicable, saying that “to resign would be a sign of disrespect to the history and people of Peru.” As the rumor campaign was heated up in the press, he was visited by the joint Army command, which gave him their unconditional support.

However, the blow that has been dealt García has already had its impact continentally, as can be seen in the Sept. 10 editorial in Brazil’s *Jornal do Brasil*, which warns Argentina’s Peronist presidential candidate Carlos Menem “and other countries,” that what happened to García will befall them. It calls the *paquetazo* “the backwash of a romantic posture. . . . Civilians returned eight years ago, but the plague of cheap nationalism and demagoguery was not properly neutralized; and President García decided to occupy the pedestal the military had left vacant. . . . As can be seen, it didn’t pay off. . . . Will this serve as an antidote to the political pressures in countries neighboring Peru?”

'An infernal spiral of fascist monetarism'

On Sept. 7, the executive committee of the Peruvian Labor Party issued a leaflet analyzing the current crisis inside Peru. What follows are excerpts.

The criminal economic package of measures that the Villanueva cabinet has just launched will lead to a useless massacre of great sectors of the Peruvian people. The government will solve nothing by applying the genocidal measures that the local frontmen of the narco-banks and the International Monetary Fund have been demanding for so long: the Ulloas, the Silva Ruetes, the Vargas Llosas. These fascist measures that seek to lower inflation by cutting the consumption of the masses will only "succeed" as long as it takes to kill several thousand of our children. Within a few weeks, it will be necessary to dictate an even more draconian package. We have thus entered into an infernal monetarist spiral, of package after package, as in the times of Belaúnde and Morales Bermúdez.

. . . [The enemy] will not pardon Alan García for all he did and said. The international narco-banking system is determined to make our Fatherland into a monstrous laughing-stock, a bloody example for all the continent and the Third World of what happens to any people that confronts the IMF, like we did during the first two years of government. To destroy our nation, the international financial oligarchy, with the help of Moscow, also has their narco-terrorist hosts, who—aided by the brutal misery to be brought by the monetarist packages—sweep away what is left of our nation and its institutions.

Drugs don't pay

The international economic blockade, sabotage, and corruption from inside its own party, undermined the government and led it to make a pact of principles with the drug trade. Advised by the Social Democratic masonry, the government thought that by pretending it did not see narco-dollar laundering, Peru would have available to it the \$3 billion which the drug trade uses in the country. But it made a mistake, not only because the drug trade cannot be used against the IMF, since they are one and the same thing, but

because, as ex-minister Robles said, all the narcotics money leaves the country. It leaves behind it inflation, corruption, and the destruction of our youth.

The government lost the battle against the drug trade when it aborted the nationalization of the banks. Alan García's error was that instead of presenting the nationalization of the banks as part of a program to direct credit to a process of capitalist industrialization and as a substantial part of the war against the drug trade, he presented it as a socializing measure, repeating [former Chilean President] Salvador Allende's impotent program. The same "advisers" who destroyed [former Peruvian President] Velasco's nationalist process and the populist agents in the palace, also presented bank nationalization as a step toward socialism. The rejection by our eminently Catholic people of this "road to socialism" was taken advantage of by the agents of the narco-banks, like the Institute of Liberty and Democracy, the Liberty movement, which, with money from the coffers of the Rockefellers and the drug banks, mounted a multimillion-dollar campaign to stop the nationalization. . . .

At this hour of national crisis, when the international power of money prepares to collect its infamous and unjust debt from the sweat and blood of our children, we raise the flag of nationalism. We will not let the President of Peru, out of cowardice, betray the Peruvian people and the continent and hand us over to IMF slaughter.

The Peruvian Labor Party demands the immediate implementation of a program of national resistance against the genocide that already hovers over our land:

1) Restructure the productive apparatus for self-sufficiency in basic products without dependency on foreign inputs. If necessary, militarize production and distribution of key sectors linked to food, such as fish, agro-industry, and agricultural activity.

2) Defeat narco-inflation, dollarization, speculation and capital flight: a) Close Ocoña and other "informal" dollar markets; b) Absolute exchange controls, with dollars only for priority imports; c) Confiscate fortunes of narco-dollar launderers; d) Credit and tax policy to direct investment to production.

3) Definitive war on narco-terrorism. Expel the social democratic agents inside APRA, who, allied with the human rights lobby, play Shining Path's game. Give the military the means to defeat narco-terrorism. Create special tribunals by decree. End the semi-legal terrorist support network, cleaning out terrorist ideologues from the press and universities. . . . To accomplish this, a state of national emergency must be declared, which the President is constitutionally enabled to establish. . . .

Luis Medina Vásquez
Secretary General
Peruvian Labor Party
Lima, Sept. 7, 1988

The alternative economic program

The bankers' line, both inside and outside Peru, is that nothing less than an orthodox IMF shock treatment will "solve" its problems. An alternative to that scenario was offered by the Workers' Confederation of the Peruvian Revolution. The CTRP gave its "Bases for an Economic Program" to President Alan García and Prime Minister Armando Villanueva days before that orthodox shock program was announced.

The CTRP plan contains a lengthy analysis of the causes of Peru's crisis, which it links to speculative activity based on the narcotics trade, and concludes, "The central problem of the economy is not inflation, nor lack of dollars, or anything else. It is the lives of the families of the workers and of all Peruvians. As the Vatican has well documented, economy should be at the service of man and not vice versa." The following are the CTRP's programmatic conclusions:

1) Total war on the narco-economy: ● immediate and permanent shutdown of Ocoña Street [dollar black market] ● close all exchange houses ● immediate revocation of all laws facilitating the laundering of dollars from drug trafficking. . . . ● a Latin American military alliance to directly combat narcotics traffic.

2) Immediate exchange controls: Foreign reserves must be used exclusively for priority imports. Dollars are inevitably important for this, but the dollar is in the midst of an international financial crisis which makes it fluctuate and decline. For this reason and to eliminate speculation in exchange rates, the inti should be revalued according to purchasing power and not as a function of speculative ups and downs.

3) Reform the central reserve bank to guarantee that new credit, which should be issued for productive projects, goes only for that. The reform will begin by changing the "profitability" criteria imposed by the World Bank . . . for criteria giving priority to new productive capacity and employment opportunities. . . .

4) Production and employment: There should be a Ministry for Productive Projects, starting with agriculture, fishing, and mining. The economic wealth of a nation lies not in how much money it has, but in its production capacity, ex-

pressed in every citizen's living standards. Therefore, instead of focusing on the financial aspects of a project, attention should be centered on the *physical mobilization of resources* (technology, inputs, labor force) needed to do the project. . . .

Given that large parts of the Peruvian highlands and jungle are stricken with terrorism, the great crusade to implement productive agricultural and mining projects should, wherever necessary, incorporate military engineering corps to collaborate in production and in the security and defense of the works. . . .

5) War on inflation: Inflation is the result of a speculative spiral created mainly by the existence of a narco-dollar market and an informal sector. Their foreign currency demands, beyond what is needed for legal investment and necessary imports, makes the dollar price soar on Ocoña. . . . which sets all other prices in the national economy. If you want to defeat inflation at its root, you must finish off these speculative sectors and the dollarization of the economy. Also end narcotics traffic, which has a big inflationary impact and is also a window for capital flight out of the country. You must also employ absolute exchange controls . . . so that the dollars obtained by our exports are used only to import food, medicine, and capital goods.

Adopt price controls on basic products and the inputs to make them, to protect the lowest income sectors. Ample tax and credit incentives should be given to priority sectors producing for the basic market basket so that their rapid capitalization permits a dramatic improvement in productivity, the key to controlling inflation. . . .

6) Increase wages, with the cost of the basic food market basket as the reference point. . . . Wage indexation to compensate for the current hyperinflationary process should be considered.

7) Foreign exchange and Latin American integration: Imports for production should be made, as far as possible, with "letters of barter credit" with Latin American countries. That would avoid spending foreign exchange and would lay the foundation for real economic integration. The Camisea gas deposit should be exploited through a covenant between Mexico, Brazil, and Peru. . . .

8) No to the IMF: Retain the Peruvian thesis on debt payment. And seek to achieve a joint Latin American position against any looting mechanism. Harmonization of governments *can* be carried out. In addition, workers, businessmen, and national and nationalist institutions could make major continent-wide integration agreements right now.

9) Government administrative reforms are needed to optimize the use of the state's resources without duplication of functions and expenses. . . .

10) A program of cultural optimism, science, and technology: Re-orient education toward technical and scientific specialties. Create polytechnic institutes to bring advanced technology into the productive process. . . .

Brazil pays debts with its daily bread

The growth of food exports from Brazil has been achieved at the expense of the hunger of Brazilians. Luís Barbosa and Lorenzo Carrasco report.

Brazil is the world's fifth-largest food producer, behind only the United States, Canada, U.S.S.R., and Australia. It is also in fifth place in malnutrition, behind only India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia, according to the Brazilian Federation of Nutrition (FEBRAN).

This cruel paradox results, in large part, from increasing implementation of an agricultural policy which gives priority to exports. This is coherent with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) order that Brazil generate large trade surpluses in order to service the country's \$118 billion foreign debt.

The policy of exporting everything also coincides with the barely disguised intentions of the international grain cartel—controlled by companies like Cargill, Bunge and Born, Continental, and Louis Dreyfus—to turn those developing countries which, like Brazil, have large territories, into export platforms for food to the U.S. and Europe.

This harms the inhabitants and farmers of the poorer countries, while helping the cartels wipe out family farming in the richer countries. It is no surprise that such precepts are in line with the projections of the infamous Carter administration *Global2000* report, which anticipated the continuing reduction of raw materials prices and of food supplies to developing sector peoples, and whose consequences, foreseen with "scientific" precision, are malnutrition and increasing mortality rates in those countries.

In recent years, the Brazilian government—with the exception of former Finance Minister Dilson Funaro—has taken an extremely weak position in the face of international bankers' demands. Thus, it has worked hard to consolidate such a genuinely genocidal policy. This year, as the latifundist oligarchy congregated in the Brazilian Rural Society has trumpeted, food exports will hit about \$12-13 billion, an amount almost identical to the interest Brazil is paying this year on its foreign debt.

This policy is responsible for the rapid growth of land areas cultivated with "export" products like soybeans and coffee, at the expense of the area devoted to basic domestic food crops like rice, beans, corn, wheat, potatoes, and manioc. The shift away from food crops has been intensified by Proálcool, Brazil's program of substituting home-grown alcohol for imported gasoline. Proálcool has caused sugar cane acreage, the source of the ethanol, to expand from under 1 million to more than 4 million hectares (10 million acres) since 1976.

Thus, while basic food crop area has expanded 20% since 1970, going from 22 million hectares then to 27 million in

1985, the area used for export crops and sugar cane jumped 220%, from just over 5 million hectares to more than 16 million (see **Figure 1**). Soybeans, the girl in the agro-exporters' dreams, is a good example. Fields planted to soy (a crop which *could* be used for feedstock, but is only produced in Brazil for export) jumped from 1.3 million hectares in 1970 to 10.4 million in 1988. It is predicted to expand to 12.5 million hectares in 1989, an expansion of more than 800%

FIGURE 1
Brazil: Area sown to major crops 1970-89

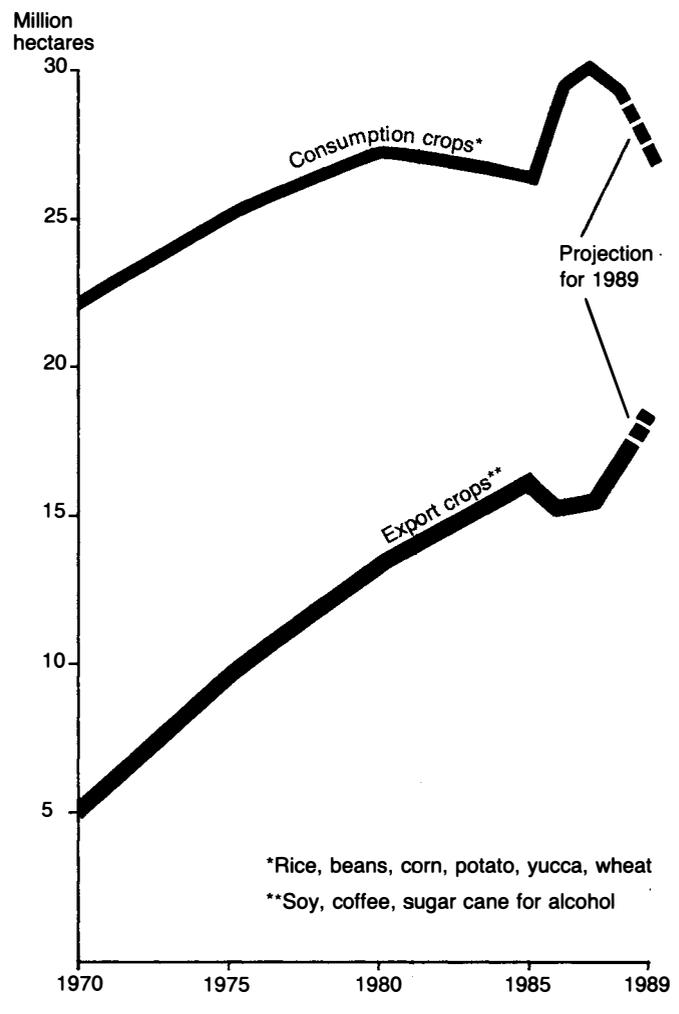
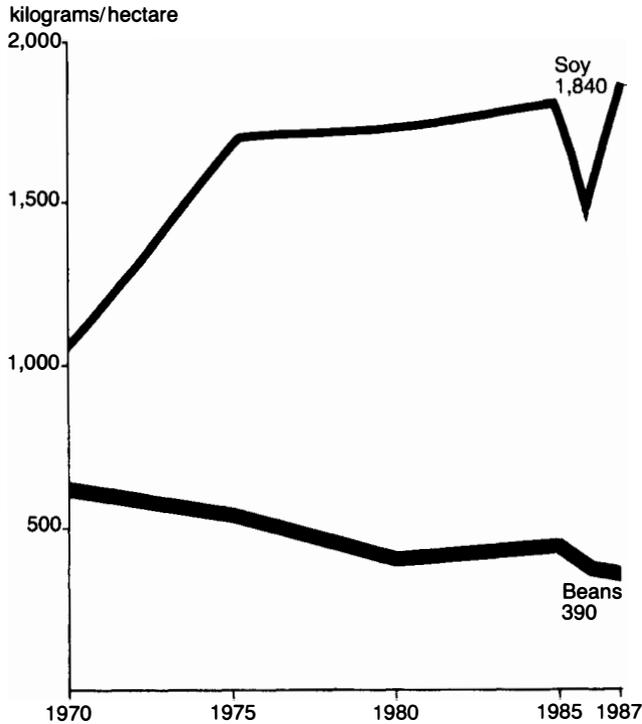


FIGURE 2
Comparative yields of soy and beans in Brazil, 1970-87



since 1970.

Best resources go for exports

Export agriculture has grabbed all the best resources. It has displaced food production from the best lands near the cities into marginal lands like clearings in the Amazon jungle. It has taken the most skilled technicians and the bulk of capital investment. The results are measured in productivity figures. The average productivity of beans, one of the mainstays of the Brazilian diet, for example, fell from 0.68 tons per hectare in 1960 to 0.39 in 1987. In contrast, soybeans rose from 1.14 to 1.84 tons per hectare during the same period (see Figure 2).

In recent years, even foods traditionally destined for internal consumption, such as rice, beans, and corn, have begun to be exported, although in relatively small quantities. In 1987, some 20% of food production was exported, according to the Brazilian Food Industry Association (ABIA). Now, for the first time, even milk has been added to the export list. From January to May of this year, more than 3,000 tons of powdered milk were exported; at the same time the program providing milk to needy families was one of the first targets of budget cuts made by the government—supposedly to “fight the budget deficit” and thus reduce inflation.

Brazilians go hungry

The most visible consequence of this policy is the reduction of food consumption. That comes from the fact that less

FIGURE 3
Production of food crops in Brazil stagnated or fell, 1970-88

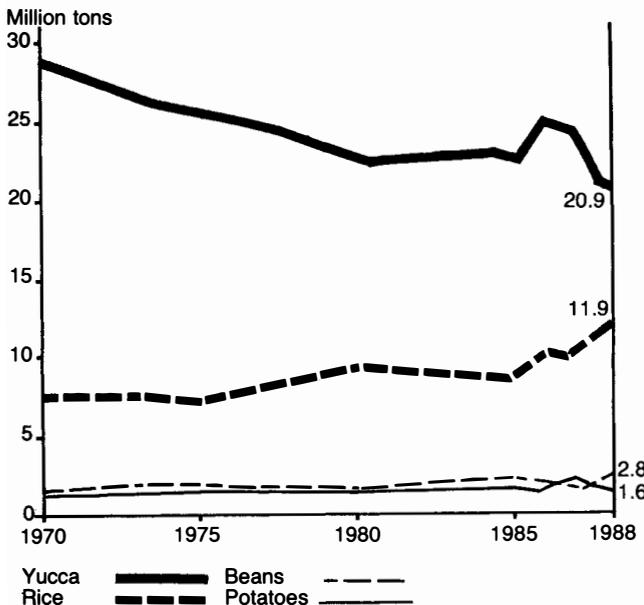
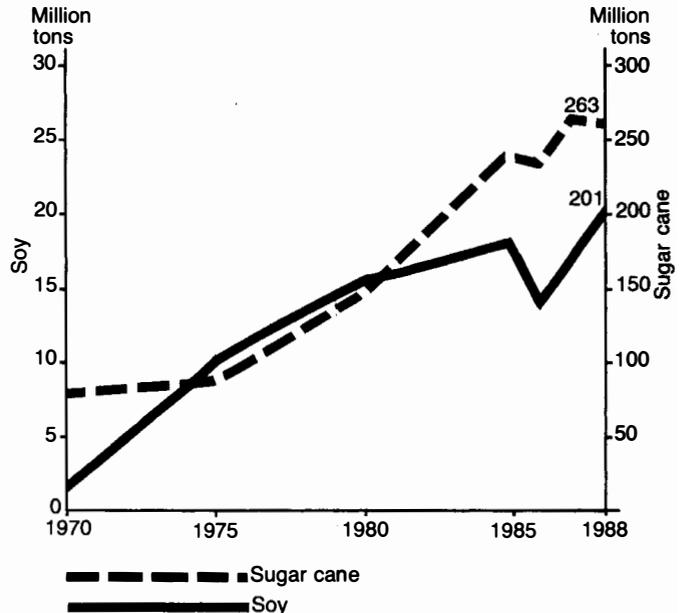


FIGURE 4
Production of non-food crops in Brazil rose sharply, 1970-88



food is supplied to the internal market (see **Figures 3 and 4**) and from drastic cuts made in Brazilians' buying power. Inflation, largely a result of the monetary emissions needed to subsidize exports, has reached devastating rates of over 20% monthly, corroding incomes.

Food prices are rising even faster than overall inflation. According to the São Paulo Institute of Agricultural Economics, the cost of a basic market basket for a family of four rose 388% during the 12 months ending in July, while overall inflation was 336%. The bottom line is alarming: According to ABIA, the same amount of food was consumed by the 144 million Brazilians in 1988 as the 123 million living in 1981.

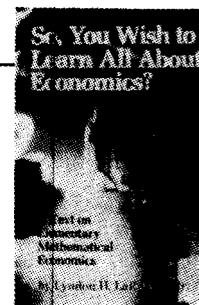
The drop in food consumption is shown in supermarket sales falling 15% in the first half of this year from the same period in 1987 and 40% from that of 1986, when Funaro's much-maligned Cruzado Plan was in effect. According to ABIA, the 15% cut in the past year includes 9% less milk, 12% less meat, 6% less coffee, 17% less butter. Rice and beans, the basic diet of the undernourished majority of Brazilians, fell more than 15%. Proving that debt service is taking the bread from Brazilians' tables is the fact that bakery sales fell about 40%.

The government recognizes the spread of malnutrition. The Planning Ministry's Economic and Social Planning Institute (IPEA) reports the proportion of Brazilians who consume less than 2,240 calories daily grew from 38% in 1963 to 65% in 1984.

The growing malnutrition from the reduction in internal food consumption can be readily correlated with the pauperization of Brazilians' general health levels. This impact was analyzed in the recent nutrition seminar sponsored by the Rio de Janeiro Nutritionists Association. Researcher Maria Tereza Vasquez showed a direct relation between malnutrition and immunological deficiencies. She suggested that the increase in AIDS cases in Brazil could be linked to food deficiencies. (Brazil is currently the second in rank of reported AIDS cases.) She also attributed the resurgence of previously controlled epidemic diseases such as dengue and yellow fever partly to nutritional deterioration.

Malnutrition promotes infant mortality. The Health Ministry reports that more than 85% of children under the age of five have some degree of malnutrition. A study made a few years ago in the northeastern state of Ceará found less than 30% of children had adequate nutrition and infant mortality was over 250 per 1,000. Even in the states considered much richer, there are belts of misery like the Baixada Fluminense on the outskirts of Rio, where infant mortality is reported at 150 per 1,000 and many deaths go unreported.

Unfortunately, perspectives for this picture to improve in the near future are remote. President José Sarney's government, ever more committed to "Brazil's insertion into the international economic system," rapidly forgot the aspiration synthesized in the dictum of the late President Tancredo Neves: "The debt may not be paid with the hunger of the people."



So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A text on elementary mathematical economics, by the world's leading economist. Find out why *EIR* was right, when everyone else was wrong.

Order from:
Ben Franklin Booksellers, Inc.
27 South King Street
Leesburg, Va. 22075

\$9.95 plus shipping (\$1.50 for first book, \$.50 for each additional book). Information on bulk rates and videotape available on request.

The story of those who paved the way for the American Revolution, long before the Declaration of Independence: Massachusetts Puritan Cotton Mather, Virginia's Governor Alexander Spotswood, British satirist Jonathan Swift. . . .

How the Nation Was Won

America's Untold Story 1630-1754

by H. Graham Lowry

Published by Executive Intelligence Review

Order from Benjamin Franklin Booksellers, 27 South King Street, Leesburg, VA 22075. \$14.95 plus shipping: \$1.50 for first copy, \$.50 for additional copies. Bulk rates available.

Argentina faces hot October

by Cynthia Rush

As with all its previous austerity programs, the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest shock plan for Argentina appears doomed to fail only shortly after it was announced on Aug. 2. Analysts in Buenos Aires give the misnamed *Plan Primavera* or Spring Plan, a life expectancy of about 45 days, as industrialists and workers refuse to adhere to dictates which lower consumption, production, and investment possibilities.

Clinging to the illusion that he may extract several billion dollars in fresh funds from international banks, President Raúl Alfonsín will pursue the Spring Plan anyway. No matter that thus far his slavish obedience to the IMF hasn't produced a red cent for Argentina, or that Argentines have reached the limits of their tolerance after five years of creditors' looting. Alfonsín and his technocratic Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille are willing to bludgeon productive and popular sectors even further, risking social upheaval, rather than offend creditors.

Many observers are predicting the eruption of nationwide mass protest, perhaps even violence, by the end of October, as a result of the devastating crisis. A foretaste of what may lie ahead was seen on Sept. 9, the day of the Peronist-run General Confederation of Labor's (CGT) 12th general strike in five years against the government's economic policy. A group of provocateurs, thought to have been sent in by the government intelligence agency, infiltrated a 15,000-person labor rally at the downtown Plaza de Mayo and staged incidents of rioting and looting. In response, local police tear-gassed the entire area, fiercely repressing workers but avoiding arresting the provocateurs.

Several Radical party spokesmen immediately charged that the Peronists had resorted to their old tactics of "fanaticism"—the bankers' codeword for the nationalist tendencies they find so threatening. The Radical Civic Union's presidential candidate, Eduardo Angeloz, roared that "we have seen violence emerge once again from the Justicialist [Peronist] party," proving that "they are incapable of governing."

Correctly interpreting these statements as a transparent attempt to discredit Peronist presidential candidate Carlos Menem, an enraged CGT leadership immediately called for a second 24-hour general strike on Sept. 12, which shut down

the entire country. The CGT's base, especially delegations from the bankrupt provinces, are now pressuring the national leadership to wage an all-out mobilization against Alfonsín's economic policy, to force both the ouster of Finance Minister Sourrouille as well as a shift in policy direction.

Not enough austerity

The fact that the international financial community is offering no relief for Argentina's crushing debt burden will enhance the climate for upheaval. Government negotiations with the IMF for a \$1.2 billion standby agreement are currently at a standstill, and prospects for an additional \$2-3 billion from foreign commercial banks look similarly bleak.

An IMF delegation now in Buenos Aires to examine government books has indicated that the Spring Plan's measures to curb inflation and reduce the fiscal deficit from its current rate of about 10% of GNP don't go far enough. The plan's 30% hike in utility rates, currency devaluation, and wage gouging are not sufficiently harsh to make Argentina creditworthy, in the Fund's view.

With no immediate inflow of new funds expected any time soon, \$450 million in interest payments on the \$56 billion foreign debt have been placed on a non-accrual basis with creditor banks, after the government failed to make payment within the 90-day time limit. Total interest for 1988 is \$5 billion, of which \$1 billion is in arrears.

A confidential memo, reportedly prepared by a nationalist tendency within the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA), warns that the nation's current recession is the worst in years, surpassing even the period of the hated former finance minister of the 1976-83 military junta, José Martínez de Hoz. The document, which has circulated among leading industrial and trade union sectors, states that, as in the past, the application of austerity measures to lower inflation will eventually only intensify the economic crisis by seriously hurting consumption, production, and productive investment.

It predicts a 40% drop in industrial capacity, which will lead to plant closings and mass layoffs among the manufacturing sector and companies which produce for the internal market. Inflation is not likely to drop below a monthly rate of 12% for September, it adds, and inflationary pressures will appear again as a result of a variety of factors, including higher meat prices, wage increases and new hikes in public utility rates.

The end result, the memo concludes, will be the intersection of numerous trade union conflicts and an emerging civil disobedience movement of citizens who are fed up with the cost and collapse of public services. Already, housewives and citizen groups at various locations in the country are organizing protest, refusing to pay utility bills, and sometimes burning them in public because they are "unpayable." Unless the government is willing to change policy direction, the industrialists' document warns, the consequences could be incalculable.

Drexel Burnham guilty of racketeering?

by Joyce Fredman

The Securities and Exchange Commission has charged the Wall Street investment firm Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, Inc., its junk-bond whiz kid Michael Milken, and "Israeli mafia" Miami financier Victor Posner with organizing a massive securities fraud. On Sept. 11, David Ruder, chairman of the SEC, indicated that the firm would likely face further charges, covering their extensive junk-bond business.

The civil suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Manhattan Sept. 7 by the SEC, was followed hours later by letters formally indicating that U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani would seek criminal indictments. The letters were sent to Milken and other Drexel traders. Those close to the investigation have indicated that the indictments of the Drexel executives will most likely include racketeering and various conspiracy charges, and will probably delay the massive civil proceeding that has been initiated.

Gary Lynch, enforcement director for the SEC, drafted a 184-page complaint and filed the most sweeping securities fraud case against a major Wall Street firm in the agency's history. The complaint alleges illegal insider trading, price manipulation, falsifying records, rigging takeovers, and cheating clients.

Most of the allegations are based on information from Ivan Boesky, the notorious stock arbitrageur, who paid \$100 million to settle civil charges against himself and is now serving a three-year criminal sentence for insider trading. Boesky had arrived on Wall Street in the late 1970s and built a fortune trading in stocks of takeover targets. By 1982, however, he seemed to be relying on a network of informants to supply him with advance word of these takeover deals. This enabled him to buy into the targeted company before its stock prices soared. This is what is considered illegal.

Arbitrageurs are traders who often buy stocks of takeover targets in expectation of higher prices. An insider trader, on the other hand, is distinguished from an arbitrageur as one who buys or sells stocks on the basis of nonpublic information that could affect stock prices. It has heretofore been a very gray area for the legal experts. The definition refers to trading by those in a position of responsibility—directors, officers,

those with access to corporate information, whether legal or not.

In Boesky's case, he was fingered by one of his informants. Dennis B. Levine, a merger negotiator and managing director of Drexel Burnham, was found to be illegally profiting from insider information. It was then that he told authorities he had been trading information with Boesky.

Under the gun himself, Boesky also chose to cooperate with the authorities. He gave information implicating other major figures on Wall Street and even tape recorded his conversations with them. In November 1986, he paid the SEC \$100 million in penalties, settling the civil charges of insider trading. He also agreed to plead guilty to a single criminal charge, receiving his three-year sentence.

Originally, the investigations focused on individual sharks like Boesky. As the web has unraveled, however, it has become clear that Drexel Burnham was using these individuals for its own purposes in forwarding international dirty money operations run by Banque Lambert of Brussels and Pargesa of Geneva, Switzerland. Punks of this ilk would not be hard to manipulate. One of Boesky's most famous remarks tells the whole story of these high-flying thieves:

"Anyone who thinks that greed is a bad thing, I want to tell you it's not a bad thing. And I think that in our system, everybody should be a little bit greedy. . . . You shouldn't feel guilty."

Dirty money

Brought into the limelight by all this controversy is the issue of junk bonds. Junk bonds are high-yielding securities considered very speculative and risky. The determination of junk bonds' value is based not on the worth of an enterprise, but on a determination of its future worth based on the speculative takeover the bond itself is financing. Among the companies that issue junk bonds are MCI Communications, Inc., Levi Strauss, Hechinger Co., Occidental Petroleum Co., Macy's, and Harley-Davidson.

Federal charges, coming after a two-year investigation of Drexel Burnham, have hit the king of the junk bond, Michael Milken. This is the whiz who in the last several years made his name helping corporate raiders raise the cash to take over some of America's largest companies. He studied at Berkeley and the Wharton School, where he says he learned to appreciate high-yield, high-risk securities.

His personal fortune is estimated at over \$500 million, including the largest individual holding, approximately 5%, in Drexel itself. He works out of an office at Wilshire Boulevard and Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California. The office is shared and used by Meshulam Riklis, well-known pornography king-pin who owns Rapid America Corporation. Another one of this notorious crowd, Victor Posner, was also named in the charges. Part of the so-called "Israeli mafia," the Miami financier has been connected to the late Meyer Lansky, the gangster Golda Meir kicked out of Israel.

Proliferation of HIV types frustrates hopes for AIDS vaccine or cure

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

One reason that the government is reluctant to acknowledge the full extent of HIV infection in the population is that it is becoming more and more obvious that the present level of biological science is inadequate to deal with this virus. This was the real "take home message" of the "Conference on Genetic Variation of Immunodeficiency Viruses" held on July 19 and 20 at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. The conference was sponsored by the AIDS program of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and involved academic and governmental researchers from around the United States.

George Shaw of the University of Alabama in Birmingham described a study, subsequently published in the Aug. 4 issue of *Nature*, on variation of HIV or human immunodeficiency virus, the virus associated with the development of AIDS. Shaw and his colleagues, along with researchers at the University of Miami School of Medicine, examined molecular variation in the virus HIV-1 by isolating virus from two infected individuals at different points in time and examining the differences between the isolates. They then examined differences between changes which occurred in viruses grown in culture as opposed to viruses growing in living hosts.

At any given time, each individual was found to be carrying between 9 and 17 different, but related, variants of the AIDS virus. More interestingly, analysis of clones of virus from the same individual at different times showed progressive change, but they were still related to each other. On the other hand, clones grown in culture showed no significant change over time. As Shaw summarized the results "The data imply . . . that there is no such thing as an [AIDS virus] 'isolate.' You probably have enormous numbers of slightly different viruses in an individual."

Similar findings were described in HIV-infected infants in which new variants of the mother's virus arise in the child.

It is important to understand that these findings were not unpredicted, even before the identification of HIV as the so-called AIDS virus. The genetic material of HIV is composed of RNA, and it has been known for quite some time that there is a high rate of mutation in genetic sequences composed of

RNA. This is because the enzymes which are responsible for replicating RNA are not as accurate as those which replicate DNA, the other chemical of which genetic material is composed. In the case of the retroviruses, such as HIV, the RNA of the virus is copied into DNA in the infected cells. This copying is done by an enzyme called reverse transcriptase, because it copies RNA into DNA instead of the usual procedure in which DNA is copied into RNA.

The reverse transcriptases of the retroviruses share the inaccuracy of the enzymes which replicate RNA. That is to say, they make errors—in fact, quite a few. And, according to Thomas Kunkel of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, "The HIV-1 reverse transcriptase is the least accurate of the enzymes we have examined." Kunkel's group found that the HIV-1 enzyme was roughly 10 times more inaccurate than other reverse transcriptases they studied.

Implications for the development of illness

What this means is that HIV is constantly generating genetically new variants with different immunological profiles and different biological activities. One implication of this is seen in work reported by Peter Nara of the Frederick (Maryland) Cancer Research Facility of the National Cancer Institute. As part of a project to develop an AIDS vaccine, Nara's group injected chimpanzees with HIV-1 and then isolated virus from the animals at two-week intervals. Virus isolated at two weeks was already resistant to neutralizing antibodies against the original virus, even though the animals hadn't yet mounted an antibody response to the virus.

