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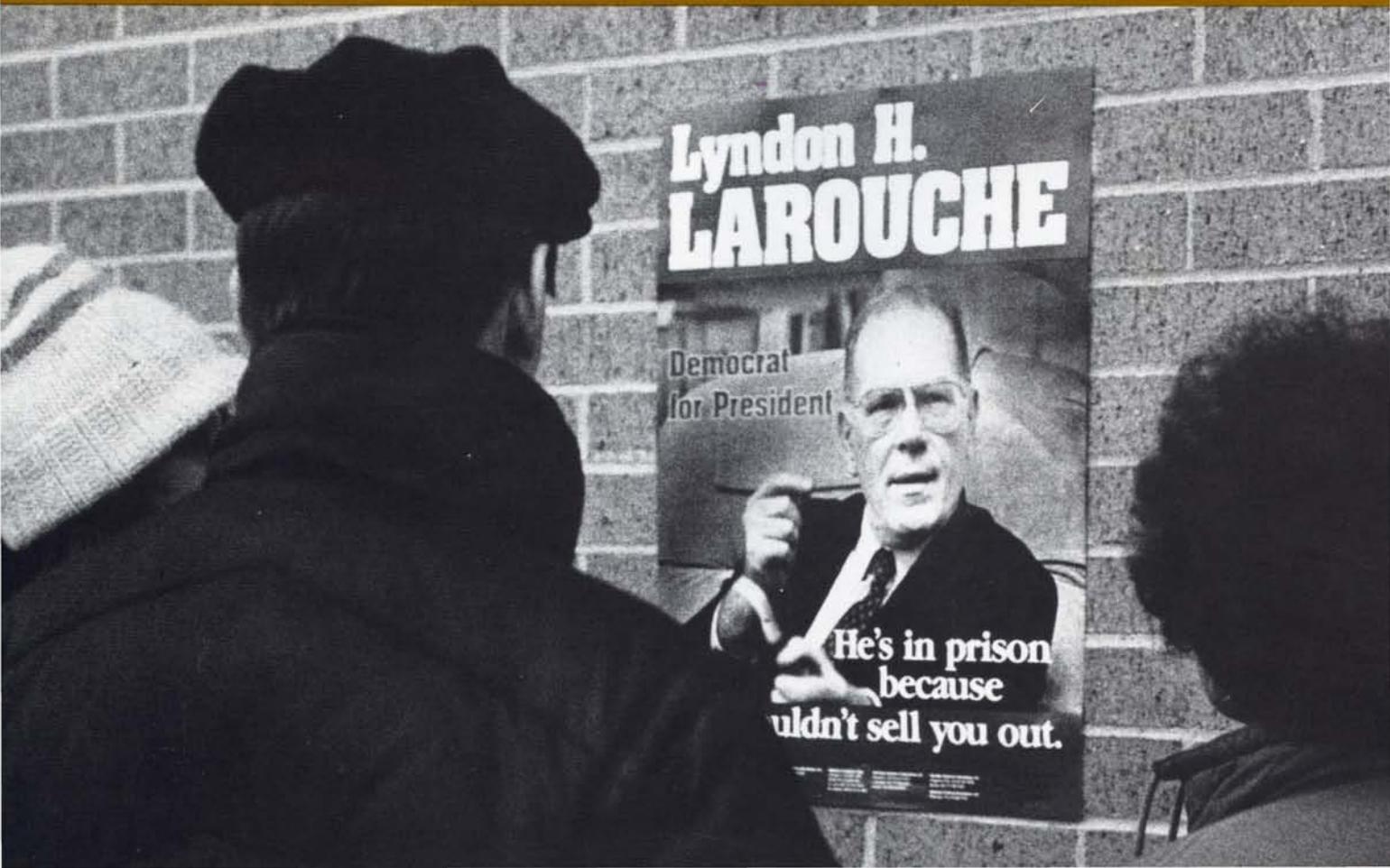
Executive Intelligence Review

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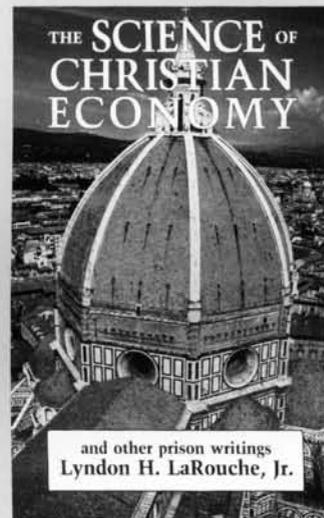
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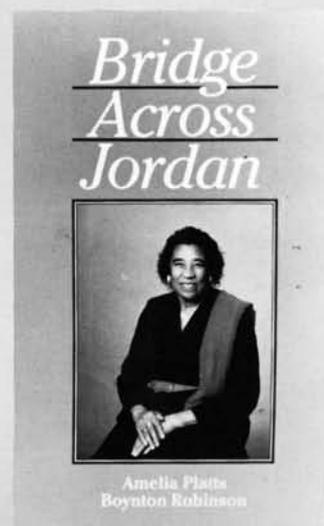
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From the Editor

Our *Feature* presents a news story you will not read or hear about (yet) in the major media. The candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche for the Democratic Party nomination is a real factor on the American political scene in 1992, as well as internationally. LaRouche has run before, but Americans are paying more attention now, even though he is running for office from federal prison.

In *National*, you can read about a major new response to LaRouche's unjust incarceration. For the first time, the U.S. government has been asked, by the relevant official of the United Nations, to reply to charges that the trials and imprisonment of LaRouche and his associates on assorted "conspiracy" charges have been unfair, and motivated by bias against his political and philosophic beliefs. This falls under a human rights declaration of the U.N. which the United States has signed. At the Human Rights Commission plenary on Feb. 10, Vice President Quayle arrogantly demanded that nations which violate human rights be removed from the Commission. If the U.S. keeps refusing to answer the charges it wronged LaRouche, will it remove itself? Quayle and Bush should be asked about that on the primary campaign trail.

The biggest news as we go to press has to do with the imminent danger of war. Our coverage is divided between several sections of the issue, which I advise you to read as a single package. We begin with a first-hand report in *International* on the Munich Wehrkunde, where Quayle made ugly threats of trade war on Europe—and the pressure is on to participate in a U.S. military adventure, which could come at any time.

Lyndon LaRouche's authority in military strategy contrasts to this dismal behavior. In *International*, German strategic analyst Michael Liebig shows how documents from the East German communist regime, now made public, coincide precisely with the analysis that *EIR* and LaRouche put out since the early 1980s, about Warsaw Pact preparations for a nuclear blitzkrieg in Europe—even as the Soviet press denounced LaRouche and his associates as "troglydites" for daring to suggest such a thing. In *National*, we mark the tenth anniversary of LaRouche's February 1982 speech in Washington, where he made his concept for a new war-avoidance doctrine—later known as SDI—public to an audience of U.S. and world policy-makers.

Nora Hamerman

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Correction: The interview with Croatian leader Alexander Shiroka published in our Jan. 31 issue mistakenly reported that Mr. Shiroka's U.S. tour was being organized by the Schiller Institute. The tour was actually sponsored by "LaRouche in '92—Democrats for Economic Recovery."

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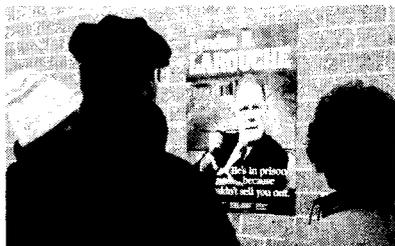
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Bush's 1993 budget is not based on reality

by Joyce Fredman

On Jan. 29, President Bush announced a \$1.52 trillion budget for fiscal year 1993 that was advertised as the plan to get the economy out of a depression. The plan, as well as its reception, was a fiasco. It is premised on two assumptions that have no basis in reality: that unemployment will peak in 1992 at 6.9%, and will improve from here on out, and that government receipts will grow at an annual rate of 7% over 1993-96. These assumptions are so far removed from what has been occurring that even Office of Management and Budget Director Richard G. Darman had to concede that "the outlook for debt and deficits remains unattractive." Characterized by House Budget Committee Chairman Rep. Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) as "smoke and mirrors," the budget is extremely unlikely to pass by March 20, the date which Bush insisted be met in his State of the Union address.

Bush has chosen to ignore the massive amount of verbal and written objections to his six-pound blueprint, and took the first week of February to tour the country touting his imagined success. Throughout the week, the President soliloquized about "hoping, building, dreaming as Americans always have and as Americans always will."

Fruitless tax breaks

Building, unfortunately, takes a back seat to hoping and dreaming. The budget claims to create "half a million jobs during the next four years," which is fewer than the number of jobs lost by California and New York State alone during the past year. Bush had claimed in his State of the Union speech that he would be generating "jobs building roads, jobs building bridges, and jobs building railways." But the already meager spending on transportation, energy, and water projects is cut by 10%, including from important areas such as urban mass transit, Amtrak, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

While pledging to "strengthen the family," the budget

cuts funding for discretionary programs for children and families by \$433 million, or 7%. It freezes spending for child welfare services, and reduces low-income energy assistance (home heating for the indigent) nearly a third, by \$435 million. While the welfare system itself is degrading, enforced impoverishment, which causes the destruction of families, Bush has no intention of implementing the only alternative, a growing economy which produces real jobs for men, so that women with young children have the option of caring for their children in the home.

The plan behind the budget is to waive federal regulations in order to speed up state efforts to impose "workfare," throw more people off welfare, and give credence to the type of legislation being enacted in Michigan, Ohio, California, and New Jersey. The bottom line is to deny aid to the very people who need it the most. Cuts also come from housing for the elderly and disabled, and aid to Appalachia.

One of the more notorious aspects of the budget is the repeal of the luxury tax on yachts and high-priced planes. This 10% tax refers to the portion of the cost of a boat over \$100,000 and of a plane over \$250,000. Another provision is an effective reduction in the maximum tax on capital gains to 15.4% from the current 28% for assets held at least three years. This is "merely the illusion of a program to get the economy growing," Senate Budget Committee Chairman Sen. Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) observed. "I'm left to conclude that the recovery program is primarily window dressing hung around a capital gains tax cut."

On Feb. 7, the administration and various Republicans introduced a limited tax bill with an even more generous capital-gains provision. It includes the items that are the core of the party platform (a cut in taxes on capital gains and speedy passage) while omitting items that threaten Republican unity. Budget Director Richard Darman called the measure "a manageable set of common-sense growth initiatives

to get the economy moving.”

Moving where? is the question. This new package modifies an already biased plan, to benefit the wealthy even more. It alleviates the 24% minimum tax rate for approximately 200,000 upper-income Americans who otherwise pay little or no income tax. Opponents of the plan estimate it could lose the country as much as \$15.4 billion. Quite a difference from the \$4.2 billion Bush claims it would raise.

Bush fared no better when he attempted to sell his “growth” perspective at the National Governors Association in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 3. On the same day, the National Association of Purchasing Managers released its data showing a contraction in manufacturing, and the Commerce Department reported that construction spending fell again to mark the biggest drop in nearly 50 years.

Deviating from protocol, Colorado Gov. Roy Romer (D) asked the press corps not to leave the room after the President finished his speech and reporters were being escorted out. As Bush and White House Chief of Staff Samuel Skinner glowered in embarrassment, Romer began his critique: “We’re concerned about the budget that you’ve laid out, we’re concerned that it does not provide the revenue to do what is anticipated there, and we’re concerned that some of those may end up on our backs.”

Gov. George Sinner (D) from North Dakota joined in, warning “that if we continue into this sewer of debt,” what our children and families are suffering today will be “nothing compared to what the family of tomorrow will suffer.” While the governors presented no competent alternatives, the attacks were on target.

Unemployment undercounted by 2 million

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the United States lost 91,000 jobs in January. But it is now openly acknowledged that the 7.1% official unemployment rate does not include either those forced into part-time jobs (who were previously full-time employees), nor those who have given up looking for work altogether. The mudslide of the real economy has come more and more into visibility and thus rendered Bush’s budget solutions all the more absurd.

One instance of this recently came to light when it was discovered that the federal government may have undercounted the number of job losses due to the recession by as many as 2 million. This analysis by the California State Department of Finance came out the same week as Bush’s appearances. It appears that the study of payroll tax filings in California, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, and other states may force the U.S. Department of Labor to significantly push up its 1991 unemployment numbers in June, when it is due to make its “benchmark” revision of the figures.

The figures are particularly gruesome in California. Official figures show a loss of 160,000 jobs since the start of the recession in mid-1990, but the actual loss may be as high

as 660,000 jobs, according to the study.

“The discrepancy seems to be larger than in the past and it seems to be concentrated in California and the big Eastern coastal states,” Ted Gibson, principal economist with the Department of Finance in Sacramento, said. “It explains why the recession in California seems to be worse than the numbers have indicated.” The job loss in California, which would constitute 5% of the work force, would be the steepest since 1938.

This underscores what a joke the original assumption of the budget for a 7% annual growth rate is. A 7% annual growth rate is a 10-year doubling rate. No one actually believes that incomes and payrolls are to grow sufficiently to double receipts in 10 years, when unemployment is increasing so fast that we seem incapable of even counting it properly.

Through the grocery line

Undaunted by any figures, Bush went on Feb. 4 to the National Grocers Association in Orlando, Florida. Here he managed to make an even bigger fool of himself, trying to shed his image of aloof patrician and be a regular Joe in a supermarket.

After 11 years in Washington mansions, Bush went to the exhibition hall of the convention and stood in awe at a mock-up checkout lane. As he took a few items through the electronic scanner, the President seemed amazed as the item and price registered on the cash register screen. He later told the grocers he was “amazed by some of the technology.” (Electronic scanners were introduced by IBM in 1980 and have been in general use in American stores for about 10 years.) White House press spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, sensing another gaffe, assured the press that he had seen the President inside a grocery store before.

Bush continued to stump for the rest of the week. On Feb. 5, he spoke to the Annual Meeting of Small Businessmen’s Legislative Council; on Feb. 6, he was in Cleveland, releasing his health care proposal for the Greater Growth Association; and Feb. 7, he went to San Diego and spoke to a Rotary Club.

Here he ended his tour discussing his health plan. He was full of rhetoric about every child having access to proper health care, but stressed the kinds of behavior modification which do not cost the government anything—and whose benefits only help people without serious disease. “If you’ll forgive me . . . a pound of prevention is worth a ton of cure. My good friend Lou, [Health and Human Services Secretary] Dr. Sullivan, has said better control of fewer than 10 risk factors could prevent up to 70% of premature deaths, one-third of all cases of acute disability, and two-thirds of all cases of long-lasting disability. And yes, many, many AIDS cases. And if you exercise and eat right and don’t smoke or abuse drugs, and drink less and avoid risky sexual behavior, you’ll live longer. And America will live better.”

True enough; but as one constituent commented, “Eat right? I don’t even have the money to eat wrong!”

States get Bush's nod to hit the poor harder

by H. Graham Lowry

President Bush's State of the Union message gave the green light to the nation's governors and state legislatures—to ignore current federal restraints on their schemes to grind up the poor and the unemployed. Bush's pledge to waive federal protections for welfare recipients' eligibility and levels of assistance has unleashed demands for deeper cuts in social programs, in state budgets submitted for the coming fiscal year. The fact remains that each new round of austerity has reduced the tax base even further, and left millions more without the means to live.

On Jan. 30, the day after Bush presented his "growth package" hoax, Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer presented a \$12.6 billion "doomsday budget," declaring that he may "eliminate entire departments and may . . . lay off thousands of state workers." The "doomsday" plan would also eliminate General Public Assistance for 27,000 disabled, destitute adults, as well as their health care; cut welfare payments to their 1989 levels; end Medicaid coverage for prescription drugs, dentistry, lifesaving kidney dialysis, and eye care; eliminate community health programs; and shut down cancer and drug treatment research.

Schaefer's "preferred," alternative budget would substitute nearly \$600 million in new taxes and fees for the "doomsday" cuts, on the absurd assumption that recovery is on the way, from a depression he has yet to acknowledge. Yet even his "preferred" scheme would reduce local aid by nearly \$200 million, and slash health care by \$73 million, through reducing aid to local health departments and eliminating General Public Assistance recipients from the Medicaid rolls.

Misery 'because the times demand it'

Gov. Robert Casey of Pennsylvania presented a new budget Feb. 5 which prefers straight austerity to any further increase in taxes (which were jacked up by \$3.3 billion in the current budget). He called for cutting "drastically and dramatically, because the times demand it." Just a week before, Bethlehem Steel, historically one of the state's leading industries, announced 6,500 layoffs.

Casey's \$14.2 billion budget would cut welfare payments and eligibility by \$79 million, and Medicaid by \$88 million. The entirety of state aid to private colleges—\$76 million—

will be eliminated! A freeze on aid to local schools will cut \$125 million from the budget and leave it to the communities, many of them already in the red, to cover the costs of inflation. With additional cuts in transportation aid, the bankrupt city of Philadelphia—already in state receivership—will lose nearly \$80 million.

In New York State, where the official unemployment rate rose in January to 8.4% from 6.4% a year ago, Senate Republicans have called for cutting off all benefits to "employable" adults after 60 days. Gov. Mario Cuomo has submitted a budget demanding more than \$1 billion in cuts from welfare and Medicaid assistance. In Virginia, Gov. Douglas Wilder has called for cutting state agencies' budgets by as much as 25%. A Republican amendment to Wilder's budget would deny additional benefits to mothers who have children after they are on welfare, imitating legislation passed last month by New Jersey.

Fiscal absurdities

New Jersey's case typifies the absurdity of finding scapegoats for the depression's effect on the tax base. Last year, Gov. Jim Florio put through mass layoffs of state workers, and still faces a \$700 million deficit in the current budget. During 1991, the taxable value of property declined for most counties throughout the state for the first time since the 1930s—especially in commercial real estate. Reflecting the broader economic collapse, the resulting squeeze on local tax revenues will run as much as 7% to 10% even in Bergen and Morris counties, two of the richest in the state. In November 1991, more than 535,000 New Jersey residents were participating in the food stamp program. The figure was up more than 26% from the year before, the biggest increase in the mid-Atlantic region.

In Massachusetts, Gov. William Weld submitted a new budget in late January, claiming that a projected \$1.6 billion deficit had suddenly turned into a \$600 million surplus. Despite his forecast of renewed prosperity, he still proposed a 41% cut in Emergency Aid to the poor, more than \$67 million! Weld's budget would eliminate nearly 10,000 individuals and families from the rolls—nearly one-third of the current caseload. Last year, he cut the program by more than \$76 million, and dropped 14,000 recipients from the rolls. The nearly 25,000 persons who would remain covered by the program, including many who are physically unable to work, would also have their monthly checks cut by 10%, to a wretched \$274 a month.

In bankrupt Illinois, Gov. Jim Edgar's desperation to cut another \$350 million during the remainder of the current fiscal year even led briefly to the elimination of funds for *burying* the poor, to save \$3.2 million. Public outcry over canceling the program quickly forced the governor to reverse himself. In this era of deranged fiscal accounting, the state even has a projection for the number of poor it will bury. This year's figure is up 33% from last year.

LaRouche outlines path to economic recovery to Congress

Lyndon LaRouche, a Democratic presidential candidate and economist, submitted the following written testimony to the House Ways and Means Committee on Feb. 5 for incorporation into the hearing record.

The first thing that one has to recognize, is that we are at the end of two long periods of history, one a very long one, and one of slightly more than a quarter of a century.

Let's start with the second.

In the early 1960s, under President John F. Kennedy, the federal administration launched a recovery program, which was a recovery not only from the Eisenhower administration's recession of 1957-58, but also from the doldrums which Eisenhower's policies made of the period immediately following the recession.

After Kennedy's assassination, there was a very rapid change of direction in American policy, in the direction of post-industrial society, and later in the direction of the malthusian policies of the so-called environmentalist movement, and of the rock-drug-sex counterculture as a new mode of behavior coming up among the generation which was reaching maturity in the 1968 period.

As a result we have a collapse of the physical economy of the United States, based on those changes which occurred one after the other in economic and related policy, since the assassination of Kennedy.

If we continue these policies, continue to operate under those axioms of policymaking, or try to find solutions to problems within the context of continuing those philosophical outlooks, then there is no hope for the United States, and we might as well shut down the deliberation and go home.

End of the Versailles System

The second major crisis, which is more global in impact than the first, is the fact that we've come to the end of the Versailles System. By Versailles System, one means, immediately, the network of treaty arrangements and policies which were consolidated in the immediate aftermath of World War I by the victorious Anglo-Americans and their French partners. We also mean the modifications of the Versailles System which were established in the period from 1942 through 1946, as the Yalta and other reforms, which established the postwar version of the Versailles System.

Implicitly, despite the conflicts with the Soviet Union from its inception during the 1920s and 1930s, and during the Cold War period, nonetheless, the Soviet Union was always part of the Versailles System. That is, the conflict between the Anglo-Americans, primarily, and Moscow, was the center of all world policymaking, especially in the period from 1945-46 onward.

Now, that period is coming to an end. The period was based on certain assumptions, which we have to recognize in order to understand what has ended. One assumption was that the Anglo-American-dominated "rim"—which included not only Britain, but North America, an Anglo-American-dominated Central and South America, the former colonial Africa, and most of southern Asia, including Japan—would dominate Eurasia, to a twofold effect.

Number one, under no circumstances, would the Anglo-American "rim" powers allow France, Germany, Russia, and others to combine for a North Eurasian policy of economic development of the type typified by the initiatives of Charles de Gaulle as President of the Fifth Republic of France. That would not be tolerated.

Secondly, the Anglo-American "rim" powers would not allow the Eurasian powers, that is, France, Germany, Russia, and so forth, to make the so-called developing sector, or the southern portion of this planet, a region of high-technology economic development based on large-scale infrastructure projects. That would not be allowed.

Now we've come to the point that the Russian factor, in the Soviet form, has been somewhat taken out of the box, perhaps temporarily, perhaps for a longer period of time. At this moment, the Anglo-Americans appear to be the dominant superpower on this planet; but at that very moment, the economic system of the Anglo-Americans is crumbling, together with the monetary system associated with the International Monetary Fund, which is also in the process of crumbling.

These are the two crises, which should be borne in mind in talking about anything, because the outcome of these crises will determine what happens, and what works and what does not work.

Therefore, people who come before this Ways and Means Committee, or other bodies of the Congress, with proposals, and who do not address the nature and implications of these

two crises—the collapse of the Versailles System and the collapse of the post-Kennedy drift in economic policy-shaping—are actually implicitly embroiling us in a discussion of futile measures.

Reversing the post-Kennedy shift

The bottom line on economic recovery is twofold. First of all, we have a federal and state operating budget deficit in the United States presently, in excess of a half-trillion dollars and rising. Much of this debt is due to debt service payments alone; but nonetheless, it's rising and rising and rising. Therefore, any measure which does not address this hole of about a half-trillion dollars or more, is a futile measure, and any particular measure which is proposed, which is not part of a successful and effective address to the half-trillion-dollar-plus hole, is going to fail, or will probably fail.

So let's look at what the alternatives are. Number one, we could cut federal and state operating budgets by an amount ostensibly sufficient to eliminate the deficit. That is effectively impossible without shutting down governmental activities whose closure would have an impact on the population as a whole, the economy as a whole, more devastating in magnitude than the more than half-trillion-dollar deficit we're trying to correct.

One could propose to increase taxation by the more than half-trillion dollars involved, but such a shock increase of the rate of taxation would have a regressive effect on the economy, as bad or more devastating than cutting federal and state programs.

The third alternative, obviously, is to increase the tax revenue base without increasing, in general, the tax rates, and that is the obvious solution. But that brings us to a major problem: Where can we find the means wherewith to increase the tax revenue base?

What I have proposed, is that we aim at creating immediately 3 million additional jobs in new authorities franchised by the federal government, or state governments, or both combined. These authorities would have the responsibility of pursuing large-scale, much-needed, long-overdue projects of construction of infrastructure development, in water systems, water management, in transportation, in power generation and distribution, related matters of sanitation, and also in building the hospital and clinical bed and other medical capacities we desperately need, and in refurbishing some of our educational capacities.

These would be the major concerns. We could easily envisage such programs, on the basis of already existing, well-defined, engineering-defined needs. All we have to do is to decide that we're going to employ 3 million people as additional employees in such authorities, and we could, with the right management, do the job.

Now, we also know that such a project will generate a lot of business in the private sector for people who are supplying goods and services to these authorities for these projects. We

can easily envisage that we can manage the project so that, for 3 million additional jobs thus created in the public sector, in the authorities, we can also control the contracts issued to the effect that we will create at least 3 million additional new jobs in the private sector, through vendors to these projects.

We also know, that the ripple effects of employment in these two sectors will be considerably beyond the benefits to the 6 million people immediately employed in this necessary work. We know that the minimum value-added allowance of credit, which must be allowed for any job in the U.S. economy at present, is in excess of \$100,000 per capita. So we're talking about somewhere between \$600 billion and a \$1 trillion outlay of new credit, for this 6-million core of new employment. But we know the benefit of this will be much greater. We also recognize, of course, that we must limit the flow of credit into such projects to make sure we don't put credit into things which do not produce more value than the credit issued.

Refederalize the Federal Reserve

Now, where do we get over a trillion dollars, first of all, to meet these requirements, and also additional lending power, for other businesses which require lending power at a time when our financial system and monetary system are in sorry and worsening straits?

There is only one way we can do that. We must rely on state-created credit. We cannot do that, with the Federal Reserve System in its present form of organization and policy without generating hyperinflation. However, if we revert to the Constitution, with its provision that the federal executive, with the consent of the Congress, has a monopoly on the emission of legal tender, we can emit that amount of new legal tender through a nationalized Federal Reserve System, which will maintain all its contacts and structures intact, but will be nationalized in policy in order to conduit this lending power at very low interest rates, to these public authorities, and also at low interest rates with participation of private banks, to the private sector. In addition to that, we will make more lending power of the same type available to businesses, especially involved in hard-commodity operations in the private sector generally.

This means also we will have to use some measures of control, of protectionism. We'll have to monitor our currency, we'll have to monitor our banks, regulate things tightly, to prevent things from going out of control; not in order to have heavy supervision, but to keep things from going out of control, and to provide some degree of protectionism to get us through the period we're crawling out of this mudhole.

If those measures are taken, and the philosophy of those measures is understood, we can get out—with one further proviso. We must revert to the policy on which the strength of our nation was premised: investment in scientific and technological progress, an energy-intensive, capital-intensive, science-intensive investment in agriculture, industry, and in-

frastructure. If we do that, this program will be successful. But we know, because of the resistance to the very idea such a policy evokes, that this is a reversal of an approximately 28-year-long trend in U.S. policy-shaping in the economic sector in particular.

We must make that reversal.

All nations must prosper

It is no longer economically feasible to foster the delusion that the nations of the so-called industrialized, developed sector can remain prosperous while development is withheld from the nations of the so-called developing sector.

The idea that one person can remain prosperous while his neighbor sinks in misery, is not only an immoral idea, but is also an unworkable idea. Nonetheless, for many years in many circles, it has been a popular idea. We must reverse the International Monetary Fund conditionalities policy toward developing nations and also toward eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. We must open these parts of the world for high-technology development. We must create a climate favorable to long-term investment, which means an additional emphasis upon state-funded, or state funding-related, large-scale infrastructure projects in water management, transportation, power generation and distribution, sanitation, and so forth.

These measures are the preconditions for successful investment. They also structure financial markets and other institutions necessary for prosperous investment in agriculture, industry, and related things. We must take this approach toward the developing sector, toward our neighbors in Central and South America, Africa (a more challenging case), and also southern and Southeast Asia, with China being a challenge of a magnitude which I don't think the United States has even begun to comprehend.

Win the Battle For America's Future

Money is needed to wage the fight to free Lyndon LaRouche and to overturn the convictions of his associates. Your contribution to the Constitutional Defense Fund will help finance legal efforts against the federal and state government agencies, private organizations like the ADL and NBC, and individuals, which have engaged in an illegal conspiracy to frame up LaRouche. This conspiracy is a threat to everyone's freedom. There is no limit to how much you can give.

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Cholera strikes South America

by Peter Rush

In 1991, a devastating cholera outbreak was concentrated in Peru. This year, cholera is sweeping the entire continent of South America. Last year, over 360,000 people in South and Central America, 85% of them in Peru, came down with cholera, the sometimes fatal, always debilitating scourge of impoverished populations. This year, the victims could number in the millions and the dead in the tens of thousands, as the disease threatens the continent's 400 million people. Ibero-America has now replaced Africa as the world's epicenter of cholera.

From the poorest country . . .

One of the most vulnerable countries now reporting outbreaks is Bolivia. Six years after a monetary reform designed by Harvard's notorious Jeffrey Sachs threw out two-thirds of the industrial work force and created the conditions for the cocaine trade to become the nation's major economic enterprise, Bolivia is presently on the verge of economic and social collapse, precisely the conditions that fueled the spread of cholera in Peru one year ago. On Jan. 1, the first case of cholera was reported from the city of Cochabamba, in Bolivia's central jungle region that forms part of the vast Amazon basin. In just 22 days, 110 persons were reported infected, of whom eight had died, a very alarming 7.3% mortality rate. (Peru's mortality rate last year was 2%.) Health authorities now fear that if the disease continues to spread in the tropical eastern provinces of Bolivia, it could develop into an uncontrolled pandemic.

And spread it has, with 504 cases reported in Cochabamba as of Feb. 5, including 14 deaths on Feb. 4 alone in just one rural town. The number of cases was reported increasing by 13% daily, or about 60 new cases a day. From Feb. 2-5, the number of cases increased 60%, and was stretching the capacity of the hospital system of the entire department. Another 90 cases have been reported in other parts of Bolivia.

This explosion is not confined by national boundaries. Cholera most likely arrived in Cochabamba from Peru's Amazon region, after moving up the Pacific coast from Lima last summer. In fact, the Amazon, perennially hot and humid and criss-crossed by river systems, has served as the ideal breeding ground for spreading the infection throughout the continent.

. . . to the richest

The latest region to admit to outbreaks of the virulent contagion is Argentina's Salta province, just downstream from Bolivia's most heavily infected province of Chaco. In Salta, more than 100 cases were reported during the week of Feb. 1-7 among primitive Indian tribes which live from hunting, gathering, and fishing. Official confirmation that the quintessential Third World disease has now reached Argentina is sending a shock wave throughout the population, which has always considered Argentina closer to the First World than the Third.

Although figures are apparently being suppressed, the disease, which is not endemic to the continent, has clearly broken out of containment. The Argentine press first reported the outbreak on Feb. 1, saying that there were two cases, one of them fatal. By Feb. 5, the count was raised to 39 infected and six deaths among the Indians, a very high death rate of 15%. And on Feb. 7, Health Minister Julio César Araoz admitted that there were 125 cases and nine deaths. *Clarín*, the premier Buenos Aires daily, has virtually accused the government of President Carlos Menem of a coverup, protesting that it had released three contradictory sets of statistics within 24 hours of each other.

Also on Feb. 7, twenty-four cases were reported in the town of Santa María, in Salta province, where one Dr. Carlos Miguel Landi was quoted saying that the epidemic was caused by "an absolute absence of government when it comes to health. . . . For the rulers of the country, this region only has importance at election time." Figures bear this out. *El Cronista* reported Feb. 5 that Salta has the most deficient sanitation infrastructure of the country: 43% of all families lack the basic necessities of life, and infant malnutrition is 30%.

On the same day, José Pampuro, minister of health for Buenos Aires province, 1,000 miles to the southeast of Salta, insisted that cholera "would come to Greater Buenos Aires in 30 or 35 days." He elaborated why: "Greater Buenos Aires is most exposed to the entrance of cholera because we have the worst living conditions in the country. There are 1.3 million, out of 9 million, who suffer structural poverty, that is, they have no possibility of entering the economic system in the next few years. And there are 2 million impoverished people." *El Cronista* reported Feb. 7 that 49% of the zone's households and 54% of the population are at risk and could easily transmit diseases such as cholera, due to deficiencies in water supply and sewage disposal. A reported 27.9% of the Greater Buenos Aires population is deemed high risk.

To all of this, President Menem finally responded Feb. 10 with an absurd act of showmanship, flying in to Salta, kissing and hugging some of the cholera victims among the Indians, and promising them "micro-enterprises," a term as incomprehensible to the Indians as it is irrelevant to their plight.

IMF-induced poverty spreads cholera

To the north of Argentina is Brazil, which is a veritable cholera timebomb. With over 150 million people, of whom more than half are desperately poor and without clean or adequate water supply or proper sewage disposal, the country is at enormous risk. As of Jan. 13, official statistics listed only 990 cases and 20 deaths, but a parallel count by technicians from the Health Ministry itself showed at least 1,650 cases and 91 deaths, a frightening 6% mortality rate. While most of the official 990 cases were reported for 1991, it is almost certain that even the 1,650 figure is badly understated. A World Health Organization team, using a different methodology, estimated that there are more likely over 6,000 cases.

In Colombia, statistics on cholera cases are untrustworthy, as Health Minister Camilo González, "formerly" an M-19 narco-terrorist, persists in claiming that the threat from cholera has passed. But 333 cases in Antioquia department, the largest and once the most prosperous, have been officially reported since the first of the year, and another 67 in other departments.

New outbreaks are being reported daily from departments along both the Pacific and Caribbean coasts.

In the Caribbean region itself, El Salvador reported in mid-January that between Dec. 21, 1991 and Jan. 6, 1992, some 488 cases and 21 deaths had been confirmed. Panama recently had its first cholera case in Panama City, following outbreaks in the Darién jungle region and elsewhere several months earlier.

In impoverished Peru, the "birthplace" of the epidemic, cholera is now said to be endemic, meaning it is so imbedded that it will be an ever-present problem. The magnitude of the problem is revealed by a report Jan. 7 that 119 cholera patients were seen over the New Years' holiday just in the port city of Callao. It was officially reported Jan. 21 that in the first two weeks of January, there were over 4,000 cases and 200 deaths nationwide.

About 70% of Peru's 21 million people live in poverty. Barely 55% of the total population have access to drinking water, most of that concentrated in the urban centers and poorly monitored. And while 41% of the population reportedly have "sanitation services," sewage facilities exist in only 16.6% of rural Peru.

"As long as Peru's health and hygienic conditions remain the same, cholera will remain endemic in Peru," Dr. Jorge Ramal, a director of a hospital in the north, was quoted saying. Former Peruvian Education Minister Uriel García Caceres wrote in the daily *Expreso* Feb. 4 that, while modern medicine has lowered the mortality rate, "The war against cholera . . . is not going to be won with medicine, but by governments' control of public funds. As long as the priority for state expenditures places sanitation works—potable water and sewage—in fifth place, as they are doing, there exists not the slightest possibility of defeating cholera."

Ask Lee Iacocca: Who caused the deindustrialization of U.S. auto?

by Leif Johnson

Lee Iacocca is "Mr. Auto" to the post-World War II American automobile industry. He joined Ford Motors in August 1946, and on Nov. 10, 1960, the day JFK won the presidency, Iacocca became the head of the Ford Motors Division, the largest branch of the second largest industrial corporation in the world. For the next 30 years, the career of Lido Iacocca reflected, influenced, or led the corporate thinking of America's auto giants and their bankers.

Iacocca's career spans the period of the fundamental shift in the American auto industry from American-style production companies to British-style trading houses, involved in lending, marketing, speculative investments, and even, as in Iacocca's case, financing junk bonds for corporate takeovers having nothing to do with Chrysler or the auto and related industries.

The parameters of this changeover from a producing company to a trading company are basically the following:

1) There is a fundamental reversal in corporate philosophy. For a producing company, the integrity, modernization, and technological improvement of the productive apparatus is the primary concern of management. Costs are analyzed on the basis of quality of product and company-wide increase in efficiency of production. Since capital equipment costs are high, corporate planning extends a considerable distance into future years and corporate profits are extensively deployed to match future efficiency, quality, and production goals.

For the trading company, the concern of management is largely the opposite: any variety of investment of corporate assets is acceptable as long as the profit is maximized. Quick returns are sought rather than long-term planning for production. A trading company will use its productive capital base for short term financial gain rather than for productive capital investment.

2) The result of this process is to diversify even into companies having nothing to do with the automotive industry, to ignore lagging efficiency relative to competitors, to fail to seek new markets in related fields when, for example, the car market is saturated, to ignore quality standards, to seek wage reductions and other self-destructive measures when sales drop, and to attempt to increase profits by selling fewer units at higher markup.

3) As the company moves from producing to trading, it

does not matter where or by whom the product is made. The trading company must buy low and sell high. The automobile industry began to "outsource," buying cheaper parts made by more efficient companies or by cheap labor, leaving only final assembly to be done "at home." In some cases today, the only thing the "American" company assembles is the name plate affixed to a car produced by another company.

4) The shift out of production was accompanied by an otherwise inexplicable complacency about U.S. government policies that were ruinous to American production, particularly that of auto. Which automaker denounced Henry Kissinger's 1973 oil hoax, and the 1970s' false hysteria about the world running out of oil? Did they protest the oil industry tax law changes that decimated U.S. oil discovery and production? Where was Lee Iacocca's mouth when that usurer, Paul Volcker, was put in charge of the Federal Reserve Board in 1979 and drove the prime interest rate up to 21% and collapsed the auto market? And where was Lee Iacocca when the Nixon government slapped a \$1.2 trillion environmental bill on factories and products, which was proven to do little to improve public health?

Where were the great automakers when Reaganomic deregulation sucked billions, if not trillions, into junk bond ventures, leveraged buyouts and other quick-buck schemes and out of productive investment in America's industries? Did they not imagine that the declining incomes of the majority of America's population would bring on an ever-deepening sales decline? Where was their voice when the International Monetary Fund pauperized nations worldwide, destroying natural markets for American autos, trucks, transportation equipment and farm machinery?

The Big Three's predicament

Despite occasional feeble complaints, the Big Three automakers and their bankers were squarely behind the transformation of America from a great producing nation to a "post-industrial society." Today the automakers stand halfway between being producing companies and being trading houses selling what others produce. Their problem is, as their loud denunciations of the Japanese bear out, under present conditions they cannot turn back.

No American auto company, or merged combination, could develop the capital either internally or by private borrowing, to restore a competitive position against the more productive plants of Korea, Germany, or Japan. According to Kevin Kearns, an economist with the Economic Strategy Institute, Japanese workers have twice as many machine tools, robots and computers behind them as do American workers, and Japanese manufacturers outspend U.S. firms five to two on new plant and equipment.

Kearns draws the obvious conclusion: "American workers and American management are being asked to do the impossible—use worn-out tools and equipment to keep up with competitors who are constantly building new plants and introducing new equipment." What an irony. Those competitors learned their trade from the great U.S. industrialists like Henry Ford—but Lee Iacocca took over the Ford Motor Company.

Chrysler epitomizes the present predicament of American auto. Its \$20 billion debt, held by Chrysler Capital, half of whose investments are not company related, has been downgraded by Moody's and by Standard and Poor's to "junk bond" status. It cannot borrow from the banks, and it cannot generate internal capital since it is losing significant sums (and Lee Iacocca, the management genius who led the company thus, is going to clean out his desk, pack away his name plate and retire this year).

Does America need an auto industry? Suppose the companies go all the way and become trading houses like Sears or Montgomery Ward, not only shipping jobs abroad but buying their products and parts from captive suppliers overseas, in Japan, Brazil, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, or China. House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) and Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) introduced their "Trade Enhancement Act of 1992" to accomplish this. This bill would "rationalize" world auto production to reduce the "overproduction" of cars and trucks, shutting down the less productive factories. American factories would be a prime shutdown target, and General Motors, which just announced the attrition of 74,000 employees, appears headed in just that direction.

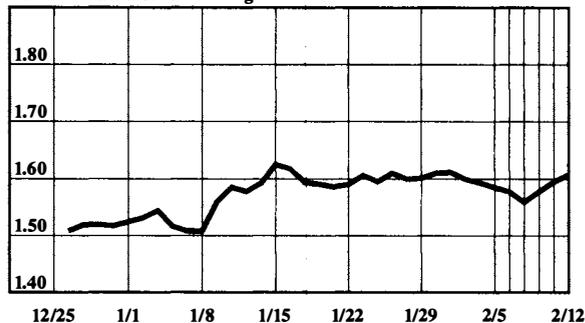
But if Americans want an auto industry—and other industries too—rather than a descent into Third World poverty, the federal government will have to issue billions of dollars in Treasury credits (not borrowed funds or tax money) to the industry on the proviso that they clean out their Iacoccas and find some Henry Fords. Think of the breakthroughs in new materials development alone from a new integrated U.S. auto/aerospace sector. Think of all the people in the newly liberated former Soviet territories, eastern Europe, and underdeveloped nations who desperately need high-quality American Motor vehicles, tractors, transportation equipment, earth-moving and forklift equipment.

The market is there; the Treasury could issue the low interest, long-term credit; but can we elect a Congress and a President to do the job?

Currency Rates

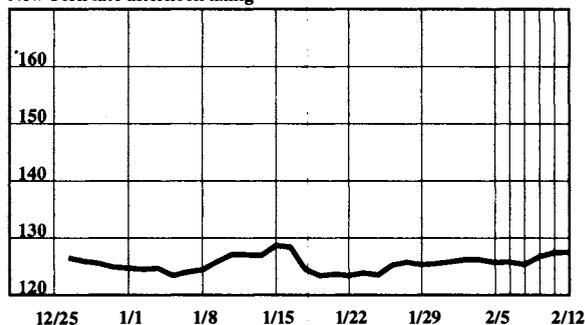
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



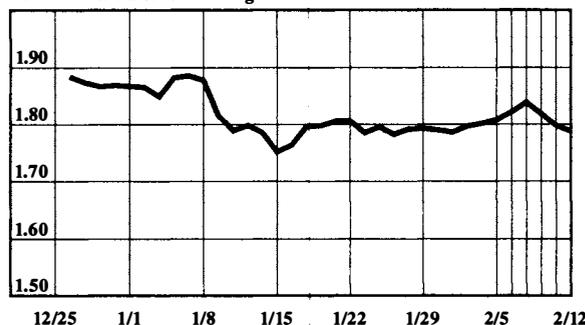
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



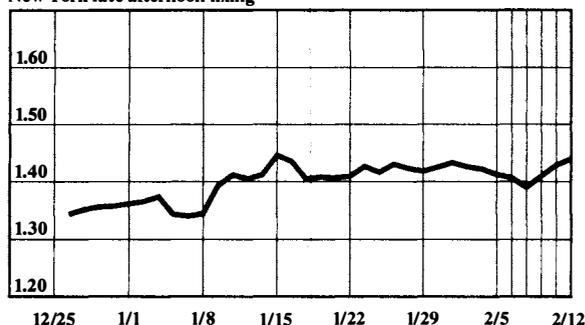
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The off-balance-sheet blowout

A new study by Weiss Research, Inc. shows that bank liabilities are far higher than officially reported.

The classic definition of bankruptcy is when liabilities exceed assets. By that definition, even using their current lying balance sheets, the U.S. banks are bankrupt. That point was driven home by the statistics on the off-balance-sheet liabilities of the top U.S. banks recently released by Weiss Research, Inc. of West Palm Beach, Florida. These statistics were as of the third quarter of 1991.

According to Weiss, the 20 largest banks in the U.S. had combined off-balance-sheet activities of \$6.104 trillion, or 697% of their \$899 billion in reported total assets.

These so-called off-balance-sheet activities comprise three broad areas: 1) commitments by banks to provide credit at some point in the future, such as loan commitments and revolving underwriting facilities; 2) guarantees to a third party that a bank customer's obligations will be fulfilled, such as standby letters of credit; and 3) various types of futures and other market trading, including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, and financial futures and options contracts.

Under the current Alice in Wonderland accounting standards, these off-balance-sheet items are counted as neither assets nor liabilities on the banks' books. Nevertheless, they do represent direct liabilities for the banks, since any losses on these items come out of the banks' income and capital.

By maintaining the fiction that these liabilities are not part of the "official" assets and liabilities of the

bank, banks are also not required to maintain capital or loss reserves against them. These bookkeeping tricks allow the banks to pretend that they are still solvent.

Consequently, there has been an explosion in off-balance-sheet liabilities, especially among the biggest, weakest banks.

In 1984, according to a 1988 General Accounting Office study, U.S. banks had \$1.364 trillion in off-balance-sheet activities. By 1985, that figure had risen to \$1.840 trillion, or 67% of all bank assets. Of that amount, \$1.507 trillion was held by big banks (over \$10 billion in assets), representing 159% of those big bank assets. By the end of 1986, total off-balance-sheet liabilities were equal to 80% of all bank assets, and the big banks had off-balance-sheet liabilities equal to 189% of their assets. By mid-1987, those figures had climbed to 108% and 260%, respectively.

Today, one bank alone, Citibank, has \$1.381 trillion in such items—more than the entire banking system had just seven years ago. While Citibank has the largest amount of off-balance-sheet liabilities, several other banks have a higher level of such liabilities in relation to assets.

Leading the pack is Bankers Trust, whose off-balance-sheet liabilities are 1,699% of the bank's total assets. First National Bank of Chicago has off-balance-sheet liabilities of 1,232% of assets, closely followed by Chase Manhattan Bank at 1,116%, Morgan Guaranty Trust at 1,075%,

and Continental Bank of Chicago at 977%. Citibank is sixth, with 825%, followed by Security Pacific National Bank at 761%, Republic National Bank of New York at 484%, Bank of America at 482%, First Interstate Bank of California at 395%, the Bank of New York at 324%, and First National Bank of Boston at 250%.