Not only is this bad news as far as developing a vaccine against HIV is concerned, but it also undercuts one theory proposed to account for this variation. This theory, based on the Darwinian concept of natural selection, proposes that the emergence of new strains of HIV results from a selective pressure exerted by the body's immune response. Nara observes, however, that "Neutralizing antibodies don't seem to be the driving force for variant production in this species." Antibody resistant viruses can arise whether or not an antibody is even present.

That these variations have implications for the development of illness is shown by a number of other studies reported. Variations in the outer envelope of the virus significantly affect which cells, if any, a given virus will grow in. This was shown by studies in which viruses were constructed that were identical except for their outer envelopes. These viruses showed significant differences in the types of cells in which they would grow.

Another study examined two genetically distinct HIV-1s from the same AIDS patient. One form of the virus grew in monocytes, a white blood cell which circulates throughout the body, but not in brain cells. Another form grew in brain cells—known as glial cells—but not in monocytes. This confirms earlier reports that some forms of HIV appear to destroy the nervous system, whereas others destroy the T-cells of the immune system.

As illness develops, the viruses isolated from the patient become more effective at killing cultured cells. In other words, with the passage of time, the virus becomes more virulent. Since HIV establishes a lifetime infection, which the body appears unable to control, the virus has plenty of time to mutate to a more lethal form.

Moreover, disease may be produced by viruses which are incapable of growing outside the body. These forms, known as replication defective variants, are more virulent than forms capable of growing on their own. This phenomenon, too, has been well known for many years in other retroviruses, especially those responsible for causing immune system tumors in various animals. In this case, the virus you grow out of the patient may not even be the one causing his or her disease.

To top this off, it is now evident that a person can be infected by HIV for up to three and a half years before developing antibodies to the virus. Indeed, a number of children have developed AIDS without antibodies to HIV being present in their blood. In these patients, the presence of virus can be detected by a test known as the "polymerase chain reaction," or PCR, which is capable of detecting the gene product of the virus genetic material in the genetic material of an infected cell. This test is sensitive enough to detect 1 infected cell in 1 million.

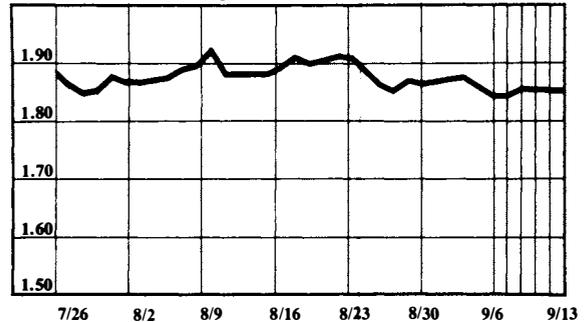
The irony of all this is that, while the various AIDS viruses may have actually arisen as a side effect of molecular biological research, it is more and more evident that molecular biology is inadequate to deal with them, other than in the development of increasingly sophisticated tests for the presence of infection. Since the present policy is to reject the use of mass testing, even this progress is meaningless.

In a way, the various AIDS viruses could almost be viewed as the toxic waste of molecular biology. If so, then, just as with all previous forms of toxic waste, the solution lies not in abandoning technology, but in advancing to a higher technology which is capable of dealing with the problem. Instead, the present approach is to reject the capabilities we do have and invest in research which, by its own premises, is incapable of finding a prevention and cure for HIV infection.

Currency Rates

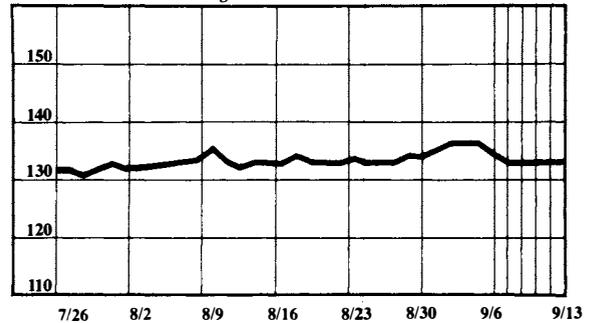
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



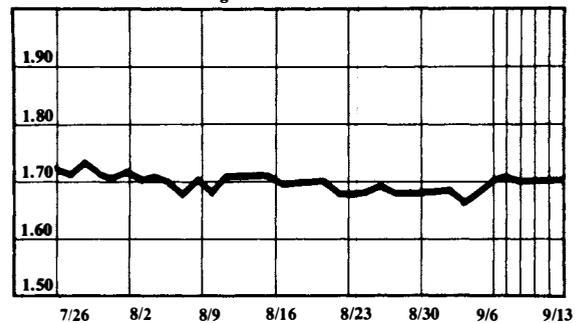
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



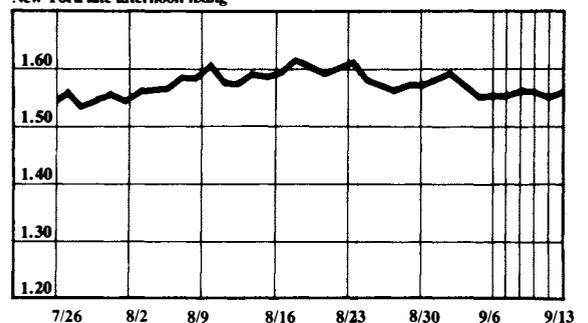
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The alphabet soup of S&Ls

The thrift industry is in the sorriest shape of its history; yet it has more regulators taking care of it than it has institutions.

In the ongoing saga of the savings and loan institutions of the United States, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, regulators of the thrifts, announced on Sept. 13 that the Board was withdrawing its request that Congress give a guarantee to the ever-growing number of promissory notes being issued.

Chairman Wall's reception before the House Banking Committee on Sept. 8 was less than warm, so it's no surprise that he's changing his tack. Bank Board member Lawrence White said that instead, the board will ask the Attorney General (Richard Thornburgh) for a legal opinion that such notes already carry the full faith and credit of the federal government.

Chairman Wall is desperate for somebody's backing. The same day the decision to go to the Attorney General was announced, Wall said that another 50 thrifts are to be closed or merged by the end of the month. This year to date, 102 S&Ls have been merged or closed.

With every announcement, the suspicion that there is a massive papering over of the problem becomes reinforced. Even within the banking community, rumors are that Wall has gone beyond the beyond.

Taxpayers ought to be curious as to who these august agencies are, that have so glibly handed them a \$100 billion tab. They may well be the largest and most incompetent group of paper pushers Washington has seen. But since they're so expensive, the complexities of the incompetence deserve a look.

The Federal Home Loan Bank

Board is the federal agency that supervises and regulates the 3,000 S&Ls in the United States. The FHLBB employs 1,400 people itself. However, it has found digging the graves for these institutions such a complex job, that several subsidiary agencies were set up to help them out.

Three of those subsidiaries made it into the press when a congressional report was released on Sept. 12 stating that the General Accounting Office has found that over 500 regulators have been illegally exempted from government salary limits. Federal employees are subject to civil service pay classifications and therefore cannot exceed a salary of \$75,000 a year. But it seems the executives of these subsidiaries, set up starting in 1972, have been getting six-figure salaries.

The Office of Regulatory Activities employs 146 people. They say they are in charge of supervising the S&Ls. When it was brought to their attention that that job description supposedly belongs to the Bank Board, a spokesman explained that they oversee such activity. In other words, they oversee the overseeing of the S&Ls. This is called "overseeing of the examination process and supervision."

The Office of Finance has 52 employees. They issue bonds for the Federal Home Loan Banks and issue FICO (Financing Corporation) bonds, a vehicle to raise money for FSLIC, another agency (see below). The Office of Finance is not the only fundraiser for the industry, however.

There is the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, known as Freddie Mac. Its major function is to

buy loans and mortgages from both S&Ls and banks, pool a group of them, and underwrite them and sell them to Wall Street. They recently approved a plan opening up their preferred stock to the public starting Jan. 1.

The Federal Asset Disposition Association (FADA) also is meant to generate income. It was set up three years ago in order to help the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC)—another agency which acts as the insurance arm of the Bank Board. Their task was to market and sell the billions of dollars in assets of the insolvent thrifts.

FADA, which employs 360, itself is in the red. It had losses of nearly \$20 million in 1986 and 1987. (That seems to be a qualifying feature for the Bank Board. FSLIC is also massively in debt.) Nonetheless, the inability of these clowns to sell the largely bad real estate that composed such assets has not prevented them from lining their own pockets.

According to the House Banking Committee, 32 top executives at FADA earned a total of over \$3 million a year, with its previous chairman, Roslyn Payne, being the highest paid official in the federal government in 1986. That was released last May.

Now, the GAO has found that Roslyn had plenty of company. At least another 499 from FADA, the Office of Finance, and the Office of Regulatory Activities have been receiving well over their due.

The 58 employees of the Office of Enforcement do not appear to be enjoying such benefits. The Office of Enforcement is "responsible for assisting the bank board in securing the compliance with laws, regulations, and safe and sound banking practices." Accordingly, it is well within their means to unemploy themselves and the rest of the thrift agencies.

New ascendancy of BIS central banks

The political goals of the central banks don't match those of discredited investment-bank-dominated finance ministers.

Mr. James Baker's departure from the U.S. Treasury spelt the end of the era initiated at the Group of Seven (G-7) meeting at the Plaza Hotel in New York in September 1985.

This was so, not in the widely understood sense that G-7 unity will now be tested without its instigator, but on a deeper, structural level, Mr. Baker politicized the implementation of economic and financial strategy.

This process of politicization was marked by the emergence of tri-partite blocs, the U.S.A., Japan, and Europe. Consequently, the Group of Seven process has developed into a series of bilateral deals between bloc leaders.

There is, however, another triangle, operating on a different level, which has emerged during the Baker years. This is the triangle of finance ministers, central banks, and markets. For many years, these co-participants in the financial process had observed a recognized system of signals and responses.

In the 1980s, this unity was dissolved—largely under the pressures generated by the so-called conservative revolution. This virtually deified the principle of "free markets."

Governments sought to open direct channels to markets which bypassed the intermediary role of the central banks. In the U.S.A., the investment houses came to supply much of the rationale, not to mention personnel, of the Reagan administration.

In many Western European countries, the drive to de-nationalize major industries rendered governments particularly sensitive to sentiment in fi-

nanacial markets.

Everywhere, the watchword in government was "give the markets what they want."

As Mr. Baker leaves the financial scene, the signs are that the direct government-to-markets relationship is being superseded by arrangements in which the central banks, grouped under the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS), are resurgent.

In retrospect, the 1987 International Monetary Fund conference will be seen as the swan song of the old regime when, to general approval, Mr. Baker voiced support for close political control of foreign exchanges to achieve goals set in the interests of underwriting the capital markets.

In other words, the conference was announcing its intention of fixing things to make the world safe for investment bankers.

The subsequent stock market crash demonstrated the limited ability of governments to support market price levels and undermined the ideological basis for appeasement of the capital markets.

Into the disarray created by the erosion of confidence in financial markets and government circles have stepped the central banks.

This is evidenced by the U.S. Federal Reserve's credit policy tightening, despite this being a U.S. presidential election year.

It would be wrong to suppose that the ascendancy of the central banks will depoliticize economic policy-making.

Nevertheless, the political objec-

tives of the central banks are not expected to coincide with those of the investment-bank-dominated finance ministers who are now discredited.

The key features common to all the major central banks' policy objectives are:

- a) A distaste for financing large government deficits;
- b) A high priority accorded to curbing inflation, even at the cost of economic growth;
- c) Stress on maintaining well-behaved financial markets.

The central banks are likely to launch a major assault on governments to cut their deficits. The attack is expected to be concentrated, after the November U.S. election, on the U.S. budget deficit.

Central bank concern with inflation will probably impart a restrictive bias to credit policies; in other words, a return to the stance, if not the methods, of the early Volcker years at the Federal Reserve.

Finally, the central banks will be unsympathetic to the aggregation of financial power in the hands of the investment banks and the markets. The processes of globalization and deregulation of financial markets in the 1980s have facilitated the objectives of governments; arguably, they have complicated the tasks of central banks.

Already, the shutdown of markets is in progress, as witness the legal assault on Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, the standard-bearer of 1980s securitization, and the share-dealing scandal which is engulfing the Japanese government.

The central banks can be expected to retain only those features of the recent developments in financial markets as will facilitate their own aims. The BIS is now in the driving-seat, as the International Monetary Fund conference Sept. 27 will confirm.

Business Briefs

Budget Crises

Connecticut city stops paying bills

Bridgeport, Connecticut has stopped paying all non-emergency bills. The *Bridgeport Telegram* reports that, despite the fact that the city borrowed \$25 million in June to continue operations, Chief Administrative Officer John Norko said that "several million dollars" more will be needed in September and October.

Norko said that the city is counting on the state's accelerating some payments to the city and major taxpayers paying October tax bills early. Then, the city will be able to meet the payroll and make "selective" payments to vendors.

Norko told the *Telegram* that checks have been written to pay "several million dollars" worth of bills, but are not being issued for lack of cash. Some bills are four months old, he said.

Foreign Debt

Castro asks CAP to lead debt fight

Socialist International figure Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP), a candidate for the Venezuelan presidency this year, was asked by Cuban dictator Fidel Castro to lead the unification of Ibero-America to negotiate its debt with foreign banks.

The conversation between Castro and CAP, as he is popularly known, took place in August at a meeting of the Ibero-American leadership of the Socialist International in Quito, Ecuador.

According to an insider's column in Venezuela's *El Nacional* Sept. 10, Pérez responded coyly when Castro made his recommendation. "But the idea was not disagreeable. Fidel Castro was recognizing CAP's leadership in front of this distinguished group of Latin America Socialist Democratic chiefs," argued the report.

Castro has, not surprisingly, proposed massive cuts in the U.S. defense budget to permit the U.S. government to bail out creditors of Ibero-American nations who cannot

pay. CAP has categorically ruled out debt moratorium in presidential campaign statements.

European Community

Germans resistant to 'Europe 1992'

There is massive resistance to the "Single Europe 1992" act inside Germany, report well-informed sources close to Christian Democratic (CDU) government.

The act, passed by the European Commission in Brussels, will eliminate all customs and tariff barriers between the 12 member-nations of the European Community, and is a harbinger of a supranational dictatorship preparatory to reducing the continent to the status of a "Soviet protectorate."

"Beneath the level of [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl, the large German companies and banks, and the Bundesbank, there is enormous opposition to '1992.' This is especially so with the trade unions and from the *Mittelstand*," the small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, "who have extremely strong influence inside the CDU. Both groups are convinced they will lose under the new changes of '92," one source emphasized.

He said that "Europe 1992" became a "live" policy, not just Brussels' bureaucratic pipe-dream, after the Oct. 19, 1987 stock market crash and fears of a new depression.

It would appear that the oligarchical European Commission intends only four regions to actually gain economic advantage under the terms of "Europe 1992." A Sept. 9 meeting of leaders of the regions containing Milan, Stuttgart, Lyons, and Barcelona arrived at a regional cooperation agreement in anticipation of 1992. The governors of Baden-Württemberg, Lombardy, Catalonia, and Rhone-Alps say they will be holding annual such ministerial meetings. They announced plans to develop common high-speed rail infrastructure, telecommunications, culture, and "sports" policies for what they term the "four motors of Europe."

"With macroeconomic policy being made more and more from Brussels, we must strengthen the 'micro-revolution' of regional cooperation," declared Jordi Pujol, President of Catalonia's regional government at

the gathering.

Meanwhile, London's *Economist* magazine sponsored a Sept. 12 conference, "1992: The Implications for Marketing, Advertising, and the Media." The conference discussed the "restructuring" of companies to meet the "new potential" represented by 1992, according to press reports. It addressed the question, "Will the media empires continue to expand, and if so, how and to what effect?"

Among the speakers was British publishing magnate Robert Maxwell, who has many friends in the Kremlin and has launched joint publishing ventures with East bloc concerns.

Biological Holocaust

FAO warns of locust disaster in Ethiopia

"The locust situation in northern Ethiopia is going to explode within the next 10 to 14 days causing severe damage to crops," the representative of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Addis Ababa told Reuters Sept. 9.

Locust swarms about to hit Sudan and other points have already been called the "worst in 1,000 years," and are blamed on FAO refusal to act against the locusts in previous years, for reasons of malthusian ideology. Its spokesmen have privately taken the view that they should let "nature take its course."

The Addis Ababa FAO official, Ingo Loerbroks, estimated that at least 1,500 square miles of Ethiopian territory would have to be sprayed, requiring 40 helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to spray 150 square miles daily.

"We have neither the money nor the aircraft to do the job. All we have is one helicopter and \$150,000, when the job requires 40 aircraft and \$16 million. Unless material and financial assistance for a concerted campaign is forthcoming soon, whatever is given could be too little too late," Loerbroks said.

He estimated that locust swarms would probably destroy about 150,000 tons of grain in northern Ethiopia, where abundant rainfall since July appeared to promise a good harvest.

Briefly

A European Community official told *EIR* Sept. 9 that 700 airplanes would be needed to fight all the locusts in the whole of Africa—the estimation arrived at during an FAO meeting a week earlier. The FAO deems this sort of effort to be impossible.

East-West

Deutsche Bank man visits Moscow

A former Deutsche Bank co-chairman visited Moscow in early September, in preparation for the October visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Wilhelm Christians returned from preliminary talks in Moscow and Murmansk, saying that the theme of his talks, according to the Sept. 8 *Handelsblatt*, the West German business daily, was West German participation in development of a potential 54 billion deutschemark investment program to develop the Russian region around Murmansk in the Kola Peninsula over the next 12 years.

The project, according to *Handelsblatt*, will involve development of the "tourism and fish economies."

But the Kola Peninsula is the point of concentration of Russia's largest nuclear submarine fleet, and is perhaps the most massive military strategic concentration in the world. It is not thought likely Russia would welcome oodles of Western "tourists" into the area.

International Credit

Mubarak in blistering attack on the IMF

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak issued what the *Financial Times* of London called "an extraordinary attack on the International Monetary Fund," during a mass rally in a Nile Delta town Sept. 8. He likened the IMF to an unqualified doctor, and charged that it prescribes a "huge dose" of medicine that is detrimental to the health of the patient.

"This is exactly the IMF: one prescrip-

tion for all," charged Mubarak. "Increase this, and the other. . . . If we do this, we shall sink."

In a front-page account, the *Financial Times* noted that Mubarak's attack came as the Egyptian government engaged in "delicate talks" in Cairo with IMF officials.

The Fund is "insisting on faster progress toward reforms of Egypt's debt-burdened economy." The talks between the IMF and Egypt "are said to be slow," as "the IMF is pressing Egypt to increase energy prices, restrain the budget deficit, and unify its various official rates of exchange."

Egyptian officials, the report said, are concerned about the possibility of social unrest brought on by price rises, and are reluctant to agree to IMF demands for energy price increases of between 30-40%.

The paper quotes from Mubarak's Nile Delta speech, "We need economic reform, but I tell the IMF that this reform must be in line with our social and economic situation and the standard of living."

Third World

U.N. head hosts debt conference

U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar hosted a meeting at United Nations headquarters in New York on the question of Third World debt the weekend of Sept. 10. While no reports on the proceeds were immediately available, the speakers list makes it sound like it was a very one-sided affair.

Those invited include Michel Camdessus, current head of the International Monetary Fund, Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank, Babacar N'Diaye of the African Development Bank, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who now heads the Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders, and Mikhail Gorbachov's chief economic adviser, Abel Aganbegyan.

James Robinson of American Express, the author of a silly debt reorganization proposal, was also said to have attended.

What all have in common is their malthusian ideology and utter indifference to any debt solution inconsistent with depopulation of the globe.

● **EUROPEAN COMMISSION** president Jacques Delors received a standing ovation from the British Trades Union Congress convention in Bournemouth, after a speech in which he said that all sectors of society, including the trade unions, had to "adapt" to the corporatist (i.e., fascist) restructuring of Europe planned for 1992.

● **MCDONNELL DOUGLAS** Corp., the aerospace and missile manufacturer, reported that its second-quarter earnings fell 27.5% to \$70.4 million from one year ago. The reasons cited for the substantial drop were higher aircraft development costs and heavier losses in its information systems segment.

● **CITY OF LONDON** financial advisers are telling their preferred clients to get out of dollar paper, bonds as well as stocks. They argue that, whoever the next U.S. President may be, he will be faced with "hair-raising" trade and budget deficits and higher interest rates. Said a source, "If one wanted to pull the stock markets in New York down, there would be no better time than the anniversary of Black Monday, given . . . the outright superstition which governs today's financial markets."

● **GOLD'S** sharp drop in price from \$429 an ounce Friday, Sept. 9 to an 18-month low of \$416 Monday, Sept. 12 was triggered by "heavy dumping" by several large fund managers out of New York, according to well-placed London gold trading sources.

● **LAYOFFS** have been announced by AT&T. The company plans to lay off about 6,000 workers in two years from its Network Operations Group, and also expects to cut jobs elsewhere in the company, an AT&T spokesman said Sept. 8. The cut in the NOG, which runs the long distance network but does not include long distance operators, amounts to about 8% of that unit.

'Food for Peace' mobilizes to restore farming

by Marcia Merry

A new international campaign to stop hunger was launched at a two-day conference Sept. 3-4 in Chicago on the current world food crisis. Called "Food for Peace," the meeting drew over 400 farm leaders and others concerned about the rapid collapse of world agriculture and the deterioration in foreign relations and threat of war. There were 10 nations and 30 states represented; the participants concluded the conference by founding a permanent organization dedicated to overthrowing the present policies and dominance of the International Monetary Fund, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the related food cartel firms now destroying agriculture and the food supply.

The motivation for almost every person involved was the belief that existing institutions—defense treaties, trade relations, credit institutions, scientific centers, even governments—are disintegrating, and worsening the chances to restore infrastructure and agriculture output. *EIR* contributing editor Christopher White, in a keynote address to the gathering, warned that it is only a question of when, not whether, the shaky stock markets, the world debt structure, and the dollar system itself, will explode. Once this happens, any new détente policy with the Soviet Union will be no shield and comfort to a collapsed and vulnerable Western civilization.

The world economy is physically disintegrating, as measured by the simple ability to eat. Under heavy debts and national austerity conditions policed by the IMF, total world grain output has fallen below average annual consumption needs for the past two years, and grain stocks are falling to historic lows. For an adequate diet, the world needs to be producing about 3 billion metric tons of grain annually. Two years ago, the world output was about 1.7 billion metric tons, and last year, the estimate was 1.6 billion tons. This year, less than 1.3 billion tons will be produced.

Despite this, Washington and the EC headquarters in Brussels are ordering new land set-asides and other anti-production programs for 1989, and the IMF is ordering Third World nations to continue to reduce domestic consumption and produce food for export, under whatever primitive conditions the food cartel



Philip Ulanowsky

Before the opening of the science panel at the Food For Peace conference, Sergio Almaraz, a spokesman for the Cárdenas campaign of Mexico, addressed the meeting on the Mexican economic situation as his companions displayed a banner of their movement. Seated at the dais are (from the left), EIR weather researcher Rogelio Maduro; Gerald Rose, chairman of the panel, Fusion Energy Foundation (West Germany) director Jonathan Tennenbaum, food irradiation expert Martin Welt, and farm organizer Billy Davis.

companies dictate. At the same time, millions of tons of Western grain are pledged for shipment to the East bloc.

In mid-December, the GATT talks are to convene in Paris on the cartel objective of coercing nations to eliminate all national programs that protect their own farm sectors and food supplies. For example, a Morgan Grenfell bank official announced through the London *Times* in mid-September that no one should ever again regard Sudan as a potential breadbasket for Africa, because debt payments—increasing in Sudan at the rate of 10% annually—come first, even in the face of disaster.

The Food for Peace campaign, whose founding documents are summarized below, is dedicated to countering this usurious perspective, before it is too late.

The scope of the world food and farm crisis has reached the stage that farm capacity, as well as annual output, is being eliminated. A conference panel devoted to first-hand nation-by-nation reports presented a picture of vast numbers of farms shutting down, mostly because of bankruptcy. Accompanying this is a shutdown of the farm supply industries—machinery, fertilizer, and farm-related health and education services.

Weather affected

The profile of crop reduction, idled land, and deforestation is such that extreme variation in weather patterns has begun to occur. For example, in North America, about 90 million acres of farmland is idled each year under a combination of government land set-aside programs and the Conservation Reserve Program, which permits only *non-food* groundcover. This cuts the rate of evapotranspiration from

groundcover to the degree that standard local weather patterns will be accentuated—drier or wetter.

The deforestation process has proceeded so widely in the Brazilian Amazon rain forest that the location and function of the “Amazon High”—one of the world’s major pressure zones—has been altered, and larger-scale weather patterns are affected.

The conference heard presentations on these phenomena, and in contrast, various of the scientific solutions available to produce food and even ameliorate the weather. Carol White, the editor of *21st Century Science and Technology* magazine, summarized a perspective of deliberately developing the biosphere in her conference presentation.

Resolutions were also passed in favor of an emergency mobilization to provide food relief to the millions now suffering in Sudan and Bangladesh, and to eradicate locust swarms in northern Africa, before the scourge spreads on an unprecedented intercontinental scale.

Since the conference, the battle lines have been even more clearly drawn. On Sept. 12, the U.S. Department of Agriculture released its latest official estimates of U.S. and world food output and stocks. It simply lied, to downplay the crisis at hand. The North American drought, it estimated, had reduced total grain output this year by only 31%. State and local harvest reports prove the situation is much worse. The Sept. 14 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* criticized the USDA report for inaccuracy, but then voiced the present IMF policy: “Prices for agricultural products have to rise significantly in the coming months to damp down internal as well as external demand, and by that, to try to balance the supply that exists in reality with the most important demand.”

Conference reports document agriculture's global decline

by Marcia Merry

Reports presented at the Chicago conference on Sept. 3 by farmers from Canada, the United States, Ibero-America, Europe, and New Zealand documented the extent and severity of the decline in world agriculture. Drought was in part to blame; government and supranational agencies' policies were also to blame.



North American grain belt

The North American spring wheat belt covers the northern tier states of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, through the prairie provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta. According to Elmer Kichula, a farmer from Saskatchewan and president of the Canadian Consolidated Agriculture Movement:

"Saskatchewan produces 80% of the wheat for all of Canada. . . . The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has estimated that total crop production will be 43% smaller than the five-year average. This year's estimate is 10.7 million tons. The average is 20.3 million. This is the lowest production since 1970. Wheat is expected to yield 50% of the average. . . .

"For the prairie provinces, the estimated crop production is 31.7 million tons, or 69% of last year's production. The wheat harvest on the prairies is expected to be 60% of last year. . . . 29.9 million acres were seeded in Saskatchewan this year, but only 25.9 million will be harvested. The re-

mainder has been cut for green seed, plowed under, or abandoned. . . .

"The Saskatchewan government is expecting to lose more than 6,000 farmers this year, up from 4,500 last year. . . . The government's farm credit agency now owns more than 260,000 acres in the province. The banks also have stepped up on seizure of machinery, grain, livestock, and land. Banks currently own enough farmland to warrant setting up their own marketing agency to deal with sales and rental agreements. . . . The crisis in the agriculture field is rapidly deteriorating, and if it is not addressed immediately, cartels and conglomerates will soon own our agriculture."

Gerald Kopp, a farmer from western North Dakota, reported on the situation in the Dakotas. "I can put it into one word: devastating!

"The state as a whole did not produce enough crop this year to meet its seed requirements for the next spring planting. . . . Only small pockets in the northeast part of the state received timely rains. The rest of the state produced next to nothing. What grew amongst the weeds was hayed off, grazed, or plowed down. Some farmers harvested two to three bushels per acre, in hopes of getting enough for seed for 1989. Large areas of lighter soil types were compared to a lunar landscape.

"As for North Dakota's livestock: Cows—good, young productive cows—have been going to slaughter at three to four times the normal rate. That could be pushed higher as ranchers face hay needs three times the normal rate for the winter feeding season. Dairy farmers buy the quality feed hay, so the beef ranchers purchase the low-grade hay, which translates into a weaker, smaller calf crop in the spring. Cows have been reduced in numbers exceeding the national average as western North Dakota has had less than adequate rainfall since 1980."

Don Eret, a Nebraska farmer and former state legislator, pointed to the need for ending the speculation in food commodities and underpayments to farmers internationally. He

singled out the detrimental role of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission, which was established in 1974 after the large Russian grain sales, as a contrivance to further the interests of the international food cartel companies and speculators. Eret said, "Commodity trading should be regulated so that it does not depress prices under parity level. There should be regulations which do not allow any agricultural commodity to be traded in futures or options below the USDA published parity prices."



The European situation

First-hand reports were presented to the conference Sept. 3 by farm leaders from France, Denmark, West Germany, and Italy on the deliberate destruction of highly productive European farm districts by policy decisions of European Community officials in Brussels.

Christian Procquez, chairman of the French Farmers Association for the Marne Region, reported, "French agriculture is in a phase of total destruction, both material and moral. Two-thirds of French farmers are now in the process of bankruptcy. One-third are decapitalized or forced to sell. More than 500,000 families have been forced out of normal social life. Fifteen regional social funds are bankrupt. The elementary rules of commercial exchange are regularly violated. For example, the producers only receive a fraction of their proceeds, the rest is preempted by corporatist entities which apply an anti-agricultural policy. Moreover, national and European taxes fall on production under the most precarious conditions. . . ."

"In Europe, there is no genuine, ambitious agricultural policy. More and more, behind impotent governments, appears the hand of an oligarchy that seeks to subjugate nations in all respects. Malthusianism and austerity guide their actions. . . . What awaits us under Europe 1992 is far worse still. Our agricultural ministries will no longer have any power at all."

Fritz Hermann, vice president of the Danish Agricultural Organization, described the attacks on agriculture by radical environmentalists:

"Agriculture in Denmark has for a number of years been under heavy attack, in which it has been asserted that we are destroying the environment. It has been asserted that the use of fertilizers has caused a lack of oxygen in Danish waters,

resulting in massive deaths of fish. This assertion was totally unfounded, and there has been no scientific report which has documented any connection between use of fertilizers and lack of oxygen in the waters. . . . In fact, the figures of the amount of fish caught in Danish waters have been constantly rising for many years. . . ."

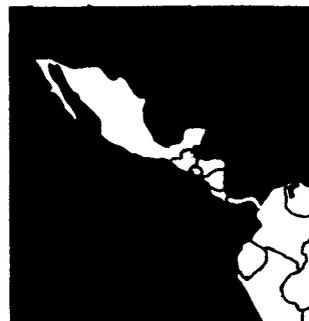
"About 10% of all Danish farmers will go out of business this year, because of falling prices and rising costs. Next year, another 10% will go bankrupt.

"At the same time, the foreign debt is threatening the Danish welfare state. The bankers are demanding an annual 8% drop in living standards the next four years in order to pay back the debt. Since Danish taxes already are some of the highest in the world, it is not possible to solve the problem through tax rises, so the bankers are simply demanding drastic austerity measures.

"In this situation, it is incredible that the Danish politicians will accept a reduction of farm exports, as is happening under present EC price policy."

Prof. Antonino Tusa, president of the Sicilian graingrowers cooperative, "Valley of the Dittaino," scored the current EC policy of obstructing the expanded use of surplus durum wheat stocks for distribution among people in need. The EC policy is to force the idling of grain cropland. Tusa said, "About 10 years ago, as chairman of the Centro Studi Operativi Economico-Tecnici, I launched the idea of promoting the implementation of a Mediterranean Community. This community would have brought together the states of the Mediterranean Basin, above all the Arab countries of North Africa. . . . The European surplus could in this way become directed at countries that are still in need."

Tusa recounted that when he proposed providing wheat and bread to Northern Africa, he was accused of being a Qaddafi radical. How are we to dispose of EC surpluses, he asked? "The correct ways, in my view, are essentially two: 1) to find new possibilities of utilization for the excess goods; and 2) to expand the area of its consumers. I have tried, and am still trying, to follow both ways. I find myself fighting, almost alone, on both fronts."



Ibero-America: no longer self-sufficient

Conference participants from Mexico and Colombia reported on the drastic decline in agricultural output during

recent years of harsh International Monetary Fund conditionalities and forced drug production.

Carlos Macías of the Regional Cattlemen's Association of La Laguna, Mexico, reported on the destruction of milk output in Mexico.

"Because of the obstructions [of the IMF], we have suffered a 21% drop in national dairy production over the past 18 months. We were told that we would get the financing to import milk cows from Canada and the United States. We began to work on this. When we were finally producing a greater volume of milk, they sent us powdered milk that was cheaper than the parity price offered to milk producers. It has led to a reduction of the national dairy herd by some 200,000 head of milk cows and some 500,000 head of dual-purpose cattle from 1986 to date, as the producers gradually saw their assets drop. It is estimated that milk production has dropped by some 3.5 million liters a day, worth about 22 billion pesos a day at current market prices. From this, together with the growth of the population, we calculate that we have a shortage of some 8.8 million liters of milk per day.