The \$6.1 trillion in off-balance-sheet liabilities of the 20 largest U.S. banks alone is nearly twice the \$3.4 trillion in assets (and therefore liabilities, since total assets equal total liabilities) of the U.S. banking system as a whole as of the third quarter.

Were the off-balance-sheet liabilities reported by Weiss to be added to the "official" liabilities, the U.S. banking system would have \$9.5 trillion in liabilities against \$3.4 trillion in assets, making the banking system bankrupt nearly three times over.

Lyndon LaRouche warned in 1982 that the U.S. banking system was bankrupt, and advised bankers to admit their insolvency then, rather than delay it and make the system worse. Bankers, led by then-Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston, ignored LaRouche's advice and embarked on the greatest speculative binge the world has ever seen.

As a result, the U.S. banking system is insolvent beyond repair. Wriston's bankrupt Citicorp has been secretly taken over by the Federal Reserve. Even the blue-blood J.P. Morgan, the cleverest of the U.S. banks, is losing money on its banking operations. While Morgan reported a profit in 1991, the profit came from trading in securities and currencies, not banking.

Meanwhile, Bush and bankers like Wriston are pathetically trying to place the blame on federal bank regulators, in a replay of the age-old game of shooting the messenger. They should have listened to LaRouche.

U.S. food relief at all time high

Twenty-five million Americans were getting government food assistance in 1991 as more and more can't afford to eat.

While national headlines focus on the desperate food situation in the former Soviet bloc, the need for food relief at home in the United States is also growing. Both private and government programs are under pressure to provide more. And the results of malnutrition are showing up in the form of preventable childhood and elderly illnesses, and mortality rates.

As of year-end, at least 25 million Americans are now getting some form of government food aid. The U.S. Conference of Mayors reported a 25% increase last year in requests for emergency food and shelter assistance, and the figures don't include the new layoffs and impoverishment worsening in the new year.

Since Bush took office, participation in the food stamp program, run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), has grown by 5.79 million people, from 18.77 million in February 1989 to 24.56 million in November 1991. Last year, national participation swelled by 3.27 million.

Other forms of food relief are also rapidly growing. On Dec. 7, 1991, the USDA announced a 13% increase in fiscal year 1991 caseload allocations for food aid to women, infants, and children, and for elderly persons, all in the USDA category of low-income. The USDA program is called Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), and it now provides food relief to 330,490 persons, compared to last year's total of 291,973.

However, this is a gross undercounting of those going hungry. There is a long waiting list for CSFP aid,

which is administered through the states, whose social services officials can only administer as much aid as the USDA makes available, at present, a far lower level than required.

The USDA is trying to appear concerned. The agency's Dec. 7 press release on the increase in 1991 CSFP caseload quoted Betty Jo Nelson, administrator of the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (which oversees CSFP), saying, "I am pleased that we can accommodate a significant increase in the number of CSFP participants. This means FNS can provide nourishing food packages for thousands of needy people not previously served." However, in Louisiana, for example, thousands are waiting in line for a place at the USDA table. Moreover, the lines are growing by the day. The state with the largest number of CSFP recipients is Michigan, the formerly industrialized state, where over 89,000 people rely on food supplements.

CSFP operates through 18 states, the District of Columbia, and on some Indian reservations. Of the 18 states, six serve only low-income women, infants, and children (up to the age of six), and the other 12 serve these categories, plus the elderly.

The CSFP makes food packages available, tailored to different categories of participants. The packages include: infant formula and cereal, non-fat dry and evaporated milk, juice, cereal, farina, rice, pasta, egg mix, dehydrated potatoes, peanut butter, dry beans and peas, canned meat and poultry, and canned fruits and vege-

tables.

Many of these foodstuffs are from farm commodities that the USDA insists are being "overproduced," despite the pressing need at home and abroad. For example, the USDA presided over the elimination of thousands of family farms last year, arguing that there is a milk "surplus" that must be reduced. This view represents the 1980s policy of the select cartel companies that dominate the USDA, such as Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, Iowa Beef Processors, Philip Morris (Kraft), Louis Dreyfus, Nestles, and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts (which owns Beatrice), which practice food control and favor food scarcity. The continuation of the cartel food policies now spells genocide.

Betty Jo Nelson admitted in December that the USDA was able to expand the 1991 CSFP numbers of recipients by donating the entire amount of nonfat milk needed for the program, instead of buying it on the open market with government money. But where will the milk powder come from next year if the USDA is eliminating farms and herds?

The 24.56 million Americans now utilizing food stamps is also a gross understatement of the need for food aid. Millions who qualify for help do not know about the possibility of getting it. Nevertheless, the numbers receiving food stamps are rising.

Food stamp use in New Hampshire grew by 47% during 1991.

New Jersey's food stamp roster rose from 424,361 to 535,536 people from November 1990 to November 1991. The 26.2% increase leads the mid-Atlantic region, where participation increased 17% overall.

Not only city residents are turning to food stamps. Parts of the farm belt are as bad, or worse. Last year, food stamp use jumped 10% in Iowa's 37 agricultural counties.

Plug is pulled on junk bond victims

Macy's and TWA are leading the way in the latest spectacular bankruptcies of top U.S. companies.

The financial bankruptcy of the United States continued to accelerate during December and January, with the failures of leveraged blowout victims R.H. Macy & Co. and Trans World Airlines grabbing the headlines.

Macy, the 133-year-old department store chain, filed for bankruptcy on Jan. 27, nearly six years after the company's management led a \$3.7 billion junk bond-financed leveraged buyout. In its filing, Macy listed assets of \$4.95 billion and liabilities of \$5.32 billion, including \$3.4 billion in long-term debt.

Macy's biggest creditor is Prudential Insurance, which holds \$811 million in mortgages for 70 Macy's stores. Prudential, which also holds \$344 million of bankrupt retailer Carter Hawley Hale's debt, reportedly triggered the bankruptcy when it vetoed a \$1 billion bailout of Macy by Laurence Tisch's Loews Corp. Tisch, who already owns 15.6% of Macy, had offered to buy back a large part of Macy's junk bonds, in return for a controlling stake of as much as 100%, and a promise from Prudential to lower the interest rates on the mortgage debt to a flat 9% from a minimum of 12%.

Prudential, one of the largest U.S. holders of junk bonds, apparently could not afford the concessions demanded by Tisch. Late last year, Prudential and Macy had renegotiated the mortgages, giving Macy a reduction in interest rates in exchange for extra interest if the retailer exceeded certain sales targets.

During the most recent quarter—

which included the Christmas season—Macy's cash flow was reportedly less than \$135 million, or barely half the amount of the same period a year earlier. After taking into account Macy's crushing interest payments, the company had a substantial net loss for what should have been its most lucrative quarter of the year.

On Jan. 31, four days after Macy went under, Trans World Airlines filed for Chapter 11. In doing so, TWA has plenty of company in the airline industry. Pan Am, Eastern, and Midway ceased operations last year, and Continental and America West are continuing to operate under the protection of the courts.

TWA's fate was sealed in 1986, when takeover bandit Carl Icahn took on \$2.6 billion in debt to take the airline private. From the start, Icahn's TWA had trouble meeting its crushing interest payments. Over the last several months, Icahn had cajoled several creditors into taking equity stakes in the airline in return for slashing TWA's junk bond debts by nearly two-thirds, but it wasn't enough.

"I've lost on TWA," complained Icahn at a news conference. "They were the worst investment I made in the last decade." The reverse would be more accurate: TWA lost with Icahn. The raider destroyed TWA by loading it up with unpayable debt. The airline never had a chance.

Now the bankrupt airline is looking to borrow another \$200 million of debtor-in-financing money from a number of banks. If the banks won't do it, Icahn said he would provide the

financing.

Icahn cynically claimed that the bankruptcy was a step forward. "We are wiping \$1 billion in debt off our balance sheet, and our interest expenses will go down by \$150 million a year," he said. Should the court approve Icahn's bankruptcy plan, TWA's debt would shrink to about \$700 million, leaving the airline in what Icahn claimed would be "a stronger, more competitive" position.

TWA's pensioners might not be so happy. According to the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation, TWA's pension fund is under-funded by \$933 million.

Other industries are headed the way of the airlines, too. Carter Hawley Hale, the largest department store chain in the western United States, has been in Chapter 11 for a year. Allied Stores Corp., Federated Department Stores, and Ames Department Stores are already in bankruptcy.

During January, Seaman Furniture, Borneo International Furniture, Zale, Curtis Mathes and AppleTree Markets also filed for bankruptcy.

El Paso Electric has filed for Chapter 11, and Tucson Electric narrowly avoided a creditor-forced involuntary bankruptcy.

Even the fantasy land of Hollywood has not escaped the crisis. Orion Pictures filed for Chapter 11 in December, Carolco Pictures is on the verge of going under, and the head of MGM-Pathé was recently removed, allegedly for driving that company to the verge of bankruptcy.

Personal bankruptcies rose to 214,174 in the third quarter of 1991 from 177,351 in the third quarter of 1990, according to the American Financial Services Association. For the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, the figures showed a 24% gain in personal bankruptcy filings—to 848,812 from 685,429.

Business Briefs

Asia

Development bank lending jumps sharply

Lending and investment by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the developing countries of Asia jumped 25% last year to more than \$5 billion, the bank said in its latest quarterly review.

Despite fears of a global credit shortage because of the competing needs of the former Soviet bloc and Persian Gulf states, the Manila-based bank reported a sharp increase in lending from \$4 billion in 1990.

Energy projects accounted for 35% of all ADB funding, agriculture taking 20%, and transport and communications 15.5%.

Indonesia got the single biggest loan for a \$300 million power project. Borrowing by the 52-member bank totaled \$1.3 billion in 1991, compared with \$848.6 million in 1990.

Borrowing was through eight bond issues on the international capital markets. For the first time, the bank tapped the U.S. dollar market in Asia, issuing "Dragon bonds" in November for \$300 million in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taipei.

Other issues were made in the Austrian schilling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, Euro-sterling, and on domestic U.S. dollar capital markets.

Russia

Rutskoy calls for state of emergency

Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy warned in a Feb. 8 speech to 3,000 delegates at a Congress of Russian nationalist parties that the "shock therapy" program implemented by President Boris Yeltsin is destroying the nation. "We have reached a point when we have to take responsibility for the future of our state and its physical survival. . . . There is a solution: to declare an economic state of emergency."

Rutskoy charged that the result of the shock policies "can only be one thing: the economic genocide of the Russian people."

"The majority of our failures in reforming the economy are connected with the overall power crisis . . . and anarchy. . . .

"A man with property will feel responsibility for himself and the country. . . . A worker, a farmer, an engineer, a doctor must have property, not a millionaire, who has earned money nobody knows where."

Russian nationalist Nikolai Pavlov also told the Congress: "Today, the reforms aren't being carried out by the Russian government. They are being carried out by the International Monetary Fund."

Former Russian Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov said on the Russian television program "Itogi" on Feb. 2 that when his government was in power, a study had been done of Yegor Gaidar's shock therapy program, in its incarnation as the Yavlinsky-Shatalin "500 Days Program." Ryzhkov said that the study "showed exactly" the results which have occurred with Gaidar's program. "This is why we could not agree with these measures at that time," said Ryzhkov.

Trade

Walesa charges West has betrayed Poland

Polish President Lech Walesa told the European Council in Strasbourg Feb. 4 that the West has betrayed the democratic revolution in Poland. Poles have "the bitter feeling," he said, that they had support from the West only as long as they were needed to wreck the "old order" in Europe. Now that the job is done, Poland has lost all support from western nations, and meanwhile, the Poles are faced with a grave economic crisis that is threatening to destroy everything so far achieved.

The West is closing its borders to Polish export goods, and is only interested in extracting money from the Polish consumers, he said. "You have made a profit with the Polish revolution," but given it nothing in return.

Walesa again called upon the West to invest in Polish industry, but predicted little would occur because the nations of the West have a "salesman's mentality." There are no investments in the Polish economy, but only interest in selling goods to the Poles as con-

sumers.

The politicians and economic experts of the West are closing their eyes, Walesa charged, to the very real danger that in Poland as well as in other eastern European nations, democratic efforts might fail and that then, dictatorial regimes would return.

Labor

Germany needs 300,000 immigrants per year

Germany will need at least 300,000 immigrants annually to fill the gap in its labor market if current demographic trends prevail, according to the Institute for the German Economy (IW). According to the IW calculations, there will be 20 million fewer Germans in the year 2030 than there are today. The number of young people below the age of 15 will drop from 13.7 million in 1990 to 10 million in 2010. As a result, the IW warns, indigenous labor will simply not be able to meet market needs for the foreseeable future.

However, the German labor force rose in the past six years by 3 million people, due to an influx of foreigners and workers from East Germany and eastern Europe. That trend must continue, says the IW.

The report comes at a time of heightened political debate over immigrants seeking asylum and calculates that if the country's borders are closed, the population will shrink by about 12 million in the next 30 years and the employed labor force will decline from just over 40 million to 32.5 million.

Transport

Fadeyev outlines high-speed rail plan

Gennady Fadeyev, the Russian minister of railways, told reporters Feb. 4 that his policy would be based on construction of a high-speed rail system between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and that he trusted that other independent republics of the former Soviet Union

Briefly

would adopt a similar policy.

"Talking about far-reaching goals," said Fadeyev, "I am very glad that the project of building a high-speed railroad connecting St. Petersburg and Moscow found support in Russia. This is the future of transport. This is an area where we are several dozens of years behind Europe. We should catch up because western countries are already creating a unified system of high-speed railroads."

Fadeyev also discussed other projected improvements of the railway system. "Despite the fact that earlier the railway network was developed in a harmonious way, now there are already a number of bottlenecks in the territory of Russia, which should be addressed. I am talking about a second bridge across Amur, a railroad to Yakutsk, a new railway from Kuzbas to Donbass, [and] approaches to three seaports, Nakhodka, Novorossiisk, and St. Petersburg. We find understanding and support of the government here. We will continue to work in this direction."

At a recent meeting, said Fadeyev, the Community of Independent States agreed that "the Russian Ministry of Railways will exercise operational control over railway transportation in the period of transition until an interstate, inter-governmental body has been created."

Manufacturing

Industrialist calls for 'global' projects

Bill Spencer, president of Sematech, a government-industry consortium established to enhance American competitiveness in the semiconductor industry, told a *New York Times* interviewer that the way to restore U.S. manufacturing capabilities is to launch "global" projects like a manned space mission to Mars. "Swords Have Been Sheathed, But Plowshares Lack Design," is the headline given the interview by the Feb. 4 *New York Times*.

"The little corner of the world that I'm interested in changing is manufacturing capability. The United States has lost its ability to manufacture competitive products today. It's particularly true when we're talking of high-volume, low-cost manufacturing, the kind of

thing that has made televisions and VCRs so popular today.

"We don't know how to design a product; we don't know how to manufacture it once it's designed. This is our biggest technological problem. The answer is to get a group of companies together, involve the government, and cooperate in systemic and generic manufacturing. If we don't rebuild our industry, we can't remain a leading country. We can't do it with nuclear weapons now. We have to do it with manufacturing.

"The big science projects we're thinking about are good ones. But they should be global projects. The human genome. The superconducting supercollider. The manned exploration of Mars is something we can't pass up. But those are things we ought to do as a planet."

Medicine

New technology saves old hearts

A relatively new procedure that can extend the life of a tired heart (heart failure) will soon be tried at the Johns Hopkins Medical Center in Baltimore. Though still experimental, the operation involves wrapping the heart with muscle taken from the back that has been re-trained to contract at the same rate as heart muscle, and thus to help boost the heart's ability to pump blood.

The operation, called cardiomyoplasty, was first performed in France in 1985, the same year the U.S. FDA approved it. It is currently undergoing evaluation at five U.S. medical centers.

The concept is about 50 years old, but the technological inadequacies, such as conditioning the back muscle to beat with the strength and stamina of the heart, was not developed, nor was the ability to reeducate striated skeletal muscle to behave like smooth heart muscle and resist fatigue. Now, both of these obstacles have been overcome.

Cardiomyoplasty could in many cases solve the problems encountered in heart transplants. The most likely candidates for the surgery are younger people (under 60) with chronic heart failure, but who may not be sick enough, or have too many complications, for a heart transplant.

● **A MARSHALL PLAN** for Africa has been called for by the President of Senegal. German newspapers quote him saying, "The huge immigration problems of Europe have their reason in the enormous poverty of Africa."

● **U.S. CONSUMER** borrowing fell in 1991 for the first time since 1958. U.S. consumer installment credit fell 0.9% in 1991, according to Federal Reserve statistics reported by Reuters. Consumer borrowing dropped a seasonally adjusted \$1.72 billion in December, following a revised November drop of \$170 million. The Fed noted that Americans were continuing to pay off old bills faster than they were taking on new debt.

● **200 GERMAN DOCTORS**, politicians, and high school teachers have signed a manifesto denouncing euthanasia against the dying, handicapped, and unborn human beings. The text reads: "The basic right of these groups to life are endangered. . . . Soon it will become a duty for every invalid to ask to be killed in order to release society from the burden of caring for him."

● **LASERS** will now be used to clear clogged heart arteries, in a new procedure just approved by the Food and Drug Administration. It gives doctors a new way to treat "at risk" heart attack patients, with a much higher rate of success than current bypass surgery and balloon angioplasty—the opening of blocked arteries by the use of a balloon-tipped catheter. Other laser devices are already used for opening clogged leg arteries.

● **SCIENTISTS** at the Air Force Phillips Laboratory in New Mexico have proposed that a thermal propulsion nuclear reactor now under design could be used to transmute high-level radioactive waste from weapons and commercial power reactors to easier-to-handle, less radioactive byproducts, *Aviation Week* reports. A group of scientists at the Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York conducted the initial study.

LaRouche campaign endorsements approach 1,000

On Feb. 1, Lyndon LaRouche took his bid for the Democratic presidential nomination directly to the American people in a nationally televised half-hour address. The program reported the history of his opposition to the economic policies that have plunged the nation into depression, and concluded with his comprehensive alternative, which includes nationalizing the Federal Reserve and creating 6 million new jobs to rebuild the crumbling transport, water, and power infrastructure. LaRouche showed a well-established authority, particularly in economic and foreign policy.

The report assembled here from information provided by the “LaRouche in ’92—Democrats for Economic Recovery” campaign, makes it clear that there is more going on in the American political process than the look-alike, sound-alike Republican and Democratic presidential candidates played up in the major media. Despite the fact that he is being forced to run his campaign from a federal penitentiary, having recently marked his third year of incarceration as George Bush’s political prisoner, LaRouche is campaigning with the endorsement of almost 1,000 prominent figures from the United States and the world, according to campaign manager Dr. Debra Hanania Freeman.

The depth of public international support enjoyed by LaRouche—who expects to be released as a result of an unprecedented motion for a new trial filed in federal court in January, and whose mistreatment by the U.S. government is the object of a United Nations human rights inquiry (see *National*)—shows the degree of concern abroad, about the direction U.S. public life has taken.

In Ibero-America, where LaRouche’s program for economic integration has been known as Operation Juárez since 1982, seventeen congressional leaders from Bolivia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela have endorsed his candidacy. They are joined by the former foreign secretary of Argentina, the former fisheries minister of Peru, the hero of the Malvinas War (himself a political prisoner) Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, and three full labor federations, among many others.

Across the Atlantic, where LaRouche’s proposal for the reconstruction of Eurasian infrastructure known as the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle would



Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign has drawn impressive international support, including the endorsement of 17 senators and congressmen from Ibero-America. Here, LaRouche campaign representative Dennis Small in January addressed supporters in Peru. Left to right: Carlos Calderón, Gilberto Cabanillas, Small, Oswaldo Bockos, Josmell Muñoz, and Eduardo Salhuana.

EIRNS

have a locomotive effect on pulling the world economy out of its depression and would create the infrastructural prerequisites for relaunching industry and agriculture in areas badly neglected by the communist economic system, his candidacy has been backed by major political factions and personalities in all of the reform nations of eastern Europe and in the former Soviet republics.

In western Europe, LaRouche's support reaches into the highest levels of the elite. In Asia, Australia, and Africa, continents where LaRouche is well known not only for his economic development proposals, but as the institutional opposition to the geopolitical doctrines of the Anglo-American establishment, the pattern is repeated.

LaRouche links his economic perspective with the urgent need for a moral, cultural, and scientific Renaissance. This, too, is reflected in those who have joined his efforts. While the other candidates often parade Hollywood stars and professional sports figures in their entourages, LaRouche's campaign is rich with support from some of the living giants of classical culture and science. Norbert Brainin, leader of the famed Amadeus Quartet, is part of a grouping of distinguished musicians, scientists, actors, artists, and professors who have endorsed Lyndon LaRouche for President.

The international movement on behalf of the LaRouche candidacy has given leadership layers in the U.S. the courage to express public support of a man held in prison by the current administration. Despite a barrage of dirty tricks to illegally deny LaRouche ballot status, he has qualified for the ballot in 15 of the 38 states which hold primaries, with ballot access efforts in at least a dozen more states currently in progress.

Over 100 elected officials and Democratic Party leaders from 34 states have bucked the clique that controls the Democratic National Committee and endorsed LaRouche. Close to 50 labor leaders (freed for the first time in years by the AFL-CIO national leadership to endorse whatever candidate they choose), representing such unions as the UAW, ILA, Teamsters, Building Trades, IBEW, IUE, OCAW, IAM, Ironworkers, Rubber Workers, Aluminum, Brick, and Glass Workers, ILGWU, Bakers, Firefighters, Transit Workers, Postal Workers, Letter Carriers, NAGE, and CSEA, have joined their union brothers and sisters from Ibero-America in endorsing LaRouche. LaRouche's historical support among farm leaders all over the world remains intact, with 150 leaders and activists from every major farm organization in America joining his campaign.

Citing LaRouche's uncompromising commitment to the human rights of all people and his passion for seeking the truth, regardless of the personal consequences, Amelia Boynton Robinson, seen by many as the mother of America's civil rights movement, spearheads an effort to reunite the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's movement behind Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy. Already, 25 NAACP and SCLC presidents, all veterans of the struggle for equal rights, and approximately the same number of African-American religious leaders have answered her call, as have some of America's leading jurists and human rights activists.

Leaders representing virtually every ethnic group in the vast melting pot that comprises America, religious leaders, military leaders, leaders of veterans' organizations, and civic and community leaders have also stepped forward to endorse LaRouche.