"The social costs include the elimination of a pool of cattle-farming talent and experience. Thirty years of genetic improvements and efforts to obtain high-yield breeds don't count at all, and this doesn't seem to matter. . . . The producer in any case only gets a small part of the price his product commands, and the speculators are the ones who resell the product at five to six times the original prices. . . .

"We milk producers supply 16.7 million liters, so the country has 21.2 million liters of milk per day. The Mexican people, therefore, still fall short by 8.8 million liters a day."

Dr. Adriano Quintana Silva, president of the National Federation of Grain Growers of Colombia, reported on the suppression of the agricultural potential of his nation:

"Colombia is blessed with 14 million hectares of farmland, half of which has been rated good to excellent. Out of this potential, in 1987, we only had one-fourth employed in agriculture, which is to say, 3.3 million hectares, and only 700,000 of those correspond to mechanized agriculture. . . . Our agricultural potential remains untapped, for reasons of internal policy, and has been blocked by outside causes, concretely the agricultural export subsidies practiced by rich countries."

Dr. Quintana gave the example of PL-480 wheat exports from the United States, which, "through the incentive of buying highly subsidized wheat, caused a dismantling of . . . our own grain production. Thus, from 160,000 hectares of wheat in 1960, by 1985, planting had decreased to 30,000 hectares, hurting thousands of farm families," and in the process, destroying "the technological development possibilities of an entrepreneurial class which had been promoting wheat production since the sixties." He said that Colombians are now helpless against the price fluctuations orchestrated by the grain cartel, which reaped the profits from the subsidies in the first place.



New Zealand's export capacity falls

The most striking conference report on agricultural decline came from New Zealand, because it constituted first-hand proof that there is nowhere in the world where agriculture now flourishes. John Neill, a New Zealand farmer and businessman, spoke on behalf of a three-man delegation in Chicago. "To summarize: New Zealand's agricultural sector, representing 80% of the nation's earning capacity, and a crucial margin of the global food supply, is being financially and physically destroyed. Because our country is small and isolated, it is serving as the laboratory for implementation of those "Europe 1992"-style measures to be rammed through in the rest of the advanced sector. . . . In World War II, it was New Zealand which provided Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Pacific with most of their food supply. Also, New Zealand supplied Britain as well as Europe later on." Neill presented the following figures documenting how "the agricultural producer is scheduled for extinction.

"Item: New Zealand has been self-sufficient in wheat for over 100 years, with the exception of the depression years of 1931-32, when wheat dropped to 80% of national requirements. Last year, New Zealand wheat production dropped to 48% of national requirements, and in 1988-89 it will fall to around 12%. How was this achieved? As many farmers said, 'With the price I have been offered for wheat, it does not pay me to take my tractor out of the shed.'

"Item: New Zealand has approximately 60,000 farms. Three thousand of these are due to be foreclosed on within several weeks. By December, an additional 17,000, by the government's own estimate, are expected to be gone as well. Thus, one-third of New Zealand's farms are scheduled to be eliminated in the next four months or so. . . .

"Item: The average yearly lamb kill over the past 10 years has been 36 million. In 1987-88, this dropped to 26 million or less. Once again, the true cost of production overall does not come up to the quoted price per lamb. In addition, the Labour government has been diverting sales of sheep meats from our traditional market in the United Kingdom at between \$3.90 per kilogram and \$4.77 per kilogram, to the U.S.S.R. at a mere \$0.69 per kilogram, even though we haven't been able to fulfill our quotas to the United Kingdom."

The science to solve the global food crisis

by Carol White

The following is the address delivered by the author, who is editor-in-chief of the magazine 21st Century Science and Technology, to open the Sept. 4 panel on solving the world food crisis under the title, "Our Cosmos is the Universe."

This panel is devoted to finding solutions to the problem of feeding the world. At the present stage of economic decay, even minor fluctuations in weather have enormous consequences, and in fact, we appear to be facing abnormal weather conditions on a global scale, and this may well be the case for years to come.

Obviously, we are going to have to shepherd all of our existing resources and bring marginal resources on line quickly. We will have to do this by considering the potentialities for growing food on a global scale, so that we can compensate for drought in the Midwestern United States by gearing up production in New Zealand or Argentina, and so on. One of the purposes of this conference is to bring together the experts who know how to do this. We should resolve here today upon certain basic steps, which must be taken immediately to prevent the crisis from becoming unmanageable; and then we have to recruit an international mass movement prepared to fight for these goals. It will have a large potential constituency: everyone who likes to eat!

The proportions of the crisis are already such that we cannot merely patch things up. We need massive, new large-scale water projects. We probably will need to be able to control weather systems globally. We certainly must reforest the major tropical rain forests which have been destroyed. Even were we able to grow everything that we need to eat hydroponically—or to be totally absurd, let us say we grew our food on the Moon—we would still need a green Earth in order to maintain our planet as a habitable environment. The fact that we find the countryside beautiful is perfectly lawful, because vegetation is integral to the vitality of our planet, and what is alive is beautiful.

We are presently facing not only pandemics which threaten to literally wipe out the starving people of Africa, but we see countries such as Sudan overwhelmed by floods and plagues on a biblical scale. Yet, the simplest measures necessary for insect control—such as on-the-ground spraying with dieldrin—are prohibited by fiat on the pretext that they might destroy the ecological balance of nature. You have to

understand that for ecologists, locusts and disease are acceptable natural phenomena. Two years ago, we proved that we could destroy locust swarms using radio-frequency weapons—a biological SDI—but no government was willing to implement this technology.

The major problem which we face, in searching for more fundamental solutions, is the incompetence of most science today. Take the case of AIDS. We can't deal with the problems of the biosphere by giving it a condom! AIDS itself was probably created by a laboratory failure, which allowed the accidental genetic recombination of human genetic material with a bovine Visna-like virus. The likely culprit for this is Soviet laboratories, which are known to be extremely sloppy. But even in technically proficient laboratories, biologists lack any theory adequate to explain living processes. We have had marvelous results in genetic engineering of hybrid seeds, but we now have a sick planet. To cure that, just as to find a cure for AIDS, we will not be able to rely upon molecular biology. We must develop the methods of optical biophysics.

Imagine trying to remedy weather conditions by purely trial-and-error methods. The Russians had a plan for this; they had a master plan for warming Siberia. The only problem was that it would have brought on the melting of the polar ice cap! But we may be able to divert the jet stream over the United States, when it gets stuck up north, by heating up a track for it to follow. . . . When we do this, we had better know what will happen to the jet stream in Japan, and to the monsoons in India.

The paradigm of Mars colonization

Ironically, the kinds of problems we must solve now are increasingly similar to those we will face when we colonize a planet such as Mars. There we have to create a biosphere and here we must defend one, but the problems are similar. . . .

To accomplish the mission proposed by LaRouche, to create a science city of a half-million persons on Mars, we will have to create a self-sufficient city under a space bubble—a city that recycles water mined from the surface and recycles oxygen, and in which all its food is grown. Yet, the inhabitants will also wish to be able to freely venture outside their space city. This means we will have to transform the weather system of Mars. At present, it has an atmospheric pressure only 1% that of Earth, composed primarily of carbon dioxide. Probably, man could survive on Mars merely carrying a light, portable oxygen supply, and without a pressure suit, if we could increase the atmospheric pressure to one-sixth that of Earth. We will also wish to create an ozone layer as a shield against radiation, and to raise the temperature. At the same latitude as Cuba, Mars temperatures still get down to -123°F .

To be able to get to and from Mars in a matter of days or weeks—rather than years—we will need fusion propulsion for our rockets, and any colony in space of more than a few

people will be powered by nuclear energy. Simply to sustain people in a space environment takes 100 to 1,000 times more available power per capita than we utilize here on Earth.

A serious national commitment to colonizing the Moon and Mars would involve assembly-line production of modular nuclear plants, and the rapid development of fusion power. Within a short time, all of technology would be reorganized around plasma processes and the application of directed energy, and machines as we know them would become obsolete.

Let's look at the potential of those technologies in terms of what we need right now, if we are to produce sufficient food to feed the world. Even in the United States, only 19% of agricultural land is irrigated. In order to make large-scale irrigation profitable, energy must be significantly cheaper. The cost of nuclear energy today is artificially inflated because the industry has been under constant political attack. Every nuclear plant now under construction should be rapidly pushed through to completion. The case of Dukakis's sabotage of Seabrook and Cuomo's attempt to destroy the Shoreham nuclear plant give the game away. The anti-nuclear movement is not genuinely worried about safety questions; they simply don't want us to have cheap energy or cheap food. To really cheapen the cost of energy means going to a fusion-based economy, but in the meantime, we must massively expand our hydroelectric capacity and our nuclear capacity.

The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is very big on population control and the so-called carrying capacity of the Earth. Even they admit that the Earth could easily sustain 50 billion people if everyone farmed on the level of technology now practiced in the United States. In 1983, U.S. utilities had a total capacity of 658 gigawatts of power to supply a population of 234 million people. That's about 2.8 kilowatts per capita. But we know that we now have serious problems of water management to handle, so let us suppose that we need to increase that amount tenfold, providing 25 kilowatts of power to each of 50 billion people.

To meet a requirement on this scale, we must develop fusion power. There are no scientific problems in doing this, the money has simply not been spent to realize our already demonstrated capability. Within 10 years, we can easily have a demonstration fusion power plant. If we wish to build a city on Mars, as LaRouche proposes, then we will need a space flotilla of 100 ships. Each such ship should be powered by a fusion power generator with a 1 to 10 terawatt capacity—let's say 1,000 terawatts in all. If we provide an equivalent amount of fusion power back here on Earth, then we can support 50 billion people, at 100 times the per capita consumption of electricity in the United States today. This will be extremely cheap energy by today's standards.

The same kind of cost-accounting mentality which Robert McNamara brought to the Department of Defense when he introduced the body count in Vietnam and lost the war

there, has been applied to agriculture. Since the mid-sixties, a big lie has been repeated again and again. "We have a surplus of food," they say. "Aren't people dying of hunger?" you might ask. "Of course not, stupid," is the response, "How could that be when we have a surplus of food?" By this "logic," food is overvalued in price, and it is no longer cost-effective to invest in water projects or agricultural research. This is the kind of logic which has been applied to forcing farmers to sell their food below the cost of its production, and then to finance production by taking out loans. This is the logic which has led to the destruction of already existing infrastructure in the United States.

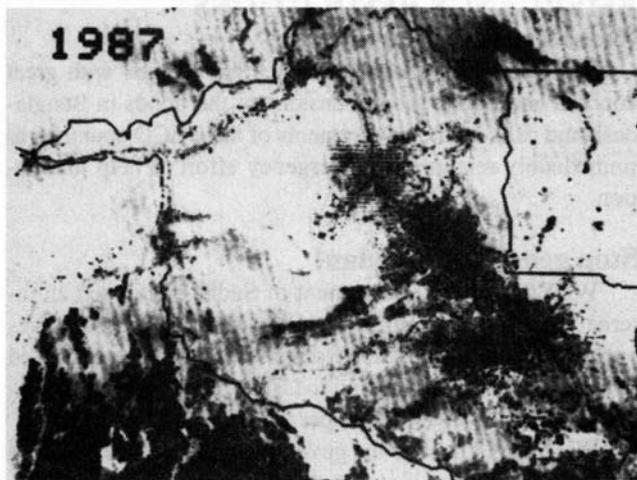
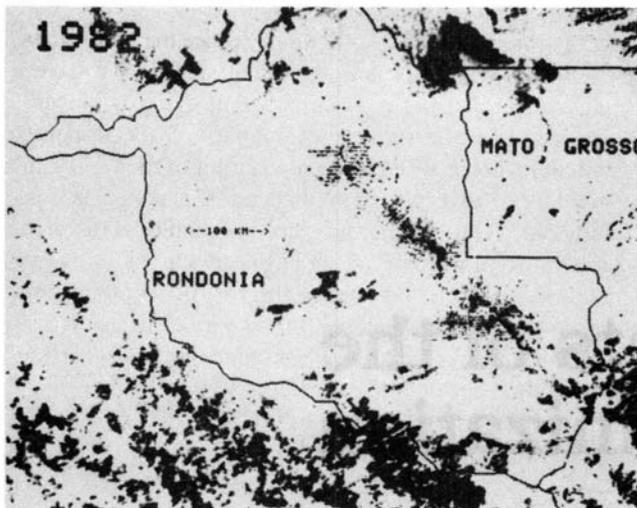
Advanced capacity looted

Over the past decade, there have been no new water projects; railroads and canals are being abandoned; and the electrical grid is strained beyond its capacity. We are looting our capacity to produce in the United States in the same way that Brazilians and Indonesians are being forced to loot their rain forests. If the human species is to survive, we must maintain what we call the equipotential of nature. This means that we must discover new technological means to replace those resources—like water and fuel—that we consume.

We need massive irrigation projects like NAWAPA [North American Water and Power Alliance] in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This project to pump surplus water from the north of the continent, which could pay for itself by producing hydroelectric power, was proposed by the Parsons Company during the Kennedy era. We probably could not have won the Second World War without the Hoover Dam and the Tennessee Valley Authority, which were built while Franklin Roosevelt was President. We certainly would not have had nuclear bombs without them.

Not only did John Kennedy set us on the road to the Moon, but in a 1960 speech in Billings, Montana, he outlined a nine-point natural resources program. This included development of hydroelectric power, building federal transmission lines, research in desalination, flood control, and full development of the power and water of the Columbia River basin. Had NAWAPA been constructed, water use could have increased by practically 100%, doubling the amount of land in irrigation and increasing surplus power by 40 gigawatts. Although it was not directly proposed by President Kennedy, this \$100 billion project should be thought of as a sister project to the more famous Apollo Program. Water projects and the space program were both sabotaged from the beginning of Johnson's first elected term in office.

We must immediately begin construction of the series of canals, dams and reservoirs, pumping stations, and hydroelectric plants that were specified under NAWAPA, and we must do more. We need to pick up on short-term projects that will bridge the gap of 10 years or so until the NAWAPA project can be brought on line. Our transportation system here in the United States, both rails and waterways, has been



NASA satellite image of deforestation in Brazil's western Amazon state of Rondonia, between 1982 and 1987. The dots indicated by arrows show the spread of deforested areas in a mere five-year period. This was one of several presented to the Food for Peace conference by EIR researcher from Panama Rogelio A. Maduro, who spoke on the massive destruction of the Amazon rain forest and its disastrous impact on global climate. The deforestation is occurring largely as a result of multinationals' clearing of forest for huge cattle ranches and misguided Amazon "colonization" schemes run by the World Bank. It has undoubtedly been an important factor in the anomalous weather phenomena now afflicting the globe. Latest figures indicate that over 95,000 square miles of rain forest will be burnt in the Amazon this year, an area larger than West Germany.

allowed to deteriorate. Ports have been converted into "waterfront real estate." The same situation is magnified a hundredfold in the countries of Africa. We have to provide for excessive rain as well as drought, hence we need major flood control projects.

One of the most important aspects of a national mission in space is that it transforms the consciousness of everyone here on Earth. We saw this with school children in the Kennedy era, just as we see its opposite in our youth today. Now, they lack a goal sufficient to challenge their imagination, and

they are easily preyed upon by drug merchants, and the like. Not only do we need a space-age technical capability, but we need the cultural optimism which such a mission will generate. It is not the existence of new frontiers that defines a healthy culture, but the method of tackling those frontiers. America was not built by dirt-farming, but by a commitment from the first to develop the frontiers of science and technology.

Benjamin Franklin was first and foremost the world's leading scientist of his day. His approach to the study of electricity was to comprehend the whole global climate system, particularly the functioning of electric charges in causing storms, something we still do not really understand today. It was Franklin who discovered the existence of the Gulf Stream by testing the temperature of the Atlantic Ocean as he traveled back and forth to Europe on political missions.

Franklin himself founded the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1783 the state of Virginia provided for the first land grant college, now the University of Kentucky. When this nation was founded, our farmers may not have had the means we have today to farm scientifically, but they had precisely the same outlook, which is why we were the most literate nation on Earth, and why it was practicable to attempt to create a genuinely republican nation.

Von Humboldt's project

The United States of America was created and then defended by an international network. In the forefront of this movement were Friedrich Schiller and Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt. They sought to transform Prussia according to the American model. Alexander von Humboldt organized an international group of scientists whose task was to map the whole globe. He himself discovered that vegetation is transformed similarly at similar altitudes, and at similar northerly and southerly latitudes.

Von Humboldt's project was to encompass the whole globe, beginning with its place in the solar system, then treating the Earth's magnetic field and the Northern Lights, relating these to the Earth's core, and only then proceeding to look at the Earth's surface and questions of biology and physics. He gave a series of lectures unifying the study of meteorology, geology, astronomy, biology, and physics to the elite of the nation of Prussia, in order to train them to become statesmen, and later published them in a beautiful two-volume book, entitled *Cosmos*. This is precisely the rigorous approach which we must take today, if we are to proceed with our own work properly.

Farmers, like test pilots and astronauts, are scientists by trade, even though they may not always be aware of it. Every cultural renaissance has been led by scientists, from Plato to Leonardo da Vinci to Benjamin Franklin and his collaborators. Our movement will be built upon the scientific discoveries of these scientists and the discoveries of our own Lyndon LaRouche.

Founding documents of the Food for Peace organization

During the two-day Food for Peace proceedings in Chicago, resolutions were presented and passed, which committed the participants to mobilize for both emergency food assistance measures for the Sudan and Bangladesh, and also for a sustained policy movement to restore agricultural growth and to provide adequately for food needs worldwide. These resolutions are printed in full below.

In addition, at the conclusion of the conference, over 100 participants remained to debate and ratify a Statement of Principles for an ongoing Food for Peace organization. The statement began with the declaration, "It is the inalienable right of every single human being living on this planet to have adequate amounts of nutritious food in order to live a productive life. In years past, when the United States allowed the productive family farmer to produce, America had the moral outlook to produce large surpluses, and farmers had the moral outlook to feed the world. Over the last 20 years, and especially the last 10 years, there has been a systematic effort to destroy the family farmer, worldwide."

The Statement of Principles focused attention on the need to plan ahead for the "year 2000, with an expected population of 6-8 billion human beings." A three-point emergency program stressed 1) an end to farm foreclosures; 2) a nationwide grain audit in the United States, to confirm the true level of stocks; and 3) a moratorium and rescheduling of farm debt.

Five points of general action were stated: 1) "Farmers must be paid parity prices for their products"; 2) "Farmers must be freed from the interest rates dictated by the Federal Reserve, which force farmers further into debt"; 3) "All tilled or potentially farmable land taken out of production" should be brought back into production under the current emergency; 4) "There is no reason for shortages of water," regardless of weather cycles, if proper water management policies are in force and infrastructure developed; and 5) "The Environmental Protection Agency has gone too far in preventing farmers from using necessary and safe insecticides and pesticides," and use of necessary chemicals, including DDT, should be reviewed and restored.

EMERGENCY RESOLUTIONS Resolution on Bangladesh

The Food for Peace Conference has learned with great concern and horror the dimensions of the floods in Bangladesh and calls on the governments of the OECD countries to immediately relaunch an emergency effort to help that nation.

Stop genocide in Sudan!

WHEREAS the government of Sudan has issued an international appeal for emergency assistance required to prevent that nation's extinction from famine and disease, caused by uncontrolled flooding and locust swarms, which are wiping out 300,000 tons of food per day; and

WHEREAS in 1985 the government of Sudan warned the Western world that, if at that time the murderous conditionalities imposed by the International Monetary Fund were not reversed, then such a state of affairs would necessarily occur in the very near future; and

WHEREAS Sudan, a nation the size of Western Europe, has 40% of the arable land in the Arab world, and could therefore become the breadbasket of that part of the globe;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this body demand emergency action from their respective governments to: 1) Provide all necessary food to Sudan to prevent mass starvation. 2) Begin emergency spraying programs to wipe out the locust swarms and their breeding areas. 3) Reverse the policy of IMF conditionalities in order to relaunch and complete all necessary water control and irrigation projects, such as the Jonglei Canal project, to ensure that Sudan and the rest of the continent of Africa is never again faced with a holocaust of such magnitude.

War on drugs

We the representatives of the food producers of the world, DO RESOLVE TO:

- 1) Pledge all our efforts to obliterate the drug plague;
- 2) Fight to restore all lands currently used for the culti-

vation of drugs to the production of food for mankind;

3) Fight for the implementation of the recommendations made by our Ibero-American brothers at their unity conference, "Toward a Second Amphictyonic Congress" held in Panama, which include: the creation of a joint command to coordinate in each nation "a devastating simultaneous attack to destroy all the cultivations, laboratories, and distribution of drugs," and also: the jailing of the financiers and bankers who finance the drug trade and launder the dirty money. . . .

On reforestation

WHEREAS, the world climate system depends upon the continued existence of the tropical rain forests—in particular, those of Brazil and Indonesia; and

WHEREAS, these nations have been driven to exploit these resources because of intolerable economic conditions imposed upon them by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and others of their creditors; and

WHEREAS, these creditors, now claiming to recognize an impending ecological disaster, are attempting to seize the property of the nation of Brazil in return for protecting its resources;

BE IT RESOLVED, that in order to protect the rain forests and to give the population of Brazil and other nations of the developing sector the opportunity to live in peace and prosperity, these nations will be offered low-interest credits to establish industry and establish appropriate farmlands for the populations now in these areas, and to reimburse all owners of rain forest property to the amount which they paid for the land from their own funds (not at the present faked market values); and that these nations be given additional funds for the rapid development of nuclear energy, massive infrastructure programs, and other advanced technologies.

Call for the dissolution of GATT and the establishment of a New World Economic Order

The ongoing round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations for a reform of world agriculture policy is a declaration of war on the farmers. Under the guise of more "market orientation," powerful financial and grain cartel interests are trying to force through further drastic price reductions for agricultural products of the industrial sector. This will be the end of the free farmer and it will further destroy the world food supply. These cartel interests also try to establish the GATT bureaucracy as a supranational institution to dictate agriculture policy worldwide.

We, the representatives of the farmers from the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Europe, reject those cartel policies and will mobilize our fellow citizens for a world agriculture policy which is based on parity prices and the need to rapidly produce more food for an expanding world population.

We call for the dissolution of GATT and the replacement of it by negotiations between sovereign nations to establish a New World Economic Order.

On parity

To produce the amounts of food required to feed the world population today and for the future, a World Parity Price must be established.

Farmers cannot grow food in the abundant supply necessary if they are paid 50% or less of their costs. Farmers worldwide are forced to sell their products at artificially low prices determined by the food cartels.

Using technologically advanced capital equipment, adequate amounts of fertilizer and seed, and new irrigation systems, we will advance world levels of food production. Very simply, if we want the food, we must pay the cost for production and improvement.

Policies to dump cheap food on the markets or cheat on paying these costs, will insure that food production remains below levels of necessary global consumption, leading to further starvation.

It is politically, economically, and morally unacceptable to allow a single human being to die from starvation, when food can be abundantly and inexpensively produced at world parity prices.

To ensure farm parity

WHEREAS, the Agriculture Commission of the Schiller Institute has determined that adequate food shall be made available for all of the world's citizens, it follows that the world's farmers must receive a parity price for the commodities they produce in order to sustain the food supply required, and

WHEREAS, the Commodity Boards of Trade in Chicago and New York set the world price of agricultural commodities of food and fiber;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the U.S. Congress must be prevailed upon to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so that no agricultural commodities can be speculatively sold on any futures or options contract market below the parity prices computed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In defense of Dr. Martin Welt

Recognizing the crisis in world food supplies and . . . supporting the technological advances in food preservation developed by Dr. Martin Welt, a pioneer in food irradiation, [We] express our moral support of Dr. Welt for the leadership he has shown. . . . Mindful of his selective prosecution prompted by an anti-science outcry by malthusian environmentalists resulting in charges of violations of nuclear regulations and findings of violations of federal law in July of 1988,

[We] urge the Federal District Court in sentencing this September to not only consider the fact of conviction but also give great weight to the substance of Dr. Welt's important contributions to mankind's ability to preserve food, thus promoting economic progress, and the value of Dr. Welt's effort to resolve the food crisis on the side of life.

Airborne operations spearhead 'post-nuclear' warfare

by Michael Liebig

The present dominant view of the international situation proceeds from the assumption that, by means of "crisis management," the superpowers could stabilize East-West relations as well as Third World conflicts through the medium term. This view expects events to unfold in a linear fashion only. Abrupt changes are ruled out, and indeed, there is the conviction that a new era of peace has been launched.

Unfortunately, such views overlook the fact that, in the West as well as in the Russian imperium, an enormous crisis potential has accumulated, both in the economic and the political sense. This crisis potential will, either in the short term or in the medium term, reach critical mass, raining down upon us convulsions and all sorts of changes and turns in the strategic situation.

Concerning the short- to medium-term perspective, we have to proceed from the fact that the Soviet leadership, confronted with increasing internal difficulties, will respond with aggressive thrusts outward, especially as the Soviet leadership correctly views the West as weak and growing weaker. Russia has at its disposal a wide range of political-military options against the West, including the exercise of pressure, blackmail, confrontation, and finally, the launching of actual warfare.

Ogarkov's 'school of thought'

Since the beginning of the 1970s, the Soviet Armed Forces have been reorganized in a comprehensive fashion. The key figure behind this reorganization was and is Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, whose "school of thought" has become firmly implanted in the minds of the entire Russian military leadership. Exemplary is Ogarkov's "star pupil," Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the present chief of the general staff.

Ogarkov's primary concern has been to continually improve the industrial-technological base of the Soviet economy, or, in military terms, the question of "logistics in depth" for the armed forces. Under this policy, the "traditional" nuclear and non-nuclear components of the armed forces have been systematically and continually modernized. Qualitative increases have taken priority over mere quantitative increases. By doing so, through the greatly increased firepower achieved, Moscow has been able to a certain degree to "trim the fat" from its armed forces. The Soviet Union's arms control proposals tell us the content of the "trimmed fat," namely, those excess weapons systems that Moscow is readily willing to put on the negotiating table. Otherwise, the continually modernized "traditional" armed forces, above all the strategic nuclear weapons, remain the backbone of the Russian war plan, which views a total nuclear war as in no way either "unthinkable" or "impossible to wage."

Nevertheless, Ogarkov has inaugurated a new orientation in Soviet military strategy: The incorporation of "post-nuclear" weapons technologies and operational concepts for their employment.

"Post-nuclear" technologies are based on "new physical principles," whereby the entire scope of the electromagnetic spectrum can be used for creating weapons systems. The vast destructive power of "post-nuclear" weapons, unlike nuclear weapons, can be much more effectively directed to avoid superfluous collateral destruction. This holds true both for laser-based missile defense systems as well as for so-called radio frequency weapons directed against "soft" targets.

From this point on, however, we would like to focus not on "post-nuclear" weapons technologies as such, but on the question of "post-nuclear" *operational concepts*, whose ef-

fectiveness is not simply based axiomatically on the availability of operational "post-nuclear" weapons systems as such. "Post-nuclear" operational procedures exist here and now, in the present state of military technology, "standing on their own two feet," so to speak, ready to receive weapons based on "new physical principles," and to be perfected through the deployment of these weapons.

Ogarkov's "post-nuclear" operational concept has decisively influenced and shaped Soviet war planning against Western Europe. Since his departure as chief of the general staff (September 1984), Ogarkov, through his creation of the High Command West and its Western theater of war (TVD) under his personal command, has restructured the Soviet armed forces facing Western Europe, in conformity with doctrinal and structural changes in the Soviet Armed Forces related to war-fighting under "post-nuclear" technology conditions.

Soviet military strategy against Western Europe is premised on a surprise attack *blitzkrieg*-style destruction of the Western forces, with the aim being the military occupation of Western Europe as a whole, or, barring that, a considerable portion of it—above all, the Federal Republic of Germany. Through such an occupation, the economic potential of Germany, or all of Western Europe, would be placed at Russia's service, thus giving Russia the economic-industrial strength needed for world domination. The strategic goal of occupation implies that Western Europe's economic potential must be spared from destruction as much as possible.

Under such postwar considerations, an attack on Western Europe employing nuclear weapons is ruled out, as it would wipe out precisely the labor force and economic potential that is to be occupied and exploited. The use of nuclear weapons would carry the additional danger that Soviet territory itself could suffer nuclear destruction. To prevent this from occurring, the following is required:

- 1) The tactical and operational nuclear weapons stationed in Western Europe must be taken out immediately by means of non-nuclear offensive operations.

- 2) The totality of offensive operations must be conducted so rapidly, with successive, decisive breakthroughs at the onset of war, that the West's will to fight by employing the "last resort," i.e., nuclear weapons, collapses.

Moscow's threat to use nuclear weapons during the short time-frame in which the Russian non-nuclear *blitzkrieg* forces are scoring a stunning series of *faits accomplis* in Western Europe, is designed to dissuade above all the United States, as well as Great Britain and France, from launching nuclear strikes.

Ogarkov's "post-nuclear" military planning to conquer Western Europe cannot be understood as some sort of regressive "neo-conventional" type of warfare. Not only have the military technology parameters decisively changed, but the operational concepts themselves have acquired a new dimension. This remains the case, without any doubt, even though



Soviet troops practice landing of helicopter-borne troops behind enemy lines, 1987.

it is true that the Soviet "post-nuclear" *blitzkrieg* conception closely resembles that of the German military's war-thinking, from von Moltke (the elder) at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71, to Guderian and Manstein during the Second World War. Even more important, concerning the antecedents to today's Russian *blitzkrieg* conceptions, is the reintroduction of the 1930s military theories of Marshal Tukhachevsky and his cohorts, above all Tukhachevsky's "Theory of the Offensive."

This has been publicized through the writings of both Ogarkov himself and his protégé, Gen. Col. Makhmud Gareyev, one of the five deputy chiefs of the Soviet general staff, since early 1985. In 1984, Ogarkov wrote that the development of non-nuclear weapons technology had attained such proportions, that it had become possible "to target not only areas along the border, but the entire territory of a country with combat operations. This qualitative leap in the development of conventional weapons and war-fighting means will necessarily have as a consequence changes in the art of preparing and conducting operations."

The main conceptual element of the Ogarkov Doctrine of "post-nuclear" operations can be broadly summarized as follows:

- Long-term war preparations employing political-military disinformation (*maskirovka*) and pre-war psychological warfare.

- Long-term war preparations through covert “low-intensity” and irregular warfare.

- Long-term maintenance of the armed forces in a high state of readiness, so that they are capable of launching offensive operations without any prior “telltale” signs, and thus succeed in achieving surprise.

- Lightning-quick “opening phase operations” to begin the war, at the same time designed to ensure the war’s outcome.

- These “opening phase offensive operations” must reach deep into the rear of the theater of war and effectively paralyze the enemy’s military-political infrastructure.

- These “opening phase operations” deep in the enemy’s rear are conducted through pre-infiltration by special commando units (spetsnaz) and air assault brigades.

- The spetsnaz and airborne operations are accompanied by Air Force and long-range missile and artillery strikes against targets in the enemy’s rear.

- Large armored units, above all the corps strength “Operational Maneuver Groups” (OMGs), speedily advance deep into the enemy’s rear, to consolidate the gains scored in the “opening phase.”

The ‘opening phase of war’

The “opening phase of war” plays an overriding role in the Soviet doctrine of “post-nuclear operations.” In 1974, the U.S.S.R.’s military publishing house issued a book of writings compiled by one S.P. Ivanov, titled, *The Opening Phase of War*. In the book, the authors outlined historically how, since the 19th century, there has been an exponential growth in the significance of the opening phase of war as it determines the course of the entire war. The historical evolution of the “opening phase” is presented as a process of it becoming an ever more compressed opening phase. This temporal shortening of the opening phase has been achieved through an extraordinary increase in scope and quality of offensive breakthrough operations, conducted over an expanded theater of operations. In this more and more compressed time-frame, ever more complicated operations are being conducted. The “traditional” sequence during the opening phase of war looked approximately as follows:

- A “pre-mobilization period” of mostly concealed war preparations under conditions of increasing tensions.

- A partial or general mobilization.

- Declaration of war.

- Border skirmishes of limited intensity.

- The marshaling and equipping of the mobilized troop units and their transport to offensive staging areas near the border.

- The opening of large-scale operations by the main body of troops along a more or less continual front.

Still, during the time of the Napoleonic Wars, as a rule, several months would pass between the declaration of war and the beginning of large-scale military actions. The open-

ing phase shrank during the second half of the 19th century as a result of the Prussian mobilization system created by von Moltke (the elder), centered around the use of rail transport. The enemy rear, however, remained unreachable during the opening phase, and even after the commencement of large-scale operations, there remained a clear dividing line between the front and the rear.

Only during the period between the world wars were the technological pre-conditions and the operational concepts developed which not only totally compressed the opening phase sequence listed above, but overthrew the axiom that such a sequence would continue to exist. Now, the opening phase increased dramatically in importance. The new character of the opening phase was determined by new war-fighting technology and the development of new operational doctrines regarding:

- Armored shock forces and motorized infantry.

- Combat aircraft to support the Ground Forces and bombers to hit the enemy’s rear.

- Airborne units and special commando forces for operations deep in the enemy rear.

As we have noted, the opening phase concepts in the Ogarkovian “post-nuclear operations” doctrine are closely related to the character of the opening phase of war developed by military theorists during the 1930s. The above-mentioned General Colonel Gareyev wrote in 1985:

“The importance of the opening phase of war has further increased, because it can be the main and decisive phase of the war, determining to a large extent, the course of the entire war. . . . Under present conditions, the course of the war depends more than ever before on the extent and effectiveness of the measures that are taken at the exact moment the war begins.”

The conscious return by the Ogarkov school, since the mid-1960s, to the basic theories underlying the operational conceptions of the 1930s Tukhachevsky school, must also be seen as a reaction to Tukhachevsky’s murder and the Stalinist purges of the military leadership, which led to a regression in operational thinking inside the Soviet Union. This degeneration manifested itself in Red Army combat operations during the Second World War, not only through the staggering defeats with immense casualties suffered during the opening phase (June-October 1941), but even much later, when the tide had turned after the battles of Stalingrad (August 1942-February 1943) and Kursk (July 1943). This was shown by the ridiculously high casualty rates suffered by the Red Army in the offensives mounted from mid-1943 until the war ended in 1945.

Tukhachevsky had recognized, parallel with the German *blitzkrieg* school and French Gen. Charles de Gaulle (who was a brilliant exception to the dismal rule then governing the French High Command), the new character of the opening phase of war, namely, that war would begin with no delay, with combined arms operations of the highest intensity.

Airborne operations

Beyond that, military science pays tribute to Tukhachevsky for having conceptualized the importance of airborne operations in the opening phase of war. From the beginning of the 1930s on, Tukhachevsky had drafted plans for opening offensive operations through dropping airborne units up to 250 km behind the enemy lines, with such paratrooper drops to be assisted by fighters and bombers.

Already in 1928, the Red Army had begun employing airborne units in company strength against Muslim insurgents in Central Asia. Starting in 1931, the Red Army began holding military exercises that included parachute units with the mission of wiping out designated enemy forces and targets. In 1935, maneuvers were held in the Ukraine, where 1,000 paratroopers seized an airfield and held it until 5,000 airborne troops were landed there by plane. By 1938, the size of the Soviet Union's Airborne Forces had reached 6 airborne brigades, with 18,000 men.

In the Anglo-American world and in France, the development of airborne operations in Russia was followed with incredible astonishment, but no practical conclusions were drawn from such "exotic" developments. This is all the more curious, because it was American Maj. Gen. Billy Mitchell, who already in 1918 had developed a plan in which, instead of costly frontal offensives against the Germans on the Western Front in France, the Allies should land forces by air directly behind the German front lines. However, in contrast to the blind conservatism in the military leadership of the Western powers, the German Wehrmacht, starting in 1936, proceeded methodically with the formation of paratroop forces. Despite the limited use of these forces, they played an important part in the successful *blitzkrieg* operations of May 1940 on the Western Front and in the Balkans in 1941 (most notably, the May 1941 seizure of the island of Crete by airborne assault).

On the Eastern Front between 1941 and 1945, Soviet airborne operations consisted mainly of tactical commando and sabotage operations in close cooperation with partisan units operating behind the German lines. These operations reached on some occasions operational character, for example, the 1943 "Railway War," in which combined airborne and partisan forces had the mission on a broad front of disrupting as much as possible the rail lines supplying the German forces in the German rear during the July 1943 Battle of Kursk, the largest tank battle in history. The cumulative effect of these combined airborne/partisan operations over an extended period of time was very significant, even if such operations didn't have the character and weight of operations launched during the opening phase of war. These operations demonstrated the effect that airborne units and special forces can have when working in close coordination with local partisan and insurgent forces. At the close of the war, Soviet airborne and commando operations played a key role in the August 1945 offensive into Manchuria against the Japanese

Kwantung Army. Interestingly, Soviet military literature actually refers to the August 1945 Manchuria offensive as a *blitzkrieg*.

In the cited book, *The Opening Phase of War*, airborne operations mounted during the opening phase of the campaigns of the Second World War are evaluated as follows:

"In combination with simultaneous air assaults and energetic forward thrusts by armored and infantry formations at the front, airborne forces were able to frustrate strategic deployments of the enemy armed forces, spread panic among the enemy's civilian population and troops, and secure a high rate of advance by the [ground] offensive operations. If the [post-breakthrough] pursuit phase followed, the dropping of airborne forces along the enemy's lines of retreat meant a big help for the ground forces in the task of wiping out retreating enemy forces."

Directly following this evaluation of airborne operations, the book continues with an evaluation of insurgent operations in the opening phase of war. This evaluation, while saying not one word to describe Soviet irregular warfare operations, is nonetheless highly revealing concerning present-day spetsnaz special forces and modern Soviet irregular warfare theory.

"Subversive activities in the enemy's rear areas is no new phenomenon in military history. It has existed in all wars. But the extent and the forms which it acquired under the Hitlerite leadership, during the years both before and during the Second World War, are unprecedented. The Second World War showed that this type of warfare is extremely dangerous and must not be underestimated."

It appears that in the postwar years, above all during the time of Khrushchov, with the dominance then given to the newly created Strategic Rocket Forces, the Soviet Airborne Forces faded into the background. Their main task was then seen as operating in tandem with the Ground Forces to matter-of-factly seize the areas contaminated through nuclear offensive operations—in short, a routine mission, after the nuclear strikes had all but eliminated the enemy. During that time, it appeared that the Soviet Airborne Forces were placed under the command of the Ground Forces, and thus existed as an adjunct to the Ground Forces. This was to change by the mid-1960s, when the Soviet Airborne Forces (Vozdushno-Desantnyye Voisk, VDV) acquired the status of an independent branch of the Armed Forces and were placed under the direct command of the Soviet general staff for deployment in strategic operations.

In 1966, there appeared in the Soviet military press a trend-setting article by Colonels Andrukhov and Bulatnikov with the title, "The Growing Role of Airborne Forces in Modern Military Operations." The article stated:

"Airborne units, which have been dropped deep in the enemy's rear areas, must be in a position to carry out their mission without expecting that a quick link-up with the advancing Ground Forces can be achieved. . . . They form an

operational grouping of a singular character.”

In August 1968, Soviet Airborne Forces, together with spetsnaz special forces, proved their capabilities in the invasion of Czechoslovakia. They formed the invasion spearhead, occupying the Prague airport and other important airfields, and led in the “neutralization” of targeted figures in the Czech leadership. The airborne operations used in the invasion of Czechoslovakia are a typical example of the key role that such operations play in the opening phase of large-scale offensive actions.

The deployment of spetsnaz and Airborne Forces also occurred in the occupation of Afghanistan. To the extent that Soviet forces in Afghanistan achieved any tactical and operational successes at all, it was due to the use of spetsnaz and Airborne Forces. In the course of such operations, these elite troops acquired enormously valuable experience. The Soviet High Command rewarded the high performance of the spetsnaz and Airborne Forces by systematically granting preference to the promotion of the commanders of such operations during the 1980s. Since the middle of the 1980s, we have seen how, in dramatic fashion, such officers, either Afghanistan veterans, or other officers with lengthy career experience in directing commando and airborne operations, have climbed the ladder to top positions in the Soviet military command. This holds true for the following examples, to name but a few:

- Defense Minister D. T. Yazov (General of the Army)
- ➔ Deputy Defense Minister M. I. Sorokin (General of the Army)
- Deputy Defense Minister D. S. Sukhorukov (General of the Army)
- Deputy Defense Minister I. M. Tretyak (General of the Army)
- Deputy Defense Minister V. L. Govorov (General of the Army)
- Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) Commander in Chief B. V. Snetkov (General of the Army)
- GSFG First Deputy Commander in Chief I. Fuzhenko (General Lieutenant)
- Northern Group of Forces Commander I. Korbutin (General Lieutenant)
- Central Group of Forces Commander Ye. Vorobyov (General Lieutenant)

Soviet airborne potential

The qualitative and quantitative expansion of the Soviet military under Marshal Ogarkov’s direction has created a Soviet airborne potential which today looks as follows:

- Seven airborne divisions plus one airborne training division, all of which are under the command of the commanders in chief of the various wartime high commands and their corresponding theaters of war.
- At least 10 air assault brigades, each with 2,600 men, ready for war at an instant’s notice, and also placed under the

TVD command.

- At least four heliborne air-mobile brigades, each with about 2,000 men, located in the High Commands South and Far East.

- An undisclosed number of combat-ready independent airborne battalions, attached to the Army-level command. (In the Russian military, an Army is a corps-strength unit comprising three or more divisions under the old Ground Forces structure; under the new Ground Forces structure, two or more corps.)

- Approximately 30,000 spetsnaz special forces ready for immediate deployment. These are divided into three spetsnaz regiments (one for each main TVD—West, South, and Far East), 20 spetsnaz brigades (one for each of the U.S.S.R.’s 16 Military Districts and the four Groups of Forces, stationed in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary), four spetsnaz naval brigades (one for each fleet: the Northern Fleet, the Baltic Fleet, the Black Sea Fleet, and the Pacific Fleet), and 41 independent spetsnaz companies, one for each of the 41 Armies.

It is astonishing how little attention the West has given to this, even in purely quantitative terms, enormous airborne potential of the Soviet Union, which is strictly designed for offensive operations. It’s even more astonishing when one considers that the VDV and spetsnaz units are, in a qualitative sense, the true elite of the Soviet Armed Forces. The 1988 edition of the U.S. Pentagon’s *Soviet Military Power* at least mentions—albeit strictly in a military-technical fashion—Soviet “post-nuclear” developments regarding laser and radio frequency technology, but does not even devote one word to the qualitative and quantitative growth of Soviet airborne potential as the core of “post-nuclear” military operations. The last edition to be published (1985) of the West German Defense Ministry’s *White Book* devoted not a single word to the threat posed by Soviet airborne units. Also, based on what was written in *Armed Forces Balance NATO/Warsaw Pact*, published by the West German Defense Ministry in December 1987, the Airborne Forces of the Warsaw Pact appear not to exist.

The post-nuclear war plan

How are we then to imagine the mission of the Soviet Airborne and spetsnaz units in the framework of Ogarkov’s “post-nuclear” war planning? What role would the Soviet Airborne and spetsnaz units play, or in any case, considerable portions of them, in a war in the near or not-too-distant future, with the assumed goal being the conquest of Western Europe?

I have, unfortunately, no access to classified information from sources either in the East or in the West. On the basis of publicly available material, I can only make well-founded assumptions and draw hypothetical conclusions. That said, I can venture to say that, in the near or not-too-distant future, a situation is possible in which the Soviet leadership could embark militarily on a flight-forward policy. This could be

triggered by a collapse of food supplies and/or broad insurrectionary movements inside the Soviet Empire, occurring alongside a crisis-ridden and weakened NATO. Under such a situation, should the Soviet Union exhaust its options of trying to secure the submission of Western Europe through political destabilization, pressure, intimidation, and blackmail, and decide to go for military conquest, then this would take neither the form of a nuclear war nor of a new version of the Second World War. What would come into play would be the Soviet "post-nuclear" war plan.

A) Bracketed by a disinformation campaign combined with psycho-political warfare, the "first wave of attack" in the opening phase of "post-nuclear" warfare consists of "militant actions" by terrorist and other groups trained and prepared to use violence in the enemy areas that are targeted. Hidden and indirect guidance and control is exercised over such "militant" groups, which are used to physically eliminate or politically incapacitate Western leadership figures, and otherwise conduct wide-ranging sabotage actions. When such actions of relative "low intensity" are conducted over a longer period of time, the entire recorded results, cumulatively, are considerable.

B) "Militant" groups form an effective addition to secretly infiltrated spetsnaz special forces and their infrastructure of local support agents, built up over the long term. This spetsnaz "in-place" infrastructure secures the logistical and technical equipment for intelligence functions as well as ensuring reliable intelligence over the area in question. With the infrastructure in place, the concealed smuggling in of spetsnaz agents, employing many types of infiltration routes, can then proceed almost without risk. The smuggling in of chemical weapons, or in the foreseeable future, electromagnetic weapons, is possible, if done in small numbers, or if some or most of the components can be readily procured in the civilian markets of the West. (Obviously, miniaturized nuclear weapons of very low yield, so-called "knapsack atom bombs," could also be used by spetsnaz units). Certainly, the mass of the spetsnaz forces would not be infiltrated beforehand, but even a relatively small number of highly qualified spetsnaz can suffice to liquidate or destroy the highest priority human and material targets. The mission of the spetsnaz infiltrated beforehand is not of a tactical nature, but has the goal of effecting the maximum paralysis of the political-military leadership structure in the nations under attack. The pre-infiltrated spetsnaz are to paralyze the personnel and physical-organizational structure composing the "brain and nervous system" of the entire NATO defense capability. Beyond that, pre-infiltrated spetsnaz have the mission above all to achieve total surprise and strike against the enemy's offensive forces.

C) Timed with the operations mounted by the pre-infiltrated spetsnaz, the whole array of airborne operations proceeds: strikes by commando forces, by spetsnaz and paratroopers of the airborne divisions and air assault brigades, to

take out the enemy installations of crucial importance deep in the rear of the Soviet offensive. The targets of these airborne operations include: depots with special types of munitions (nuclear and chemical warheads, and the other most critical munitions depots), major troop units, command, control, and communications installations, missile bases, airfields, etc. Through the elimination of such installations, hundreds of which exist in the Federal Republic of Germany alone, the NATO forces' ability to conduct a war is to be paralyzed.

D) Alongside commando operations of up to company strength, company-, battalion-, and regimental-size units, either parachuted or ferried by helicopter, will seize and hold key terrain and roads, bridges, and road junctions required by the advancing Ground Forces. From these airborne bridgeheads in the rear area, motorized "raids" can be carried out to further disorganize the enemy's defenses, i.e., prevent the formation of fall-back lines of defense, and sow panic and confusion.

E) These airborne operations are supported by the Air Force's fighter-bombers and by attack helicopters as well as missile strikes and long-range artillery.

F) By the time the armored and motorized infantry formations have crossed the border, the operations mounted deep in the rear area by the spetsnaz special forces and paratroopers have already created an extensive list of *faits accomplis*.

The 'gliding parachute'

Together with this rough and incomplete sketch, one could introduce the Commander in Chief of the TVD West, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, and his "post-nuclear" plan of attack against Western Europe. The West appears, at least, to have begun to take seriously the massive threat to Western Europe posed by the Soviet Ground Forces, the Soviet Air Force, and the missile-artillery units. To my mind, this does not appear to be the case concerning Soviet airborne troops and spetsnaz special forces. This blindness appears to manifest itself above all regarding the threat posed by the heavy weight accorded in Soviet military doctrine to the role of the pre-infiltrated spetsnaz and airborne commando operations.

In recent years, the technical possibilities have grown enormously for parachuting—undetected, and at great distances behind enemy lines—commandos in up to company strength. Previously, paratroopers had to be dropped from a plane directly over the landing zone. If one plans a parachute drop in the enemy rear, the air transport of these forces across the enemy's border and through enemy airspace is extremely dangerous, if not impossible. With the exception of only a few aircraft maintained by the American Special Forces, most of the transport aircraft available in the East and the West are too slow, and not suited for low-level flying at night or in bad weather. That may change in the future through "stealth" technology and progress in electronic warfare. For

the immediate future, the problem in dropping paratroopers, or ferrying them by helicopter, remains, as both aircraft and transport helicopters are extremely vulnerable in enemy airspace.

The way out of this dilemma has been provided by the "gliding parachute." Modern, right-angled gliding parachutes possess a glide-descent ratio of approximately 3:1, i.e., for every meter of descent the gliding parachute moves three meters horizontally. In the course of developing the gliding parachute, the glide-descent ratio is being continually increased. Through the optimal use of wind conditions, glider flights with such a parachute of up to 40 km are today already a routine, problem-free occurrence. Through the utilization of the relevant geophysical data, the navigable gliding parachutes fly with precision to their assigned landing zones. Navigation is without technical means, done simply with compass, altimeter, and stop watch. The success rate of pinpoint landings made by experienced gliding parachute flyers is well above 95%.

The military implications for airborne commando operations is obvious. The dropping of commando troops can occur outside of enemy airspace by means of gliding parachutes dropped from aircraft. This occurs, as a rule, from a height of between 6,000 and 8,000 meters. Any remaining danger to the aircraft by enemy air defenses can be minimized through electronic counter-measures (ECM). Gliding parachute flyers cannot be identified by radar and can operate at night and in very bad weather during the day. Navigation can even be conducted under conditions of "zero visibility," and to assure a secure landing, a cloud cover of as low as 100 meters still enables the flyer to carry out last-minute steering maneuvers to avoid obstacles on the ground. Modern gliding parachutes allow the transport of about 50 kg of equipment, which enables one to transport, in component form, nuclear, chemical, and electromagnetic weapons.

With the gliding parachute, in the opening phase of an offensive war, it's conceivable that troops could be dropped at great heights from "civilian" aircraft of the state-owned airlines of the Warsaw Pact countries, in international civilian air corridors. In the Soviet Union, the procedure has been developed in which Aeroflot aircraft can be commandeered for military purposes. Using overflights of one aircraft after another, large numbers of commando troops could be dropped, to simultaneously reach many different targets.

Already in 1975, scattered reports appeared in the Western press about military exercises involving East German paratroopers using gliding parachutes. Already then, these National People's Army (NS) units, jumping from a height of 4,000 meters with gliding parachutes, had landed on targets 16 km away. Since then, the development of the gliding parachute has gone considerably further. Viktor Suvorov, the former spetsnaz officer who defected to the West, has also reported on operations by Soviet spetsnaz and paratroopers using gliding parachutes. I would say, in addition, that it

is certainly conceivable that the East has drawn conclusions from the relatively small but high precision pilotable transport gliders used by the German paratroopers at the start of the Second World War. The experiences gained in using gliding parachutes has opened enormous possibilities for the Airborne Forces of the Warsaw Pact, regarding commando operations in the framework of "post-nuclear" warfare.

The *NVA Handbook for Paratroopers* (East Berlin, 1982) makes clear that airborne commando operations in the rear areas of Western Europe, i.e., point "C" in our above outline, have become the main mission of the Airborne Forces of the Warsaw Pact. The book's foreword states, "The fulfillment of combat missions in the enemy's rear areas demands from all NVA paratroopers a high level of political consciousness, their unshakable loyalty to the socialist fatherland and the socialist military coalition, embittered hatred of our enemies, and the highest degree of theoretical and practical military knowledge. . . . They must develop the extraordinary toughness required to withstand the high physical demands and mental-psychological stress that accompany the performance of missions deep in the enemy's rear. . . . Beyond that, this book's task is to provide all paratroopers with general knowledge and practical tips, as well as specifically dealing with how one operates in the enemy rear."

More than 50 years ago, a group of high-ranking Soviet officers visited France and toured the Maginot Line. They were hardly impressed at all at the idea of static defense, then made literally "concrete," and told their French hosts that airborne forces could simply jump over the Maginot Line and decide the war to the rear of the Maginot Line, deep inside France. This ought to serve as a warning concerning the defense of Western Europe, today and in the future. The defense of Western Europe must orient itself to the actual nature of the threat posed, and never forget that it's never wrong to learn from a dangerous enemy.

The real strength of the Soviet Union stems from the West's own self-imposed weakness. The true weakness, or Achilles' heel, of the Soviet Empire lies in its rear areas, in the captive peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, and the Ukraine. If the West wishes to produce a genuine deterrence against Marshal Ogarkov's "post-nuclear" operational plans to conquer Western Europe, this will only succeed when Ogarkov can no longer count on the rear of the Western TVD being secure. To accomplish this:

- 1) The airborne and special forces of the West must be reorganized with precisely such a mission in mind, rendering the Western TVD incapable of mounting a successful offensive by turning the tables and waging a successful "opening phase" knock out of the forces, logistics, and installations in the Western TVD's rear.

- 2) The West's airborne and special forces must be expanded in size and quality, immediately and to the extent required to fulfill successfully such an "opening phase" of war mission.

SPETSNAZ



SPETSNAZ

In the Pentagon's "authoritative" report on the Soviet military threat, *Soviet Military Power 1988*, the word *spetsnaz* never even appears. But *spetsnaz* are Russian "green berets." Infiltrated into Western Europe, *spetsnaz* have new weapons that can wipe out NATO'S mobility, firepower, and depth of defense, before Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov launches his general assault.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE WEAPONS

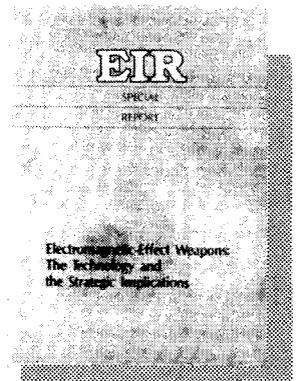
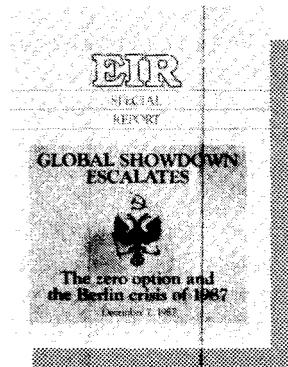
At least the Pentagon report mentions them—but only their "defensive" applications. In fact, they can be transported by *spetsnaz*, finely tuned to kill, paralyze, or disorient masses of people, or to destroy electronics and communications. With EMP, as strategic weaponry or in the hands of *spetsnaz*, the Russians won't need to fire a single nuclear missile to take Europe.

EIR

SPECIAL REPORT

**WHAT THE
PENTAGON WON'T
TELL YOU. . .**

Two EIR Special Reports will.



Global Showdown Escalates,
525 pages, \$250

Electromagnetic-Effect Weapons,
100 pages, \$150

Order from: EIR, P.O. Box 17390,
Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

In Europe: EIR, Nachrichtenagentur
GmbH, Dotzheimer Str. 166, D-6200
Wiesbaden, FRG, Phone (06121) 884-0.

Will the neo-Stalinist crackdown hit Poland?

by Konstantin George

The people of the Soviet Union awoke on the morning of Monday, Sept. 12, to the following news bulletin broadcast by Soviet radio and TV: "Details of a joint operation by Soviet and Polish State Security organizations against Ukrainian nationalists are reported in today's edition of *Pravda*."

The broadcast cited Ukrainian KGB Col. Konstantin Vysotsky, "The activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists have been monitored by State Security for the past 20 years," and "a Lvov doctor, Sviatoslav Panchishin, and a Kiev journalist, Yuri Ivanchenko, posing as [Ukrainian nationalist] collaborators, have enabled the activities of more than 20 OUN Ukrainian operatives to be rendered harmless, and led to the seizure of much technical equipment and large sums of Soviet and foreign currency."

Colonel Vysotsky said that security authorities held documentary evidence of "subversive activity coordinated against the Soviet Union *and Poland* by the OUN organizations in the United States, Britain, West Germany, and elsewhere."

The importance of these announcements did not lie in the report of a mass crackdown in the Ukraine *per se*. It capped a series of signals coming out of Moscow and its satellites since mid-August: A return to the brutal policies of Stalin is fully under way.

The neo-Stalinists' main goal, regarding Eastern Europe, is to crush the Catholic and Solidarity trade union opposition in Poland. The vital precondition for this is to intimidate the Ukrainian underground to the degree that the region remains quiet when Moscow moves to crush Poland. The Ukraine, with 50 million people, is by far the largest captive nation, and potentially the most dangerous to the Muscovites' empire. It thus must be contained, for Moscow to isolate and move in for the kill in Poland.

Physical elimination of the OUN is impossible. The OUN networks number in the thousands. It is strictly compartmentalized to avoid a "chain reaction" should one or several networks be penetrated and broken by the KGB. The KGB knows this, and hence the "Big Brother knows all" tone of the news coverage. A reign of terror and mass arrests will occur, to lend credence to the KGB tactic. Thousands of Ukrainians who used the *glasnost* period to publicly speak out on the captive people's grievances against Russification, will be hit by the terror. Already during June and July, following mass anti-Soviet demonstrations, hundreds of Ukrainians have been arrested or taken in for questioning.

Leading Ukrainian exiles are certain that Moscow's brutality follows a "green light" from New Yalta forces in the West, in particular, the Dukakis and Bush camps. As one exile leader told *EIR*, "The Soviets will use this so-called exposé to go after the entire underground network of Ukrainian nationalists inside the Soviet Union . . . and move in the same way against the Solidarity opposition in Poland . . . and the decision to move now could only have been the outcome of some combined East-West understanding. . . . The timing of this is extremely important, just before the U.S. presidential elections. Striking a blow like this against the Ukrainians will make it easier for the Soviets to go after the Polish and Baltic nationalists. . . . How the West reacts to this—the United States in particular—will determine the course and rate at which Moscow goes ahead . . . with similar crackdowns and mass arrests in Poland, the Baltic, and other captive nations."

The Sept. 12 announcement by the KGB emphasizing "joint operations conducted by the State Security forces of the Soviet Union and Poland," foretells the very ugly future Moscow is planning for Poland. Beyond that, it gave Mos-

cow's blessing and praise, by implication, to the brutal boss of Poland's state security, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, the interior minister.

Stalinist regime emerging in Poland

Kiszczak is more than the boss of Polish state security. Since the beginning of the August strike wave, he has been the real ruler of Poland. While Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski remained quiet, Kiszczak directed the suppression of the August strike wave. Kiszczak is Moscow's choice to officially rule Poland at the point that the crisis forces Jaruzelski's ouster.

Kiszczak is a GRU (Soviet military intelligence) careerist. His career extends back to the postwar period when, as a junior officer, he worked for Soviet military counterespionage in operations that rounded up and liquidated Armija Krajowa (Home Army) and other anti-Soviet opposition forces. From the late 1960s to 1972, he headed counterespionage for Polish military intelligence, and from 1972-79, he was the boss of Polish military intelligence.

The other key figure is Gen. Florian Siwicki, the defense minister. He, too, is career GRU. A low-ranking officer in the 1970s, he suddenly "vanished," and was secretly trained by the GRU in the Soviet Union (Odessa and other locations). After martial law was proclaimed in Poland in February 1981, Siwicki reappeared as a general, becoming defense minister.

When Lech Walesa ended all strikes on Sept. 1, Kiszczak only intensified his reign of terror. Hundreds of strikers and activists have been summoned to "speedy trial" courts, undergone trials of one or two hours, and been sentenced to prison terms of one, two, or several months to keep them out of action during the critical autumn period. Others who had been employed at plants that struck have been fired. Thousands of others or their relatives have been moved to the bottom of the waiting list for housing. The average wait for an apartment in Poland is 26 years. Someone who has waited 20 years had hope of getting an apartment "soon," but now, can plan on waiting another 26 years.

There are also rewards for those willing to turn informer for Kiszczak's state security. The doors to consumer goods and apartments, can be quickly opened.

Other elements in Kiszczak's new regime include forcing opposition labor activists to work 70 or 80 hours per week. With the exhausted husband always away from home, state security moves in on the wife, combining threats and consumer rewards to seduce, materially or otherwise, the "overtime widow," destroying the family.

This brutalization of life is the grim reality in present-day Poland.

'An appeal and a warning'

Twenty-four hours after the Sept. 12 KGB announcement on the Ukraine, ugly Stalinist pronouncements were issued in Warsaw. Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban prefaced his weekly press conference by announcing that he was

speaking on behalf of Interior Minister Kiszczak. Then, he declared that the pre-"round table" talks scheduled for Sept. 14 between Kiszczak and opposition leader Lech Walesa had been "canceled," because Solidarity had posed as a condition for the talks that it be legalized. Urban called this "an all-or-nothing" position, and said, "He who wants everything, can lose everything." He defined his statement as "an appeal and a warning."

Urban denounced the leaders of Solidarity as "extremists, who want to, as in 1981, create economic chaos and destroy the state." This formulation was highlighted throughout the day on Soviet radio. It was a direct threat of a return to martial law. Urban was asked whether he classified Walesa among the "extremists." His answer, "The next round will determine that."

The 'counterrevolution'

The shift to Stalinist brutality had been clearly signaled in the Soviet press in early September. On Sept. 2, *Pravda* carried an interview with KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov, denouncing the West for directing the national unrest in the empire. This was followed by a Sept. 6 *Pravda* commentary charging the West with acting "to prod the forces of counterrevolution into action" in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The use of the term "counterrevolution" in connection with once-invaded Czechoslovakia certified the triumph of the neo-Stalinist faction. It was a positive reply to a scathing attack from the Czechoslovak party leadership on "illusions" in Moscow concerning "counterrevolution" in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. itself. On Aug. 18, an article had appeared in the Czech literary weekly *Kmen* by Eva Fojtikova, the Russian-trained wife of Czech Politburo member Jan Fojtik. Some excerpts:

"One must not forget that the U.S.S.R. has not gone through . . . the Hungarian, Czechoslovak, and Polish counterrevolutions—who today still dares to call these events that?—and that the Soviets have had no direct experience in this kind of thing. That is why so many illusions survive [in Moscow], and that is why the danger [of counterrevolution] is so great."

Fojtikova then asserts that the "counterrevolution" has spread into the U.S.S.R. itself, blasting *glasnost* for promoting "terminological confusion" and "considerable chaos," which have created a situation "analogous to what was happening in our country in 1968."

The Soviet Union is undergoing "counterrevolution" and its leaders are failing to recognize it? This is not the kind of statement an Eastern European, even the wife of a Politburo member, can make without the full backing of not just the Czech leadership, but the Soviet KGB and other powerful Soviet forces.

In Moscow, matters could come to a head as early as October, and given the dimensions of the economic and nationalities crises hitting the empire, nothing that is bloody can be ruled out.

Mexico's Cárdenas vows to 'rescue nation' with 'exemplary' movement

by Hugo López Ochoa

Before some 350,000 sympathizers chanting "the people voted, and Cárdenas won," amid a festive atmosphere of mariachi bands and fireworks, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas, the presidential candidate of the National Democratic Front, held his first mass rally after Mexico's Chamber of Deputies imposed the official candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, as "President-elect" on Sept. 10.

The "automatic majority" of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Cárdenas charged, "refused to comply with the precondition that would have given validity to the results of this election," i. e., refused to release the figures of the "more than 24,000 polling places" which were sequestered on Election Day, July 7, by Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett—after early returns arriving at the Federal Electoral Commission had showed Cárdenas winning by a landslide.

Cárdenas shared a feeling of confidence and victory with his supporters. "A year ago, no one would have believed that the people of Mexico would go as far as it has in so little time," he said, adding, "Those who today mock the people because despite all of this they are imposing . . . fraud, cannot understand our feelings . . . profound rage at the mockery of our rights as citizens, and at the same time, profound joy to see what we have achieved and because we have confidence—something unknown to them—in what we shall achieve in the immediate future."

Peaceful victory

"We are the majority, we have shown it. . . . Now we are going to make of this majority a powerful force which by its discipline and capacity for action will force the enemy to retreat before the evidence of the people's determination. . . . We are going to rescue the nation and we will do it peacefully.

"Our people has defeated all attempts to subjugate it, and this will not be the exception. More years of the same [economic] policy of surrender and insensitivity to the people's suffering would be an unacceptable sacrifice. . . . Popular organization will become so exemplary and so powerful that,

in time, it will be clear that it makes no sense to go against it."

Cárdenas admitted that "there is no way to oppose by legal means" the final decision of the Chamber of Deputies, constituted as the Electoral College, but he stressed that "the government has put itself outside legality" with this decision.

He warned: "The harsh experience of 1910-17 is alive in all Mexicans' minds. They would like us to call for confrontation, to get them out of power, as it were, in a disorganized and unprepared manner, so they can respond with a bloodbath and a devastating wave of repression. . . . We shall fight, but at the right time, under conditions and by procedures we choose. Not when and how they want."

Cárdenas: 'Call new elections'

Cárdenas also mentioned the offers of "concord and dialogue" of the President-elect, and said that the National Democratic Front (FDN) would set up a "constructive dialogue" on the proposals of Salinas: ways of alleviating the foreign debt burden, simplification of the electoral framework, strengthening of citizens' security, and creating effective programs to deal with poverty.

But he also called on Salinas to join him "publicly" in a dialogue "on the procedures which could permit the legitimacy lost through the arbitrary decision of the majority of deputies, to devolve on the presidential institution." Without ruling out other options, he said he would propose to Salinas that he "renounce the office of President-elect, which would open the way to restoring legality and constitutional legitimacy through an interregnum and the calling of new presidential elections." This would be a decision of "deep patriotism," which could save the people "great sacrifices." However, he made it clear that "possibly the imposition will be consummated on Dec. 1." "Possibly not," he said, "it is neither possible nor useful to impose rigid time frameworks on ourselves."

"The fight may be long, but we cannot and we must not wait six years, or three," he said, referring to the next presi-

dential election in 1994 and the congressional ones in 1991.