United States

*The U.S. endorsers of LaRouche's presidential campaign are led by two dozen civil rights veterans, including **Amelia Boynton Robinson**, **Rev. James Bevel**, and **Dr. Robert J.N. Jones, Jr.**; current and former elected officials, including State Senator **Theo W. Mitchell** of South Carolina, Washington State Supreme Court Justice **William C. Goodloe** (ret.), former Cook County (Illinois) Commissioner **Rosemarie Love**; and many Democratic Party officials, trade union officials, farm organizers, and leaders of ethnic organizations. We excerpt here a few of the statements of endorsement. Here, as well as in the following sections on the international endorsements for LaRouche, affiliations are for identification purposes only.*

Amelia Boynton Robinson

Mrs. Robinson is a civil rights leader and recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Freedom Medal.

... Today, a revolution for freedom is sweeping much of the world, while in America, despite the successes of the civil rights movement, there remain millions of people hungry, jobless, sleeping on the street, and they grow in number daily as this economic depression sweeps our nation. People across the land, fearing that they may soon join the ranks of these poor and homeless Americans, are susceptible to the manipulation of synthetic creatures like the hate-monger David Duke.

In these changing times, America is out of step with

reality and we are losing our sanity. We fail to seek the good judgment of Americans who might give advice, which might turn this country around and rebuild it, so it can be respected again.

Lyndon LaRouche, the political leader and economist, who today is serving a 15-year prison sentence because of his political views, is such an American. I heartily endorse his candidacy for President of the United States in 1992.

We need an economic program, both domestically and internationally, capable of rebuilding the world's economy on a new, more just basis; an economic order that recognizes the rights, dignity, and spark of divinity that we all share as human beings; an economic order that places a higher premium on human life than on the payment of debt to international banks.

Here in the United States, we must provide productive jobs for our citizens, rebuilding our nation, reopening our factories, and allowing our farmers to produce the food that the world needs so desperately. We need a domestic policy that is, once again, based on compassion for our children and elderly citizens. We need an economy that gives us the ability to look out for those among us who cannot look out for themselves.

Lyndon LaRouche is the only man on the scene today who is intellectually and morally capable of forging such an economic order. He is more capable of applying and carrying out the principles of Dr. Martin Luther King's program in the economic area than any human being I know. . . .

It is time to pick up the broken pieces of Dr. King's dream. And, what other way can one carry out Martin's movement, than to fight against and expose discrimination, illegal drugs, corruption, and injustice?

This is the fight taken up by LaRouche's presidential campaign. This is my fight, and your fight. It is the fight for



Tom Szymeczek

Amelia Boynton Robinson



Stuart Lewis

Fred Huenefeld



Chris Lewis

Theo Mitchell



Stuart Lewis

William Goodloe

all of us who wish a better and more just world. . . .

Sylvia Cox

The author is the executive vice president of the National Association of Black Women Lawyers.

People ask me, "Can a white man really be trusted to defend the interests of African-Americans?" Well, I look at Lyndon LaRouche's policies—his domestic policies, his fight against genocide—I don't see a white man running, I see the best man. . . .

Fred Huenefeld

The author is a member of the Louisiana State Democratic Party Executive Committee.

As an agriculturalist over the past 40 years, and a Trustee in Bankruptcy over the past 25 years, and an ardent student of the physical economy, my perception of the U.S. Constitution, the Holy Bible, and God's natural law has brought me to the conclusion that only one man has the capability and knowledge to be the next President of the United States. That man is Lyndon LaRouche.

LaRouche in '92 Science Advisory Committee

This call to scientists is being circulated by Dr. James Frazer, Ph.D., and Dr. Benjamin A. Soldano, Ph.D.

We are calling upon you to join us in endorsing Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the presidency in 1992. He has presented himself as a candidate in the Democratic primary elections, but he is the only candidate in either party with a viable program for an economic recovery. LaRouche has always emphasized that the key to a viable economy is increases in productivity brought about by advances in technology—advances that in the final analysis can occur only in a society that fosters basic and applied science.

Like John F. Kennedy, Lyndon LaRouche would be a science President. He believes that only if the United States returns to the kind of investment policies that brought us first to the Moon, can we dig ourselves out of the hole of more than two decades of mistaken economic policy. . . .

Clinton Roberson

Mr. Roberson is the president of the African American Lawyers Association.

Today, we are in danger of losing every gain we made during the civil rights era. We're witnessing a systematic assault on our Constitution and our Bill of Rights. In the face of this, Lyndon LaRouche stood up for a principle. I know the way the legal system works. He could have cut a deal. He could have avoided going to jail. He didn't. At a time when political leaders are most often characterized by their duplicity, cowardice, corruption, and cynicism, Lyndon LaRouche stood up for a principle, even though he knew it meant going to prison. That kind of fundamental moral commitment ought to be a prerequisite for running for President. . . .

Ibero-America

From across Ibero-America, many prominent people, including 17 senators and congressmen, Argentine nationalist Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín and other military leaders, and several trade union federations, have endorsed LaRouche. Here are some of them:

Issac Pinto Ambrosio, jurist, Brazil

Manuel Benza Pflucker, secretary general of the Movimiento de Iniciativa Ciudadana, former member, Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Rep. Oswaldo Bockos (Cambio 90), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Rep. Miguel Bush Ríos (PRD), National Legislative Assembly, Panama

Rep. Gilberto Cabanillas (APRA), leader of the APRA Parliamentary Caucus, Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Rep. Mario Cavalcanti (IU), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Rep. Lino Cerna Manrique (APRA), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Dr. Norberto Chindemi, director, Trade Union and Political Leadership School, Argentina

Carlos Julio Díaz, Bank Workers Union, Colombia

Pablo Flores, treasurer, Argentine Sanitation Workers Union

Rep. Francisco Palomino García (APRA), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Julio González, former secretary of state, Argentina

Virgilio Leyva, attorney, Colombia

Rep. Gerardo López Quiroz (Independent, formerly with Cambio 90), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Rep. Wilmer Lumba (IU), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

José Adilson Márquez Bevilacqua, retired judge, Brazil

Sgt. Marcelos Mauricio Osoreo and **Héctor Luis Campos**, and 107 non-commissioned officers of the Argentinian Army, jailed for the uprising of Dec. 3, 1990

Mario Parnter, national directorate of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Panama (PRD)

Peruvian Federation of Fishermen

Rep. Carlos Riva Dávila (APRA), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress and former minister of economics



Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín



Cecilia Soto de Estévez



Jossell Muñoz



Juan Rebaza

during the administration of Alan García, Peru

Rep. Walter Robles Rosales (APRA), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Ing. Adalberto Rosas, leader of the National Action Party (PAN) and former member of the legislature of the state of Sonora, Mexico

Rep. Eduardo Salhuana Cavidez (IU), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Sen. David Sifuentes (APRA), Senate, Peru

Rep. Andrés Soliz Rada, Chamber of Deputies, Bolivia

Rep. Cecilia Soto de Estévez, (PARM) Chamber of Deputies of National Congress, Mexico

United Center of Workers of the Peruvian Social Security Institute

Rep. César Zumaeta (APRA), Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, Peru

Confederation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution (CTRP)

This message was sent to LaRouche's campaign coordinator, Dr. Debra Freeman, by Juan Bernaola Cueto, general secretary, and Rafael Hernández Noriega, national secretary for social security:

In name of the Peruvian labor movement, and as one of the five labor federations that make up the Independent Democratic Labor Front of Peru, we want to communicate through you our total support for the candidacy of Lyndon H. LaRouche for the Democratic presidential nomination.

All the people of Peru and of the American continent are awaiting a democratic renewal in the United States of America—more so, now that the economic situation of millions of workers is worsening because of the imposition of the International Monetary Fund's liberal policies, which Lyndon LaRouche has been attacking for many years. Peru

has been victimized by those liberal policies. But, the Peruvian labor movement is still fighting for progress in our nation. From this standpoint, we understand very well that the Third World countries' interest in progress is well represented by the alternative programs that LaRouche has proposed in his many writings, which have been used by the Peruvian labor movement to design their own proposals.

The time has come for reason and progress to be restored on the face of the earth, and for the Peruvian labor movement, the LaRouche presidential campaign offers that possibility.

Rep. Jorge León Díaz

Mr. Díaz is a congressman from Venezuela.

I've found that Mr. LaRouche has been prophetic in at least three areas: one, the Anglo-American financial collapse; two, the terrible consequences for Ibero-America of the so-called New World Order; and third, the growth of international drug-trafficking. As far as I know, Mr. LaRouche has been the only American politician who has offered complete solutions to all three problems. For these reasons, I think the influence of his candidacy will be of vital importance in the 1992 U.S. elections.

Alfonso Díaz Jiménez

The author is a professor of physics in Bogotá, Colombia.

I've been a college professor since 1966, and for my entire life I've struggled against arbitrary and relative conceptions concerning absolute realities; i.e., I seek the truth as few do. In recent years I've read several jewels from the brilliant mind of someone that you are promoting to become President of the United States. I am particularly grateful for his rigorous definition of the proverbial fight between Leib-

niz and Newton as to priority in the invention of the calculus.

Indeed, on page 33 of [LaRouche's autobiography] *The Power of Reason*, I found certain psycho-sociological and political aspects which finally laid the issue to rest: Leibniz, the great scholar and scientist (and true inventor of the calculus), was persecuted by a faction of enemies of his friend Queen Anne, who wanted the wisest of all Prussians to be her prime minister. Marlborough's faction made up the story of Newton discovering the calculus first, making Leibniz seem the plagiarist.

Also, LaRouche's rigorous, Socratic work on scientific method and on economic issues mark him as a true asset to the human race. Would that the totalitarian faction, which overlaps semantics and demagogy, for once would trip up on its own benignity and give such a man his freedom.

Julio González

Argentina's former secretary of state wrote this letter to LaRouche:

As a former Secretary of State of the Argentine Republic, under the constitutional government of 1973 to 1976, I approach you in your role as a captive and a symbol for the entire Western Hemisphere.

Your candidacy for the presidency of the United States of America at this most difficult time for the world is a light of firm hope to throw to one side the apocalypse that is threatening all humanity. . . .

Josmell Muñoz Córdova

The author, a former senator from Peru, is a member of the Constitutional Convention that enacted Peru's current Constitution.

. . . As a former Senator of the Republic I express my deepest concern respecting the situation of the great statesman and thinker, Lyndon H. LaRouche, whose candidacy for the presidency of that great country, the United States of America, I support and endorse for the well-being of democracy.

National Workers Confederation of Panama

This message was sent by Elberto Luis Cobos, secretary general of the CNTP.

The National Workers Confederation of Panama, wants to register our satisfaction with the announcement of the candidacy of the scientist and friend of the Panamanian workers, Lyndon LaRouche.

Our pluralist policy, appropriate to the new era, allows us to express our views regarding the election campaign in the country that occupies our territory.

The Panamanian people are sure that Lyndon LaRouche would never allow the subjection of a small nation such as Panama, by the American Army.

With our wishes for the freedom and for the electoral victory of our friend Lyndon LaRouche, best regards.

Juan Rebaza

The former fishing minister of Peru, Mr. Rebaza has addressed many international forums, in Ibero-America, the United States, and Europe, on LaRouche's policies and the violation of his human rights.

. . . I support the candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche for President of the United States. A LaRouche presidency is the best solution to the world's crisis. He must be released from prison, and be President.

The people of the Third World need to come into closer contact with the people of eastern Europe. We understand what the International Monetary Fund represents. I have been in the communist and former communist countries. They want freedom and real independence, and not simply to change masters.

Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín

Argentina's jailed nationalist leader Colonel Seineldín, the hero of the Malvinas War, sent the following letter to Lyndon LaRouche from his cell at the Magdalena Military Prison:

I am writing to inform you that I join and support your worthy decision to be a candidate for national office in your country.

Faced with the difficult moments the nations of the world are living through, only men of integrity, conviction and courage can carry forward the huge task of preventing a future filled with injustices, suffering, and underdevelopment for peoples.

I have closely followed your undertakings during the last few years; I know of your fight against the drug plague, of your sounding the alarm against cholera, and of your ongoing campaigns on behalf of the world's helpless. For all of that, I offer you my services because I believe that only the union of peoples, based on respect for their traditions and rights, offers a better future.

I pray that God and His Holy Mother protect you and those around you. Our jails are symbols of the pain of those of us who surrender the "I" to live for "us." Count on me if my assistance be required on any of the areas that unite us.

Dr. Demetrio Sodi Pallares

The author is an internationally known cardiologist from Mexico.

There are few men in the world like Lyndon LaRouche, who so thoroughly and profoundly has advocated man's right to life, the right of all peoples to development, no matter what the color of their skin or their social condition. Lyndon LaRouche's decision to become a candidate for President of his country, in spite of the suffering so unjustly meted out to him over the last three years, renews our hopes and moves us to admiration and respect, because we sincerely feel that humanity, at this time and forever, needs the contribution of men such as he. . . .

Europe

The following is a partial list of European endorsers of LaRouche. In addition, 16 prominent people endorsed his campaign at a meeting in Budapest, Hungary on Feb. 7, sponsored by the Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners. At a meeting in Prague on Feb. 4, five Czechoslovak endorsers signed on.

Dr. Lando Bartoli, architect, Florence, Italy

David Nikolaus Becker, priest, Germany

Jadwiga Boral, founding member of Solidarnosc in Poland, political refugee in Sweden since 1985, economist

Visvaldis Brinkmanis, engineer, Latvia

Rupprecht Gerngross, leader of Freedom Action Bavaria 1945, Germany

Dr. Georg Goetz, deputy chairman of European Physicians Action, (Europäische Ärzteaktion), Germany

Dr. Bruno Huegel, university teacher, Germany

Dr. Ottmar Keller, former police chief, Munich, Germany

Prof. Dr. Hans Klecatsky, former minister of justice, professor of law, Austria

Vladimir Kilasniya, head of Economic Commission, National Democratic Party, Georgia

Tibor Kovats, co-founder of the Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners, Hungary

Prof. Dr. Taras V. Muranivsky, professor of Russian State Humanitarian University, Russia

Prof. Dr. M.D. Hans-Philipp Poehn, Germany

Councillor Michael Ross, schoolteacher, Scotland

Jacques Stuhl, lawyer, France

Vice-Admiral Karl-Adolf Zenker (ret.), former commander of the Navy, Germany

Brig. Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.)

General Scherer was the military intelligence chief of the Federal Republic of Germany during the 1970s. He titled his statement of endorsement, "The Story of the Man who Does Not Belong in Prison, but in the White House."

The world is going through a time of revolutionary change. Everyone can see, looking at Moscow, Kiev, Alma Ata, Tashkent, etc., how political earthquakes have cracked open the ground; the second superpower torn to shreds, thrown into the abyss of history, while millions living there fear for their own survival. But the world's leading superpower, the U.S.A., also stands on the brink, though its elites

would not admit it. From the outside, however, one sees that more clearly. America's friends cannot help but be seized by disquiet, as her economy wastes away, her indebtedness swells exorbitantly, and the poverty of ever-greater numbers reaches crisis proportions.

A far-sighted and highly cultured American has for years, with political acumen, seen this terrifying decadence looming, warned against it, without being heeded, and denounced those responsible. Since he was so stubborn, set up think tanks to carry out scientific analyses, gave proofs and proposed a convincing counter-program to the impending collapse (including the idea of the SDI for anti-missile defense in space), Moscow marked him and his leading collaborators out as their main target for disinformation through character assassination, psychological terror, and a satanic strategy of subversion. In Washington, too, there were to be found enough people in high places whose toes he had trod upon, as well as wretched agent-types, all of whom wanted to tear down the standard-bearer for a new political and cultural renaissance.

Modest, courteous, straightforward as he was, this man lent few flanks for an attack. It was therefore secretly decided that this trouble-maker, this educator seeking to shed light for the benefit of his fellow men, this controversial figure should be silenced once and for all. Armed men seized his files, stopped his editors from publishing newspapers, studies, and books so that the pre-planned financial emergency would occur. The next step in this outrageous, dreadful, and arbitrary justice—though the U.S. may have the best Constitution in the world, it is also 200 years old—was the accusation of fraud against lenders, in a trial held in Boston which was canceled before it foundered. A few months later, a new railroad trial was held near Washington, D.C., a trial which, disregarding due process, led to his being convicted for alleged conspiracy and sentenced to a lengthy prison term. Along with this man, who never could have been a conspirator, several of his leading collaborators were also sentenced to jail terms.

I am a former German general, and head of the secret services in the 1970s; why should I be writing this? Because I have loved America and its people since I first got to know them; I also know what state the world is in, and would like to help prevent some obvious and very dangerous errors from being made. The extraordinarily gifted man who is in jail, and who stands firmly for a peace program which does not involve looting or swindles, is Lyndon LaRouche, economist by profession, exceptionally well prepared for the greatest leadership task which the U.S., still a world power, offers. For many years, I watched LaRouche critically, since he was building up a private intelligence service centered in Germany, in order to monitor the now-collapsed Soviet Union. It has not just dawned on me this morning, that LaRouche is neither a faker, nor a traitor, nor a boaster, like so many others in politics. Let me make clear that I am not a



Philip Ulanowsky

Norbert Brainin



Leo Scanlon

Gen. Paul Scherer (ret.)



Chris Lewis

Dr. Tibor Kovats



Stuart Lewis

Vice-Adm. Karl-Adolf Zenker (ret.)

member of any organization associated with LaRouche. But as a man who has been analyzing security matters for close to 40 years, I can only express my bewilderment as to how such talents can be unjustly thrown away, and intercede in Mr. LaRouche's favor. I have visited him in his jail. He keeps himself completely fit and extremely well informed politically. In many recent interviews, he has shown how strong he is, and how convincing the solutions he is proposing are.

Norbert Brainin

The author was the leader and first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet for 40 years. His statement has been signed by Prof. Bruno Barosi, director of the Acoustics Laboratory of the International Violin-Building Institute, Cremona, Italy.

I am writing as a European who has been an artist all his life, a musician steeped in the world of Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Brahms, who is also concerned with the history of the freedoms and aspirations of people in general.

Looking at the present world situation, one is very worried about the U.S.A. with regard to Europe in particular and the world at large—all the more since there seems to be nobody at all in the U.S. to be capable of dealing with the dangerous crisis there; nobody, except one: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who by his training as a historian, economist, philosopher, and musician, by his complete grasp of any given situation, has repeatedly proved his powers to anticipate history and suggest the correct remedies, which, unfortunately, nobody has put into effect so far. He is the only person in the whole wide world, who has the power of intellect, the heart, the knowledge, the vision, the wisdom and the method to deal with this acute crisis—qualities which seem essential in a President of the United States and which

are sadly lacking in the present incumbent of this high office. Perhaps LaRouche's greatest quality is his passion for seeking the truth and fighting for it even if it means going to prison.

In other words, under these circumstances I consider Lyndon H. LaRouche the only person fit to hold the office of the President of the United States of America; I therefore fervently support his candidacy for President of the United States of America and ask people of a like mind to join me in this.

Gen. Jean-Gabriel Revault d'Allonnes (ret.)

General Revault d'Allonnes is a Compagnon de la Libération, the group of the closest associates of the late President de Gaulle. He is president of the international Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations.

The newspapers are full of forecasts not favorable to the reelection of George Bush to the presidency of the U.S.A. and even to maintaining a Republican in the White House. It is like saying that the Americans are tempted to choose a Democratic President. If this should be the perspective of the next presidential elections in the U.S.A., it should follow that Mr. Lyndon LaRouche become *the* candidate of the Democratic Party. He is the only statesman capable of solving the economic, financial, diplomatic, industrial, social situation in the United States, to allow them to play their role in the world, and in particular in the Third World and in Europe.

His scandalous jailing after a railroad trial must stop. I have confidence in the good sense of the American people to demand his immediate freedom and to choose him as President. The health of the U.S.A. and world peace ("Development is the new name of peace," Paul VI) depends on the votes of his fellow citizens.

Hrant Khatchatrian

The author is a member of the Armenian Parliament and chairman of the Union of Constitutional Rights, Yerevan, Armenia, in whose name he issued this statement.

Our inquiry into the dramatic rearrangement of power centers in the world has led us to the following conclusions:

As a result of the disintegration of the U.S.S.R., Armenia, like the other republics, has been freed from depression. The future of Armenia moving toward independence, whether it becomes a really independent state or a plaything of the superpowers, to implement their aggressive plans, depends in main on the international geopolitical policy centers and thus also the United States.

Lyndon LaRouche, political prisoner and candidate for the U.S. presidency, economist, is in favor of the freedom and sovereignty of nations and, indicatively, independent Armenia and Karabakh.

His numerous economic programs are intended to create a just economic order in the world so as to eliminate regional political conflicts created by global policy interests, and to liberate, as well, oppressed and poor nations.

The Schiller Institute has issued numbers of publications designed to shape an adequate public understanding about Armenia and the Karabakh problem. Schiller Institute representatives, who actively participated in the independence referendum of Armenia as official observers, promoted and continue to promote the international recognition of Armenia.

We raise all our voices to support the candidacy for President of Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche.

Maciej Brotnowski

Mr. Brotnowski, a leading Polish activist in France, is president of the France-Poland APTE Association, and secretary general of Solidarnosc Nice-Côte d'Azur.

After having dedicated many years of my life to studying economic systems, I have become convinced that the philosophy and the coherence of Lyndon LaRouche's plan uniquely provide the in-depth solutions to the political, economic, and social problems of the United States, as well as laying the bases for restarting this very ill world economy.

That is why I invite you, indeed I urge you, to give your attention to the exceptional work of this unjustly persecuted man. You will be surprised, but you will understand why Lyndon LaRouche was thrown into prison for the sole reason that he dared uncompromisingly to attack the corrupt practices of international institutions and the abuses of financial powers and of uncontrolled monopolies, that he fought against drugs, racism, and the moral decadence of civilizations.

Keith Bovey

Mr. Bovey is a lawyer from Edinburgh, Scotland.

Taking the view that President Bush's New World Order

must be opposed, that Africa must be rescued from holocaust, that eastern Europe be rebuilt and foreign military adventures by the United States outlawed once and for all, I consider that the electors are fortunate to have Lyndon LaRouche in their field of choice.

As a Scottish patriot, seeking restoration of my country's sovereignty, I support also his demand for the unconditional recognition of Croatia's territorial integrity and independence and that of other small nations.

Arne Persson

The author is the chairman of the Meat-Producers of Kalmar Lon, Sweden.

Today we are confronted with the task to build a new world. Contrary to the old, it must be able to feed its population. I have always firmly believed that that could easily be achieved only if the system of family farming could be planted all over the world.

No one, to my knowledge, has in the fight against the GATT assault against family farmers of the whole world defended us farmers in such a principled way as Lyndon LaRouche. Therefore, I am convinced that Lyndon LaRouche has a lot to contribute to the reconstruction of the world economy and I wish him all success in the upcoming U.S. presidential elections.

Gen. Emilio García-Conde Ceñal (ret.)

The author is the former head of the Spanish Air Force.

As a Spaniard, as a European, I cannot understand that in the U.S.A., which I have always considered a model of democracy, there be political prisoners. According to the facts in my possession, my friend Lyndon LaRouche is in that situation. I pray that irregularities cease immediately, and that the reign of justice be restored.

Neither does the Third World today enjoy justice. This is the context in which Lyndon's campaign strikes me as of special importance, as a spokesman for the weak of this world. His attack on the malthusians, which has kept up over decades, is, lamentably, more relevant today than ever.

European Farmers for LaRouche

Georg Neudecker and Helmut Eichinger, both of Germany, are circulating this statement:

Faced with the dramatic worsening of the worldwide food supply, the hunger crises in the republics of the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe, as well as in the developing sector, we, farmers from all over Europe, support the presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche was the first politician who pointed out how food production is being destroyed through free trade policies such as GATT. Lyndon LaRouche already in 1988 founded the movement "Food for Peace." LaRouche calls for parity prices—the only guarantee of fair competition for all farmers, and supplies for the population at large. . . .

Asia and Africa

The following is a partial list of endorsers:

Cambao De Duong, chairman, Greater New York Vietnamese-American Community Association, Inc.

Liaquat Ali, former member of parliament, Bangladesh

Chung Yue-Fang, management consultant, Republic of China

I.F. Xavier Director, Home for Human Rights Sri Lanka, Montreal, Canada

Col. Hoetran, founder, Army of Republic of Vietnam Organization

Selvachandran Kumarasamy, Sri Lankan activist

Rev. Father Augustine Liu, Superior of St. Francis Friary, Republic of China

Ni Yuxian, first vice president, Chinese Liberal Democratic Party in U.S.

Siahyoukron Nyanseor, past president, Union of Liberian Associations in the Americas

Badila Pati, president of Jeunesse Africaine du Québec, Canada

Pham Cong Huang, chairman, Alliance for Free Vietnam, Germany

Assrat Teferra, Ph.D., economics consultant, Ethiopia

Ying Tsui, Democracy Movement activist, U.S.A.

Justin Yue, journalist; past president, Chinese Writers Association, U.S.A.

Yue Wu, president, Federation for a Democratic China in France, second vice president Chinese Liberal Democratic Party in U.S.A.

Laith Shubeilat

Mr. Shubeilat is a member of the Jordanian Parliament from the Islamic Movement, the former head of the Jordanian engineering society, and a very popular Jordanian politician who is well known internationally among Islamic religious circles. He titled his endorsement "The Lovely American vs. the Ugly American; Americans, Go Lovely—Go the LaRouche Way."

Lyndon LaRouche is a great humanitarian, philosopher, economist, and politician. The administration that mobilizes huge human and financial resources for years to put such a man behind bars is certainly a bad, vicious, corrupt administration. And the citizens who witness this happening without moving in defense of a brother humanitarian—rather a humanitarian father, at the age of 69—stand guilty in the eyes of humanity and the Lord. The truth that this one man

bears and propagates is so great that it exposes the evil manipulation of the government of the largest power on earth. The only way to get rid of that truth was to defame its bearer.

Mr. LaRouche stands upright as a living model of the Statue of Liberty. The U.S. administration today locks the spirit of the Statue of Liberty behind bars, robbing the monument in New York of its meaning. The people who continue doing so are people who have ceased propagating liberty, fraternity, and equality to their compatriots as well as to the people of the world, and have dared to change that noble message to a message of looting and killing mankind for private greed.

Lyndon LaRouche is indeed a great humanitarian.

How do we get to know about great living men and women who seek to realize real changes for the benefit of mankind today? Is it through mass media? Definitely not. The mass media is the most powerful instrument of dictatorship (the establishment). It is the machine that transmits the will of a few oligarchs manipulating power in a manner as to program the collective mind of public opinion and society for adopting "democratically" what the dictators impose. It serves the discreet dictatorship more effectively and subtly than the armies of totalitarian regimes, and keeps people fooled, thinking that they really have a free will. Those who stand in the way of the establishment are crushed and get their character assassinated by this horrible machine.

That is what happened to Lyndon LaRouche.

Until several months ago, I was affected by this evil crusade against Mr. LaRouche labeling him an "extremist," "fascist," etc., until I compelled myself to be introduced properly to this personality. How? By reading his works and publications to get introduced to his ideals, stands, and positions on American and world issues.

At first I started reading, driven by a sense of duty. Very quickly that changed into an enthusiastic self-drive that has changed my reading habits to place the publications of LaRouche and his friends on the top of my crowded reading list.

Until I read LaRouche's thought, I did not believe in the possible existence of a lovely American today. There was only the ugly American. I had even started doubting American history and its freedom fighters against British imperialism. Thanks to Mr. LaRouche, I once again believe that George Washington was not a farce; that he and his peers were truly noble, great leaders. They were the lovely Americans, whose image successive recent U.S. administration have replaced with the image of the ugly American hated everywhere you go in the world today.

Lyndon LaRouche is the lovely American who can steer the American ship from turbulent high seas to the tranquility and warmth of amicable humane international relations, creating at the same time the internal conditions for correcting the catastrophic plunge of the U.S. economy that is now

gasping for breath through desperate looting techniques that only push the world further downward toward a dark future. LaRouche's brilliant economic theories, critical of both Marxism as well as Adam Smith liberalism, are the continuation of the great U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's "American System of Political Economy," and are very close to the socio-economic model capable of saving the world today from the apocalypse it is heading for, thereby preventing a Third World War inevitably caused by present U.S. policies.

His program is correct because it is based on the noblest of Christian ideals: that man is in the image of God and that nature is thus at his service—not the other way around; that he has a right to exist and the right to develop without racist bias, without being subject to any apartheid system, especially technological apartheid; that usury is a monstrous instrument for enslaving mankind, prohibited by God and his messengers; that the New World Order of Mr. Bush, based on "British liberalism" and leading to imperialism and mass genocide of the developing sector, has to be stopped before it takes the planet to its destruction; that a new world order based on justice and economic cooperation among sovereign nations should be established.

I call on Americans to go lovely once again. Go the LaRouche way! Not only will Americans save their country from an economic fiasco by voting for U.S. presidential candidate LaRouche, but they will also help lead the world of today with love, humility and mutual respect among mankind, instead of "gunboat diplomacy."

Bangladesh Society for Regional Cooperation

The society is based in Canada.

The world is in the midst of a conjunctural crisis which is already affecting each person on the planet to a greater or lesser degree. In the poor nations, millions are dying of epidemic diseases and famine; in Yugoslavia war is raging unchecked; and even in the United States, millions of people are without homes or jobs.

This global crisis is the result of the simultaneous collapse of the economic systems of Karl Marx in the East, and Adam Smith in the West. In the United States, Lyndon LaRouche is the only presidential candidate who has proposed an alternative economic order based on the dignity of the creative human being. He has been unjustly imprisoned because of his opposition to the policies most recently represented by Henry A. Kissinger.

We are well aware of the role of Kissinger in sowing chaos in the Indian subcontinent, and we appreciate the alternative proposal of LaRouche for great projects based on a community of principle between nations. Only if his program, "A True Fourth Development Decade," is implemented with his hands-on supervision is there hope for the people of our region, and the world, to enjoy a future of peace and prosperity. . . .



Yue Wu



Ni Yuxian

Signed: **Mamunor Rashid**, president; **Akmal Hossain, Ph.D.**, vice president; **Rezaur Rahman**, general secretary; **Mohammed Shah Alam Khan**, joint secretary; **Nizamul Hassan**, organizing secretary

Harvey G. Ward

The author is the former director general of the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corp., life president of the Scottish-South Africa Association, executive member of the Monday Club, Great Britain, and director of the Ossian Publishing Company, Scotland.

The United States government's policies of spearheading campaigns outside its borders to impose the so-called New World Order, and "internationalizing" the economy of this planet, are interfering in the domestic rights of other nations to proceed ahead with their industrial development and the protection of their living standards.

U.S. policies of free trade and telling other countries to pull down tariff protections which these countries feel are necessary, means a collapse in world living standards—including that of the U.S. Such a policy will not help the U.S. or, in the long run, other nations, to develop or to improve their standards of living or to actually help each other.

While I do not belong to any political party or organization, it is clear that Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in his published writings and taped speeches advocates a positive alternative to the destructive policies of the present U.S. government. It is therefore a responsible act for anyone to give endorsement to the candidature of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, as I do.

To the extent Mr. LaRouche is given every opportunity to present his sensible economic policies of industrial development and independence to all nations, this will help other people debate these issues into clarity.

Australia, New Zealand

Among the Australian endorsers of LaRouche are:

Max Johnson, Rural Action Movement, representing 3,000 farmers in Western Australia

John Grover, geologist and author, Sydney

R. W. Bensted, Citizen's Media Group, Queensland

John Koehler and Craig Isherwood

The cofounders of the Citizens Electoral Councils (CEC) issued the following endorsement:

Having known Lyndon LaRouche as a statesman, patriot, and political prisoner, we fully endorse his bid to become President of the United States. . . .

With Mr. LaRouche as President, your once-proud nation still has the potential to regain its standing as the protector of the defenseless, and overcome those who have used the God-given power of your republic to subject nations to the illicit tyranny of bankers, drug runners, and grasping royalty. . . .

Denis Collins

Independent Member of the Legislative Assembly for Grotorex, Northern Territory:

This world is a mess. The source, or root-cause of that mess is a fraudulent money system. . . . Lyndon LaRouche knows the current fraudulent money system and has promised to apply the constitutional control over money for the American people's benefit. . . .

The world needs leaders of vision and understanding, not lackeys . . . who promote fear and despair. Lyndon LaRouche . . . has the qualities of leadership this world needs and hence he has my support.

Peter Sawyer

The publisher of Inside News, Australia's most widely read newsletter, issued this endorsement:

Americans tend to think of the election of their President as a national, even personal thing. It is not. In many ways, the future, the fate, perhaps even the very lives, of every man, woman, and child on the planet, are dependent on the decision the American people make this year, in the choice of their next President.

Viewed this way, through the eyes of those of us who have no say in the matter, but can only watch from afar and hope and pray, there is only one choice. . . .

On behalf of myself, my fellow Australians, my six-year-old son Daniel, and all the people of goodwill around the

globe, I urge Americans to vote for Lyndon LaRouche as President this year. For those of us watching across the seas, Mr. LaRouche represents a shining ray of enlightenment and hope in what would otherwise be a dark and gloomy future.

Lia Loveer

Mrs. Loveer is the secretary of the Joint Baltic Committee (Sydney), and secretary of the Captive Nations Council, New South Wales. At its Feb. 10, 1992 meeting, the Captive Nations Council of New South Wales as a body endorsed LaRouche.

Mr. Lyndon LaRouche has for years been an unwavering supporter of the freedom of the Baltic nations from Soviet tyranny. . . .

Now that independence has been asserted, Mr. LaRouche has been the only Western statesman with a grand plan to consolidate that independence . . . the communist tyranny must not be replaced with a tyranny of the International Monetary Fund. . . .

This precious man, obviously innocent of all crimes, must be released from jail immediately. Further, he must assume his rightful role as a leader of the most powerful nation on earth, a nation woefully lacking in direction at present. . . .

Maurice Hetherington

The author is Shire Councillor, Banana Shire Council, Queensland.

My support for Lyndon LaRouche's nomination for the Democratic Party is based on the fact that he is the most astute statesman and economist born this century. His economic policies based on the Hamilton system will unlock agriculture and industry from the free trade chains that are destroying them worldwide. . . .

Geoff McDonald

Mr. McDonald is an author and longtime trade union official from Melbourne, Australia.

. . . U.S. policies of free trade . . . mean a collapse in world living standards—including that of the U.S. Such a policy will not help the U.S. or, in the long run, other nations to develop or to improve their standards of living or to actually help each other. . . .

It is clear that Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in his published writings and taped speeches advocates a positive alternative to the destructive policies of the present U.S. government. . . .

John Neill

The author is a member of the executive committee of New Zealand's Liberal Party.

. . . Lyndon LaRouche has consistently espoused the productivity of the physical economy, from the family farm through the growth of manufacturing industries, as the only way to save the U.S. from a New Dark Age, and to act as a catalyst for the rest of the world. . . .

Quayle menaces Europe with a trade war

by Rainer Apel

The annual international Wehrkunde defense conference convened again in Munich, at the Hilton Hotel, on Feb. 9-10 for its 29th meeting, after a one-year hiatus due to the 1991 Gulf war. As in the past, the select 180 participants included former and currently serving defense ministers, parliamentarians and congressmen, and spokesmen for military industries and research outfits from the NATO member countries, who gathered to deliberate on the topic "New Dimensions in Security Policy."

The main theme of the conference was supposed to be how NATO defines its tasks after the fall of the Warsaw Pact and U.S.S.R., and how to stop the (rightly or wrongly) feared "global proliferation of atomic, chemical, and biological weapons," for example from former Soviet republics to so-called "dangerous Third World states" like Iraq or Libya. There was indeed discussion of these issues, as this writer saw, but the arrival of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle brought a whole new element into the conference.

He threatened a U.S. trade war and the end of the alliance with Europe, should the Europeans refuse to make further concessions to U.S. demands in the GATT trade talks.

Trade war threat

Quayle said that the growing trade conflict between the United States and the European Community is a much more important problem for the continued existence of the alliance than other aspects of policy. "Trade is a security issue," said Quayle, and stressed that success in the GATT "Uruguay Round" is "absolutely critical"; it is in Europe's own interest to recognize this promptly. "It is critical for the security of Europe, the security of the United States, the security of Asia. We have to conclude the Uruguay Round," he said.

Other American conference participants, such as Republican Senators Richard Lugar (Ind.), William Cohen (Me.),

and John McCain (Ariz.), were even cruder. "I don't think the Europeans understand how far they have to move on trade. If they don't back down, it could undermine NATO and American participation in the alliance. We are heading for a precipice that Europeans really don't understand," said Lugar. Cohen topped him; he said that a miscarriage in the GATT negotiations would drastically reduce the Americans' willingness to keep troops in Europe: "If I had to project, I would say the number will come closer to 100,000 and perhaps 75,000." And McCain told the Europeans: "It's true that they've heard threats of American withdrawal for 40 years. But this time it's different. Times have changed."

Here it was interesting to observe that the German participants, especially the usually refractory Social Democratic Party (SPD) opposition, conspicuously refrained from protesting. SPD member of Parliament Norbert Gansel distanced himself in tone from Quayle, but said he saw his GATT performance as "right on the mark." As for the liberal Free Democratic Party partners of the ruling German coalition, party chairman Count Otto von Lambsdorff picked up the ball from Quayle and demanded that the Bonn government finally put pressure on Paris, since France (whose farmers have been vocal in resisting U.S.-exacted "free trade" concessions that will ruin them) is the main obstacle to concluding the GATT accord.

There was not much doubt that the Bush administration was staging this confrontation as a rehearsal for heightened pressures on Bonn as the U.S. presidential race heats up. With the severe economic depression paramount in American voters' minds, Bush and his Democratic rivals—but for Lyndon LaRouche—have been practically knocking each other over in the race to prove who can be more rabid in blaming the allies in Europe and Japan for U.S. failures, and exacting tribute, in the form of poisoning these allies' economies by "free trade."

Keeping Europe under NATO control

The second area of tension Quayle addressed, was the strict rejection of the Anglo-Americans (England works in tandem with the United States) of anything that smacks of the quest for an independent European defense. He could not see, said Quayle, "what substitute there could be for the alliance as the guarantee for our defense and the security of Europe. . . . We're not viewing the WEU [West European Union] as a European alternative to the alliance." Of course it is not a question of the WEU as such, because the British are members of it too, but it has everything to do with the preliminary efforts in Bonn and Paris to build up a stronger cooperation in the military domain as the core of a future, independent European defense policy.

That was seen in the fact that the protestations in the speech given on the morning of Quayle's arrival by German Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, to the effect that ongoing German-French planning is taking place in full harmony with NATO, had practically no effect. For the Anglo-Americans any Franco-German joint defense effort is unacceptable, basically because in their view, continental European politics must never, ever, slip out of the control of London and Washington.

Shared SDI: Is there a catch?

Earlier, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cooper had revealed, in a summary of discussion of the American SDI experts, that present advances in research and development allow the realistic hope that a ground-based missile defense system (GPALS—Global Protection Against Limited Strikes) will be ready to deploy by the mid-1990s. Around 2000, the deployment of a space-based SDI system could be expected. Since Bush and Yeltsin recently put out a mutual statement of intent about American-Russian cooperation in this area, the United States is also extending an offer to Europe to jointly develop and station such missile defense systems, said Cooper.

This offer was reiterated by Quayle on the second day of the conference, with reference to the special threat to Europe (and hence to Germany). Just on geographical grounds alone, asserted Quayle, a "threat to Europe through missile attack from countries such as Iraq is much more likely than a threat to America." From its ongoing program of development of GPALS and SDI, the United States would make available the protection systems relevant to defending against such missile attacks.

Given the general anti-European thrust of Bush's policy, Quayle's offer certainly should be viewed with caution. Although Germany should avail itself of this unprecedented chance, it is unfortunately to be surmised that there is a "catch" in this change of mind. The price could be, besides concessions on GATT and the prohibition of the European joint defense project, also that Germany should make itself available for future Anglo-American-led punitive missions

against "dangerous countries like Iraq." This would be completely in line with Bush's policy, but Germany would cut its own throat.

Unfortunately, very little was actually said about the "SDI" aspect itself, not least because discussion among the American, British, and Dutch, but also German participants in the conference, focused on the "nonproliferation of dangerous weapons systems and technologies." Much was discussed about the rationale (or lack thereof) of controls over technology transfers into the Third World, as well as sanctions and eventual punitive actions against insubordinate countries. None other than Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the Social Democrats, pushed a "world government," whose task would be the centralized, international control of technology experts. Vogel's speech was explicitly and repeatedly saluted by other participants.

This brought out into the limelight, the push toward what has been called technological apartheid—the actions of the industrialized countries to keep developing lands in enforced backwardness. While the renowned nuclear scientist Edward Teller attempted to lift the discussion to a higher standpoint (see page 63), showing that security policy is a far deeper issue than the mere sum of military options and terrifying annihilation potentials, the Munich conference-goers failed to respond.

Is there another agenda?

One reason could be that the drumbeat for a new military spree against some "dangerous" country had gotten very loud. In an emergency statement released on Feb. 11, U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned, "Moves are afoot in Europe and elsewhere which indicate that the Bush administration, perhaps in concert with the British government and with the consent of some other forces around the U.N. Security Council, are moving toward a very early military or related adventure." He identified the prime target as Libya, with Iraq as the second most likely, and Yemen as another candidate. He added that a U.S. military action in Haiti, already threatened some weeks ago, had become more likely.

LaRouche explained that after the officers' revolt in Venezuela in early February—a reaction to the devastating effects of International Monetary Fund conditionalities on Central and South American nations—"Bush might be very likely tempted to make an operation against Haiti to demonstrate U.S. willingness to take military action against people it does not like in the Western Hemisphere." Among the public events which led him to his evaluation, LaRouche cited the "strange behavior" of Quayle in Munich and Geneva, and also, the remarks of Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.) at the Wehrkunde meeting. The Democratic congressman, who chairs the House Armed Services Committee, pointed to Desert Storm and stated that the U.S. is "now the biggest killer on the block" in conventional as well as nonconventional weaponry, after the demise of the Soviet Union.

Habash affair targets French institutions

by Christine Bierre

On Jan. 29, George Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and frequently depicted in the international media as a top terrorist leader quietly entered France. By Jan. 30, Habash's visit was headline news all over the country.

According to most accounts, Habash had suffered a stroke and was seeking emergency treatment. According to his wife, the visit (apparently not his first) was for a routine checkup. What was clear, however, was that France had issued Habash a visa; he did not arrive under a pseudonym, but with the full knowledge of the government.

French President François Mitterrand, who was in Oman promoting arms sales when the news broke, exclaimed that he could not believe such a decision had been made. That same day Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy denounced the visit as a "slap in the face" to Israel, while his aides said they might demand that the PFLP leader be extradited to Israel. (Perhaps the best-known incident attributed to Habash is the 1976 hijacking of an Air France plane to Entebbe, Uganda, which ended in a dramatic shootout after Israeli commandos seized the plane.)

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir overruled his foreign minister, saying mildly that "Habash is a sick man, physically speaking. It is not a major problem."

By Jan. 31, Habash was being "detained for questioning," according to French government spokesmen—leading to PFLP denunciations of a "trap." But later that day, Mitterrand himself reported that there was no outstanding arrest warrant against Habash. The next day, Habash was whisked out of the country.

Purge ensues

As Habash was leaving France, however, Mitterrand was carrying out a purge of his government, allegedly because of the incident, and some observers were suggesting that the whole situation had been created to destabilize or purge the government.

Two officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which is often portrayed as a hotbed of pro-Arab sentiment, were forced to resign: Bernard Kessedjian, the director of Foreign

Minister Roland Dumas's cabinet, and François Scheer, a well known Arabist generally considered to be France's foremost diplomat. Scheer negotiated the "rapprochement" with Iran and the reestablishment of relations with the Arab world after France's participation in the Gulf war. At the Interior Ministry, two high-level officials were forced out: the minister's own cabinet chief, Philippe Marchand, Christian Vigouroux, and Patrice Bergounoux, another high-level official who is the man in charge of negotiations with the Paris Mosque (the Interior Ministry has jurisdiction over religious affairs).

The operation also targeted the "Palestinian cell" of close advisers to President Mitterrand: Edgar Pisani, Georgina Dufoix, and Pierre Mutin. Pisani, a former minister of the late President Charles de Gaulle, is officially employed as adviser to Mitterrand as well as being president of the Arab World Institute. Pisani conducted secret talks with the Iraqi delegation in the name of the French government during the last-ditch negotiations in Geneva between Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker a year ago. Georgina Dufoix heads the interministerial agency coordinating anti-drug policy. As president of the Red Cross of France, she had established ties with the Palestinian Red Crescent organization, run by a relative of Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat.

Pierre Mutin is a go-between in back-channel negotiations with Arab countries. In 1986, he went to Damascus in the company of prominent Syrian businessman Omrame Adham, to deliver a letter by François Mitterrand regarding a deal to free hostages in Lebanon. In 1988, at Pisani's suggestion, Mutin helped to launch APEA, the Euro-Arab, Euro-African press agency, which is seen as a front for Franco-Arab intelligence operations. Moroccan money helps fund APEA, which employs the journalist Fouas Hobeika, who is tied to Diana Tawil, the wife of the PLO representative to France, Ibrahim Souss (see box).