"We are going to oppose all and each of the economic policy measures which are making life impossible for millions of Mexicans and are alienating the country," within the law, "because we are not going to renounce rights and freedoms for which our people have paid a very high price of blood and sacrifice.

"We are the majority, and the majority today has the responsibility of organizing the party which was born on July 6, when it won the election and defined the direction the country has to take." He stressed that the signs of the decadence of the regime lie, among other things, in "social and economic inequality, in the continual ceding of sovereignty" to foreign interests, and in the internal division of the PRI, which make up "the greatest risks of ungovernability."

Time of struggle and hope

"Let us look together at the project to attain victory," he said, and the "cultural change which the collective consciousness is undergoing *in these times of struggle and hope*. We do not propose that it be merely the instrument for winning elections and constituting government. We want that, but also much more: We want to open the channels for society to be able to reorganize itself and its institutions in freedom, with tolerance and justice.

"We shall recover the historical ideals of the Mexican Revolution, the full rule of the Constitution and the legitimacy of our government and those who govern us. We shall restore the Republic by founding new institutions in a political culture of freedom, rationality, and tolerance. . . . We have the best weapons for achieving victory: reason and trust."

These words were greeted with a thundering ovation. People did not want to leave. They demanded that he deliver "El Grito," referring to the ceremonial "Cry of Independence," celebrated every Sept. 15—the day after this rally—when the President of Mexico goes out on the balcony of the National Palace and before a huge crowd, with the Mexican flag in his hand and ringing the "Independence Bell," shouts, "Mexicans! Long live national independence!" "Long live the heroes who gave us our country!"

Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas did not accede to this. But 350,000 voices began to sing the national anthem, "Mexicans to the Battle Cry."

The following day, the national press printed the regime's answer: PRI chairman Jorge de la Vega Domínguez accused Cárdenas of wanting to provoke a "civil war," and Miguel de la Madrid, the lame-duck President, said to a group of industrialists that the nationalist program of Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas "looks toward a past which never existed. [He wants] to apply formulas which maybe were valid in other days, but are totally obsolete in the present day."

The press also printed photos of a standard of the Virgin of Guadalupe, carried by some of the Cardenistas, which was also the standard of the Founding Fathers of Mexico.

Documentation

The following are excerpts from a statement released by the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) on Sept. 14.

The certification of Carlos Salinas de Gortari as Mexico's President . . . is an ephemeral victory for Mexico's financial oligarchy. . . . The Mexican vote on July 6 was against the genocidal economic policy of the International Monetary Fund and the surrender of the nation to international creditors. The citizenry that voted for Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas proved that it is possible to defeat the domestic allies of international usury. . . . Attempts to prolong the IMF's program are only accelerating the disintegration of the PRI, and isolating still further the corrupt group of politicians in that party who have served as the henchmen of the creditors against the Mexican people. These influentials are those who made the decisions during the past six years of misgovernment by Miguel de la Madrid. . . .

The objective of Mexico's creditors is to turn Mexico into a colonial satrapy of the U.S. and Swiss creditor banks, and to draw it into a North American Common Market, in opposition to a union with our Ibero-American brothers. Thanks to the pressures of those oligarchs, wages have been reduced by 60% in the past six years, and thousands of agricultural and industrial companies have been bankrupted, reducing the food consumption of millions of Mexican families while increasing the terrible plague of un- and underemployment that oppresses the nation.

Ironically, the primary instrument of manipulation of the landed and financial oligarchy over Salinas de Gortari is a team of social democratic advisers . . . linked to the European and U.S. social democracy, which operates as the cooperative link between imperialist banking circles of the West and the imperialist *nomenklatura* that rules the Soviet Union, to establish a new colonial distribution of the world—a New Yalta. . . .

This is the reason why it was the social democrats Carlos Andrés Pérez and Felipe González who were the first to recognize Salinas's "victory," along with immediate recognition by Moscow and Havana and the countries of the socialist bloc in general. . . .

Many members of the PRI—primarily at the middle, regional leadership levels—have not yet gone over to Cárdenas's FDN, because Salinas managed to convince them . . . that "the era of austerity has ended." . . . What will these PRI members do, in the unions, peasant organizations, even the Army, when they face the terrible reality in the first months of Salinas's administration? . . .

The destabilization of Burma: made in Washington and London

by Linda de Hoyos and Joseph Brewda

The sudden appearance of Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) in Rangoon, Burma Sept. 5 signaled that the violence and anarchy that has seized that country over the last two months is another "people's revolution" synthesized in Washington. As chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Solarz has played an instrumental role in support operations for the "Project Democracy" destabilization of U.S. allies—the Philippines, South Korea, and Pakistan—on behalf of Moscow.

In Rangoon, Solarz met with current Prime Minister Maung Maung and leading opposition figure Aung Gyi—whose "open letter" of protest to 26-year-long dictator Ne Win prompted the protests that began in late July. Solarz emerged from Rangoon with the pronouncement that the ruling Burmese Socialist Program Party (BSPP) should dissolve its own government, or face a "massive bloodbath and civil war." The point was underlined from Washington by Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), who introduced a resolution into the Senate against "human rights" violations in Burma, and called for the overthrow of the BSPP government. Moynihan also demanded that the United States "reconsider" its \$260,000 in annual military aid to Burma.

Opposition disarray

The government of Maung Maung, formed on Aug. 19 after successive waves of violent protests had brought down the governments of Ne Win and the iron-fisted Sein Lwin, is not expected to last out the month of September. The opposition has rejected a Sept. 12 decision to hold multiparty elections within three months, and is demanding the creation of an interim government "acceptable to the people." However, the opposition has as yet been unable to come up with a unified platform or leadership.

On Aug. 29, the former prime minister, U Nu, who was deposed by Ne Win in 1962, joined with 20 other elite Burmese figures to form the League for Democracy and Peace. On Sept. 9, U Nu issued a declaration naming himself the head of a "provisional government" and calling for free elections within the month. However, two top leaders of the

opposition—the elderly Aung Gyi and Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence fight leader—told the press that the U Nu declaration was "preposterous." Neither is included in the "provisional government."

Meanwhile, the "people's power" revolt has brought the country to an absolute standstill. Communications systems no longer function; lack of transport for food is now causing shortages along the border areas; newspapers, government functions, schools, and airports are all in a state of disarray.

Vortex for destabilization

The immediate result of the crisis is that Burma has been transformed into a vortex of destabilization threatening the entire region. The hallmark of the BSPP government has been to seal off Burma from the rest of the world, in fear of anti-national operations originating with Burma's former colonial master, Britain, and embroilment in the turmoil surrounding the 1964-75 Vietnam War.

Now, this profile has been reversed. There is fear in Bangkok and Malaysia that the unrest in Burma—riots, bloodshed, civil war—could easily spill over into neighboring countries and destabilization spread like wildfire in the region. There have already been demonstrations in Bangkok, organized by operatives linked to the World Council of Churches and social democratic Greens, in alliance with the Burmese "people's revolution."

In addition, if massive numbers of refugees leave Burma should full-scale civil war break out, then Thailand will be inundated from both sides—the other being Cambodia—with destitute and politically charged refugees. A third danger is the likelihood that chaos in Burma will heighten tensions among the ethnic groups that straddle the borders of Burma—India, Thailand, and Malaysia—causing an eruption of separatist violence.

The economic program

The program for any new government coming to power in Rangoon has already been set by World Bank and other supranational agencies. The bankers' war cry against Ran-

goon is that it has shut the country off from investors, and thus prevented the commercialization of Burma's lucrative trade in teak, opium, and jade.

An adviser to the Committee to Restore Democracy in Burma is one David Steinberg, formerly Rangoon station chief for the Asia Foundation, former director of the U.S. Agency for International Development program for Burma, and now a consultant to the World Bank. Liberalization of the economy, Steinberg states, will proceed at all costs.

This was concretely spelled out in a guest article for the *Far Eastern Economic Review* by Tyn Myint-U, senior official on Asian economic affairs with the United Nations. Myint-U is the son-in-law of the late U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

Myint-U called for:

- "Liberalization and opening up of all non-strategic sectors of the economy to the private sector."
- "Restoration of confidence in the country's currency. . . . The introduction of free markets for domestically produced goods and with few exceptions, for imported goods . . . to help eliminate the black market."
- "Opening up of the economy to private foreign investment."
- An agreement based on federalism with the insurgents in the north.

In his article, U Myint-U also called for the BSPP government to step down, to be replaced by an "interim government."

With the imprimatur of the World Bank's David Steinberg and the United Nations, it can be assumed that the economic program of any "interim government" will therefore be acceptable, at least, to the international banks.

Spontaneous generation?

The Western press has heralded the "spontaneous" revolution in Burma, although even the press has been forced to admit that protesters are taking their orders from messages sent out over the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) news and the Voice of America. The associations of the leading opposition figures indicates their far-flung and significant international support:

U Tin Aung Hein. Chairman of the Council of People's Justice, Hein is the senior jurist of Burma. During mid-August, Hein formed an 11-man commission to plan economic reform, and proclaimed that his decision would not be dictated by the army. Hein, who was educated in the United States, is a favorite Project Democracy candidate for civilian leader in Burma.

Aung San Su Gyi. Daughter of revered Burmese World War II independence leader Aung San, Gyi is also touted as a potential civilian leader. In August, she was dispatched back to Burma from Oxford, England, where she lives with her husband, Michael Aris, an expert in "Himalayan studies" at Oxford University. According to the Aug. 28 *Daily Mail*,

"Aung San Suu Kyi . . . came to Britain in the 1960s after the British ambassador to Burma in 1953 befriended her widowed mother and offered them a home," although it is widely believed that the British had killed her father. "In his autobiography, Lord Gore Booth wrote, 'It remains our hope that Suu Kyi and her brother, both exceptional young people, will in time be able to do some service for their country.' "

Ye Kway Thu. General secretary of the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Burma, Thu has resided in McLean, Virginia, for the last 14 years, but in the last month has moved his base of operations to Bangkok. Thu has worked for years, according to his own testimony, with the insurgents in the north of Burma to persuade them to accept autonomy, rather than demanding totally independent states. Thu is a fellow of Robert White's International Center for Development Policy. Other "fellows" of CIDP include Project Democracy operative Kim Dae-Jung of South Korea and Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus. Thu believes that he and his fellow exile-students will ultimately form the new Burmese government.

Aung Gyi. A former general who had helped lead the 1962 coup which placed Ne Win in power, Gyi later became a dissident, and has been in and out of jail ever since. Gyi helped spark the recent uprising, and is another candidate for power favored by both the U.S. State Department, and the People's Republic of China.

U Nu. A wartime Burmese independence leader associated with Aung San, and later government leader, the now aged U Nu is being put forward as a figurehead leader by Ye Kway Thu and the Indian government.

Bertil Lintner. Correspondent for the Hong Kong-based *Far East Economic Review*, published by Dow Jones. Lintner has traveled widely in the Golden Triangle area over the last year. Lintner popped up as a speaker at a Bangkok forum on Burma Aug. 19, where he demanded that the international community raise the issue of the Burmese government's violations of human rights with the United Nations. According to Bangkok's *The Nation*, Lintner and the other panelists declared that the other nations must enforce an economic boycott and suspension of foreign aid against Burma until the BSPP government has stepped down. According to Thai sources, Lintner has close ties to the People's Republic of China.

Bo Mya. Head of the National Democratic Front, the coalition of ethnic insurgencies in northern Burma, which have been at war with the central government in Rangoon for the last 40 years. These groupings, along with warlord Khun Sa's Shan state, are the opium producers of the Burmese section of the Golden Triangle. Bo Mya has come out backing the opposition in Rangoon and calling for an interim government, apparently around the figure of U Nu. The groups of the National Democratic Front are laced with intelligence agents, including Chinese and French. Bo Mya himself is known to be an asset of Robert White's ICDP.

The financing of a revolution

Part 1 of a series on foreign support of the New People's Army in the Philippines, by our Investigative Team.

In December 1987, *EIR* exposed the networks in Western Europe that are supporting logistically and ideologically the Communist Party Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA). Although that investigation did not turn up the canceled checks and shipping invoices, it did turn up a nest of effectively Soviet proxy organizations, including the Green Party of West Germany, and government-funded organizations within the Protestant and Catholic Church groups under the control of leftist clergymen, which were funneling money to the NPA and its various front organizations.

The report hit a nerve. In response, the NPA issued an official denial of the charges and the NPA underground threatened the life of a member of the *EIR* investigative team.

Official and unofficial reports from Manila and European capitals have verified the *EIR* charges, and revealed a dense international net that feeds the NPA guerrillas.

The intelligence on the NPA's international support definitively puts to rest the notion—given prominence in both Manila and abroad—that the NPA represents a “home-grown” “people's revolution.” The NPA exists as a capability of Soviet irregular warfare against the West and its allies in Asia, and is funded through organizations in the West that are identified as Soviet-linked, such as the World Council of Churches and the Green environmentalist movement.

In the Philippines, the Soviet link is direct. The founders of the CPP/New People's Army, Jose Maria “Joma” Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, both came out of the old Soviet-backed Communist Party. The former was a card-carrying member of the Soviet-backed Party Komunista Pilipina (PKP) and the latter, alias Kumander Dante, was former commander in the HUKs, the guerrilla group of the PKP which led a postwar rebellion against the Philippine government. Jose Sison, much touted as a dissident against the Soviets in the 1960s, now seems to be overcoming his misgivings of Soviet “social imperialism” and is seeking ties to the socialist states. Sison recently sent letters to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov.

The second current into the CPP/NPA is Liberation Theology. Many of the leaders of the CPP/NPA hold positions throughout the Church hierarchy in the Philippines. Many have been trained by leading European and American liberationist theologians such as Hans Küng at Tübingen University in West Germany or François Houtart at the University of Louvain in Belgium.

Alms, computers, and guns

In March 1988, a Philippines Armed Forces raid on an NPA hideout produced a yield that included documents and computer disks containing information on NPA money-flows. The information showed that the NPA is hooked into a nexus of shipping and forwarding companies, and possesses an interlocked set of bank accounts that facilitate the transfer of funds from abroad for the purchase of weapons and other materiel.

This apparatus interfaced directly with CPP/NPA networks in such organizations as the National Council of Churches, the National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA).

These organizations in turn receive foreign monies from such European and North American Non-Governmental Organizations as the German Protestant Church's Bread for the World, or the Catholic Caritas Chapter in the United States. These organizations channel millions of dollars into “social

FIGURE 1
Organizational structure of the Asia Pacific Committee



FIGURE 2

Church organizations believed infiltrated by the CCP/NPA for the transfer of funds

National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice and Peace (NASSA)
Visayas Secretariat for Social Action (VISSA)
Mindanao Secretariat for Social Action (MISSA)
Luzon Secretariat for Social Action (LUSSA)
Association for Religious Superiors
Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace
National Council of Churches of the Philippines
Asia Partnership for Human Development—Hong Kong based

action” and “self-help” projects and entities designated as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) by the United Nations. The increased funding of so-called NGOs is a trend fostered by the “appropriate technology” policies of the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and other supranational institutions such as UNESCO.

Between 20 and 60% of the CPP/NPA budget is financed through these channels.

According to informed sources, this activity is central-

ized through the CPP/NPA’s Asia Pacific Committee (ASPAC) of the International Department. The former is codenamed Combank and the latter is codenamed Illiad. Within ASPAC are a Manila-based “Research and Documentation” center (codenamed RCBC) and a Hong Kong-based Research and Documentation Center codenamed Republic Bank (see **Figure 1**). Their purpose is to identify possible funding agencies, developing necessary information for extraction of funds from identified sources. These centers also conduct intelligence activities for the CPP/NPA.

On-the-ground activity is conducted through various support groups including: the Japan Support Group codenamed Ivy I; the Hong Kong Support Group codenamed Ivy II; and the Australian Support Group codenamed Ivy III.

Parallel with this apparatus, CPP/NPA cadres are employed in church-related organizations. It is here that anywhere between 10 and 60% of the CPP/NPA budget is being financed. National Secretariat for Social Action, Justice, and Peace (NASSA), the National Council of Churches, or the Hong Kong-based Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD) which oversee project aid from European church-related NGOs (**Figures 2 and 3**).

Others are employed in a network of shipping and forwarding companies and other fronts based in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and Japan. The respective support

FIGURE 3

Organizations infiltrated by or fronts for the CPP/NPA

National Democratic Front of the CPP/NPA
Christians for National Liberation
League of Filipino Students
Kabataang Makabayan (Nationalist Youth)
Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabaya (Association of Nationalist Teachers)

Organizations heavily infiltrated and influenced by the CPP/NPA which receive foreign aid

Kilusang Mayo Uno (May First Movement trade union federation)
Bayan: New Nationalist Alliance
Partido ng Bayan (Party of the Nation)
Kilusang Magbubukid sa Philipinas (Peasant Movement of the Philippines)
GABRIELA: General Assembly Binding Women for Reform, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action
MABINI: Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism
National Alliance For Justice, Freedom and Democracy
Bicol Coconut Planters Association
Bicol Institute for Rural Development
Citizens Alliance for Consumer Protection
Church Coalition for Human Rights in the Philippines

Makabayang Kilusan ng Bagong Kababaihan (Organization of National Women)
Pambansang Kaisahan ng mga Magsaka (Revolutionary Peasant Organization)
Makabayang Samahang Panghalusugan (Revolutionary Health Workers Association)
Association of Revolutionary Workers
Citizens Disaster Relief Committee
Ecumenical Committee for Human Rights in the Philippines
Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace
IDEA: Institute for the Development of Education and Ecological Alternatives
MIND: Mindanao Institute for Development
Media Mindanao News Service
Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition
National Federation of Sugar Workers
Palawan Center for Appropriate Rural Technology
Resource Center for Development Issues
Spring of Science and Appropriate Technology
Task Force Detainees of the Philippines

committees penetrate Filipino overseas communities throughout Asia, Europe and North America. Intensive penetration of Filipino workers employed as contract laborers in Malaysia, the Middle East, Libya, and elsewhere is practiced. The whole operation is coordinated through computers.

One Noel Villaba, alias Ben, recently captured by Filipino authorities, revealed how the system works. Rev. Leonardo M—, secretary of the CPP party group in the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, receives a project proposal from a Philippine NGO heavily infiltrated by CPP/NPA and its supporters. The project is then forwarded to Bread for the World, the German Protestant Church funding organization. Following approval, the money is deposited in the National Council of Churches' Philippines dollar account with the International Bank of Asia and America. Funds are withdrawn by installment as required for the implementation of the project. While \$60,000 may be transferred from Bread for the World, only \$40,000 finds its way to ASPAC, which takes responsibility for dispersing it for purchase of weapons or its own expenses. In a Potemkin Village-type operation, the remaining \$20,000 is dispersed to the "legitimate" project, so at the end of the year Reverend M— may quite honestly report on the progress of the humanitarian project.

In an intelligence briefing earlier this year, the Philippine Constabulary reported that foreign support received by the CPP/NPA in this manner was at least \$8 million annually.

The Bishops' Conference of the Philippines conducted its own 1987 investigation of NASSA, confirmed that a large percentage of funds was finding its way to the CPP/NPA and front groups. A subsequent reorganization aimed at stemming such transfers is not believed to have been effective.

The accompanying figures show: 1) the apparatus of ASPAC; 2) church organizations believed to be heavily infiltrated by the CPP/NPA and responsible for identifying projects to be financed, with the result that funds end up financing the revolution; and 3) organizations in the Philippines that are a direct front for, or are heavily infiltrated by the NPA and which are known to receive foreign aid from West European and American NGOs including the large church-related donor organizations.

Funds acquired through these procedures are then handled by the Financial Commission (Fincom) of the NPA, which deposits the money into special accounts in the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. A full 80% of the money is put under the control of the Military Commission (Milcom) for the purchase of weapons. Through shipping and forwarding companies based in Singapore and elsewhere, it is believed that the NPA is able to purchase Soviet SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers and mortars. Although SAM-7s, which cost \$40-50,000 apiece, have not yet been seen, captured documents indicated that NPA cadres have already received special courses in their use.

Italian tuning bill wins support abroad

by Liliana Celani

When the Italian Parliament resumes this month, a number of important legislative proposals will be on the agenda. But the one which has provoked the most discussion and amazingly broad support not only in Italy, but on three continents (Europe, Ibero-America, and the United States) is certainly the legislative proposal launched by the Schiller Institute to go back to Giuseppe Verdi's classical tuning (of concert A at 432 vibrations per second, corresponding to a middle C of 256 vibrations per second).

The Schiller Institute legislative proposal was officially introduced in the Italian Senate last July thanks to two Christian Democratic senators, Sen. Carlo Boggio and Sen. Pietro Mezzapesa, and will be discussed in October by the Italian Senate Education Committee. If approved by the Senate, it will pass to the Chamber of Deputies, and then become law. The reason for this legislation, as readers may remember from previous issues of *EIR*, is that unless the classical pitch used and defended by the greatest composers, such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Verdi, is revived, singers' voices and precious instruments such as the Stradivari, Guarneri, and Amati violins will not be saved from the destruction wreaked by today's higher and higher pitches. These have reached absurd heights such as A-448-450 in Herbert Karajan's Berlin Philharmonic and orchestras in Vienna, Salzburg, Florence, and Dresden.

The Schiller Institute-Italian Senate legislation has an important historical precedent: In 1884, Giuseppe Verdi had a similar pitch decreed by the Italian War Ministry, which then retooled all wind instruments of the military orchestras to A-432. That's why the world press has often referred to the Schiller Institute proposal as "Verdi's A."

100 endorsements from France

Besides the more than 400 singers, teachers, conductors, and instrumentalists from all over the world who have endorsed the Schiller Institute draft proposal since April (among

them big names in the opera world such as Renata Tebaldi, Piero Cappuccilli, Carlo Bergonzi, Birgit Nilsson, Placido Domingo), the Italian bill for A-432 has been supported by hundreds of musicians all over the world, many of whom signed and sent back a statement of support they received from the Schiller Institute. In France, the support for “Verdi’s A” has been very broad. More than 100 singers, many belonging to the Paris Opera, sent back their endorsement, among them important names such as baritone Gabriel Bacquier, sopranos Isabel Garcisanz, Michele Lagrange, Suzanne Sarroca, tenors Bruce Brewer, Michel Senechal, Alain Vanzo, and mezzosoprano Brigitte Lafon, as well as bass Jacques Mars. The French daily *Le Figaro* published on Aug. 7 a very positive article, with pictures of Tebaldi and Bacquier, and the Schiller Institute campaign was covered by all main French dailies, including *Le Monde*, *Quotidien de Paris*, and *Le Journal du Dimanche*.

French musicians are not unaware of the historical implications of this fight for scientific tuning: In 1950, the French Academy of Sciences published a document supporting Verdi’s tuning against the London Standard Pitch of 1939 (A-440), and revealing that the so-called Standard Pitch conference was organized by Josef Goebbels’s Radio Berlin, and that A-440 was later accepted in order to please jazz players who wanted a brilliant sound from their wind instruments. As 23,000 French musicians confirmed in a referendum, it is a shame that classical music and opera should be performed at a higher key just because wind instrument makers want to export to America!

German musicians send support letters

A Schiller Institute leaflet demanding a return to Verdi’s tuning had a very large echo in the Federal Republic of Germany: Two weeks later the Schiller Institute received 79 letters supporting the Italian senators’ initiative, signed not only by singers (one tenor sent a postcard with his picture and a handwritten “Bravo for your initiative”), but also from important conductors, such as Prof. Georg Alexander Albrecht, chief conductor of the Lower Saxony Opera and chief conductor of the State Orchestra of Lower Saxony; Prof. Klaus Weise, chief conductor of the Dortmund Opera and Symphonic Orchestra; and Prof. Helmut Hucke, oboe teacher at Cologne Conservatory. Endorsements reached the German Schiller Institute also from Austria and the Netherlands, including from Prof. Mya Besselink of the Maastricht Music Conservatory. It is not surprising that many German musicians liked the idea that finally they will be able to listen to Beethoven and Mozart in their original key, and not transposed half a tone higher.

The Verdians at the Danish Opera

Since the days of the “Swedish nightingale” Jenny Lind, for whose voice Verdi wrote “I Masnadieri,” and those of the unforgettable tenor Jussi Björling, the tradition of Italian bel

canto has flourished in Northern Europe. We rediscovered its enthusiastic presence in Sweden and Norway, where many have signed the Schiller-proposed legislation, and in Denmark as well. The major soloists of the Copenhagen Opera Theater did not stop at signing the petition backing the Boggio-Mezzapesa bill, but are busy getting the “Verdi A” publicized all over Denmark. Tenor Tonny Landy and soprano Edith Guillaume announced in an interview to the main Danish tabloid *Exstra Bladet*, on Aug. 7, that they were about to sign the Schiller initiative, and their signatures did come in. Another Danish Opera singer, Erik Harbo, the Opera’s official spokesman, was interviewed on Aug. 23 by Danish National Radio, after having vigorously protested the not very professional way in which the conductor of the program “Orientation” had quashed the bill for the “Verdi A” by talking about singers’ “laziness.” The interview with Harbo, who stressed the importance Verdi himself gave to this battle for the correct tuning, was broadcast three hours before a concert given by Luciano Pavarotti in Copenhagen, before an audience of 5,000, many of whom had read the Schiller Institute’s leaflet on the “Verdi A” passed out at the entrance which contained a quotation by the famous Italian tenor about the importance of the tuning pitch for culture, taken from an forthcoming interview with Pavarotti in the magazine *Il Machiavellico* (see box).

‘Back to Verdi’s scientific tuning fork’

This was the title of a conference held on Aug. 30 by the Schiller Institute in Mexico City, at the National Autonomous University of Mexico’s (UNAM) National School of Music. Many students of the major Mexican singing teachers in the Italian bel canto tradition, David Silva, Angel E. Esquivel, and José Briano, enthusiastically received the news of the bill to establish the “Verdi A” in Italy. “This is the most important idea of the last 100 years, and it will revolutionize music worldwide,” commented baritone Jesús Suaste, the 1987 winner of the “Francisco Araiza” competition of UNAM. Suaste hastened to take the good news to the well-known baritone Roberto Banuelas, and together they heard a videotape of the now-famous examples given by baritone Piero Cappuccilli at the Schiller Institute’s conference in Milan last April 9: two arias from Verdi’s “Ernani” and “Il Trovatore” operas, performed in two tunings, the modern tuning on a concert grand piano in Milan at A-444, and Verdi’s A-432, to make the “difference of color” of the voice apparent. Singing along with the tape, the Mexican baritone noted that, with the Verdi tuning, “the voice moves much more easily, and with less strain.” The two baritones committed themselves to inform the Mexican Union of Opera Singers so that they will send Senators Boggio and Mezzapesa a message of support. On Sept. 3, the National Polytechnic’s TV station agreed to broadcast the videotape with Piero Cappuccilli’s demonstration, while Alfredo Mendoza and Arnulfo Velásquez, of the Schiller Institute of Mexico,

LUCIANO PAVAROTTI, the world-famous lyric tenor, granted an interview on Aug. 18 to Liliana Celani and Claudio Celani of the Schiller Institute at his Villa Giulia near Pesaro, Italy. He stated that if the performance pitch of operas were lowered, certain rarely performed bel canto masterpieces could be sung by artists with the heavier "lyric" voices for which they were intended by the composers. He mentioned Gioacchino Rossini's 1829 opera, "William Tell," based on the great drama of Friedrich Schiller. The lead tenor role in that long opera, written for Paris in an era when the tuning fork in that city was A-430, abounds in demanding high notes.

The interview will be published in October in the Italian cultural review, *Il Machiavellico*. Pavarotti had given his verbal endorsement to the Schiller Institute's initiative for the "Verdi A" last spring, but said in the interview that he now feels it would be enough to hold the line at A-440, the pitch established in 1939 as "international standard pitch." "But in order to have A-440 at the end of an opera, such as Bellini's 'Puritani,' you have to start off lower than that. . . . The orchestra should try, if it's technically feasible, to start at A-438."

"We have to bring the voice back to human levels," he insists, attacking the trend in many European opera houses toward A-442 and even much higher pitches.

He continues: "You end up being unable to perform operas such as 'William Tell,' to cite the one inaugurating the Scala season. There are voices, such as mine and [lyric soprano Mirella] Freni's [a signer of the petition for A-432], which could perform such operas if the pitch were more human. I can tell you that 'William Tell' gave the final blow to a tenor named [Nicolai] Gedda, because he sang it in a higher key. If the pitch had been less high maybe Gedda would have sung ten years longer. He still sings, but he is no longer the great tenor he once was. Fifteen years ago he sang the whole opera, in the French language, which is a language well fitting his voice, but the high pitch ruined his vocal cords." (Up to now, Pavarotti has turned down chances to sing in "William Tell.")

Does he believe conductors could accommodate to a lower pitch? Pavarotti replies: "I think the sound of the orchestra would be much more mellow and more human with a low tuning fork. It would be more majestic, more powerful . . . less brilliant, but who said music should be brilliant?"

Asked to comment on Lyndon LaRouche's evaluation that he sees two major hopes for Italy, the bel canto tradition, and the scientific tradition around Leonardo da Vinci, Betti, and Beltrami, Pavarotti states, "I am fully in agreement."

were interviewed for 45 minutes at the initiative of Radio Imer.

Further backing for the initiative keeps coming in in the United States, the latest authoritative endorser being the musicologist H.C. Robbins Landon, considered the world's top expert on Haydn, and also author of a book on Mozart.

High-tuning mafia out of control

Not surprisingly, the so-called music mafia which pretends to control every aspect of classical performance worldwide, from tuning pitch to running opera houses, recording companies, critics, and so forth, has reacted hysterically to the success of the "Verdi A." What most unnerves this clique, which uses anonymous detractors like the one cited by Harvey Sachs in a raving article in the Turin paper *La Stampa* on Aug. 25, entitled "Mystery Story Behind the Tuning Fork," is that the campaign was inspired by the American economist and presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who differs from other U.S. politicians by including among his musician friends not Frank Sinatra or some rock singer, but a violinist such as Norbert Brainin, first violin in the legendary Amadeus Quartet. It seems that the anonymous letter cited by Harvey Sachs in *La Stampa*, in a clumsy attempt to smear the Verdi A initiative, was written by an editor of *Opera News*.

It is hard to say who, but the "important American musical review" may have bigger worries than the LaRouche campaign for the scientific standard pitch, since leading operatic artists have confided to *EIR* that they have quit subscribing to *Opera News* due to its arbitrary reviews and unreliable reporting.

Another slander broadcast by the Danish radio show "Orientation," cited above, is also unlikely to have much effect: "Verdi is for LaRouche what Wagner was for Hitler." The author of this gem, who like *Opera News* and the Swedish daily *Svenska Dagbladet* has tried to insinuate that LaRouche and the Schiller Institute are "totalitarian" for wanting to reestablish a link between music and science, and between music and morality, is a certain Marxist named Nielson who affects a punk style of appearance, and is known in Danish musical circles as the *enfant terrible* of the radio.

These flamboyant slanders have apparently been joined by a conspiracy of musicological ignorance, in which the very existence of the 1884 Ministry of War decree and Verdi's backing for it have been wiped off the record in the United States, and this, too, is being used by detractors of the "Verdi A" who now claim that it never existed! All the defamation has only served to demonstrate that the initiative is important, and that it "threatens" to succeed.

Foreign-backed opposition poses threat to Malaysia's stability

by Sophie Tanapura

The opposition in Malaysia has just emerged victorious in an important by-election, in what threatens to become a continuous series of electoral challenges to the government of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, as well as to his leadership of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO). Dr. Mahathir has incurred the wrath of the Western financial elites for his nationalist program of industrialization, and for his no-nonsense crackdown on drug traffickers.

Former UMNO parliamentarian Datuk Shahrir Abdul Samad, whose resignation from Parliament prompted the Aug. 25 by-election in his home district of Johore Baru, scored a 2-to-1 victory against the ruling Barisan Nasional coalition's candidate and UMNO loyalist Haji Mas'ud Abdul Rahman. Shahrir had made clear that his main issue was the ouster of Mahathir because of his "undemocratic" style of government.

Clearly, the deciding factor in the election was the public support Shahrir received from Malaysia's top opposition leaders, led by "the father of Malaysia," Tunku Abdul Rahman. Rahman, now 85 and quite ill, nonetheless gave public addresses denouncing the "Mahathir dictatorship" and backing Shahrir. At one campaign event, he broke down and cried, and closed with the emotional call, "Merdeka!" ("Independence!"), the battle cry of the national movement he led against the British colonialists. Rahman enjoys widespread respect and love throughout the country. As one opposition spokesman pointed out, every tear the Tunku shed publicly was worth a hundred votes to Shahrir.

Prior to the Johore Baru by-election, Tunku Abdul Rahman described Mahathir as a man attempting to become a "complete dictator" (*Time*, July 25). Also, in a two-page article written for the July 21 *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the Tunku went so far as to say that under Mahathir's leadership, the reorganized UMNO party threatened to return the people to colonial status: "If [the people] allow themselves to be used as stooges by this new party, they will lose their identity as independent, free people and will revert to their old status as backward hangers-on." Such a wild statement would have no credibility in Malaysia itself; it was written for an international audience.