Cherchez le Joxe

The Habash affair is undoubtedly one of the sharpest assaults on French institutions since the Greenpeace scandal of 1985 and the more recent Carpentras affair in 1990. These three affairs have several things in common: the name of Pierre Joxe; the fact that all three resulted in the replacement of major sections of the French secret services; and the attack on the remnants of de Gaulle's foreign policy apparatus, including the "pro-Arab lobby."

The *Journal du Dimanche* of Feb. 2 printed statements from secret service agents indicating that the leaks about Habash being in France came from within the cabinet of the defense minister, Pierre Joxe. The paper speculated that the operation could have been organized by the American secret services, irked by François Scheer.

The Israelis also have an obvious interest in these events. The official statements of the Palestinian organizations, the

PLO and the PFLP mainly, accused “pro-Zionist” elements, in particular in France’s right-wing opposition parties, of having served as conduits for this dirty trick. Israeli Foreign Minister David Levy tried to breathe more life into the scandal on Feb. 4, accusing Mitterrand of being in “bad faith” because, he claimed, Israel had informed France the day before Habash was allowed to leave the country, that it was preparing a demand for extradition.

In the mid-1980s it was Pierre Joxe, then interior minister, who leaked information concerning the sinking of the Greenpeace boat by the French secret services, an operation which had been approved by then-Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Joxe’s treacherous actions to the resignation of Charles Hernu, a Socialist who had been totally converted to Charles de Gaulle’s defense policies.

The name of Joxe also appeared in the blowup around the strange “Carpentras” affair—the desecration of graves at the Jewish cemetery of Carpentras two years ago. While the Jewish community of the French town was still investigating the incident, it was Joxe who at a press conference turned this affair into a huge scandal, a hideous “anti-Semitic” attack. Joxe was then unable to find the perpetrators of this misdeed and prove that it was an act of “anti-Semitism” as distinct from a crime which could have targeted any community. The Carpentras affair, however, was key to manipulating a national identity crisis—“have we French not always been anti-Semitic as a people?”—which was, in turn, an important psychological element to prepare the French for participation in the Gulf war, against their traditional Arab allies, and in favor of Israel.

During the Gulf war, Pierre Joxe replaced “pro-Arab” Defense Minister Jean Pierre Chevènement, a man who, like Charles Hernu, was committed to maintaining de Gaulle’s defense policies and strategic priorities.

Anglo-American interests advance

The elimination of the “Arab lobby” in government and the bureaucracy is apt to bring France much more into line with the Anglo-Americans, in particular when it comes to the question of policies toward the Arabs—like denying Libya, Algeria, or Iran the right to develop high technologies for economic development and especially, nuclear power.

France has apparently irked the Anglo-Americans by stalling on several policies, all of which pivot on the issue of turning the world into a free trade zone under Anglo-American domination. For example, the French government has been insisting on the need for a NATO-allied but independent European Defense Force; it seeks a special alliance with Germany as the hinge of its European policy; and it has put up quite a fight against swallowing the GATT free trade agreement. While these positions fall far short of a positive program, they are enough to be a thorn in the side of those in London and Washington who don’t wish to share the spoils of the new world order.

The British press and politicians had been most vocal in complaining about France. Now the London *Times* gloats that the Habash affair is the most “damaging scandal since the Greenpeace affair.” The *Daily Telegraph* reports on a speech by Conservative parliamentarian George Walden who was candid about British irritation against France. For Walden, the French are “eccentrics” who insist upon a “European Europe” in which the United States would play a smaller role, a policy which in his view contributes to the “dominance of Germany” in Europe. Walden denounced “Gaullist” anti-American “rigidities” especially in the French Foreign Ministry, while finding “more amenable to the facts of life,” the Defense Ministry run “by the abrasive but hard-nosed Pierre Joxe.”

The Habash affair has overshadowed the considerable publicity given by the French press to Patrick Seale’s recently published book *Abu Nidal: A Gun for Hire* (New York: Random House). The book reveals that in 1984, while Pierre Joxe was interior minister, France negotiated a broad-ranging peace agreement with Abu Nidal, in exchange for the terrorist’s promise not to engage in terrorist attacks in France and against French targets. The main thesis of the book is that Abu Nidal is run by the Israeli Mossad.

The affair surrounding PFLP leader George Habash took a surprising turn on Feb. 13, when Ibrahim Souss, the PLO’s ambassador to France, charged in an interview published in the daily *Libération* that western intelligence agencies are implicated in a threat to the life of PLO chief Yasser Arafat. Souss was responding to a broadcast on the U.S. Cable News Network (CNN), which purported to be the recording of a telephone discussion between Souss and Arafat, in which Arafat denounces Jews as “dogs” and “filth,” and warns of a “settling of accounts” with the Jews because of their role in the campaign against Habash.

Souss charges that the whole thing is a fabrication, and French newspapers point out that it is “technically possible” to make such a phony recording. He said that “Arafat never uses such filthy words,” and “to accuse Arafat of being an anti-Semite is a slander.” The “racist connotation” about Jews conveyed by the tape is a projection of western anti-Semitism onto the Palestinians, he said. “I wish that the West, guilty of having massacred millions of Jews, would leave us alone, we and our Semitic cousins. The Jews are your victims, so you are guilty.”

Souss blamed “European authorities close to the Mossad” for the dirty trick—not the French, but others, in “European chancelleries.”

Venezuela's insurrection against IMF sparks continent-wide revolt

by Valerie Rush

The Feb. 4 military coup attempt against Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez (or CAP, as he is known), and the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) model free-trade "democracy" is in worse straits than before. The imprisoned rebel leaders have become national heroes to the majority of Venezuelans, and mass protests against the government, and even new coup attempts, are considered imminent. CAP's hold on power is tenuous, at best, and his like-minded Ibero-American colleagues are being strongly advised to read the handwriting on the wall.

In a statement from Argentina's Magdalena jail issued Feb. 12, political prisoner Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín identified his own nationalist movement and that of the Venezuelan rebels as part of a continent-wide "resistance movement" which would serve as "the foundation stone upon which the new independence of our peoples will be built" (see *Documentation*). He identified the IMF and its policies of free trade and usury as the strategic enemy to be defeated.

The president of Brazil's Military Club, the association of retired officers, Gen. Nilton Cerqueira, compared the situation in Brazil and Venezuela, insisting there was "submission to foreign interests" by both governments. He added that this was an "urgent concern" of the Brazilian military, and warned that "there is always the possibility of behavior out of the norm." In Peru, retired Gen. Germán Parra Herrera told a television audience Feb. 9 that both Seineldín and Venezuelan rebel leader Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez were "courageous men," who had taken full responsibility for their actions. Parra went on to offer a strong defense of Chávez's nationalist program.

In Bolivia, an anonymous military movement modeling itself on the Venezuelan one, sent a document to the Bolivian Congress appealing for actions in defense of the population and in rejection of U.S. policy impositions, "to avoid events like Caracas."

U.S. Ambassador to Caracas Michael Skol commented on post-coup statements of solidarity from Pérez's Ibero-American colleagues: "There is a feeling that if they support one [of their number] in crisis, it can not only help, but one can be helped later on. It is like deposits in a blood bank."

The insurrection in Venezuela has created a strategic

opening for nationalist forces continent-wide, and has international ramifications, for it occurs at a moment when the Anglo-American financial establishment is desperately trying to convince the new republics of eastern Europe to submit to the same IMF austerity which triggered the Venezuelan revolt. Indeed, columns have already begun to appear in the Ibero-American press warning that the fate of Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu and the former U.S.S.R.'s Mikhail Gorbachov awaits those leaders who serve the IMF rather than the needs of the people who elect them (see *Documentation*).

A civil-military alliance

CAP has repeatedly denounced the jailed rebel leaders as "Nazis" and "tyrants," in hope of isolating them from their huge civil-military base of support. Such Anglo-American mouthpieces as the *New York Times* have gone so far as to describe them as "blood-thirsty," "hate-filled," and pro-Saddam Hussein. But Venezuelans, many of whom held spontaneous celebrations upon learning of the coup attempt, are calling them national heroes.

One opposition congressman declared, while handing out copies of the rebel's program inside the Congress, that Chávez is "a symbol, a kind of hero. Already the teachers are saying that they owe the victory of their strike to him; the elderly say they owe their transport bonus to him . . . and if tonight the council of ministers approves a minimum wage increase, of course the citizens are going to say it is thanks to Chávez."

Former Venezuelan Minister of Mines and Energy Humberto Calderón Berti said that "it is undeniable . . . that there has been national sympathy for the insurgents." On Feb. 7, the Argentine daily *La Prensa* reported that "34% of the Venezuelan population backed the coup d'état, according to a poll taken by Mercanálisis."

The Feb. 12 *Washington Times* quoted one Caracas student, "I support democracy. But almost everyone I know thinks Chávez could have saved the country." The *Wall Street Journal* commented, "Indeed from shantytowns to posh neighborhoods, many Venezuelans express support for Chávez." The *Los Angeles Times* of Feb. 12 reported CAP's claim that the rebels had no serious civilian backing, but

added the comment of a Venezuelan government official that CAP "does not wish to test that contention by investigating non-military support for the attempted coup."

Much of the intense hatred against Pérez is in response to his murderous economic policies, designed largely to boost the country's foreign exchange for debt repayment. According to a government report issued last August, per capita income has fallen by 55% since Pérez took office in early 1989. The number of people suffering "critical poverty"—that is, able to buy only half the basic foods necessary for an adequate diet—has tripled since 1984, going from 11% in that year to 33% in 1991. As many as 80% of the Venezuelan population are categorized as "living in poverty."

And yet, in his desperation to prove to the international creditor banks that their confidence in him is well-placed, CAP is doing everything possible to guarantee that the popular support for Chávez turns into a full-scale revolution. He has repeatedly denied that his economic austerity and free-trade policies will be altered in the slightest. "I think it would be a dramatic error for my government to change its economic policy," he told the *Wall Street Journal*. "We are not going to control prices, nor establish exchange controls. Our policy has yielded indisputable successes."

The same fantasy is shared by the Wall Street investment house Salomon Brothers, which issued a press statement immediately after the coup: "The week's events amount to a moderate short-term setback for the Pérez administration and for Venezuela. . . . The evidence available suggests to us that there is minimal additional downside risk and that there is an upside potential because of the longer-term likelihood that economic reforms will be kept on track." According to a Reuters wire published Feb. 8 in the Colombian daily *El Tiempo*, "Citibank Vice President William Rhodes said in London that Pérez had assured him by telephone that Venezuela would move ahead with its reform program."

And, perhaps protesting too much is the IMF itself, whose Managing Director Michel Camdessus told the press during a Feb. 11 interview in Cartagena, Colombia that the Venezuela coup was "not the consequence of our policies. I don't see the invisible hand of the Fund."

Former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins offered a different view of the situation, when he told the press Feb. 10 that "the coup attempt in Venezuela must be taken advantage of by the government of this country, to convoke the nations of Latin America, to issue a joint statement against the International Monetary Fund and the creditor banks, for the purpose of rewriting the payment terms of the continent's foreign debt."

'IMF democracy' shows its true colors

In refusing to abandon the austerity policies that have driven his country to revolution, CAP has left himself no choice but to employ the weapons of a full-scale dictatorship.

Under a 10-day suspension of constitutional rights, he has ordered raids in every part of the country, against civilian and military opponents alike, and imposed a censorship against the press which has provoked strong criticism domestically and abroad.

Publishing photographs of rebel leader Chávez was cited as sufficient cause to shut down and/or confiscate entire newspaper and magazine editions, and government censors have been placed in every major publishing house. Some newspapers were appearing with blank spaces stamped "censored," where coverage "not contributing to the tranquility of the public" was reportedly found. Attorney General Ramón Escovar Salóm protested that while the censorship was legal under the state of emergency, it was "excessive, arbitrary, and politically motivated." Miguel Enrique Otero, the co-owner and vice president of the major Caracas daily *El Nacional*, whose entire Feb. 11 edition was confiscated by an elite police unit, said, "The government is very scared . . . because the coup almost succeeded."

On Feb. 11, some 200 prominent Venezuelan journalists marched through Caracas chanting, "Democracy with censorship is dictatorship." The group entered the congressional building and crowded into the gallery of a standing session, eventually commandeering a microphone to demand that "the Congress not turn its back on the people, who have the right to hear the truth." That same day, *El Nacional* published a multitude of statements from press associations, the Catholic Church and political opposition forces denouncing the government for abusing its constitutional powers. The Colombian daily *El Espectador* editorialized Feb. 12 on CAP's abuse of power: "All America rejects his behavior and observes how his loss of calm confirms that the charges against him were true."

Especially scandalous was the Feb. 8 arrest of Gen. Jacobo Yépez Daza (ret.), president of the Retired Military Officers Institute (Iorfan), one day after the group published a statement defining the real issue behind the coup attempt as the CAP government's betrayal of the nation's political, economic, and territorial sovereignty, and demanding respect for the lives and rights of the imprisoned rebels (see *Documentation*). CAP has ordered a purge of the Armed Forces, and perpetual rotation of command, in hope of staving off new coup attempts.

But the winds of revolution blow in different ways. Andrés Velásquez, the governor of the state of Bolívar and leader of the Causa R party, told the daily *El Nuevo País* Feb. 12 that his party was proposing "a referendum to see if the people want to maintain this government or not, and if there is interest in advancing the elections." The same idea was echoed by congressman José Rodríguez Iturbe from the Social Christian (COPEI) party, who proposed moving the presidential elections, planned for December of 1993, up one year, and suggested that a mass resignation by COPEI congressmen might be necessary to force such a move.

Voices of the rebellion

The following proclamation was issued on Feb. 4 by rebel leader Lt. Col. Hugo Chávez Frías:

To the people of Venezuela and to our comrades in arms

The military action that will be immediately carried out is intended to oust from the government those who have slowly degraded the soul of our Republic of Venezuela.

We, as the military inheritors of the Army of the Liberator, cannot remain indifferent to what is going on today. The immense degree of corruption that plagues every area of our country, the huge number of privileges which some have, the failure to punish those whom we all know are guilty of having stolen public monies, the economic policies which have placed the plainest Venezuelans in deplorable conditions, the sale of our most basic companies to foreign consortiums, the inability of the great majority of Venezuelans to satisfy their most basic needs, the inefficiency of the health system and of all public services, and, finally, the denial of our sovereignty in all its aspects, forces us to take action to recover democracy.

If these invoked reasons are not sufficient, one more is indisputably sufficient reason to undertake an action that places our lives at risk: the President of the republic is not trustworthy to represent the country in negotiations over the Gulf of Venezuela. He says one thing one day and another the next. He is not a man of his word. No one can place their trust in his statements. In the high command of the republic, there must be individuals who can be believed, and whose clear ties to Venezuela's interests are evident to all.

The recovery of our Venezuelan identity and the renewal of democracy are more than adequate reasons to undertake an armed action, and they are ideals for which it is worth taking risks, even unto death. Truly, we have been trained in the military academy to defend these principles.

If our movement is victorious, we will hand power over to our people, so that they can actively exercise it, and Venezuelans who wear their nationality with pride will be called upon to administer public affairs. If our movement does not achieve its desired objectives, we know that lies will be used to denigrate us, and that the most merciless torture will be used against our bodies, as is the habitual practice of those who rule us. If this last should occur, we leave the defense

of our lives in the hands of our people and of our most worthy compatriots.

On the eve of our action, we hope that Venezuelans will exercise their constitutional right to rebellion, as we will now exercise ours, and we hope that our comrades in arms, educated in the thought and action of the father of our country, will be capable of behaving according to the ideals of Simón Bolívar.

Retired military leaders speak out

The following is selected from a full-page ad published in several Venezuelan dailies on Feb. 7, by Iorfan, Venezuela's Institute of Retired Armed Forces Officials:

The leaders of different sectors of society have all come out condemning the acts of violence, an attitude which we legally share. What surprises us is that there have been no references to the serious circumstances that induced these young officers to break with the uninterrupted and unconditional support we members of the National Armed Forces have given the democratic system. . . .

Apparently those doing the condemning have "ignored" the fact that we are facing a situation produced by multiple causes. . . . This blindness is inconceivable, given the warnings that many individuals and sectors of national life have periodically made clear in the mass media.

It is worthwhile to remember the article by Col. Luis Alberto Peña, "Discontent in the National Armed Forces and Coup d'état," which establishes the premise that if the National Armed Forces are the armed branch of the people, and the people are discontented, discouraged, frustrated, and angry, it is easy to infer that this "armed" part of the people should be in the same state of discontent. . . . Colonel Peña adds that "many public men . . . have proposed wage increases, under the belief that in this way the discontent will dissipate, as if they were dealing with a pack of mercenaries who are only happy with their pockets full of money, and not with men of thoughtful and patriotic sentiments, who love their country to the depths of their being."

In this sense, we should remember what has been stated before and what is indisputable: the national power, in its three main branches, has violated the constitutional postulates which define the Venezuelan democratic system. The Executive branch has demonstrated a great inconsistency and inability not only to provide our people with the most minimal social welfare, but also a foolhardy failure to defend vital interests in the Gulf of Venezuela. The Legislative branch has proven incapable of faithfully and fully interpreting the genuine aspirations of the people who elected it; and the Judicial branch has been characterized by the administration of "injustice" in the name of equity, thereby frustrating the expectations of a people yearning for order and justice.

Because of all this, it must clearly be stated that the true causes which gave rise to the recent events lie in the inability of the political leadership to combat corruption, to provide

security for individuals and their goods, efficient public services, order, and equality for all; in sum, to comply with the Constitution and the laws of the land . . . and—are we not, constitutionally, the guarantors of the fulfillment of these laws? . . .

We fully share the conceptual position of the minister of defense in his call for reflection over the painful events that have occurred. It is appropriate to point out that this reflection should be directed toward analysis and rectification by all sectors of the country. Thus we transcribe for this purpose the pronouncement made by . . . Iorfan, dated June 12, 1991 and published in the country's leading newspapers, which states: "Sectors of national life, without considering the consequences, have created mechanisms of corruption which have penetrated the principal cells of the social fabric, and of public and private institutions. . . .

"Those personalities who have reached important leadership positions have allowed themselves to be seduced by the ease of using ill-gotten monies to finance their political campaigns, availing themselves of ingenious mechanisms to extract millions of bolivars from the public treasury—in complicity with the private sector—for their electoral campaigns, and turning their backs on their responsibility to fulfill the postulates set forth by the Constitution and the laws of the republic, whose first order is . . . the 'right to a dignified life and to equally share in the wealth of the state.' " . . .

Compliance with the individuals' rights consecrated in the juridical order must be guaranteed. Prior experience leads us to demand that treatment of their persons be in accordance with respect for their human condition and, further, that at no time will there be retaliation or ill-treatment of their families, who have no connection to the events that occurred. . . .

For all these reasons, we will establish ourselves as jealous guardians, so that, through the appropriate institutions of the state, the relevant letter and the spirit of the law are fulfilled. . . .

Continent sees itself in Venezuela's mirror

Argentina

Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín issued the following declaration, entitled "Carapintadismo and the New Act of American Emancipation," on Feb. 12 from Magdalena jail:

Those who have closely followed the events of Dec. 3, 1990 and what happened a few days ago in Venezuela, will understand that it is impossible to not find a relationship, or

common denominator, between one event and the other.

We who were the direct protagonists of one of them (Dec. 3, 1990), know that underlying them there is a unifying cause, which is nothing other than the greatness of our respective Fatherlands.

For them, it is Venezuela, for us, Argentina, but for both it is the cause of San Martín and Bolívar; it is the cause of Latin America, as our forefathers dreamed of it.

We understand and value the reason for their struggle, because we have been in prison for over a year for the same causes. Circumstances have had it that neither they nor we have achieved victory, and have remained a testimonial which, sooner or later, will be the foundation upon which the new independence of our peoples will be built.

Those who say they do not understand us should not fool themselves. For just as in the last century our forefathers legitimately fought for the independence of our peoples because we were already mature enough to separate ourselves from our parents and travel the road of liberty in a sovereign manner, so today, we who uphold the traditional values of our Fatherlands, who defend the most essential of our national being, we also struggle for independence, but in resistance against an Anglo-Saxon empire which, using the International Monetary Fund as its instrument, seeks to subject our peoples to the worst of dependencies, that of hunger, misery and culture, seeking that we renounce all for which our fathers fought.

In Venezuela, as in our country, lamentable deaths have occurred during the events, lamentable deaths not sought by we who rebelled; but we also do not forget that these deaths occurred because military groups, motivated by profound national consciousness and love of their peoples, have attempted to prevent the deaths which assault them daily, as a result of neo-liberal economic policies which generate terrible social injustices.

The principal mission of a politician, is none other than to seek the common good among the citizenry, and this will never be achieved by sacrificing part of the population. As the Holy Father said in Brazil: "The foreign debt cannot be paid with the hunger of the people."

The fuse of resistance and the new independence was lit in Argentina on Dec. 3, 1990; it reached Venezuela Feb. 4, 1992; and it will continue to spread throughout all those countries of Latin America which refuse to enter a new order which for them means misery, hunger, and submission to foreign interests.

We have been pleased to learn of statements of support from prominent political figures who have come out in defense of the legitimacy of the action carried out in Venezuela, as well as of the Venezuelan people, who understood that a democracy based on sacrifice, the impoverishment of its people, and the absence of ethical and moral values, stops being a democracy and becomes the worst of dictatorships.

The retired military men of Venezuela have gone even

further, and have given a real lesson to their Argentine counterparts, when 62 senior officers, including 10 generals and four vice admirals, demanded absolute respect for the rebel officers and non-commissioned officers, and blamed the politicians for Venezuela's grave crisis, while stating: "We will establish ourselves as jealous guardians (referring to the future trials of the rebels), so that, through the appropriate institutions of the state, the relevant letter and spirit of the law are fulfilled."

Time will tell if an independent judicial branch exists in Venezuela, which will base itself on the truth to achieve justice, or if it will be as in Argentina, merely a simple instrument of political power securing its interests.

Brazil

"*A Warning to the Banks and the IMF,*" *Jornal do Brasil, Feb. 6, column by Nelson Franco Jobim:*

The incomplete and unacceptable military uprising in Venezuela, the country with the most democratic recent past in South America, serves to alert all countries which are subjected to the rigid requirements of the IMF [International Monetary Fund], demanded by the international banks for renegotiating foreign debts. Amongst them, Brazil. Also with the brutal recession we are passing through; inflation remains at around 25% a month; what will be necessary to fulfill the goal of 2% in December, forecast in the Letter of Intent sent to the IMF?

The only country which rigorously fulfilled its foreign debt commitments was Romanian dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, one of the last Stalinists, who exported meat, other basic foods, coal, and everything which could generate foreign exchange. When the revolt exploded, he was overthrown, summarily tried, and executed, in the only violent democratic revolution in eastern Europe. He paid with his life for the implacable dictatorship and for the misery and suffering imposed on Romanians. [Venezuelan President Carlos] Andrés Pérez barely escaped.

Neither could Mikhail Gorbachov—the most important postwar world leader, who ended the Cold War, communism, and nuclear terror—defend himself. After the Group of Seven meeting in London last July, he returned to Moscow with empty hands. . . . One month later, it was Gorbachov whose life was at risk. . . .

The same warning holds for Latin America and eastern Europe, for the international banks, the rich countries or the IMF: adjustment programs which only take into account macro-economic statistics, ignoring the reality . . . of economic desperation, creates fertile soil for popular revolts and nationalist *caudillo* adventures. With atomic weapons at stake, as in the old Soviet republics, the situation would be much graver. The so-called new world order would be at serious risk.

"*Military Chiefto Collor: Brazil Could Repeat Venezuela,*" *Relatorio Reservado, Feb. 10-16:*

There are real possibilities that the Brazilian government will have to confront focal points of convulsion, mainly in the periphery of large cities, and that this socially explosive situation could generate movements of dissatisfaction, of a civilian and military nature, along the lines of what happened in Venezuela. There are enormous differences, it is clear, between the two realities. But the neighboring country is today the scenario for the possible development of the Brazilian situation.

This evaluation was made by the military ministers, who met almost daily last week to analyze events in Venezuela. In a grave tone, they sent to President Collor and to Congress the warning that, despite the fact that the countries have different structures, there is a serious risk that Brazil could face the same kind of situation.

Pressured by U.S. State Department agents, who seek to transform them into police forces to combat the drug trade or militias involved in social questions . . . the Armed Forces analyzed in detail, according to the military minister, what happened in Venezuela. The objective was to . . . combat the idea that they will lose their function, and, nowadays, can be dispensed with. . . .

Colombia

"*Echoes of the Coup,*" *El Tiempo editorial, Feb. 6:*

What happened poses interesting questions for Colombians. . . . What motivated the great popular discontent? . . . Corruption had fed up Venezuela. That is the primary reason that civilians and military, rich and poor, enter a moment of democratic disillusionment.

Colombia has a dangerously high level of corruption. . . . Colombians cannot complain if, as criminality advances, they arrive at dangerous hours such as faced in Venezuela. Immorality, the economic crisis—accentuated by the level of inflation in our country—are specters which threaten democratic leaders.

Former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vázquez Carrizosa, in El Espectador, Feb. 7:

The lesson to be derived from the events in Venezuela for the other governments in Latin America affiliated with the neo-liberalism [free trade and usury] of the IMF, is that the masses of all the continent will no longer endure generalized impoverishment, in exchange for promises of what could be imported one day which has no date, and which no one knows when it will arrive.

Fernando Buitrago, in La República, Feb. 7:

[The Venezuelan coup attempt] should serve as an example to other Latin American governments, puffed up with pride over their privatizations and market economy. . . .

These governments, including that of Colombia, must realize that neo-liberalism will not be the solution for the problems of our peoples. So-called savage capitalism, which is no different than Stalinist socialism, is a closed system that doesn't permit alternatives.

East German documents vindicate LaRouche analysis on Soviet strategy

by Michael Liebig

February 1, 1992 was a remarkable day. For almost exactly three years, Lyndon LaRouche has been falsely imprisoned. Yet on this day, the first 30-minute speech of this imprisoned presidential candidate was broadcast on ABC television to the entire country. One day before, Russian President Boris Yeltsin had declared before the U.N. Security Council: "The time has come to consider creating a global system for protection of the world community. It could be based on the reorientation of the U.S. SDI program to make use of high technologies developed in Russia's defense complex." On the same day, German Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg presented detailed particulars about the former East German National People's Army (NVA), which prove that up until 1989-90, the strategy of the Warsaw Pact was for a nuclear blitzkrieg against Western Europe.

Since 1979—long before Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative was launched—LaRouche has been a leading fighter for a military strategy in which defense against missiles by beam weapons would play a central role. LaRouche in the 1980s warned consistently against the strategy of nuclear blitzkrieg of the leadership of the Soviet Union. It was precisely LaRouche's steadfastness on these questions of fundamental military strategy, that led to an East-West character assassination campaign against him, whose extent and intensity in retrospect seem the stuff of fantasy. Still, the campaign of character assassination was an essential premise for the political persecution and finally the imprisonment of LaRouche.

LaRouche, 'the father of the SDI'

On Jan. 21, 1984, LaRouche declared in a national CBS television presentation: "Nearly two years ago, during a two-day seminar in Washington, D.C., I proposed a new strategic doctrine for the United States, to an audience which included Soviet officials as well as representatives of our government agencies. I proposed . . . [to] end the age of thermonuclear terror, through deploying the kinds of anti-missile defenses which science has made possible. . . ."

"With the knowledge of our government, I conducted exploratory discussions privately with Soviet representatives for a period of over 12 months. . . ."

"On March 23, [1983], our President not only announced such a new strategic doctrine for the United States itself, but in that same nationwide television broadcast, he offered to

negotiate with Moscow to bring to an end the age of thermonuclear revenge-weapons. . . ."

With the help of films and pictures, LaRouche explained what a nuclear first strike against the United States would look like in the absence of a missile defense system.

'Global Showdown'

Before the end of 1983, LaRouche had given his staff of collaborators the task of conducting a comprehensive investigation into the totality of the potential Soviet military threat, and the economic basis of its war-fighting capacity. LaRouche recognized that since the beginning of the 1980s, the Soviet order of battle had begun to look more and more like a pre-war mobilization, but that just for this reason, it could not be maintained indefinitely. He saw in Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov an extraordinary military-strategic thinker, who ruthlessly and brilliantly shaped the Soviet war plan.

LaRouche gave the study the working title "Global Showdown." In the summer of 1985, a 368-page study was published, in which LaRouche emphasized that the use of offensive nuclear weapons, in the framework of the Ogarkov doctrine, has decisive significance not only on the global strategic level, but also on the operative level of the European war-fighting theater. Ogarkov's plan, to engage in a blitzkrieg against West Germany and Western Europe, is based upon a nuclear spearhead comprised of the SS-20, SS-21, SS-22, and SS-23 (map, page 41).

LaRouche never ceased to emphasize that for Ogarkov, the premise for a policy of military confrontation and blackmail this side of war, was being in fact *ready* for nuclear war, with all its subjective and objective components. Without Europe's creation of its own SDI, to complement the American missile defense on the tactical battlefield level, a credible military defense of Europe, according to LaRouche, would not be possible, and the erosion of Western Europe's will to resist Soviet blackmail pressure would become unstoppable.

International campaign against LaRouche

In the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union, the military-strategic judgment and concepts of LaRouche were massively attacked. They were labeled a "provocation," a "boundless exaggeration" of Soviet military potential and of Soviet military-strategic aims, and even "war-mongering."

When in 1984 LaRouche repeatedly pointed to a series of extraordinary Warsaw Pact maneuvers, the liberal German weekly *Der Spiegel*, in May 1984, published an article which expressly agreed with *Izvestia's* characterization of LaRouche in an article on Nov. 15, 1983, which said that LaRouche was a "troglydte," who wished to fill "space with lasers and other total weapons systems."

On Feb. 4, 1985, *Pravda*, describing a military-strategic seminar with LaRouche in Paris, wrote: "For two days there was debate of potential murderers, what the easiest and simplest way might be, to unleash a strike against countries whose political systems were not agreeable to their masters, while maintaining unharmed the mecca of capitalism, the U.S.A."

Not only Moscow, but also Bonn's secretary of state for the Defense Ministry at the time, Dr. Lothar Ruehl, and Brig. Gen. Dr. Dieter Genschel, in 1984 bad-mouthed LaRouche's military-strategic judgments and concepts.

Evaluation of the NVA documents

But now, since the fall of the communist regime in east Germany, the same Dr. Ruehl, writing in the *Österreichischen Militärischen Zeitschrift* of June 1991, published an article about the offensive plan that was Warsaw Pact strategy until 1990. The basis of his article was a study called "Military Planning of the Warsaw Pact in Central Europe," which was the result of the evaluation, conducted under the auspices of German military intelligence, of every aspect of the former East German NVA. On Jan. 31, 1992, the findings were announced to the broader public by the German Defense Ministry. (Dr. Ruehl had access to the work of the Defense Ministry, thanks to the various military posts he has held.)

Both the study of the Defense Ministry and that of Dr. Ruehl agree that the 25,000 NVA documents released comprise at most 80% of the relevant NVA documents. The rest—among them the most sensitive and detailed—were destroyed or taken to the Soviet Union.

In the introduction to his essay, Dr. Ruehl writes: "The only possible conclusion that one can draw from the NVA documents, their equipment, and their supplies of war matériel, points to the planning and preparation for an ambitious offensive war with strategic goals in Western Europe to the Atlantic coast."

A decisive attack was not yet planned, but the structure of Warsaw Pact fighting forces in the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), since 1988, was designed exclusively for attack. The NVA documents showed "that until 1988 there did not exist any defense plan for the territory of the G.D.R. and no military defense preparations for the border territory or for larger [defensive] regrouping. Nor were any plans made for border defense, or tactical withdrawal from the border; on the other hand, [the plans did exist], including every detail, for offensive operations against Western Europe, into the whole territory of West Germany, including all

the particulars of forward motion, occupation, and military control of territory, day-to-day garrison expenses, taking over the railways, the regulation of traffic along the axes of forward offense, etc."

Continental nuclear blitzkrieg

With all due caution, writes Dr. Ruehl, it must be said that "in case of war, the NVA was equipped and prepared for a resolute attack strategy within the framework of an offensive Warsaw Pact war in the central region." This offensive war should be carried out with "use of the combined arsenal of destructive means," declared Marshal Kulikov in 1983 at the Warsaw Pact maneuver "Soyuz 83"—i.e., nuclear weapons should be systematically deployed.

On that account, the study by the German Defense Ministry says the following: "In the Warsaw Pact, the use of tactical nuclear weapons was an integral part of training at the theater level of the Army and higher. According to the thinking of the military leadership, this should serve above all, to bring about breaking through the opponents' defense. . . ."

The primary targets for an offensive, in the framework of the planned use of nuclear weapons, were: 1) NATO nuclear installations and delivery systems; 2) installations of the air force and air defense; 3) military headquarters on the division level, including their long-distance communications installations; 4) troops on the battlefield or those in reserve; 5) the fleet command and support points of the German Navy.

As for the evaluation of the plan of attack against the German state of Schleswig-Holstein and Danish Jutland, Dr. Ruehl writes that the Warsaw Pact foresaw a march forward of 100 kilometers in 100 hours at the beginning of the attack, "which without the use of nuclear or chemical weapons would have been unrealistic." Concretely, the plan of attack in the "direction of Jutland" foresaw the use of "87 tactical nuclear weapons of 3 to 100 kilotons, 20 bombs, and up to 67 nuclear rocket corps fighting units for the SS-21 and SCUD for theater support."

The Defense Ministry study further tells us that in the "Armed Brotherhood 80" exercises, nuclear war-fighting was planned along the following lines:

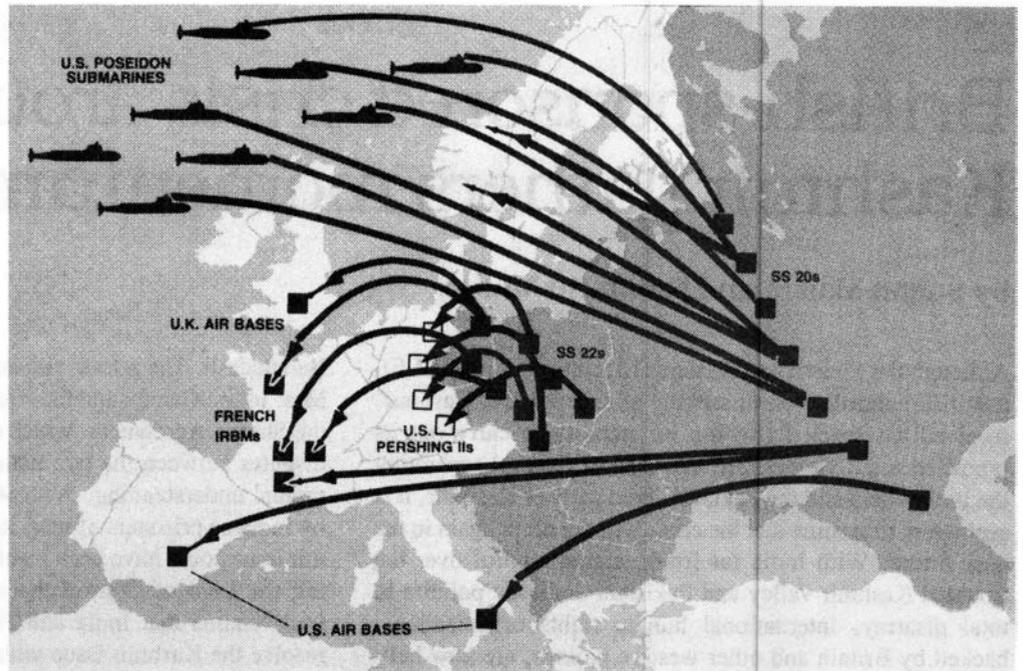
To the first Front (Army group), which would consist of the Soviet Western Group of Forces and the NVA, there would be available for war-fighting some 840 tactical nuclear weapons, no less than 205 operative-tactical army rockets (SCUD), 380 tactical rockets (FROG), and 255 nuclear bombs.

As late as spring of 1990, as is clear from the detailed NVA reports, staff exercises were carried out by the Warsaw Pact in which the offensive use of tactical nuclear weapons on West German territory was played out.

Gorbachov's 'new military doctrine'

The NVA documents provide proof, writes Dr. Ruehl, "that actual military practice, structures, and operative doc-

FIGURE 1



The first Soviet nuclear salvo against western European strategic assets, in the first minute of a general Soviet "pre-emptive strike."

Source: *EIR*, "Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988," July 1985.

trine emphatically depart from the declared military doctrine, in particular from the direction which Soviet military doctrine [should have taken], in the framework of the new political leadership under Gorbachov, regarding a defensive military posture, or the defensive orientation of Soviet military strategy since 1985-86."

This last point is especially worth attention. Since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "discovered" Gorbachov for the West in 1984, and since President Reagan in 1985 switched course as part of the "Gorbachov thaw," LaRouche's analysis, relative to the fact that the military-strategic orientation of the Soviet Union had remained unchanged, was looked at more and more impatiently.

Today it has been proven that until 1988, there was no significant change in the weaponry, training, and strategy of the Soviet Armed Forces. Even what changes did take place between 1988 and 1989 in Warsaw Pact military strategy, were isolated and contradictory. In 1988 the first large maneuver with a predominantly defensive orientation was conducted by the NVA, "North 88." This exercise ended in a fiasco, since the NVA troops were not capable, neither by training or equipment, to set up engineering corps defenses, such as trenches or field defenses. The "new military policy of adequate defense," under Gorbachov, essentially did not go beyond an opportunity for diplomacy and propaganda. Nothing changed in the Soviet leadership's complete opposition to the concept of strategic-tactical missile defense, as an essential aspect of a new military-strategic basis for East-West relations.

In 1989 the situation changed, but not because the Kremlin pushed through an actual change in military strategy.

Rather, the effect on the population of the increasing domestic economic and political problems since the middle of the 1980s had made a calculable war plan less and less possible. Any idea of a military attack "outward" included the incalculable risk of an exploding civil war domestically. In 1989, the previous military strategy was no longer "practical."

The "peace movement" in Europe and the U.S.A. in the first half of the 1980s was not at all, as can be seen clearly today, aimed only against the stationing of medium-range nuclear missiles. It was directed at the same time, and with increasing intensity, against "Star Wars," that is, the solution to the strategic regime of mutually assured destruction—MAD.

While LaRouche was slandered as a "provocateur and war-monger," the defense minister of the G.D.R., talking about the large-scale "Soyuz 83" maneuvers, declared to the National Defense Council of the G.D.R.:

"This strategic group, made up of troops and naval forces of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., Poland, the G.D.R. and the C.S.S.R. [Czechoslovakia], are given the following tasks: The primary aims of the first strategic operations with the troops of four Fronts [Army groups] are to advance to the border of France on the 13th to 15th day; and along with that, to conquer the territory of Denmark, the F.R.G. [Federal Republic of Germany], the Netherlands, and Belgium, and to force the exit of these West European states from the war; to further develop the strategic operation by introducing two broader fronts deep in France; to defeat the strategic reserves on its territory; by the 30th to 35th day to reach the Bay of Biscay and the border of Spain, and with the removal of France from the war, to achieve the first goal of the first strategic operation."

British-sponsored crisis around Kashmir gathers momentum

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

Although the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), a British-controlled outfit seeking an independent Kashmir, received a setback following its inability to carry out its promised mass violation of the Line of Control separating the Indian-held and the Pakistani-held parts of Kashmir, it is premature to assume that the crisis will not erupt again in the near future. With India far from gaining control over the troubled Kashmir valley and Pakistani domestic policies in total disarray, international human rights organizations, backed by Britain and other western nations, are now hell-bent on creating an independent Kashmir in line with the British desire to turn the former Soviet Union into a bunch of squabbling ethnic entities.

The Kashmir issue, which has been hanging fire for more than four decades, arose when Pakistani soldiers dressed as tribals invaded the princely state of Kashmir just hours before its ruler decided to join his kingdom with the Indian Union. The ensuing fracas saw Pakistan grabbing a part of the state while the other remained with India. Over the years, the two nations have fought three futile, yet bitter and bloody, wars over Kashmir. Since 1989, with the Soviet Union showing every sign of collapsing, a violent secessionist movement in the Indian-held part of Kashmir has brought the issue to the front page and has labeled Kashmir the major hot-spot in South Asia.

Missed opportunities

The Kashmir issue came close to resolution twice. Soon after independence, then-Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, for reasons best known to himself and his foreign policy advisers, opted to hold a plebiscite under United Nations supervision to decide whether Kashmir would belong to India or Pakistan. India soon realized that if such a plebiscite was held, the Muslim majority in Kashmir would most likely vote to join Pakistan, since Pakistan was created on the basis of Muslim majority areas. While India basically abandoned the U.N. resolution passed in 1948 and 1949, which called for a plebiscite following the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories, Pakistan sticks to it for obvious reasons.

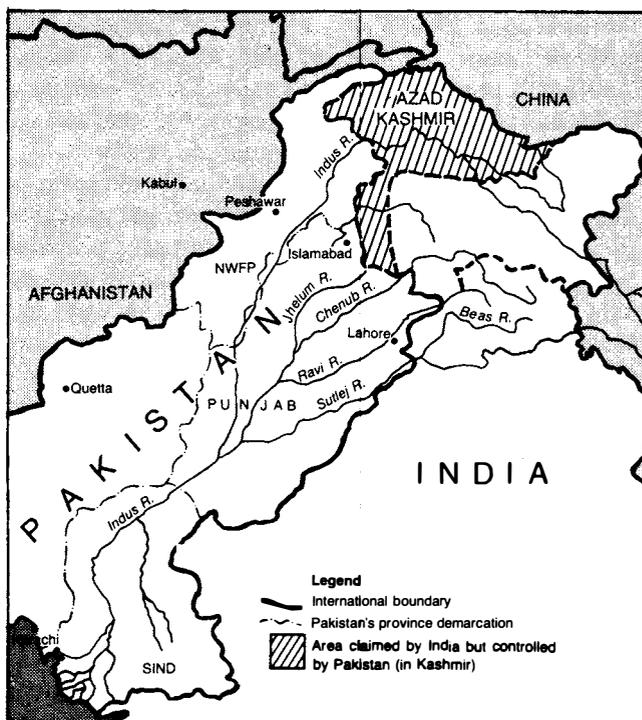
The second opportunity came in 1972, following the 1971 war which saw East Pakistan, with the help of Indian military intervention, separated from Pakistan to become

Bangladesh. The prime ministers of the two nations, the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, drew up the Shimla Agreement, which called for settling all bilateral disputes between the two nations through negotiations and mutual understanding. With 90,000 Pakistani soldiers held by India as prisoners of war, it is conceivable that the Kashmir issue could have been resolved then on the basis of making the Line of Control the international boundary. Now India claims that India and Pakistan should sit down and resolve the Kashmir issue within the framework laid out by the Shimla Agreement.

Stoking the fires

Since 1989, however, the issue has been given fresh momentum as the Indian security forces in Kashmir came up

The India-Pakistan border area and Kashmir



British control of the JKLF

Along with a number of secessionist movements in the Indian subcontinent, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) is controlled from London. Like its British backers, the JKLF also seeks an independent Kashmir and opposes any move to include Kashmir within India or Pakistan.

In 1985, long before violent secessionist activity had put the Kashmir valley on the media map, some 25 members, representing the Labor, Liberal, and Conservative parties of Britain, decided to form an all-party House of Commons Committee on Kashmir. Leadership at that time was entrusted to Labor Member of Parliament Waller.

About one year before the formation of the committee, an Indian diplomat based in Britain, Ravindra Mhatre, was abducted and killed by a faction of the JKLF. Despite repeated assurances to the Indian government by British authorities, the killers were allowed to slip away. Some routine arrests were made for public display. In those days, the JKLF, like the Naga exiles and the pro-Khalistanis nurtured in Britain, were strictly a gang of assassins, carrying out kidnappings, air hijackings, and other violent subversive activities. Now, since human rights has been recognized by the Anglo-Americans as the new "mantra" to subvert sovereign nation-states, the JKLF has also switched gears. Though neither the JKLF nor its British backers have given up violent activities, changing of their human rights mantra allowed the behind-the-curtain backers of the terrorists to become the legitimate backers of various independence movements. "Human rights" is the principle on which the British-based group Amnesty International was set up and, in Sri Lanka, for instance, it was justly recognized a "terrorist organization."

JKLF controllers

Top British JKLF controllers include:

- Lord Eric Avebury and his wife: Somewhat of a buffoon, Avebury is the chairman of the recently formed Friends of Kashmir organization and also a prominent British human rights campaigner. Avebury hoofs around the world speaking on behalf of JKLF-organized seminars where he shares the dais with top terrorists. Avebury led

a demonstration in front of the Indian High Commission in London last summer, on India's independence day. Avebury also visited Pakistan and the Pakistan-held part of Kashmir.

- Gerald Kauffman: a Labor Member of Parliament who claims to be the foreign secretary of the Labor Party's shadow cabinet. Kauffman, a Jew, is an avid promoter of human rights and visited Kashmir not long ago. He has publicly held that the cause of Kashmiri terrorists is self-determination, and equates independence to the Soviet captive nations in the Baltics before last year.