How aware is Rahman that his activities are playing into the hands of the international network of the same Project Democracy apparatus that has thrown the Philippines into permanent chaos? ALIRAN, the tiny "human rights" organ-

ization widely promoted by the international press, has been publicly supported by Rahman. Yet, in its publications, ALIRAN promotes liberation theology, Islamic fundamentalism, environmentalism, drugs, and just about any destabilizing influence one can think of.

Moreover, for the Tunku to agree to write a commentary for the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, which has been the consistent spokesman for Project Democracy policies in the region, reflects at best a blindness on his part. Is he too old to know what he is doing, or is he willing to collaborate even with the devil to "get" Prime Minister Mahathir? That the former may be the case was implied in the Aug. 13 Indonesian daily, *Kompas*, which said that his "attacks are more emotional and less balanced."

Foreign support

The other major opposition figure, Mahathir's former trade and industry minister and would-be prime minister Tengku Razeleigh Hamzeh, was also campaigning for Shahrir. Upon his recent return from a month-long tour of the United States and Europe, he insisted to inquisitive reporters that he was not abroad raising money. However, after his return, he called for the creation of a "people's tribunal" to generate support for his movement, precisely the terminology characteristic of U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) and the Project Democracy crowd that ran the overthrow of Ferdinand Marcos. Razeleigh is opposed to Mahathir's big industrialization projects for the country.

The ruling Barisan Nasional coalition which Mahathir heads is the only institution in the nation representing all races and religions. The government described its election theme as the two "Ps," *Perpaduan dan Pembangunan*, Unity and Development.

At a speech given Aug. 27 to over 100,000 people at an event in Kedah, Mahathir blasted the hypocrisy of the opposition, which, despite its victory, has also accused the government of vote fraud. "These people are liars who are cheating the people for their selfish interests. They do not have the people's welfare at heart, but are bent on instilling hatred against the leaders," said Mahathir. He then compared the opposition to those Malay leaders who have collaborated with colonial powers in exchange for special favors.

Though Mahathir was not specific, it is well known that Shahrir and his backers collaborated with the Chinese-based

Democratic Action Party (DAP) to secure victory. This alliance between ex-UMNO officials and the DAP is especially unscrupulous, since the DAP has been critical of the government policy granting economic privileges to ethnic Malays who were historically suppressed by the British in favor of Chinese economic dominance. The DAP has been the main opposition to the Barisan Nasional coalition since its creation by the late Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysia's second prime minister, even though the Barisan—which includes the UMNO, the Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), and the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA)—has been crucial in maintaining collaboration among the various ethnic communities.

The opposition has made clear that the Johore Baru by-election is just the first to be provoked by the resignation from Parliament of ex-UMNO leaders.

Not all the opposition is enthusiastic about this destabilization approach. Long-time opposition spokesman Datuk Mohamed Sopiee, in his Aug. 28 column in *The Star*, cautioned, "We cannot afford to harm the political stability of our nation, especially when our economy is showing signs of making a promising recovery. We should not sap our energies and resources by carrying on a running political feud among ourselves." He also admitted that the manner in which all parties involved in the election conducted themselves was proof that parliamentary democracy is not dead in Malaysia, the point being emphasized by the government.

Economic growth

Sopiee's warning that political chaos would threaten the

stability of Malaysia's growing economy hit the opposition's most vulnerable spot. Under Mahathir's leadership, Malaysia has experienced impressive economic development, despite a period of slowdown due to depressed tin prices and the U.S. dollar's collapse. Furthermore, according to recent statistics from the Ministry of Trade and Industry, 336 manufacturing projects involving foreign investment have been approved in the first seven months of this year, as compared to 333 projects approved for the entirety of 1987. These projects are expected to bring in investments worth M\$4.581 billion, and create 64,247 jobs. In addition, manufacturing projects wholly owned by Malaysians are up to 124 as of July this year, compared to 44 projects approved in the same period last year. As far as Bumiputra (ethnic Malay) participation in the corporate sector is concerned, this has increased from 2% in 1970 to 18% as of 1987.

Obviously, under such conditions, the opposition has had a difficult time stirring up discontent with the government. They therefore have had to resort to tactics such as heating up grievances within the ethnic communities against alleged government discrimination. The opposition has also utilized certain sympathetic quarters within the judiciary to wage legal battles against Mahathir. Last spring, they managed to get the original UMNO declared illegal, but Mahathir quickly established a new UMNO and re-registered the old UMNO members. Now, however, their latest tactic of provoking a continuous series of by-elections which are turned into referenda on Mahathir's popularity may pose a serious threat to Malaysia's stability.

Malaysia needs common language, says Mahathir

In an Aug. 1 address reported by the *New Straits Times* launching the "Community Unity Program," Dr. Mahathir Mohamad described the need to create a Malaysian race without eliminating the cultural elements of the various races that have made Malaysia their homeland. All the races were free to maintain their identity in forms of language, religion, and culture, he said. "However, when we achieved independence we made an agreement to accept the official name of the country as Malaysia, our race as the Malaysian race, and our language as Bahasa Malaysia. . . . From the ethnic point of view, we belong to a particular nation. . . .

"We must have a language and a culture that will determine that we are truly a Malaysian race and that we owe our loyalty to the same nation."

He said it would be meaningless for Malaysians to admit they were from the same race if the various races did not interact with one another.

Dr. Mahathir hoped that the older generation who still had certain racial prejudices would not be concerned about losing their ethnic identity.

He said they should not doubt the government's efforts to spread Bahasa Malaysia, adding that if the people could interact and communicate with one another through a common language, the country would be able to create a culture that is truly recognized as Malaysian.

The prime minister said a society that had a common nation, language, and culture would be able to have the same identity and would be recognized as one race, and that "wherever we go, this recognition will be a reality.

"We will no longer be mistaken for another race. When we take pride in this recognition, it is then that a true Malaysian race will emerge."

How long will this take? Two generations, estimated the prime minister, if the older generation stopped influencing the younger generation with their "unfounded" worries about losing their ethnic identity.

Ukrainian crisis: Will the West keep silent?

by Oksana Polishchuk

In the early 1930s, Josef Stalin seized the Ukraine's food supplies, creating a famine that killed 8 million. Western governments did not even protest. After World War II, Ukrainians rose up and fought an armed struggle for independence from Soviet dictatorship. Again, Western governments did nothing. Today, a resurgence by the Ukrainian people has been accompanied by a brutal KGB campaign against political activists. The documentation of this resurgence and the KGB's brutal activities in response, has been submitted to the world's press and governments. To date, almost none of the major newspapers has printed a word, and not a single Western government has uttered a syllable of protest.

Here is part of the untold story of what is happening in the Ukraine, now, this year.

Kiev, March: 150 people gathered at the monument of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko. Authorities accused the Ukrainian Cultural Club, which organized the event, of being "on the verge of anti-Sovietism and of deliberately adopting a confrontational stance toward the authorities."

Lviv, March 17: A crowd of 500 gathered to discuss a multi-party system. Members of the editorial board of *Ukrainian Herald*, the organ of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, addressed the crowd.

Kiev, April 26: 500 people marched along the central boulevard to mark the second anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster. The demonstration was dispersed by the militia, KGB, and *Afghantsy*, Afghanistan veterans used in "anti-riot" police forces. 50 people were detained.

Kiev, June 5: 200 assembled before the St. Volodymyr monument to celebrate the millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine. Militia and KGB filmed the demonstration, but made no attempts to interfere.

Lviv, June 11-12: The third meeting in 1988 was held by representatives of six non-Russian national movements. They founded the Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements of the Peoples of the U.S.S.R., composed of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Georgians, and Armenians.

Lviv, June 16: About 6-8,000 people gathered at a meeting organized by the Ridna Mova Society, and expressed dissatisfaction with Ukrainian Communist and KGB leaders.

Lviv, June 21: 50,000 people, after being denied entry to the Druzhba sports stadium, marched to the statue of Lenin, carrying signs demanding full usage of the Ukrainian

language and the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Lviv, June 23: 30,000 people participated in a requiem service at Lviv's Lychakivsyi cemetery, in memory of the victims of Stalinism, organized by Ivan Hel, chairman of the Committee in Defense of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Two Ukrainian Catholic (Uniate) priests said prayers for the 8 million victims of Stalin's famine, the cultural activists killed during the 1930s, the political prisoners murdered by the NKVD secret police in 1941, and the prisoners of conscience who died in the post-Stalin era.

Kiev, June 26: A rally of 1,000 Kiev University students, organized by the Hromada Society, was disrupted by the KGB.

Lviv, July: The Jewish Levy Society and the Ukrainian Ridna Mova Society jointly commemorated the 45th anniversary of the destruction of Lviv's Jewish ghetto. Participants discussed protecting monuments to Jewish culture, popularizing the Jewish language and literature, and supported the opening of a Jewish school and synagogue.

Lviv, July 7: 20,000 people attended a demonstration where the Democratic Front in Support of Perestroika, which comprises all the unofficial groups in Lviv, was formed.

Hrushiv, July 10: 6,000 people gathered to attend a mass celebrated by four Uniate priests, in commemoration of the millennium of Christianity in the Ukraine.

Abrahtsiems, Latvia July 10: A meeting was held of the representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Patriotic Movements. The Ukrainian delegation was represented by Catholic leaders Mykhailo Horyn and Pavlo Skochok.

July 10: The Soviet youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, charged Ukrainian Uniate and human rights activist Vyacheslav Chornovil with being connected to the "subversive center of the OUN [Ukrainian nationalists] abroad."

Hoshiv, July 17: 2-3,000 people gathered for millennium celebrations.

Zarvanytsia, July 17: 12-13,000 people attended a mass celebrated by Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Wasylyk.

Kiev, July 24: A mass rally was planned for 8:00 p.m. At 4:00 p.m., the KGB began apprehending activists throughout Kiev. People were hunted down in their homes; they were forced into cars and driven to and left behind in deserted areas. Larysa Lohvytska was injected by the KGB with strong doses of the drug halopyridol, and thrown out of a car. Other activists were threatened with murder.

Lviv, Aug. 4: Over 3,000 demonstrators participated in an anti-Soviet rally in defiance of the Supreme Soviet decree calling for an end to street protests. The crowd was brutally dispersed by militia, KGB, and interior ministry special units. There were mass arrests, and more than 25 people are still being detained.

Sept 12: *Pravda* announced KGB "Operation Boomerang," followed by the arrests, among others, of V. Chornovil and M. Horyn, human rights activists and Uniates.

Who's afraid of the POE?

A frantic media "scandal" campaign is backfiring against the opponents of Lyndon LaRouche, inside France and abroad.

Total war has broken out in France around an absurd attempt to discredit the European Labor Party (POE), a party close to the ideas of U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, in the campaign for the coming cantonal elections. The elections are for just over 2,000 seats in the General Councils, the assemblies of the departments. Departments are administrative subdivisions roughly equivalent to U.S. states, but much smaller.

The POE is running 177 candidates, more than any of the other "small parties," defined as those which have so far no seat in the National Assembly, because of a proportional electoral system designed to block the proliferation of political parties.

In national elections last June, the POE surprised political observers by running enough candidates to become the only small party to qualify for national TV and radio time. This time again, the number of candidates on the POE slates has created quite a stir. In one place at least, the surprise has been a rude one for the powers-that-be: In the Rhône department, the region around the city of Lyons, the POE has filed a slate of candidates for all 25 seats. Lyons, the third largest city in France, is a power base for some of the top honchos of the French political stage, including former Premier Raymond Barre, the heavyweight Trilateral Commission member in France.

The POE put out a pamphlet called "Barre Under Influence," which details not only his Trilateral connections, but his close links with the financial circles that hope to set up a

financial dictatorship over the European Community of non-sovereign nations through the Single Europe Act of 1992, a law that would deregulate Europe's financial, credit, and money markets. Lyons is also where Lyndon LaRouche spoke to a conference on radio-frequency weapons in July, which got very positive press coverage.

The news of the full POE slate touched off a bombshell in the old silk-industry city, and a barrage of harassment started against every candidate running under the POE flag. First the Renseignements Généraux (police), then the local press (self-appointed as another form of police) started calling the candidates, asking them, "Do you really know with whom you are running?" "Don't you think you have been defrauded of your signature?" "Why don't you sue the POE?" One candidate received six such phone calls from different media within a few hours!

The Lyons edition of the right-wing daily *Le Figaro* dated Sept. 8 reported that "dirty tongues" say that some of the candidates in the list had learned through the prefecture and through the press that they were candidates! The next day, a big article in the Lyons edition of the left-wing daily *Libération* came out with the line that the POE had people sign anti-drug and anti-AIDS petitions, which then became acts of candidacies, a truly incredible assertion, given the complicated procedures to be a candidate, which include filling out five different forms.

The next day a local daily, *Le*

Progrès de Lyon, ran front-page headlines exposing "Ten Retired People on the POE Slate." Inside, a half-page article, entitled "The Grandpa Boom," asserted that the POE abused old people and manipulated them to sign. The ten "oldsters" boil down to three people interviewed, two of whom never said such things and a third who is 42 years old!

The affair went on to prime-time national news on every major radio and TV channel, and articles in nearly every national daily. POE leader in Lyons Karel Vereycken used the storm to blast Raymond Barre and Interior Minister Pierre Joxe for running a political vendetta against the POE for publishing the Raymond Barre report. These are the same networks in France as those who in the U.S. are running Michael Dukakis: the Trilateral Commission, he said.

On Sept. 13, POE national secretary general Jacques Cheminade drew journalists of the main national newspapers to a press conference in Paris. "Don't worry," Cheminade quipped, "I will not tell you that I signed a petition 15 years ago and became secretary general of the POE against my will." He then explained in detail how absurd the allegations of the press are. What people signed in several copies are clearly and unmistakably statements of candidacy, and not petitions.

Raymond Barre is very angry to see a full slate of the POE in his department, Cheminade explained, and so are Interior Minister Pierre Joxe's pro-Soviet networks—especially after LaRouche's conference on radio-frequency weapons in Lyons. The reason for these attacks, he went on, is that the financial circles who want to use "Europe 1992" for establishing their dictatorship over the economy, don't like the POE's campaign against their supranational gameplans.

A challenge for the region

The Bangladesh flood calls for a multi-national water-management effort of the area's three main rivers.

In the wake of unprecedented death and destruction caused by the 1988 floods, Bangladesh President Hossain Ershad has appealed for setting up an expert-level meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), countries to explore the ways to fight natural calamities like floods.

Although floods are annual affairs in Bangladesh, the dimensions of the current flooding have brought the shocked attention of the world to the problem. More than 50 million people have been affected already.

Although the actual extent of damage will be known only when the water recedes, as of now, 25 million people have been rendered homeless, close to 1,000 have lost their lives, and crops worth \$800 million have washed away in the fury of swirling waters.

Millions remained marooned, surrounded by boundless waters, and the specter of disease and hunger is stalking this nation of 105 million people. As of Sept. 11, waste and garbage disposal systems were still inoperative in the capital, Dhaka, and water gushing through sewer manholes was flooding vast areas with a mixture of water, garbage, and excrement, according to the *Bangladesh Times*.

While various nations are coming forward to help manage the crisis, President Ershad is seeking a durable solution to the underlying water-management problem that caused it. Such a solution is vital for Bangladesh's survival and future prosperity.

Located at the confluence of three major rivers—Ganga, Meghna, and

Brahmaputra—Bangladesh is a flat land through which the flood waters from the Himalayan catchment area flow to the Bay of Bengal. The total catchment area of the three major rivers adds up to 600,000 square miles of which only 10% is in Bangladesh.

It is heavy rainfall in the catchment area, as happened during this monsoon, that swells the rivers and causes the floods.

Besides the big three, there are 49 more rivers that flow through Bangladesh or merge into the major rivers. None of these originate from within Bangladesh itself. Many of them originate in the northern Himalayas and bring the water in a current to meet the major rivers.

These smaller rivers carry water moving at a high velocity, causing a hydraulic ram when it meets the wider rivers and makes them overflow.

Apart from such topographical difficulties, the major rivers carry a large amount of silt—churned up in their long journeys—and deposit this silt at a very high rate when the fury of flood abates. All the major rivers in Bangladesh are depositing much more silt than they are carrying to the sea.

The confluence of the Ganga and Meghna (the Brahmaputra meets the Ganga a few miles upstream), near the capital city Dhaka looks like a sea during the monsoon. But during the dry season, it resembles a string of narrow streams winding around large silt islands.

The high content of silt in river water raises the river bed, reducing its water-carrying capacity significantly.

According to Dr. H.R. Khan, professor of water resources and engineering at Dhaka's Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, there might also be a relationship between earthquakes and floods. Dr. Khan pointed out that there were major earthquakes in 1954 and 1955.

Many believe, he said, that some natural water reservoirs were destroyed by the earthquakes.

While annual and intense dredging at the chokepoints of the major rivers would relieve some of the pressures and reduce flooding, the key to the solution lies in harnessing the major rivers upstream and reaping benefits from the stored waters.

But this requires the regional approach. In particular the involvement of India, Nepal, and People's Republic of China is necessary. A joint regional river commission, including flood control, needs to be set up to formulate a plan and program to tame the rivers.

The main elements of such a plan are obvious, but must be mapped out in detail. They include reforestation in some parts of the Himalayas to reduce the silt flow, building a number of large reservoirs that can regulate the flow of water, diversion of water to other rivers when and wherever possible, systematic annual dredging of the riverbeds at the chokepoints in the major rivers, and building of embankments in some parts of the rivers to narrow the width, increasing the flow rate to wash the silt out to the sea.

According to a now-dated World Bank estimate, it would cost more than \$25 billion to tame the more than 50 rivers flowing from the Himalayas into Bangladesh through India, Nepal, and People's Republic of China.

Whatever the cost today, it cannot be more than the cost of the death and destruction wreaked by the floods.

Venezuela's CAP, 'State Dept. agent'

Under the three most recent governments, the country has been looted dry, says Venezuelan Labor Party candidate.

With national elections but four months away, denunciations of ruling party presidential candidate Carlos Andrés Pérez as an agent of the U.S. State Department are causing shock waves in Venezuela. Few Venezuelans are unaware of former President (1974-79) CAP's long years of service at the feet of the U.S. financial establishment and its representatives in Washington, and yet the opposition COPEI party has been too busy squabbling internally to effectively organize against the Democratic Action (AD) candidate.

A declaration issued Sept. 1 by presidential candidate Alejandro Peña Esclusa of the newly registered Venezuelan Labor Party (PLV), has received widespread coverage throughout the national media, with at least two respected dailies, *El Mundo* and *El Nacional*, devoting their headline coverage to the accusation that CAP is a State Department pawn.

The declaration, which also contains Peña's programmatic proposals for reversing Venezuela's severe economic crisis, was submitted to the media after Peña's registration as a candidate before the Supreme Electoral Council, which had denied the PLV its legal status as a national political party for more than a year before being forced to reverse its decision in late August. Significantly, the only vote in the Council against the PLV's legalization was CAP's AD party.

The Peña declaration, entitled "Venezuela Needs a Truly Nationalist Government," describes how Venezuela "has been the object of the great-

est looting in Ibero-American history" under the consecutive governments of Carlos Andrés Pérez, Luis Herrera Campins, and currently Jaime Lusinchi. By heavily and unnecessarily indebtedting the nation while permitting flight capital of up to \$40 billion, charges Peña, these three Venezuelan rulers effectively prevented industrialization, while enabling the creditor banks—and their puppets inside Venezuela—to steal the oil revenues blind. "Today, Venezuela is more indebted than ever, and the great majority of Venezuelans lives in the most abject misery.

"As if that weren't enough, now that the coffers are bare and they can no longer loot at their pleasure, the banks and their puppets want to exchange the debt for the national patrimony. They want to use the debt as a mechanism for seizing the oil, the iron, the aluminum, and national territory itself. This practice of colonial domination is part of the 'structures of sin' which Pope John Paul II denounced in his encyclical 'On the Social Concerns of the Church' . . .

"A Carlos Andrés Pérez government would be no different, although CAP offers a nationalist and Third-Worldist facade. In fact, CAP has repeatedly functioned as an essential pawn of the U.S. State Department in dirty U.S. operations.

"It is no accident that each time the State Department organizes a destabilization in Latin America, the name of CAP is immediately offered up as a mediator. Such was the case for Haiti, and again for Panama where,

coordinating with Elliott Abrams and following the recommendations of the financial oligarchy that runs Washington, he has done everything possible to force out General Noriega, of course, in disguised form so as to not to let it appear as a Yankee strategy.

"On repeated occasions, CAP has gone in search of approval for his candidacy from the Americas Society presided over by David Rockefeller, the same Rockefeller who boasts of being the owner of Venezuela (*little Venice*), and who also controls the bank that coordinates the Venezuelan foreign debt, Chase Manhattan Bank.

"CAP's position and that of his advisers regarding the foreign debt and the International Monetary Fund is well known, namely to negotiate, or rather beg, for better conditions, without declaring a debt moratorium or taking sovereign unilateral positions. It is precisely this attitude which has permitted the looting of Venezuela, and it is the attitude the Socialist International expects of its favorite.

"That CAP is conducting a presidential campaign designed to convince Wall Street and Washington—more than Venezuelans themselves—does not mean that he defends the Christian values of Western civilization; for CAP, there is no difference between supporting euthanasia and abortion champion Michael Dukakis, and receiving the support of Fidel Castro."

Peña's declaration concludes by identifying the inability of both CAP and his "opponent" in the COPEI Eduardo Fernández to defend Venezuelan national sovereignty. Further, both lack the credibility, charges Peña, to conduct a genuine war against the narco-terrorism plaguing the continent. Therefore, concludes the PLV candidate, a government by either of them will pose a serious threat to the security and defense of the nation.

Kurds, Iraq sacrificed to New Yalta

The geopolitical players of the "Kurdish card" look forward to dumping Saddam Hussein,—and neutralizing Turkey.

The Aug. 17 murder of Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq, and the ruthless military campaign unleashed at the same time by the Iraqi regime against its Kurdish minority, ultimately both stem from the desire of Moscow and Washington to redraw the political map of the Middle East. Zia's death serves the Soviets' desires to neutralize Pakistan and bring the Indian subcontinent under their political sway; the Kurdistan crisis meets similar aims in the Mideast.

While there can be no equating, in terms of strength and resources, the Iraqi army and the Kurdish guerrillas—especially the 100,000 refugees who have been pushed into Turkey—in this case, everyone loses.

The crisis in Kurdistan, which overlaps Turkey, Iran, and Iraq, has already had several consequences:

1) Kurdistan has become an international issue to be handled at the United Nations level. On Sept. 13, West Germany, the United States, Britain, and Japan requested that a special U.N. team be sent to northern Iraq to probe charges that Iraq has been using chemical weapons. Other countries are working to bring up Kurdistan at the Security Council. A Security Council resolution will not affect the situation on the ground, but the political impact of having it tackle the Kurdish issue for the first time in 40 years cannot be underestimated.

2) Talks about Kurdish autonomy in the framework of the Iraqi state have been rendered meaningless. Already in 1987, the secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Amin

Noshirwan, advocated in *Le Monde* the "dismemberment of the Iraqi state and full Kurdish independence." We can expect such declarations from other Kurdish leaders, including those who, until recently, stressed that they did not seek an independent state.

3) Syria's President Hafez al-Assad has been reinforced in the region, only weeks after he had been isolated by Jordan's decision to give up claims to the Israeli-occupied territories, and Iran's unilateral decision to accept a cease-fire with Iraq. Both decisions lost Syria major assets and confronted it with several Iraqi army divisions at its borders. Damascus has since become the headquarters of the Iraqi Kurds, and will soon host the gathering of an "Iraqi Kurdish Front."

Right after the Reagan-Gorbachov Moscow summit last May, rumors began to fly in London and Washington that the talks over regional conflicts had a "Kurdish chapter." In late June, half-page advertisements appeared in the international press, during Turkish President Evren's visit to England and the United States. The U.S. State Department, which had all but ignored the Kurds except for the short period when Barzani's Kurdish Democratic Party was backed by the Shah of Iran, rediscovered the issue. PUK head Jalal Talabani was officially invited to Washington, over protests by both Baghdad and Ankara, and held an officially sponsored seminar where he laid out his organization's aims.

Weeks later, Washington was rife with rumors of an impending crisis in Kurdistan, coinciding with an in-

creased American tilt toward Iran. Likewise, it was reported that Washington was squeezing Turkey to set up closer relations with Iran.

These reports convinced the Iraqi leaders that the United States was about to play a "Kurdish card." When Saudi King Fahd advised caution, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein replied that he would deal with the problem as "I see fit." Iraq decided that the time was ripe to deal the Kurds a fatal blow. The army was still fully mobilized. Besides conventional weaponry, some say the Iraqi army used chemical weapons such as sarin or nerve gas.

Thus Saddam Hussein fell headlong into the trap laid for him by the "Kurdish card" strategists, who obviously care little about the massacre of tens of thousands of Kurds in their geopolitical game. Ultimately the aim is to get rid of Saddam Hussein.

But what of the Kurds and Kurdistan? Washington may have been using the Kurdish issue as a short-term tactic to rig political changes in Iraq, but Moscow has a longer view. While Washington has loudly denounced Baghdad, Moscow has kept mum. If Saddam Hussein falls, Moscow will be seen as the power that didn't betray an ally. Meanwhile, most of the Kurdish movements are gathering in Moscow-allied Damascus, and leading component is the "Kurdish section" of the Iraqi Communist Party.

Moscow's links with Kurdish groups have a bigger target: Turkey. The Syrian-backed Kurdish insurgency of the PKK (Kurdish Workers' Party) of Abdullah Ocalan scored some triumphs in recent years, not the least being forcing Ankara to forge ties with Damascus in the hope of neutralizing the PKK. This can again be used on a much broader scale to do to Turkey what has been done to Pakistan—neutralize military and political power.

International Intelligence

Group threatens terror at Olympics

A terrorist group has threatened an attack on the Olympics in Seoul, if North Korea is not allowed to jointly stage the games, police in Seoul said Sept. 12. The group said it would carry out an assault similar to the Palestinian attack on the 1972 Munich Olympics, which left 17 dead, most of them Israeli athletes.

The letter was signed by "Crusade of Mudungsan," and was sent in August to the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland. Mudungsan is a mountain in South Korea.

Six countries are boycotting the Olympics in support of North Korea's position: Madagascar, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, the Seychelles, Albania, and Cuba.

Other news also points to a terrorist attack:

- Japanese police Sept. 11 raided what they called the "military warehouse" of a leftist group and seized about 330 pounds of explosives and 12 steel pipes designed to be used as mortars. "Looking at the evidence," an official of the National Police Agency in Tokyo said, "we are now moving on the premise that a Japanese Red Army attack may take place" in Seoul. The official said that based on the year-long study Japan has made of the now-global activities of the group, the police believe "the possibility that the Red Army may act is larger than the possibility they will not."

- An Iranian was arrested at Olympic Village posing as a member of the Iranian wrestling team. Shaffari Siamak, 25, was interrogated for two hours by Seoul authorities and then deported. The Iranian embassy said that he was not part of the Olympic team.

Meanwhile, North Korean dictator Kim Il-sung told a rally in Pyongyang Sept. 8, marking the 40th anniversary of Kim's little empire, that he would welcome South Korean President Roh Tae-woo to the northern capital to discuss reunification of the peninsula into a federal republic preserving the rival political and economic systems of the two Koreas. His only catch is that the meeting is conditional on the withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops from South Korea and the signing of a nonaggression pact.

"We'll study it," was the terse comment of a South Korean spokesman.

Philippines wants 'non-aligned' status?

The Philippines hopes to become a full member of the Non-Aligned Movement, according to the statement of a government representative. In a speech released before delivery at the conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Nicosia, Cyprus, Foreign Ministry First Undersecretary Jose Ingles said that U.S. bases in the Philippines, Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station, were seen as an obstacle to membership in the Non-Aligned, but that their presence was "only temporary."

The Philippines is now an observer at Non-Aligned meetings, and is currently engaged in negotiations with Washington over renewing the leases of the two U.S. bases.

In other developments at Nicosia, Yugoslavia has been confirmed as the new chair of the Non-Aligned, although the country is reticent to take the job while facing its ethnic troubles and a severe economic crisis. A spokesman in Belgrade expressed the government's appreciation, but said Yugoslavia must first weigh its capacity to accept the duties involved.

Several member-states at the Nicosia conference delivered strongly worded papers urging a critical review of the way in which the movement conducts its affairs in light of a rapprochement between the superpowers. The conference agreed on compromise wording for the final document on both Kampuchea and Afghanistan, to attempt to paper over the marked disagreement on the "New Yalta" superpower deals.

Thousands of Serbs demonstrate

Tens of thousands of Yugoslavs denounced harassment and terrorism against Serbians in the southern province of Kosovo during new protest marches in southern Serbia Sept. 10, reported the national news agency, Tanjug. The report said that 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins marched through the village of

Lebane. Another 10,000 demonstrated in the nearby village of Medvedja.

A special police unit from Serbia has been deployed in Kosovo since Sept. 3; a paramilitary unit of the Yugoslav federal police has been stationed in the province as an anti-terrorism measure.

Kosovo, a terribly poor province with a 60% unemployment rate, has been wracked by "Albanian separatist" violence. Ethnic Albanians represent a majority of the population there.

Carlucci has doubts about Soviet military

U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci expressed concern over the Soviet Union's real military intentions, in a commentary appearing in the Italian business newspaper *Il Sole 24 Ore* the weekend of Sept. 10.

While lauding U.S.-Soviet military and diplomatic exchanges and growing Soviet "openness," Carlucci asserted that there have been "no tangible signs" of any change in the "size or direction" of the Soviet military.

Despite all the "new thinking," he said, there has been "not one single change of mission of any ship, of any tank, of any airplane, and not a single Soviet troop withdrawn from Europe or Asia." The Soviet military is still oriented "to launch offensives and to conquer and maintain new territories. . . . Twenty years after 'Prague Spring,' there are a larger number of divisions in Czechoslovakia than those which the U.S. has in all of Europe, and more divisions in East Germany than those which make up the entire U.S. Army."

Pointing to the Kola Peninsula, Carlucci said that arrayed against three Norwegian light infantry battalions, the Soviets have three divisions, a naval fleet, and a naval infantry corps.

'Church' organization protests to Singapore

The executive committee of the World Council of Churches, during its Aug. 11-20 meeting in Hanover, West Germany, issued a statement "stongly protesting" the Decem-

Briefly

ber 1987 expulsion from Singapore of the headquarters of the Christian Conference of Asia.

The statement called this a sign of "new disturbing trends regarding religious liberty and human rights in several Asian countries."

As in its earlier role in connection to the overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, the Christian Conference of Asia had been actively building opposition movements to destabilize Asian governments, including the Singapore government of Lee Kuan Yew, with the aid of the U.S. State Department. A U.S. diplomatic attaché was also expelled from Singapore in the same period.

According to a press release issued by the Ecumenical Press Service in mid-August, the World Council's executive committee, "at the suggestion of committee member Jun Sabug [of the Philippines Independent Church] . . . urged churches and related agencies to consider not using Singapore Airlines, and not holding ecumenical meetings in Singapore until the government assures freedom of the press and entry visas for all delegates."

Small KGB group behind Khrushchov ouster

The ouster of Nikita Khrushchov was prepared by a small group led by a former KGB chief, KGB officer Fyodor Burlatsky wrote Sept. 15 in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. A Reuters wire described Burlatsky as a "supporter of Gorbachov's reforms." He was a member of the central secretariat at the time Khrushchov was overthrown.

He identified the chief plotter as Alexander Shelepin, and said that after Khrushchov's ouster, he sought to impose new Stalinist policies in the Kremlin.

"A special role was allotted to [Vladimir] Semichastny, the head of the KGB whom Shelepin had recommended for the post. His task was to ensure that Khrushchov's personal bodyguard was changed," Burlatsky added.

Burlatsky also said that Shelepin, who headed KGB 1958-61, had presented a program to Brezhnev after the coup proposing a return to "tough discipline," an end to

peaceful coexistence, and restoration of Stalin's "good name."

'Amnesty' group plans satanic rock concert

Church leaders and others are mobilizing to prevent a benefit concert for Amnesty International from being staged in San José, Costa Rica.

Amnesty's rock concert is satanic, say church groups. Both Catholic and protestant groups were organizing to stop the benefit, which is to feature rock stars Sting and Bruce Springsteen. They and others are scheduled to tour the world rocking for "human rights."

Sting admitted to an Italian interviewer last year that his songs contain satanic references.

Church leaders in Costa Rica said the concert should be canceled because it would contribute to drug use and encourage satanic cults.

Sihanouk levels more charges at Khmer Rouge

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the opposition to Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, has accused the Khmer Rouge guerrillas of executing civilians and causing ominous movements of thousands of refugees in Thailand.

"These past few weeks, the Khmer Rouge army has committed . . . crimes which must be made known to international opinion," Sihanouk said Sept. 14, in a statement issued by his Bangkok office.

Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge tortured to death several people in its main refugee camp inside Thailand, Site 8, and in other camps, though he gave no further details.

He also said the Khmer Rouge had moved out many thousands of refugees from the camps. "It is not known what has become of these thousands of innocent people," he said. The executions and movements have been reported by relief agencies, the International Red Cross, and U.N. agencies, Sihanouk said.

● **THE EUROPEAN** Strategy Group, linking think tanks of five NATO nations, has released a report in London contrasting the slow pace of the changes Gorbachov is promoting at home with "the immediate and revolutionary transformation of the security order he wants Western Europeans to accept in the form of arms control. . . . From the perspective of our interests, the sequence of events should be exactly the opposite."

● **GREENPEACE** the "environmentalist and peace" group, is opening an office in Moscow, with the official backing of the Soviet government. It is releasing a "Western pop record" through the Soviet state record company, and will use 5 million rubles in royalties to fund its office and staff.

● **BRITAIN** and the Soviet Union on Sept. 12 "united in the fight against drug smuggling by sharing intelligence, training and operations," according to a Reuters wire.

● **CHAD** on Sept. 10 accused Libya of two violations of its airspace in the previous week, and said that despite Muammar Qaddafi's recent overtures ("The war was a mistake"), the Libyan lunatic remained hostile.

● **TERRORIST** George Habash of the PFLP held four days of discussions in Moscow in early September to prepare tactics against PLO chief Yasser Arafat at the upcoming meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers.

● **FLOODING** in large areas of China's southern Guangxi region has killed 58 people and injured 505, the New China News Agency reported Sept. 9. Power stations have been paralyzed and nearly three million acres of crops flooded.

KGB and ADL hands behind Bush 'Nazi' flap

by Our Special Correspondent

Over at Dzhherzhinsky Square, Moscow, the headquarters of the Soviet KGB, they must have cracked out the good vodka on Sept. 12. The Soviet secret police, in a matter of days, had successfully launched two of their most ambitious covert psychological warfare operations in recent years—both aimed at disrupting the activities of the anti-Soviet captive nations movement that has in recent months stirred up nationalist sentiments in the Ukraine, the Baltics, Armenia, and throughout the East bloc.

The first operation was publicly announced in a Sept. 12 *Pravda* interview by Ukrainian KGB Col. Konstantin Vysotsky, who claimed that Soviet and Polish security services had collaborated to shut down the Ukrainian nationalist movement, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). Vysotsky asserted that evidence had been captured during the course of the roundups showing that the subversive plot against the Soviet Union and Poland had been carried out with the support of OUN branches in the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, and other Western countries. The American branch referred to by Vysotsky is called the Ukrainian Congress Committee (UCC) of America.

According to an accompanying *Pravda* news account of the raids, the OUN was working in a "conspiracy with Zionists" from an organization called the Levi Society headquartered in the Ukrainian cities of Lvov and Odessa. Prominent among those arrested in the OUN raids were Jews.

The second, simultaneous KGB "coup" was even more ambitious, targeting the same captive nations activists in the United States, inside the campaign organization of Republican presidential candidate George Bush. For this operation, perhaps the Soviets' most blatant intervention into an American presidential campaign ever, the KGB drew upon the resources of an old friend and ally, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith.

Employing a stable of ADL-run left-wing "investigative

reporters" from the United States and Britain, many of whom have also been deeply involved in the dope lobby, and working through the Simon Wiesenthal Holocaust Center in Los Angeles and the Romanian embassy in Washington, D.C., Soviet and Romanian intelligence services helped in the preparation of a 100-page "dossier" circulated under the title "Old Nazis, the New Right, and the Reagan Administration."

The dossier, prepared earlier this year, has been circulated under the byline of its ostensible author, Russell Bellant, a Detroit-based left-wing radical writer long controlled by the Fact Finding Division of the ADL, headed by Irwin Suall. Bellant has been active with *High Times* magazine, the semi-official organ of the dope lobby in the United States.

Bellant, according to several sources interviewed by *EIR*, drew heavily on two sources in the preparation of his "report." One source is a network of nominally anti-fascist research groups in the United States and Britain, which are actually fronts for East German intelligence's propaganda front, the Association of People Persecuted by the Nazis, VVN. One group, the Atlanta-based Center for Democratic Renewal, is co-directed by ADL asset Leonard Ziskind and by Lynn Wells, a founder of the Maoist October League, now the Communist Workers Party. CDR, despite this pedigree, has done contract research work for the Democratic National Committee's research department, up until recently run by an Israeli national named Leah Kadar.

The second primary source for Bellant was reportedly the Searchlight group in London, another research outfit with longstanding ties to one of the top Soviet intelligence officials of the past 50 years, Ernst Henry. Searchlight is a conduit for VVN material.

The publisher of what the *Boston Globe* labeled the "Bellant Report" was another longtime ADL asset, John Foster "Chip" Berlet, presently living in Cambridge, Massachusetts and heading a left-wing think tank called the Policy and

Research Institute, Inc. Before his late 1987 move to the Boston area, Berlet operated out of Chicago, where he enjoyed the personal patronage of Philip Klutznik, a nationally prominent official of the ADL and a Democratic Party activist who served as Jimmy Carter's Secretary of Commerce. Klutznik has been publicly accused of being an agent of Romanian intelligence, the East bloc intelligence service most closely interfaced with the Israeli Mossad.

Berlet is a national official of the National Lawyers Guild and is another *High Times* writer. According to a recent piece in the *Baltimore Sun's Sunday* magazine, Berlet is also a close collaborator of another ADL-linked figure, the John Birch Society's John Rees. Despite the ostensibly broad political gap between the National Lawyers Guild and the John Birch Society, Rees recently saw to it that Berlet was given a personal introduction to political moneybags Richard Mellon Scaife.

Going public

The public phase of the operation, aimed at painting candidate Bush with the broad brush of anti-Semitic and even pro-Nazi associations, was launched on Sept. 8, with the publication of a 3,000-word article in the Washington *Jewish Week* by staff writer Larry Cohler. The article, derived from the Bellant-Berlet "dossier," charged that a half-dozen officials of the ethnic coalition within the Bush campaign were either members of wartime pro-Nazi organizations in Eastern Europe and the Ukraine, or the Italian "neo-fascist" Propaganda-2 Freemasonic lodge.

When the story got instant national media coverage, Bush campaign officials James Baker III and Rick Bond instantly moved to dump the captive nations leaders from the campaign. When the *Washington Post* followed on Sept. 10 with a swipe at Republican National Committee vice chairman and Bush convention floor manager Frederick Malek, reviving an old story that Malek had assembled a list of names of Jewish officials of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for then-President Richard Nixon, Malek was purged from the campaign before you could say "Happy New Year."

Telegraphing the Soviet involvement in the Bush-whacking campaign, author Cohler openly linked the exposé campaign to fears that a Bush administration would shut down the Justice Department's special Nazi-hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations:

"Others in Bush's ethnic outreach campaign, known as his American Nationalities Coalition, are longtime agitators against the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the Justice Department's Nazi-hunting unit. A number have made anti-Semitic statements during the course of their efforts in this cause or are officers of groups that have been responsible for such statements.

"Recent signals by Bush and his campaign have been seen by some as accommodating their anti-OSI views. This has led a number of Jewish groups to voice serious concern for OSI's fate under a Bush administration."

What Cohler failed to report was that the OSI functions as an official pipeline for Soviet disinformation into the United States.

On a number of recent occasions, the Soviets have used the OSI channel to subvert U.S. national security. The most infamous case was the deportation of Dr. Arthur Rudolph, a prominent German-American space scientist who was prosecuted by the OSI on charges that he had been involved in Nazi war crimes while working at the German rocket program in Peenemünde. Soviet and East German forged evidence and perjured witnesses resulted in the lifting of Rudolph's American citizenship, and the loss of one of the important scientists involved in the Strategic Defense Initiative. In the Rudolph case, as in the more recent case of John Demjanjuk, the informal "channel" for Soviet bloc "evidence" into the Department of Justice has been longtime Bolshevik Trust agent Armand Hammer.

The official liaison to the OSI is Alexandr Sukharev, the Procurator General of the Russian Republic, a position from which he has also played a prominent role in the recent KGB crackdown in the neighboring Ukraine.

Sukharev has on several occasions hosted trips to the Soviet Union by World Jewish Congress head Edgar Bronfman, a sponsor of the Los Angeles Wiesenthal Center, and the architect of a worldwide slander campaign against Austrian President Kurt Waldheim early this year, which several sources have cited as the model for the current anti-Bush effort.

According to a Reuters wire story dated Sept. 12, the Wiesenthal Center was one of the back channels between the East bloc and the Dukakis campaign. Rabbi Abraham Cooper, associate dean of the Center, told Reuters:

"We were contacted last Wednesday [Sept. 7, the day before the *Washington Jewish Week* article hit the streets] by a Dukakis official in Boston. She asked us to look into the allegations in *Washington Jewish Week*. . . . The Center is asking the Romanian government, through its Washington embassy, for its records on Galdau," a reference to Florian Galdau, a Romanian Orthodox priest accused by Cohler of being a wartime member of the fascist Iron Guard."

Dukakis campaign spokesmen have acknowledged that Boston-based campaign official Pam Fleishaker was indeed in contact with Cooper, soliciting the Center's "expertise" in pursuing the Bush-Nazi scandal.

While the Dukakis campaign's involvement in the dirty-tricks operation against his GOP rival is an obvious feature of the ongoing Bushgating effort, underscored by the return of John Sasso to the Democrat's campaign staff just days before the *Washington Jewish Week* article appeared, the far more damning feature of the entire affair is the Soviet hand.

And the ADL's involvement ironically puts the nominally Jewish human rights group in bed with the very KGB networks that are in the process of reviving the pogroms in the Ukraine, as a feature of their now unfolding crackdown against all dissenters.

Dukakis backing for MacBride plan plays into Soviet terror scenario

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Whether Michael Dukakis chooses to admit it or not, he has implicated himself in a Soviet-orchestrated terror campaign, directed at disrupting U.S.-British defense relations and destabilizing NATO's northern flank. The Democratic presidential nominee has played an instrumental role in promoting the so-called MacBride Principles for Northern Ireland, a set of "fair employment" guidelines, patterned after anti-apartheid measures, which have been used as the basis for a Jimmy Carter-style "human rights" campaign in Ulster.

Developed by the late Dr. Sean MacBride, former chief of staff of the terrorist Irish Republican Army, and one of the few Westerners ever to receive the Lenin Peace Prize, the principles were first issued in November 1984. Within months, thanks to Dukakis's support and the efforts of a coalition of left-wing clergy, the AFL-CIO, disarmament groups, and organizations involved in promoting sanctions against South Africa, Massachusetts became the first state to adopt them as state law. Since then, Dukakis has threatened to create a major diplomatic breach between London and Washington, by his repeated support for the MacBride campaign.

Despite the best efforts of the MacBride leadership to sell the guidelines as a means of forcing the British to increase Catholic employment in Ulster, such appeals are pure public relations, tailored to win well-meaning, but naive, Americans, to the cause.

The architects of the MacBride operation have no commitment to improving the lot of Ireland, Catholic or Protestant. Their aim is to create the conditions in which the IRA, outlawed both in Ulster and Eire, can flourish, by bringing Northern Ireland's economy to a standstill, and rubbing tensions raw until Ulster becomes ungovernable. If they succeed, Ulster could become a staging ground for Soviet *spetsnaz* attacks on British and NATO military installations.

Along with Dukakis, the IRA has emerged as one of the most enthusiastic boosters of the MacBride Principles—a dead giveaway as to the campaign's real purpose. Despite its romantic image and ostensible commitment to Irish nationalism, the IRA has been functioning since at least the late 1960s as a Soviet instrument. As Lyndon LaRouche recently

pointed out, while British policy toward Northern Ireland in its historical evolution has been utterly unacceptable, it should be clear that the IRA is not an Irish issue, but functions as an instrument of Soviet irregular warfare, and that any support, in whatever form, for the IRA, is support for Soviet irregular warfare.

That assessment is borne out by several recent developments, not least of which was the endorsement of the IRA by the July 28 issue of the Soviet magazine *New Times*. The article denounced British "terror" against Northern Ireland, and compared its actions there to apartheid. Intelligence sources report that the IRA has acquired highly sophisticated weapons—courtesy of Soviet surrogates—and training in terrorism from the Syrians.

The IRA's latest onslaught, which erupted this summer, has taken numerous lives, disrupted NATO exercises, and created fears that Britain may have to redeploy some of its troops committed to European-wide defense back home to counteract the IRA threat.

The MacBride hoax

Superficially, the MacBride Principles seem like traditional civil rights measures. They call on the 25 or so U.S. companies based in Northern Ireland, as well as non-U.S. companies which receive U.S. contracts, to comply with such provisions as affirmative action for Catholics, providing security escorts to Catholic workers to and from their place of employment, etc. But even taken at face value, the guidelines are idiotic. Unemployment in Northern Ireland hovers around 20% for the general population, and among the Catholic minority it runs significantly higher. In such a situation, imposing quotas would be totally counterproductive. What is obviously required are more jobs, but the self-styled "progressive forces" promoting the MacBride Principles have no interest in such matters.

The MacBride campaign, which is based almost entirely in the United States, has snowballed. Now one of the leading items on the "progressive agenda"—as MacBride organizer Pat Dougherty of the New York City Comptroller's office put

it—the guidelines have been enacted into law by 11 states and numerous municipalities. Federal MacBride legislation is pending in Congress.

Proponents claim that the principles are not intended to force companies to divest themselves of their operations in Northern Ireland. But critics—and these include the Catholic Party in Ulster—strongly disagree. Says John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and the most prominent moderate Catholic in Ulster: “The effect of the MacBride Principles campaign, whether people like to admit it or not, is to stop investment coming in, and that is bad for us. Taking jobs from Protestants and giving them to Catholics isn’t going to solve the problem. That will just create other tensions. What we need is more jobs overall.” According to one source, two U.S. companies which had been considering investment in Ulster have decided not to, for fear that the MacBride Principles will set off a conflagration.

The MacBride measures which have been passed thus far contain not-so-subtle threats of disinvestment; there are calls for pension funds and other state funds to be invested in companies that abide by the principles, implying that funds should not be invested in those that don’t. The federal MacBride legislation, sponsored by Sen. Al D’Amato (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-N.Y.), and a related bill introduced by Rep. Brian Donnelley (D-Mass.), provide for tax and other penalties against companies that don’t adhere to the principles.

MacBride partisans have hinted that the guidelines will eventually lead to the imposition of South Africa-style sanctions. Richard Harvey, a New York lawyer involved in the MacBride campaign, says he doubts the MacBride Principles will work “unless backed by an overt threat of divestment within six months.” Like the sanctions against South Africa, which will cut the United States off from vital strategic minerals, this would mean catastrophe for Western security interests. Not only would divestiture create the conditions for a new explosion of violence; it would also threaten vital defense production. Several British-owned defense contractors in Northern Ireland, such as Short Brothers, will be affected, since they receive contracts from the U.S. Defense Department and subcontracts from American defense producers.

Forcing a break in U.S.-British defense cooperation will deal a blow to NATO, and will hasten the strategic decoupling of Europe and the United States, which is Moscow’s key goal. But this doesn’t faze Dukakis. In addition to making the MacBride Principles law in Massachusetts, he signed a bill in 1983 to prohibit the investment of any state funds in any company or financial institution involved in the supply of munitions to British forces fighting the Soviet-backed IRA in Northern Ireland.

Dukakis has pledged to make “Irish issues” a top priority of his presidency, and MacBride partisans are confident that he’ll rush federal MacBride legislation, and very possibly stronger measures, through Congress.

Who was Sean MacBride?

Dr. Sean MacBride (1904-88) was just the kind of person one would expect to be among the small number of Western recipients of the Lenin Peace Prize. His family background prepared him for a lifetime of undermining Western civilization: His mother, Maude Gonne, was an Irish revolutionary who became a Theosophist and joined Satanist Aleister Crowley’s Order of the Golden Dawn. His father, Maj. John MacBride, helped found the Irish Republican Army, and was executed for his role in the Easter Uprising.

Sean MacBride joined the IRA at an early age, becoming its chief of staff in the 1930s, and later serving as attorney for many Irish terrorists. He also founded Amnesty International, which tries to defend terrorists in the name of “human rights.” Although he posed as an “Irish nationalist,” MacBride’s real love was the idea of a one-world government. He belonged to the Pan-European Union, founded by the fascist Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, and dedicated to destroying the nation state. He eventually became assistant secretary general of the United Nations, and U.N. Commissioner for Namibia.

MacBride was an ardent apologist for the Soviet regime, going so far as to defend the Bulgarians accused of being involved in Ali Agca’s attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. He helped establish the International Commission for the Study of the Antonov Case—Antonov being one of the Bulgarians arrested in the assassination try—and issued a statement saying the case against the Bulgarians was “part and parcel of the ideological campaign which is directed against the People’s Republic of Bulgaria and other socialist states.”

As Minister of External Affairs in the 1940s, he fought successfully against Irish entry into NATO.

More recently, he played a leading role in the Soviet-run disarmament campaign. Operating out of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva, MacBride collaborated with the Socialist International’s Willy Brandt, Olof Palme, and Bruno Kreisky, with special venom reserved for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Shortly before his death this year, MacBride launched a new initiative to declare nuclear weapons illegal. According to Princeton Prof. Richard Falk, who worked with MacBride on both this and other operations, including organizing support for Ayatollah Khomeini’s takeover of Iran, the initiative has the active backing of the Soviets. Rein Mullerson, a Soviet lawyer, co-directs the campaign, which will hold its kick-off meeting early next year.

Aspin report, Dukakis defense stance sound like Gorbachov snow job

by Nicholas F. Benton

On Sunday, Sept. 11, Democratic presidential hopeful Gov. Michael Dukakis kicked off the big week of his campaign in which he was to carve out a strong image as "pro-defense." The main points of the Dukakis "defense policy" all appeared to be based on the assumption that Moscow is about to give up its military build-up in an orgy of *glasnost*, and stockpile the equivalent of crossbows and slingshots in the era of lasers, airborne defense, and radio-frequency weapons:

- Dukakis proclaimed his continued opposition to both the MX and Midgetman missile programs and the B-1 bomber, without proposing any alternative strategic weapons modernization.

- He vowed to abide by the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty of 1972, refusing to mention the Soviet ABM program (except to mention the Krasnoyarsk radar installation, which is not surprising, since the Soviets acknowledge it as a violation of the treaty even though they refuse to dismantle it).

- On the Strategic Defense Initiative, Dukakis insisted he would restrict it only to a small research effort, and would generally, parroting Soviet language on the subject, "avoid escalating the arms race to outer space."

- Dukakis said he would more aggressively pursue arms control than his rival, George Bush, has indicated he will, including a rapid completion of a strategic arms reduction (START) treaty.

Wishful thinking?

Every one of Dukakis's ideas of a defense policy coincides with an argument in a report issued on Sept. 12, by Congressman Les Aspin (D-Wis.) on Soviet military intentions. Aspin and Senate Armed Services Committee chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) were in fact at Dukakis's side at the big kick-off of the "defense week" on Sept. 11. The same pair flanked Dukakis when he appeared at Georgetown University in Washington to give his first major address detailing his "defense policy" on Sept. 14.

The Aspin report claims that "likely" (although as yet nonexistent) shifts in Soviet military doctrine under Mikhail Gorbachov are an "opportunity" which the United States must not lose, to make "bold" new proposals for disarmament. The document was produced by the so-called Defense

Policy Panel of the House Armed Services Committee, which Aspin chairs. Entitled "General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov and the Soviet Military: Assessing His Impact and the Potential for Future Changes," the report claims to be based on testimony from a wide variety of experts on Soviet military doctrine conducted before the committee on July 12-14, 1988.

While admitting that there is no evidence to date to show that Soviet military doctrine has changed under Gorbachov, the Aspin report concludes that such reforms—including significant force reductions and a shift to a defensive posture—are "likely." At the press conference where he released the report, Aspin said, "We must not allow this opportunity to slip by. We must be prepared to make bold new proposals, especially in the area of conventional arms control in order to make the world a safer place."

The fundamental fallacy of the report is contained in its first conclusion, which states, "Secretary General Gorbachov's reform agenda for the Soviet military appears genuine and has potentially significant implications for the security of the United States and its Allies. Economic concerns, namely the need to shift resources from defensive to civilian use, appear to be driving Gorbachov's efforts to move the Soviet military towards smaller, more defensively oriented force structure."

In reality, as *EIR* proved in the two editions of its *Global Showdown* report (1985 and 1987), the situation is exactly the reverse. Rather than economic concerns driving military reform, it is military concerns that are driving economic reform in Gorbachov's Soviet Union today. Further, the Aspin report concedes that there is no concrete evidence of the "indications" the report's conclusions refer to.

It says that, although there are currently no signs that Gorbachov's reforms have reduced the Soviet military threat, there are three "reliable indicators," it says, "that the Soviet Union has put into effect Gorbachov's injunction to deploy only those forces sufficient to mount an effective defense."

These are: conventional arms control, unilateral force reductions, and force "restructuring."

Ironically, these same three indicators are clear signals that the Soviets are deploying the "Ogarkov Doctrine," developed by Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, which is based

on shifting the burden of Soviet war-winning capabilities away from traditional conventional forces toward exotic, new weapons based on lasers, radio-frequency and microwave weapons, and other weapons utilizing “new physical principles,” the same physical principles the Soviets are using to perfect a nationwide anti-ballistic missile defense. Therefore, the very developments which would signal an ominous Soviet shift toward deadly new offensive capabilities, are what the Aspin report insists are the basis for relaxing NATO vigilance against the Soviet threat.

The report lies that Ogarkov was a product of the Brezhnev era who was demoted by Gorbachov, because he complained that not enough was being spent on the military.

ABM cover-up

The biggest single indicator of the fraudulent nature of the Aspin report, is its failure to make any mention of aggressive, ongoing Soviet efforts to develop a nationwide ABM system. This is despite the fact that CIA Deputy Director Robert M. Gates was among those whose testimony was allegedly taken into account in preparing the report. Gates was the author of a report declassified in December 1986 which was one of the CIA’s most alarmist evaluations of Soviet ABM intentions, noting their ongoing construction of the giant Krasnoyarsk phased-array radar facility and other radar components of a full ABM system.

When *EIR* asked Aspin at his press conference whether he shared the CIA assessment of Soviet ABM intentions, Aspin answered only, “I don’t know.” When *EIR* then asked him, “If what you say about Gorbachov’s intentions to shift to a defensive posture is true, then how do you account for the refusal of the Soviets to dismantle the Krasnoyarsk radar, even though they concede it is a clear violation of the ABM treaty?”

Again, Aspin could only answer, “I don’t know.”

Aspin insisted that the Soviet military initially supported Gorbachov’s *glasnost* and *perestroika* reforms, because it realized the need to have a strong domestic economy to back up the military. But, as the report says, “There were indications that the military might have thought it was exempt from the reform campaign,” and has been disillusioned since.

Some of the fantasies in the report were pointed out in a short appendix, drafted by dissenting Republicans. They noted that “the existing START framework would allow the Soviets to modernize their entire nuclear arsenal into the next century and will not prohibit or inhibit significant preemptive counterforce capability. START may well permit the Soviets to maintain or enhance a nuclear warfighting capability at lower aggregate force levels. The number of Soviet nuclear systems may change under START, but Soviet nuclear warfighting doctrine need not.”

Ironically, both Aspin and the other drafters of the report, and its dissenters on the House Armed Services Committee (including Reps. Dickenson, Spence, Badham, Stump, D.

Martin, Kasich, Bateman, Sweeney, Rowland, Weldon, and J. Davis), agree that, in the report’s terms, “There have been no significant, identifiable changes traceable to Gorbachov’s drive to scale back military spending.” In fact, the report even concedes that military spending has actually increased under Gorbachov by about 3% annually.

Nonetheless, the report dares to assert that Gorbachov’s plans to shift to a defensive posture put a burden on the United States to be ready with serious arms control proposals: “Gorbachov’s recent statements suggest that he is likely to intensify his public campaign on the arms control front. An inadequate or ill-prepared response from the West runs the risk of either reaching a poor agreement or missing the opportunity to conclude a good agreement.”

While Dukakis was stressing conventional forces, the dissenters to the Aspin report said, “Recognizing the necessary linkage between Soviet nuclear and conventional doctrine, and the fact that Soviet nuclear doctrine continues to be offensively-oriented, discussion in the West over the likelihood or significance of changes in Soviet conventional doctrine may be moot.” In fact, the Soviets tested their modern mobile SS-25 ICBM the same day that Dukakis gave his big defense speech at Georgetown.

While the Aspin report claimed to draw from testimony provided before the House Armed Services Committee from experts ranging from CIA and Defense Intelligence Agency to the RAND Corporation, it quoted most heavily from MIT professor Stephen Meyer, who made the strongest case for the intended—not evidenced—reforms of the military by Gorbachov.

Meyer is quoted saying, “Gorbachov’s new thinking [on security issues]—including two of its core principles: reasonable sufficiency and non-provocative defense—is most certainly not a framework of force analysis concepts or operational criteria. It is not an explicit blueprint for force development. Rather, it is a political tool that is intended to enable the Soviet leader to recapture the Soviet defense agenda.”

Meyer is quoted again on Gorbachov’s approach to arms control: “Far from being fully implemented, the new thinking is undergoing a trial by fire in a tentative, piecemeal fashion. While the new thinking is supposed to validate Gorbachov’s arms control policy (i.e., resort to political means to enhance security rather than military-technical means), he is simultaneously using his arms control accomplishments to validate the new thinking (by demonstrating its ability to reduce ‘the threat’).”

The report concludes with Meyer’s remark that “Gorbachov is trying to create a new reality—that is, a reduced threat environment—through a self-fulfilling policy, namely negotiated arms treaties.” The report omits the obvious point: The “reduced threat environment” Gorbachov seeks, is one in which any threat to Soviet strategic global domination will no longer exist.

State Department permits Islamic terrorist conference in St. Louis

by Scott Thompson

Over Labor Day weekend Sept. 2-5, the newly formed Islamic Trend of North America sponsored an international gathering of Islamic fundamentalists and allied terrorist ideologues in St. Louis, Missouri. The participants discussed how to turn Jerusalem into the flashpoint for a *jihad* (holy war), that would mobilize the entire Arab world against Israel. U.S. intelligence sources report that it was the Khomeini regime of Iran that funded the conference, to the tune of \$500,000.

How could such a gathering occur? Who let the terrorists into the country?

The meeting signifies that certain sections of the U.S. intelligence community and the State Department are prepared to embark, for the second time in a decade, on a suicidal program of support for an "Islamic fundamentalism card." This was the policy of the Jimmy Carter administration, continued by Project Democracy's secret government apparatus through the "Irangate" deals with Ayatollah Khomeini.

When *EIR* queried the State Department's Office to Combat Terrorism about responsibility for the St. Louis meeting, we were told, "We cannot monitor every conference, and we are not in charge of visas." While U.S. consulates did deny visas to two of the most notorious terrorists invited to speak at the conference, the U.S. embassy in London reportedly functioned as a funnel for others to enter the United States. American intelligence sources report that the fact the conference took place with so little government interference is a sign of attempts by the State Department to "normalize" relations with Iran, following the Iran-Iraq ceasefire.

It was just such a policy under the Carter administration, when National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski sought to play the "fundamentalist card," that led officials of the National Security Council and State Department to become implicated in the fundamentalist plot to topple the Shah of Iran, then one of America's closest allies in the Middle East. The taking hostage of American embassy personnel in Tehran was only one of many acts of war committed by the Islamic fundamentalists, once they seized power with the Carter administration's covert support.

Historically, there have been close ties between the president of Islamic Trend, Mohammed Al-Asi, and the Washington, D.C. station chief of the Iranian intelligence service (Savama), Bahram Nahidian. Al-Asi and Nahidian have been linked to the terrorist activities of the pro-Khomeini Muslim Student Association—activities which included the forcible

takeover of the Islamic Center of Washington, D.C. in 1980-82 and the alleged role of Nahidian as the unindicted Savama field coordinator of the assassination on July 22, 1980 of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, head of the anti-Khomeini Islamic Freedom Foundation.

'Jerusalem will explode'

After the St. Louis conference, Islamic Trend President Al-Asi told a reporter, "Jerusalem is going to explode. It is not just the Israelis who can carry out violence around the holy sites there. They will be met with strong resistance."

Al-Asi was speaking in reference to the Temple Mount plot, first exposed in *EIR* (see "The Solomon's Temple project: pagan crusade against Israel," May 22, 1984). Jewish fundamentalists covertly tied to Israeli strongman Gen. Ariel Sharon, the current minister of trade and industry, have plotted to blow up the Al-Aqsa (Dome of the Rock) mosque, the third most holy site in Islam, located on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. In its place, the Temple Mount crazies, in league with certain U.S. Protestant fundamentalist sects, have already drafted the plans for rebuilding Solomon's Temple, in fulfillment of a fundamentalist interpretation of biblical prophecy. Temple Mount terrorists include units of Jewish Defense League founder Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party, who have already been caught by Arab guards carrying explosives to Temple Mount.

Moderate Israeli leaders fear that should the Temple Mount fanatics succeed in carrying out this plot, it will indeed set Jerusalem on fire, as Mohammed Al-Asi predicts.

The Islamic Trend conference in St. Louis discussed precisely how to use this issue for proclaiming a *jihad* of all Muslim states against Israel. U.S. intelligence sources have identified how Jewish fundamentalists and their Islamic counterparts, who have sought to infiltrate and control the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories, actually make strange bedfellows in a plot to turn Jerusalem into a flashpoint, blocking the peaceful solution sought by moderates on both sides of the conflict.

Who's who at St. Louis meeting

The speakers list at the Islamic Trend conference included the following notables:

- **Hoca Jamal Al-Din Kaplan:** As Mufti of Adana, Turkey, Kaplan was implicated in the terrorism which led to civil war in that country and forced a military takeover in

1980. Today he resides in exile in West Germany, where he is director of the terrorist-linked Islamic Center of Cologne.

- **Sheikh As'ad Al-Tamimi:** This former imam of the Dome of the Rock Mosque has been expelled from Jerusalem for his inflammatory sermons, and today resides in Amman, Jordan.

- **Roger Garaudy:** a former French Communist who converted to Islam.

- **Kalim Siddique:** a Pakistani fundamentalist who runs the Muslim Institute in London, which had several members at the conference.

- **Ibrahim Salah:** one of several members of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt who attended the conference. The Muslim Brotherhood has been repeatedly outlawed in that country, because of its plots to destabilize the Egyptian government. Salah is believed to have KGB ties.

- **Husein Ashur:** publisher and editor of *al-Mukhtar al-Islami*, a monthly magazine affiliated with al-Jihad, the terrorist wing of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood that was implicated in the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

- **Hamid Algar:** a British Sufi teaching at the University of California at Berkeley, who recently returned from an Aug. 8-10 conference in Teheran, where he sought to swing Iranian support for Gov. Michael Dukakis. (See *EIR*, Sept. 9, 1988, "Iran's 'Class of '79' boosts Mike Dukakis.")

- **Abdul Alim Musa:** a Black Muslim who is imam of the al-Islam Mosque in Oakland, California, and is known for his ties to the terrorist Muslim Student Association.

- **Al-Habib al-Mukni:** affiliated with the terrorist Islamic Tendency Movement in Tunisia, but he currently resides in France, because he is wanted for murder in his home country.

- **Kusay Fahmi:** This associate of the Iraqi Muslim Brotherhood currently resides in Sydney, Australia, because he was sentenced to death *in absentia* by the Iraqi government.

Return of Bahram Nahidian

EIR's investigations show that the creation of the "new" Islamic Trend of North America organization, is simply a resurfacing of the U.S.-based Islamic fundamentalist terrorist networks from the period of the Carter administration.

Islamic Trend President Al-Asi is the imam for Washington Savama station chief Bahram Nahidian. Together, they took over and occupied the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., which is run by a board of the ambassadors of 29 Muslim countries. They clashed with the Saudi ambassador to the United States in particular, because of his country's moderate, pro-Western orientation. While Al-Asi proclaimed himself imam "by consensus of the people" during the takeover of the Islamic Center, Nahidian was a member of the 10-person Council of Guidance behind Al-Asi. Nahidian was then not only Savama station chief, but also an official of the terrorist Muslim Student Association, which

was involved in violent clashes with police over the Islamic Center.

While both Al-Asi and Nahidian were convicted on charges of "unlawful entry" for their 1984 return to the Islamic Center, Nahidian has successfully eluded prosecution for his suspected role as the field coordinator in the assassination of anti-Khomeini Iranian exile leader Ali Akbar Tabatabai. The actual murder was carried out by Nahidian's personal bodyguard, David Belfield (a.k.a. Daoud Sallahuddin, an American Black Muslim recruited by Nahidian from D.C.

A conference of Islamic fundamentalist terrorists takes place in the United States, funded to the tune of \$500,000 by Ayatollah Khomeini. And the State Department looks the other way. What's going on?

jails), who shot Tabatabai three times in the chest at point-blank range.

The alleged money bags behind the Tabatabai assassination was Savama agent Cyrus Hashemi, who later emerged as a primary figure in a major Iranian arms deal after he unsuccessfully sued *EIR* in 1980 for charging that he was an arms merchant for Iran. Hashemi's activities further came to light during the Reagan administration's "Irangate" scandal, after his death, under mysterious circumstances, in July 1986. Well-informed sources reported that Hashemi was the pass-through for Iranian funds to Nahidian for his terrorist operations in Washington, D.C.

During Hashemi's lawsuit against *EIR*, investigators discovered through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) filings that Nahidian, though known to the CIA to be a Savama agent and terrorist, was under high-level protection of the Carter administration. This protection was nominally extended to Nahidian, who was thereby given a license to kill within the United States, so as not to endanger President Carter's secret deals with the Khomeini regime over the release of U.S. hostages. FOIA documents also showed that the man with specific responsibility for quashing *EIR's* investigation of Nahidian's terrorist links was then-Assistant FBI Director Oliver "Buck" Revell, who has since been promoted to the post of deputy director. The record shows that Revell not only covered up *EIR's* charges, but opened up a federal investigation of at least one *EIR* investigator involved in the case.

January retrial set in LaRouche case

Federal Judge Robert Keeton set Jan. 3, 1989 as the date for jury selection to begin in a retrial of Lyndon LaRouche in U.S. District Court in Boston. LaRouche and several associates' first trial on charges of credit card fraud and conspiracy to obstruct justice ended in a mistrial on May 4, after 92 days, because of government misconduct. An informal poll of jurors afterward indicated that LaRouche and his associates would have been unanimously acquitted of all charges, even though the defense never formally presented its case. Nevertheless, the government has decided to retry the case.

Keeton had originally set a jury selection date for October, but defense attorneys are now scheduled to appear before the U.S. Court of Appeals in October to argue that the indictments should be dismissed on grounds of the Constitution's prohibition against double jeopardy. Should the defense win the appeal, the case will not be retried.

On Sept. 2, the Court of Appeals set an expedited schedule on the double jeopardy appeal, and denied the government's motion for "summary disposition," which would have meant a dismissal of the appeal. The defendants are asking the Appeals Court to bar a second trial of the case because government misconduct caused the mistrial. During the trial, FBI agent Richard Egan and the prosecutor, Assistant U.S. Attorney John Markham, were proven to have repeatedly lied to defense counsel.

While Judge Keeton has repeatedly insisted that the case against seven individuals and five organizations must be "pared down," and the Sept. 8 hearing had been set in order for decisions to be made on "severing" the defendants into separate trials, Keeton declined to make any rulings on those issues. The prosecution, still in the hands of Markham, has proposed that the case against the individuals—including the prime target, LaRouche—for "conspiracy to obstruct justice," be conducted first. But the judge has been exploring different options, including separate simultaneous trials, and putting the credit card case on first.

The judge was decisive on one issue, however. Saying that a new trial would take six months to a year, Keeton set a three-week vacation recess for August 1989!

Prosecutor Markham announced that, in order to expedite

matters, the government has decided to reduce the 123-count indictment on credit card fraud, dropping a majority of the counts. That will leave the defendants charged with 45 counts.

Hostile judge

Judge Keeton is a long-time friend and mentor of Michael Dukakis, which has something about his own political motivations in the case. He has now disposed of all the major motions which have been brought since the May mistrial. He did so in such an arbitrary and one-sided manner, that defense lawyers recently filed a "Motion for Reconsideration." It accused Keeton of applying a "double standard" favoring the prosecution.

The defense used some plain language: "The court is apparently willing to disregard substantial constitutional claims under the Fourth Amendment so it can engineer a rapid new trial for these defendants. This court seems to be operating from presumption that the government can do no wrong and the defendants can do no right."

Attorney Michael Reilly, speaking for the defense, quoted back to the court its own finding that Markham's misconduct was responsible for the mistrial, but that this could be excused because of overwork and poor government staffing of the case. This was a remarkable finding, because Markham and his assistant, Mark Rasch, *specifically denied under oath* that overwork or the many defense motions had caused them not to make timely disclosures of exculpatory evidence, i.e., evidence favorable to the defendants.

How fast a new trial comes, if at all, may be further complicated by infighting in the Boston U.S. Attorney's office, which became plain in court Sept. 8. Prosecutor Markham, appointed by former U.S. Attorney William Weld to run the LaRouche case, is apparently at odds with the current U.S. Attorney in Boston, Frank McNamara. Last summer, McNamara was quoted in the press accusing Weld of smoking marijuana at a Virginia wedding party in June 1982. McNamara blamed Weld for holding up his appointment as U.S. Attorney by floating rumors that he had violated federal election laws.

In court on Sept. 8, Markham made numerous off-the-record comments attacking McNamara. McNamara had been angry about leaks in the media about a large seizure of heroin in Boston Sept. 7, saying that there was a "lapse of discipline," and that he didn't "wish to be anything other than a role model for prudence and silence."

Talking in the halls about the matter, Markham was heard to comment that McNamara was just angry that he had been "scooped" by the press, and therefore didn't get his picture in the paper. He then said, "'a role model for prudence and silence,' but 'Bill Weld smokes dope'"—referring to McNamara's earlier charges against Weld.

Even though Markham was making such disparaging remarks about a man who is his current boss, observers noted that the assistant prosecutor didn't seem to care who heard him.

World Bank supports Bangladesh river plan

A spokesman for the World Bank shocked the Washington press corps Sept. 12 by using a term it has considered a "dirty word" in its vocabulary for the last two decades: "large-scale." The reference was in response to a query by this reporter during a press conference on the World Bank's annual report, released in advance of its annual meeting later this month in Berlin.

I asked if the World Bank would consider funding a project to provide comprehensive flood control and irrigation for the two major river systems that have been responsible for the recent record flooding in Bangladesh—the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers.

The last thing I expected in reply was a positive answer, given the history over the last two decades of the World Bank's fetish for a "small is beautiful" approach to what it calls development. Its history has been not only to avoid "large-scale" projects, but to denounce them on all sorts of grounds—including, most emphatically, the fact that they tend to promote population growth, which the bank deems the number-one "problem" in the developing sector.

Therefore, my question was aimed at offering a little enlightenment to my colleagues in the press—namely, that if the World Bank were on the ball, there is a way of averting the Bangladesh disaster, as well as the earlier record drought in India. I noted that such a project could not only avert

future disasters, but would also could irrigate hundreds of millions of acres of land and allow for planting three crops a year. Now, due to the monsoons, people in the region are lucky to get one crop a year, and that at very low yields.

Having had my say with this somewhat lengthy question, I was stunned by the World Bank spokesman's reply. Instead of calling such a program "impractical," "cost prohibitive," or "environmentally unsound" (the usual litany of protests to large-scale projects), he said that the World Bank was, indeed, very interested in such a plan. The spokesman, Attila Karaosmanoglu, vice president of the World Bank for the Asian region, said the extent of the drought in India last year and the record flooding in Bangladesh this year "have been the cause of great concern," and, he added, have caused people at the Bank to look at prospects for a comprehensive flood control and water management project "that could benefit three or four nations."

He said "a host of programs" is needed, including reforestation in the Himalayas, the building of dams and water works, and flood control technologies. The biggest problem has been getting the "riparian" nations through which the relevant rivers flow—India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and possibly also the People's Republic of China—to agree politically on what kind of projects to build. "Unfortunately," he said, "this political problem must be solved first, before any technical solutions can be applied." However, he added, "Maybe one benefit of the unfortunate situation now in Bangladesh will be that this issue will be driven by world public opinion, and some progress can be made. Until now, the magnitude of the problem has not been taken into account."

He noted that the President of

Bangladesh has already called for a meeting of the heads of state of the "riparian" nations involved to be held in Dhaka to discuss just this issue. "We'd be willing to help if they felt it was useful and necessary," he said. "We'd consider it an issue of the highest importance." He said the World Bank could function as a go-between for bringing the nations into accord on a plan, and could provide technical expertise in developing a plan. It could also, of course, provide funding if a plan were agreed on by all parties.

Karaosmanoglu's response also startled two reporters for Indian newspapers, who followed up my question with a battery of their own. A reporter for the Associated Press international wire told me later that he filed a story based on the response to my question.

What about the White House?

The next day at the daily White House briefing, I reiterated what the World Bank spokesman said in a question to spokesman Marlin Fitzwater. "Would the President support such a project, and will he discuss it when he goes to the opening of the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 25?" I asked.

Fitzwater replied that he did not know anything about the subject, and referred me to the State Department for a response.

Whether or not the U.S. administration is allowed to get away with a non-response to such a vital issue will ultimately be determined by public pressure. Whatever the reason the World Bank has departed from its former profile to embrace the idea of a large-scale project solution to the recent crises in India and Bangladesh, certainly the Reagan administration and the Congress should be convinced to follow suit.

Dingell opposes Glass-Steagall repeal

The House Energy and Commerce Committee, chaired by Michigan Democrat John Dingell, is preparing a banking bill which will be more restrictive than that drafted by the House Banking Committee.

Dingell has been highly critical of Banking Committee proposals to change the Glass-Steagall Act, the 1933 legislation that established a wall between banking and securities. The Banking Committee bill would give commercial banks and their parent companies the power to underwrite and sell commercial paper, mortgage-backed securities, municipal revenue bonds, and securities backed by consumer-debt like auto loans. It would effectively be a repeal of the Glass-Steagall "firewall."

Dingell denied speculation that he would like to delay final passage of banking legislation until the next session of Congress, but one House aide said that the congressman's plan "won't help the process of getting a bill passed." Dingell has also expressed concern over the recent FSLIC deal, which allowed the Bass group to acquire the American Savings and Loan Association of Stockton, California. Dingell seems concerned by the fact that the agreement assists the Bass group in financing merchant banking activities, which have come under fire from his committee in the investigations of the Drexel Burnham junk bond operations.

House votes no waiting period for gun purchases

In a blow to gun-control advocates, the House voted on Sept. 15 to strike

from major drug legislation a measure establishing a seven-day waiting period for gun purchases. By a vote of 228-182, the House voted to substitute an alternative provision for the waiting period, to be worked out by the Attorney General.

Law enforcement officials lobbied in favor of the waiting period, which 22 states already require. In the Senate, legislation calling for a seven-day waiting period on gun purchases is stalled in the Judiciary Committee, but it will be offered as a floor amendment when the Senate begins debating its own drug bill.

Bill will extend veterans' right to appeal

On Sept. 15, the House Veterans' Affairs Committee approved a bill that would give veterans a limited opportunity to appeal to the federal courts over denial of benefits. A similar bill has also been introduced in the Senate.

The bill would give claimants access to a new Court of Veterans Appeals that would sit in Washington. Veterans' judicial review bills have passed the Senate five times since 1979, but each time the conservative majority of the House committee succeeded in resisting the change.

Protectionist textile legislation passed

A Senate bill sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), which would significantly restrict U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, and shoes, passed the Senate on Sept. 9 with a vote of 57-32, but without the margin of votes needed to override an expected presi-

dential veto. "A veto, which will undoubtedly come if the bill reaches the President's desk, should clearly be sustained," said U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter. "We will do everything in our power to make sure that it does not become law."

White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater commented, "The bill the Senate passed today is protectionism at its worst. It would bring retaliation against U.S. exports, harm U.S. international competitiveness, and cost American jobs."

The Senate bill, like a House bill passed last year, but also without the margin of votes needed to override a veto, would restrict the overall growth of textile and apparel imports to 1% a year, and hold non-rubber footwear imports at 1987 levels. Since the Senate bill is somewhat different from the House bill, the House and Senate would have to agree on a single version before it would be sent to the President.

The Senate debate on the bill had some interesting attacks on the "free trade doctrine" of David Ricardo and the Capitol Hill followers of Milton Friedman, as Senator Hollings invoked Alexander Hamilton and Abraham Lincoln in support of his protectionist bill. "America's industrial might was not some happenstance, serendipitous by-product of free trade," said Hollings. "Entirely to the contrary. America's economic might was fostered and nurtured by the intelligent use of government. The British tried to choke us off. We battled back for our political and economic independence. And one vital tool in our arsenal was—yes, use the dreaded word—protectionism."

Hollings mentioned Lincoln's dirigist policies to build the transconti-

mental railroad, and his own experience as governor of South Carolina. "I started 30 years ago with a state that resembled an undeveloped country—poor education, low income, no skills. We created a development board at the state level. We built technical training colleges to gain worker skills. I put in a business development corporation to finance it. In short, I proudly used the creativity and leverage of government to build South Carolina's economic strength. I say we must use government as Hamilton did."

If the senator from South Carolina would propose such policies in order to build up our collapsing industries, instead of punishing the Asian nations for following these same policies, we would be able to pull this country out of the depression. Hollings is a sponsor of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, which mandated a federal balanced budget, no matter what it takes to get there.

Senate committee backs South Africa sanctions

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved in a 10-9 vote a bill which would end all U.S. investment in South Africa, requiring corporations and individuals to divest themselves of their holdings, and would ban most imports from that country. The House passed a similar bill in August by a 244-132 vote.

The bill's supporters see it as a follow-up to a milder sanctions bill that was passed by Congress in 1986, over President Reagan's veto.

This year's bill, which will certainly be vetoed by President Reagan, lacks the broad bipartisan support that drove the 1986 measure. Liberal Re-

publican Sen. Richard Lugar (Ind.), who helped steer the 1986 bill through the Senate, opposes the new bill, as he believes that cutting all economic ties to Pretoria is not an effective way to attempt to influence policy there.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), a key sponsor of the bill, noted that the election season could ignite interest in the measure if there were to be a sudden, violent eruption in South Africa. The Democrats would like to use the sanctions issue to embarrass George Bush.

Senate slaps sanctions on Iraq

On Sept. 9, the Senate passed an amendment, sponsored by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), which demanded that the secretary of state bring up at the United Nations Iraq's alleged use of poison against the Kurds, and that "appropriate and effective measures" be taken against Iraq for repeated use of chemical weapons.

The government of Turkey, where doctors have examined Kurds who charge that chemical weapons were used against them, maintains that there is no evidence supporting their claims.

The "appropriate and effective measures" include a ban on the sale of Iraqi oil to the United States, a freeze on all assistance and sales of military equipment to Iraq, as well as a cancellation of all credits or guarantees of credits to Iraq. No item subject to export controls "by any agency of the United States" would be sold to Iraq.

The act was hypocritically called the Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988 by the Rhode Island senator, himself a member of the malthusian Club of Rome. The U.S. State De-

partment claims that it is "convinced that Iraq has used chemical weapons in its military campaign against Kurdish guerrillas," although they gave few details of their "evidence."

Dream along with Proxmire . . .

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) fell into an Indian summer reverie on the floor of the Senate Sept. 13, musing on the economic future of the country. "This senator," he said, "has fallen into the trap of searching for what's wrong with our federal government policies and what dangers those policies may have for our country's future, while ignoring what's right about our policies and what's rosy and bright about the nation's future."

He pointed to advances in information technology and robotics, and concluded, "All this is why the future of America is far brighter than our past or our present. Whichever party wins the presidential election in 1988, come recession or depression, America will enjoy a better, more abundant life."

Proxmire continued his reflections the following day, reflecting on how we are starting to deal with the cholesterol problem and how people are smoking less, and getting control over heart disease and cancer. And above all, we are learning to exercise more. "Exercise not only increases your resistance to disease," says Proxmire. "It not only stimulates our energy. It helps us to relax more easily. We sleep better. Our tension lifts. Our troubles blow away. We laugh more easily and more often. No recession, no economic depression can take that away from Americans."

Charges dropped against LaRouche associates

Charges of "grand larceny" were dropped against 14 associates of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and all charges were dropped against 4 men and women, as the New York State Attorney General's case against the political activists unraveled further on Sept. 15.

The case stems from the efforts of LaRouche associates to raise contributions and loans for the political causes associated with him. Various state governments, including Alaska, Virginia, and Missouri, at the quiet but obvious instigation of the U.S. Justice Department, dubbed the loans "securities" and charged LaRouche's friends with "marketing unregistered securities," "conspiracy" to do so, "conspiracy" to defraud, in some cases "credit card fraud," and in New York's case, even "grand larceny."

Earlier, all New York charges had been dropped against LaRouche associate D. Stephen Pepper. On Sept. 15, the prosecution withdrew all charges against Linda de Hoyos, David Shavin, Roger Ham, and Denise Ham.

While the grand larceny charge was dropped with across the board, five other friends of LaRouche still face charges of felonious "scheme to defraud" and "conspiracy," and five more face misdemeanor conspiracy charges.

However, at the same hearing, the prosecution yet again told a district court judge in New York City that, although the indictments were issued in March 1987, it is still not prepared to prosecute the case. Legal observers believe that the case is so weak and conspicuously political that Attorney General Robert Abrams's office does not want to prosecute at all.

LaRouche Democrat wins in Minnesota

LaRouche Democrat Richard Van Burgen won the Democratic-Farmer-Labor (DFL) primary in Minnesota's legislative District

22B on Sept. 14. Van Burgen defeated Mel Moench with 53% of the vote.

He had campaigned as part of a 12-person slate of "LaRouche Democrats," individuals supporting the independent presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche, who ran in a number of Democratic primaries and is currently on the presidential ballot as an independent in 9 states. That platform calls for a new international monetary system, a farm production-oriented solution to the food crisis, and a program to rebuild the nation's productive base.

Van Burgen will challenge six-term incumbent Republican Tony Onnen in November.

Other members of the slate, which included candidates in two congressional primaries, the U.S. Senate primary, and eight state legislature races, polled between 10% and 35% of the vote—despite an extremely low voter turnout—generally matching the pattern of 20-40% of Democratic voters supporting LaRouche across the country.

Van Burgen joins a growing list of LaRouche candidates across the country who have won Democratic primary elections will now face Republican opponents in November. Nine other LaRouche Democrats have won congressional or state legislative primaries this year in Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Indiana, Iowa, and Washington state. As *EIR* goes to press, as many as five LaRouche Democrats are reported to have won state legislature races in New Hampshire.

Defense industry rips procurement changes

A coalition of six defense industry trade groups which are organized as the Council of Defense and Space Industry Associations, strongly attacked new Pentagon requirements that affect 16 companies whose executives or consultants were implicated in the current Pentagon procurement scandal.

The new rules "will be extremely onerous, unduly burdensome and will interfere with the necessary exchange of information between contractors and the government," the group said.

The "profit recovery" clauses for new

contracts are a "draconian remedy" that give "excessive authority to Executive Branch officials," and put defense firms at "enormous financial risk," the statement continued.

The new regulations also deny defense contractors their legal "due process" rights.

The council said that the new rules have "substantial implications for the defense industry as a whole," and insisted that they be withdrawn or drastically rewritten to modify the most onerous sections.

Dukakis aide demands drug legalization

Alan Dershowitz, who is rumored to be under consideration for the Attorney General's post in a Dukakis administration, demanded the total legalization of drugs on national television Sept. 13. Dershowitz, part of the same Harvard Law School networks that provide most of Dukakis's top campaign aides, was the most rabid of numerous pro-legalization proponents featured on an ABC Night Line "Town Meeting" on drug legalization.

Although the show was supposed to present an "objective" look at the issue, the format and guest list were clearly aimed to favor legalization. For instance, "Yippie" leader Dana Beal was one of the very few persons from the audience who was allowed to ask a "question"—which turned into a pro-drug diatribe that host Ted Koppel permitted to go on and on. Other pro-drug guests included Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke and William F. Buckley. The "anti-drug" side had a few excellent spokesmen, including the head of the Drug Enforcement Agency's New York office, but they were overshadowed by Jesse Jackson, Rep. Charles Rangel, and New York Mayor Ed Koch. The discussion was interspersed with recorded segments on various aspects of the drug issue which presented arguments in favor of legalization.

The show is part of a drug legalization gear-up, which will get its next big boost Sept. 29, when Rangel starts congressional hearings on the issue, with Schmoke as lead-off witness.

Thornburgh wants jurisdiction over Panama

U. S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh said Sept. 11 that the Justice Department is "trying to get jurisdiction over the case of" Panamanian Defense Forces commander Gen. Manuel Noriega "to see that he is appropriately prosecuted and punished."

Noriega was indicted by a Miami grand jury in March 1988 on drug-trafficking charges, at the instigation of the U. S. State Department, which saw this as a means of forcing his ouster from command and weakening nationalism in Panama. The move has backfired badly.

In televised statements on NBC News's "Meet the Press" program Sept. 11—which were surprisingly devoid of any defense of the Republican administration's anti-drug efforts—Thornburgh answered ambiguously when asked if Sen. Dan Quayle is qualified to head up the nation's anti-drug efforts, something which George Bush has said he will ask him to do. "That's not for us to judge," Thornburgh replied.

He also said the administration opposes several provisions of the anti-drug bill now up for debate in the House, one of which calls on the CIA to engage in covert anti-drug operations. "I think [that provision] ill advised," he said.

New AIDS cover-up from the CDC

The Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control has been caught in a new cover-up concerning AIDS, this time involving the extent of its spread among minorities and migrant laborers. The *Atlanta Constitution* has confirmed that the CDC deliberately deleted sections of a consultant's study which found that the agency has no "coherent plan of action" to prevent the high incidence of AIDS in the minority population.

A study in North Carolina revealed that nearly 3% of seasonal farm workers who used a certain health clinic were infected. This is twice as high as the rate found in

military recruits.

The rate shot up to 7% among migrant workers in the 30-39 age bracket, a rate that *Boston Globe* editors say is higher than among inner-city minority youth. It scored the CDC in an editorial for "mishandling the effort to curb the spread of the disease in black and Hispanic minorities," who, it says, make up 40% of AIDS cases, with 500,000 infected. "Congress should hold the CDC responsible for its poor performance in behalf of blacks and Hispanics threatened with AIDS."

The CDC has apparently felt enough heat to order an expanded study of migrant workers. CDC spokesman Dr. Richard Spiegel, who conducted the study of North Carolina migrants, told a reporter that eight health centers servicing migrants throughout the country will now be studied. CDC spokesmen are refusing to reveal the location of these centers or of the center at which the original study was conducted.

Migrants travel throughout the United States, admitted Dr. Spiegel, who told a reporter that the migrants utilizing the health center at which his study was conducted would typically spend part of the winter in southern Florida, and then travel to North Carolina, and to the Midwest in mid-summer. He said, however, that no one can identify the AIDS victims among the migrants, since the study was conducted under conditions of total anonymity.

State Dept. bars FBI role in Zia probe

The U. S. State Department barred FBI experts from joining in the investigation of the Aug. 17 death of Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq, according to *U.S. News and World Report*.

"Right after the crash, the State Department allowed Air Force technical advisers to help sift through the wreckage, but, according to FBI officials, denied permission to FBI counterterrorism specialists, who are trained to preserve evidence," the report says.

Rep. Bill McCollum, a Florida Republican, is demanding an investigation into "possible obstruction of justice."

● **KAISER** Electronics President Stan Hill charged Sept. 8 that a spy had gained access to the secrets of a fighter pilot helmet at Kaiser's exhibit at the Farnborough Air Show in Britain. The prototype helmet, being tested by pilots flying F-18s, was dismantled, and, it is believed, the optical electronics photographed by a spy. The helmet allows pilots to fire at targets that are not visually directly ahead of them.

● **AT LEAST 12** states have passed or are considering imitations of the Minnesota "grass tax" law, after a judge upheld its constitutionality. The law requires drug pushers to purchase sales stamps anonymously, a major step toward legalization. Kansas, Illinois, New Hampshire, Montana, Colorado, and reportedly, California and Utah have passed such legislation. New York, Nebraska, Florida, and Louisiana are said to have called Minnesota asking for further information.

● **THE AIDS LOBBY** in California is upset about the prospects for victory of a public health referendum on AIDS placed on the California ballot by Rep. William Dannemeyer and "tax gadfly" Paul Gann. A lengthy *Washington Post* feature May 11 focused its coverage on Lyndon LaRouche, saying that the "coalition opposing" the Gann/Dannemeyer referendum has been "sapped" by two big fights against LaRouche referendums.

● **FOUR U.S.** military aircraft crashed in two days in the United States, Sept. 12 and 13. On Sept. 12, two F-14s crashed in North Carolina in separate incidents. The next day, two F-16s crashed. One crashed while on a training mission near Sumter, South Carolina struck a house and exploded. The second jet crashed in Utah.

Editorial

Was it sabotage?

The Schiller Institute has issued a call for investigation of the air tragedy that occurred at the Ramstein air show on Aug. 27. To dismiss the crash as an example of pilot error no doubt appears to be politically expedient, to those who would maintain the fiction of détente with the Soviet Union.

By burying the question of whether this was an example of Soviet, or Soviet-sponsored terrorism they hope to pretend that we are "at peace." Unfortunately history has provided numerous examples of the dangers of appeasement. The road to war is paved with precisely such delusions.

The maneuver that ended in the three-airplane collision was one which had been done by the Italian *Frecce Tricolori* (Tricolor Arrows) team thousands of times in the past, successfully. It was a maneuver which depended primarily on the pilots' judgment, rather than computer direction.

Grounds for suspicion exist because of the unprecedented number of military accidents which have occurred during this year to F-15 and F-16 airplanes, flying in Europe (particularly over Germany). With military flights, there are always some "unavoidable" accidents, which take place as a result of pilots deliberately driving their planes to the limits of maneuverability in order to simulate battle conditions; however, the number of such accidents occurring this year is statistically improbable.

In the third week of September, the same unexplained trend toward military air disasters seems to have hit U.S. shores. On Sept. 12, two U.S. F-14s crashed, one in California and the other off the coast of North Carolina. The California incident occurred at the Miramar Naval Air Station in San Diego, where, apparently as a result of mechanical difficulties, the plane crashed into a hangar at a suburban airfield where it was trying to land.

The other Navy tomcat was involved in routine maneuvers in a simulated dogfight with another F-14 and an A-4 attack jet, and it exploded into a fireball when it was about 22 miles off the North Carolina Coast. The plane was stationed at Virginia Beach's Oceana naval air station, where, coincidentally, there

was a big air show scheduled for the next weekend. The Soviets are known to routinely monitor Navy maneuvers off the North Carolina coast.

These accidents were followed by crashes of two F-16s on the following day. These occurred as two separate incidents—in one, a jet on a training mission near Sumter, South Carolina struck a house and exploded. The second jet crashed in Utah.

There is no reason, on the face of it, to suppose that any of these four crashes is sabotage, but for the exceptional pattern of air disasters; nonetheless, the overall picture is such that the question must be raised—and not only about the Ramstein air show.

In striking contrast to this sorry Western picture, just one week after the Ramstein show, there was a spectacular show of prowess by the Soviets, who executed a unique maneuver at an air show held in Farnborough, England. Flying a Mikoyan MiG-29, which is a plane judged to be comparable to the West's F-16, F-18, or Mirage 2000, they did a climb under full acceleration and peak power, which was coupled with a 250-300 foot tail slide at 3,000 feet. Perhaps the most exceptional feature of this demonstration of maneuverability, was that the pilots apparently guided the plane without in-flight computer control.

If the Soviets have been sabotaging Western planes by some use of radio frequency devices to trigger instrument failure, by themselves bypassing fly-by-wire electronics, they are largely out of reach of any NATO retaliation that would rely on similar measures. Of course, the possibilities for sabotage are not limited to sophisticated use of radio frequency waves; a simple radio device can effectively trigger a bomb with devastating results.

If the Soviets are indeed downing our planes with impunity, then we must rally the citizens of the West to the implications of fighting this undeclared war. Anything less than full, public disclosure of what is really going on, is treason.

If it should turn out that this spate of air disasters is not the result of sabotage, we should know this too, since then we are, in fact, sabotaging ourselves, and this is also intolerable.



An EIR Special Report

Germany's Green Party and Terrorism

Moscow's Irregular Warfare Against the West

● **On May 17-18 of 1986, the tiny Bavarian village of Wackersdorf** was rocked by well organized, unprecedentedly violent attacks on police guarding a local nuclear construction site. A first wave of 1,000-1,200 masked "demonstrators" drew police out from behind fences to make arrests. Immediately the exposed police were hit by a second wave of masked attackers, wielding killer sling-shots, steel bolts, and sharp steel splinters. Then, a third wave came in for targeted attacks on individual policemen.

● **In Hanover, 350 miles away, the convention of the Green Party** was taking place. Upon the news that 183 police had been hospitalized by the violence at Wackersdorf, the delegates cheered wildly. Rainer Trampert, party executive committee member, denounced the planned construction of a nuclear reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf as "a project to build a German nuclear bomb."

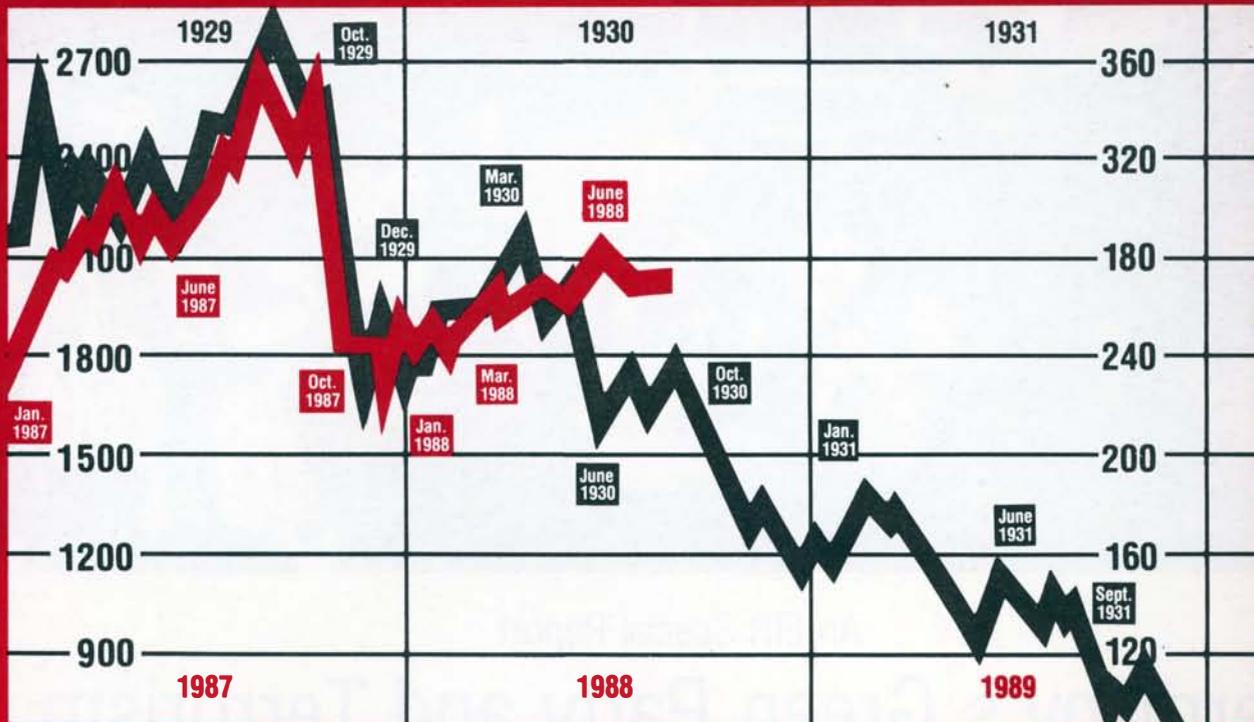
● **Only a few days earlier, Rainer Trampert had been in Moscow** conferring with President Andrei Gromyko and other Kremlin officials. The Soviet officials and the Soviet press had been steadily denouncing the Wackersdorf construction as—"a plot to build a German nuclear bomb."

125 pages
Price: \$150

From

EIR News Service
P.O. Box 17390
Washington, D.C.
20041-0390

Do you still believe 'the worst is over'?



EIR readers know **why** the Dow Jones Industrial Average of 1987-88 has an uncanny similarity to market trends of 1929-30—and what must be done to **stop** the slide into history's worst Depression today.

Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

1 year \$396
6 months \$225
3 months \$125

Foreign Rates

Central America, West Indies, Venezuela
and Colombia: 1 yr. \$450, 6 mo. \$245,
3 mo. \$135

South America: 1 yr. \$470, 6 mo. \$255,
3 mo. \$140.

Europe, Middle East, Africa: 1 yr. DM 1400,
6 mo. DM 750, 3 mo. DM 420. Payable in
deutschemarks or other European currencies.

All other countries: 1 yr. \$490, 6 mo.
\$265, 3 mo. \$145

I would like to subscribe to
Executive Intelligence Review for

1 year 6 months 3 months

I enclose \$_____ check or money order

Please charge my MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

Phone () _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to EIR News Service Inc.,
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-
0390. In Europe: *EIR* Nachrichtenagentur
GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166,
62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany,
telephone (06121) 8840.