In all likelihood, Kauffman acts as the link between the British and Israelis and the JKLF. An article in the *Jerusalem Post* on May 17, 1991 said that the ties between the Kashmiris and Israelis are rooted in the belief that the Kashmiris are descended from the Jews. Citing the research of one Rabbi Avraham Avihail on the "lost tribes" of Israel, the article said "beyond the trace of a doubt, that the origins of the Kashmiris are to be found in the People of Israel." There was a big media rumpus in India recently when it was found that the top ideologue of the pro-Israel Indian political party, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), attended a meeting, along with a number of other Indian journalists, with JKLF leader Amanullah Khan in Pakistan.

- Sir Frederick Bennett: Conservative Member of Parliament and a long-standing "friend" of Pakistan, Bennett was recently awarded with the Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam, the country's highest award for a foreigner, by the Pakistan government.

- Sir John Wheeler: Conservative Member of Parliament.

- Roy Hattersly: Labor Party Member of Parliament.

- John Watts: Conservative Member of Parliament.

- Dr. Philip Jones: vice president of Policy Architects International. Jones harps on the theme that the Kashmiri secessionists are armed with the help of the armor procured from the Afghan Mujahideen. He implies that it is time to supply the Kashmiri secessionists with arms from outside and create a full-scale insurrection.

Besides running the JKLF organization from London and Birmingham, a number of new front organizations have been set up in Britain. In July 1990, a new organization, the World Kashmir Freedom Movement, was set up by the JKLF with the help of British intelligence at 41 Monsell Road, London N4 2EF. Dr. Ayub Thukar, a former lecturer at Kashmir University, is the president of the organization which identifies itself as an "umbrella organization of groups working for the cause of Kashmir at the international level." Another outfit, the International Institute of Kashmir Studies, was also set up at 41 Monsell Road recently.

against increasingly violent resistance from various secessionist forces. India's claim that the secessionists are materially backed by Pakistan has been routinely denied. Throughout the last two years, killings in the valley have drawn international attention.

Beginning in 1991, a slew of international conferences, organized by the JKLF, have taken place in Britain and the United States. A number of British parliamentarians have come out openly in support of independent Kashmir, under the banner of human rights (see box). Two major international human rights groups, Amnesty International, based in Britain, and Asia Watch, based in the United States, have come

out with thick reports accusing India of massive human rights violations. Asia Watch, in fact, has alluded to the present situation as being a "state of war," and pronounced the secessionists justified in killing Indian security forces.

Be that as it may, the British gamemasters' plan, as in the old days, is to create a string of small, dependent nations such as Kashmir, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan. This is what was earlier envisioned as the Federation of Greater Himalayan Kingdoms. Kashmir, which seems the most vulnerable at this point, will be used as the springboard to escalate activities within Tibet in order to wrench it out of China, and also to create problems within the Indian state of Sikkim,

Who Is Amanullah Khan?

No one perhaps fits the bill of an agent provocateur working for British intelligence better than Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) supremo Amanullah Khan.

Born in Gilgit in the Pakistan-held part of Kashmir, Amanullah Khan, along with his late colleague Maqbool Butt, founded the JKLF in the mid-1960s. Although the JKLF was founded in Pakistan, Khan and Butt quickly shifted their headquarters to Britain. Soon after, Indian authorities arrested Butt, while Khan escaped, for masterminding the assassination of an Indian intelligence officer in Kashmir. It is said that at this point Butt and Amanullah Khan began to distance themselves from each other. The two factions that emerged within the JKLF became evident with the killing of Ravindra Mhatre, an Indian diplomat, in London. While the Butt faction opposed the killing, Amanullah Khan pushed it through. Soon after, Indian authorities hanged Maqbool Butt.

Amanullah Khan maintained JKLF headquarters in England until the British authorities, feeling the heat over the Mhatre killing, forced Khan out. The JKLF apparatus, however, remained intact, and, in fact, grew over the next few years. Khan, who settled in Karachi, appeared in the United States in 1990. There he was found in the company of the top Khalistani operator in the United States, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the World Sikh Organization. Khan also visited California to raise funds in the areas where the major Khalistani fundraiser, Didar Singh Baines, has his base. Goaded by the British authorities, Khan has forged an alliance between the Kashmiri secessionists and the Khalistani terrorists.

During his trip to the United States where he vanished before being declared *persona non grata*, Amanullah Khan said that the JKLF targets were mainly the Indian military. Interestingly, about a year later, in 1991, the

U.S.-based Asia Watch human rights group, in its report on Kashmir, contended that Indian security in Kashmir on combat duty are "legitimate military targets, subject to direct attacks" by militants, and that such killings do not violate the "laws of war." In an interview with the Israeli newspaper *Jerusalem Qol Y'israel*, Amanullah Khan said that the JKLF has branches in India, Kashmir, and Pakistan. "We have large branches in Britain and other European countries, and we also have a branch in the United States," Khan said.

Despite his long stay in Pakistan, Khan is not well liked by the Pakistani authorities. He has accused Pakistan of supporting the pro-Pakistan Kashmiri secessionists who have often clashed with the independence-seeking JKLF activists. He is also clearly at odds with Sardar Sikandar, the former prime minister of Azad Kashmir, the Pakistan-held part of Kashmir. Sardar Sikandar, who claims that Kashmir's destiny is inextricably linked with Pakistan, has warned that he would do everything constitutionally to prevent any scheme to create an independent Kashmir.

Pakistan also did not take kindly to the unilateral declaration of independence which Khan issued from Azad Kashmir following his return from the United States. At that time Khan named his "free cabinet," which included Dr. Karan Singh, scion of the Kashmir royal family and former minister in the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi's cabinet. Dr. Singh, now considered a minor politician, is an international jet-setter who did a short stint as the Indian ambassador to the United States recently.

Khan also drew the ire of Pakistani intelligence and the Army when in January 1991, he published five pamphlets exposing the role of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan in drug trafficking, arms training, and killings and kidnappings in the Indian-held part of Kashmir. Many in Pakistan believe that Amanullah Khan works for Indian intelligence.

formerly a mountain kingdom. The map that the British have in mind of the northern part of South Asia is very much what the disintegrated Soviet Union looks like now.

But the British design, propagated on the ground by the JKLF, is scarcely understood either in India or Pakistan. In Pakistan, where the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) government under Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif has dug its own grave by acceding to International Monetary Fund-World Bank policies, Kashmir appears to be the only issue on which a consensus can be built to keep the IJI in power. In India, policy failures in Kashmir, which alienated Kashmiri Muslims from New Delhi, and the alleged Pakistani involvement in the valley, are being highlighted as the causes for the trouble. It appears that New Delhi wants to believe that if Pakistan is disciplined by the international community, the crisis will evaporate.

The latest crisis erupted when JKLF leader Amanullah Khan gave the clarion call that he, along with some 50,000 volunteers, would cross the Line of Control and move into India in support of the "freedom fighters" in the Kashmir valley. Khan said that his men would face the Indian bullets and become martyrs. Khan, who had given a similar call in 1990, seemed determined to carry out the threat and, in fact, had arranged transport to bring his volunteers in. But India warned that the situation may lead to an all-out war, which Pakistan at this stage can ill afford. The Pakistan Army was not willing to play with fire, so to speak, and prevented Khan and his followers from getting anywhere near the Line of Control.

Crisis could have been avoided

The crisis could have been averted earlier, but for the desperate maneuverings of the ruling government in Pakistan. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's 15-month-old rule is tarnished with massive corruption charges, failure to bring peace in the state of Sindh, and an insane privatization policy which has bankrupted the country's treasury. Under the circumstances, Prime Minister Sharif has run into serious problems with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and with the Army, which is getting worried about the growing dissension within the country and the confrontation between the government and the opposition. Prime Minister Sharif is also under increased pressure on the nuclear issue from the United States, which has stopped economic and military aid from Washington.

In this milieu, instead of arresting Amanullah Khan and putting a stop to the building crisis, Nawaz Sharif encouraged the protesters by calling a general strike on Feb. 5—just six days before the scheduled JKLF border crossing. By closing down all government offices, Prime Minister Sharif made sure to make the strike a success. As a result, the Kashmir hype became the focus in Pakistan, and Prime Minister Sharif quietly slipped into the hands of those whose only preoccupation is anti-India and pro-Kashmir agitation.

Australia

ADL dirty tricks against LaRouche

by Allen Douglas

During early 1992, observers have witnessed a step-up of harassment against the growing movement in Australia associated with U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and other elements of that nation's "freedom movement" fighting the Anglo-American new world order. Judging by the operatives caught red-handed in the recent campaign, most of the dirty tricks had their genesis in a meeting held in Montreal, Canada on Nov. 3-4, 1991 entitled "Anti-Semitism Around the World," sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL).

In Montreal, 200 participants listened to speakers from East and West Europe, Israel, Asia, and North and South America rail against real and alleged anti-Semitism worldwide. Aside from a defense of George Bush and an attack on the U.S. black population as "the worst anti-Semitic group in the U.S.," the conference was informed about the ADL's most compelling task by ADL vice chairman Joel Sprayreger: "I can think of no better reason for the existence of the ADL than stopping LaRouche." As per Sprayreger's dictum, the audience heard an unscheduled presentation by Michael Danby, an operative of the Australian branch of the ADL, the Anti-Defamation Commission (ADC). Danby is the editor of the Melbourne-based *Australia-Israel Review*, and his wife until recently was employed by the U.S. consulate in Melbourne.

Danby began by thanking ADL international director Kenneth Jacobson of New York for his help against "anti-Semites" in the Asia-Pacific region, prominently citing Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia, before turning to his main target. The LaRouche movement in Australia, he warned, is "gaining ground" and a "big expansion" of the LaRouche forces is under way down under, which must be stopped. As he spoke, one of his henchmen handed out a flow chart on "Far Right Factions in Australia." Privately, Danby made clear that a chief purpose of his visit with the ADL in the U.S. was to plot operations against some of those identified in the handout.

The pattern of harassment

Within weeks, a pattern of harassment against anyone identified with the ideas of LaRouche, in particular the Citi-

zens Electoral Councils (CECs), was identified.

- In December, Matthew Abraham, host of a morning radio show on the Australian Broadcasting Corp.'s affiliate 2CN in the nation's capital of Canberra, spent nine days in a row railing against the LaRouche movement, the CECs, and Dennis Stevenson, a local member of parliament active in anti-pornography efforts.

- Peter Sawyer, publisher of *Inside News*, Australia's most widely read newsletter, and an endorser of LaRouche for President, received a visit from federal police shortly before Bush's New Year's visit to Australia, asking him what he had planned for the visit. On Jan. 2, Sawyer was raided by Queensland state police on "firearms" charges, and on Feb. 9 he received a summons to appear in court on March 4. The ADL's top man in Australia, Isi Leibler, the vice president of whiskey magnate Edgar Bronfman's World Jewish Congress, had earlier circulated a nationwide letter against Sawyer as an "anti-Semite."

- On Jan. 3, at the tail-end of the Bush visit, *New Federalist* editor Nancy Spannaus received a telephone threat to the life of Lyndon LaRouche from "Arthur Smith" of Australia. "Smith" claimed he was calling from Australian Associated Press. The news service says it has no such employee. "Smith" said he had been contacted by someone in Bush's entourage with a message that "LaRouche was in danger," and that he had names of LaRouche's Australian supporters. Pressed for a callback number, "Smith" left a number which turned out to be an office of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO). Australian sources believe "Arthur Smith" is an alias for David Greason, a freelance journalist linked to various intelligence agencies and Michael Danby.

- On Feb. 4, Ross Bensted, the associate editor of the CEC's newspaper, was visited by the livestock squad of the local police in Gladston, Queensland. The police claimed, though Bensted had documents to prove otherwise, that he had defrauded a neighbor of cattle. Bensted had coordinated an extremely effective CEC intervention into a protest demonstration of farmers in Canberra against Bush's visit, with a 16-by-3-foot banner, "LaRouche for President, Bush for Jail."

- On Feb. 8, a Queensland LaRouche supporter received a warning from a federal parliamentary source close to ASIO: "You know you're a marked man. You will be coming under scrutiny soon. You'd better leave it [support for LaRouche] alone."

The harassment follows the pattern established in the United States: the ADL takes the point in a combined private-governmental assault involving propaganda, dirty tricks, and legal actions. This *modus operandi* was apparent during trials against LaRouche fundraisers in the state of Virginia, in which "former" CIA agent Mira Lansky Boland, now director of the ADL Fact Finding Division in Washington, lent the ADL's services to coordinate key elements of the state

and federal prosecution.

The *Australia-Israel Review's* Michael Danby is the ADL's point man on LaRouche down under. His connections shed further light on the "get LaRouche" operation.

Danby: the ADL point man down under

Danby got his start in politics in the 1960s as a leader of the Australia Union of Jewish Students, which ran a major campaign against the larger (and pro-PLO) Australian Union of Students, which "virtually destroyed it," according to one Australian source. By the late 1970s, he was deputy editor of the *Australia-Israel Review*, then run by one of Australia's leading Zionists, Sam Lipsky. He was also plugged into U.S. intelligence circles: during his wife's tenure at the American consulate in Melbourne, Danby organized intimate soirees at the consulate for visiting luminaries of the U.S. "neo-conservative" movement. These included Gen. Vernon Walters and Iran-Contra operative Michael Ledeen. The *Review* has featured the writings of such "neo-con" leaders as Norman Podhoretz, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ADL national director Abraham Foxman, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.), and Henry Kissinger. The "neo-con" movement in the U.S. is largely composed of ADL operatives and, in turn, is a crucial arm of "private" U.S. intelligence operations. The government-funded, but privately-run "Project Democracy" which oversaw Oliver North's Iran-Contra affair, is a case in point: Project Democracy's head Carl Gershman, a former operative of the ADL's Fact Finding Division, now oversees the \$30 million a year operation which, in his own words, will "do the kinds of things the CIA used to do, but no longer can."

Michael Danby's friend and *Australia-Israel Review* columnist David Greason is another operative of the Australian "Get LaRouche" task force. According to Australian sources, Greason is a typical ADL, intelligence-connected provocateur, like the infamous Mordechai Levy, who took out a permit to organize a neo-Nazi rally in Philadelphia several years ago, while heading the ADL's Jewish Defense League.

Greason started in politics circa 1975 as a member of the League of Rights, demonstrating in favor of then Governor General John Kerr's sacking of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, after Whitlam attacked the CIA for funding Australian political parties. Kerr, who wrote Greason a letter thanking him, was himself later exposed as a longtime CIA operative.

Greason next helped found the neo-Nazi National Action party, whose violence has been used as a pretext to pass "hate crimes" legislation, aimed at curtailing the freedom of the press and the right to organize. He now masquerades as a leftist, and recently authored a diatribe entitled "Lyndon LaRouche—Stormtrooper for the CIA," which attacks LaRouche and his wife, German political leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche, as being "Zionist agents" who report to the CIA. Greason concludes his "Stormtrooper" piece with an incitement to violence against the LaRouches.

Whither Pakistan in the new world?

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach reports on a Schiller Institute trip to Pakistan, where she spoke on the third anniversary of LaRouche's political imprisonment.

The author was in Lahore, Punjab, political center of Pakistan, during the week of Jan. 27. As part of the worldwide mobilization to protest the third anniversary of the unjust imprisonment of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, she addressed clubs, Bar Association groups, delegates from the National Civil Liberties Union, and a group of approximately 30 journalists at the National Press Club, who gathered on only two hours' notice and plied her with serious questions for several hours. She also held numerous private meetings.

She was able to give extensive briefings on the "2255" motion filed in January by Lyndon LaRouche, his attorneys, and two co-defendants, demanding a new trial on the basis of new evidence (details about this history-making legal initiative, supported by massive volumes of previously suppressed evidence, were supplied in our Jan. 31 issue).

Among those in attendance at her Lahore press conference, which was held on Feb. 1, was a retired military officer who became a national hero due to his activities in defense of Iraq. He had campaigned vigorously against Pakistan's participation in the anti-Iraq coalition last year, and through weekly demonstrations, built up a mass movement, which took to the streets in January 1991 in the tens of thousands. The mass ferment had led then-chief of staff Gen. Aslam Beg to denounce the government's pro-American stance. Although he was briefly jailed at the time, and General Beg was "retired," the officer has now been named Pakistan's Man of the Year, in recognition of his courageous stand.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach is a founding member and spokesman of the Schiller Institute, the think-tank for republican policy founded in Germany and the United States in 1984 under the inspiration of Lyndon LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche; it has since been established in many other countries. Mrs. Weissbach has also been an active organizer in a humanitarian initiative which the Schiller Institute helped to launch in the wake of Desert Storm: the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq. She has personally traveled to Baghdad, and played a key role in the efforts to supply food relief, as well as to fly injured children from Iraq to Germany for medical treatment no longer obtainable in Iraq under the current sanctions regime.

She is the author of a 1990 book published in Germany,

Das gerechte Krieg: das Rauschgiftkartell besiegen, which means: "The Just War: Victory over the Illegal Drug Cartel," which targets the financial interests "above suspicion" who profit from this evil commerce.

Initially it seemed ironic to many of my interlocutors, that I, an American, could have traveled to Pakistan to talk about human rights violations in my own country. Most Pakistanis believe that violations of this sort are more typical of their own country. Yet, once they had heard the details of the LaRouche case, the legal experts, political personalities, military, and press I talked to not only acknowledged that the violations equaled or even rivaled those they complain of in their own country; they also realized that the LaRouche case made it possible to provide answers for a slew of formerly unsettled questions regarding the workings of international politics.

Most Pakistanis, regardless of their political leanings, feel that they have been given a bum deal by the United States. When it was a matter of opening up the door to China in the early 1970s or fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan through the Mujahideen, Washington seemed more than ready to use its Pakistani connections. Yet now, its job done, Pakistan has been told that it constitutes a threat to world peace due to its alleged possession of nuclear weapons capability. The statements to this effect by Sen. Larry Pressler (D-S.D.), who warned of an "Islamic bomb," were taken in Pakistan to be a bad omen of things to come. Some moot openly the possibility that Pakistan will become the next Iraq. Thus the question often put to me was: "Why does the United States have such a double standard, treating countries of the Third World in one way, those of the West, or even Israel, differently?"

The point stressed in dealing with such questions was straightforward: Since at least 1974, as National Security Council documents penned by Henry Kissinger show, the U.S. government has been committed to a policy of depopulation for the developing sector, through denial of advanced technologies and radical malthusian economic programs. Thus Pakistan, which heads the list of the NSC's top 13 culprit countries, was denied nuclear technology, when Zul-

fikar Ali Bhutto as prime minister tried to introduce it, together with land reform. Kissinger swore he would "make an example" of Bhutto; Bhutto was hanged in 1979. The issue of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, to provide electricity to a country of 110 million souls, has been hotly debated ever since. The consequences of the denial of nuclear power plants make themselves felt sensuously to every Pakistani and visitor, several times a day, as power blackouts occur. These scheduled half-hour interruptions, repeatedly advertised on television, are known as "load sharing."

Counterpole to Kissinger

Once my interlocutors heard that LaRouche had been the main political opponent of Kissinger's policies for the last 20 years, and had campaigned for nuclear power-vectored industrialization of the Third World, things fell into place. Similarly, regarding population policy per se: If Kissinger's view, shared by every administration in Washington since, has been to cut populations to service the debt, LaRouche's has been to sacrifice the debt to develop real social wealth, which is productive labor power. Why LaRouche was in prison suddenly became clear. (It should be added that in Pakistan, where dramatic changes in power elites have convulsed the country's recent history, the notion that an opposition figure would be jailed as a political prisoner corresponds to a concrete reality.)

None of the issues discussed in the context of the LaRouche case was academic, since Pakistan, in the wake of the tumultuous developments of the last three years sweeping Europe and Asia, has found itself, as it were, like a piece of a jigsaw puzzle map that has suddenly been loosened from its earlier position. Members of the country's political and economic elite are therefore animatedly debating all these relevant policy issues, and seeking to define the role that Pakistan should assume in the region, whose political contours have so dramatically changed.

Most obvious is the fact that Pakistan can play a mediating role in developing the economic potential of the five newly freed Central Asian republics of the former U.S.S.R., with which it shares a religious and in some cases cultural heritage. Pakistani press commentary has placed enormous stress on this, pointing out correctly that these five CIS [Community of Independent States] republics, combined with Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan, would represent enormous potential for development.

Yet, the financial and investment policies being proffered by those agencies ostensibly interested in such a perspective, tell another tale. The Damal Maal Al-Islami, a financial institution officially dedicated to Islamic lands' development, told Pakistan it would bankroll such a regional package, but on condition that industry be privatized. This approach is exactly the same taken by international bankers at the recent Davos, Switzerland meeting, where they courted Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Unfortunately, Sharif has

proven only too willing to acquiesce, and has privatized everything, from airlines and other transportation industries, to power generation and distribution, to telecommunications and banking. However, at the same time that he is implementing Jeffrey Sachs-style shock therapy policies to a weak, underdeveloped economy, Sharif is promising to "Islamicize" the economy. If the ruling handed down by the highest Islamic court, Shariat, is any indication, that would mean ruling out payment of interest on loans—a step that the international banks would surely reject.

Economic problems are immense

Pakistan's economic problems are immense, demanding radically different solutions. The startling social inequality that strikes one immediately, between the very rich few and the very poor multitudes, derives from the simple fact that most of the land is owned by about 22 families, the clans that have ruled as feudal lords traditionally. Those who, under their sway, work the lands for a pittance, have neither education nor social benefits to alleviate their suffering. At the financial top of this pyramid are the drug barons who control one of the world's most productive drug plantations, in the Northwest Frontier Province; they exert total control over their minions, many of them youth kidnaped from urban streets and pressed into slave labor camps. Recently, the government, in a demagogic pitch for "citizens to place resources at the country's disposal," gave the signal to the drug lords that they could bring their narcodollars into the banking system, no questions asked.

People are extremely poor. Though not starving, since the labor-intensive feudal agriculture production does make the country self-sufficient, the vast majority of the population lives in misery. Estimates of literacy range from 20% downward. Some say only 12% of the population can read or write, and only 5% are really educated. Basic infrastructure, whether energy, transportation, or clean water, is pitifully backward.

Thus the responsibility falling on the shoulders of the tiny minority, the country's educated elite, is enormous. As one analyst in the English-language daily *Dawn* commented on the economic debate, "There is nothing that ordinary Pakistanis can do about it except to reject the whole of these policies, lock, stock, and barrel. But before that can happen, others have to provide an alternative set of policies, or call it a new development model. This is not available. That is indicative of the poverty of ideas in Pakistan." The country is indeed ripe for radical social change, and its elite is wide open to bold new alternatives, a fact which explains the warm response given to the Schiller Institute's perspective by numerous Pakistanis. There could not have been a more propitious moment to bring the news to Pakistan, that there is an American, Lyndon LaRouche, unlike those in power, who has been fighting for the right of Third World countries like Pakistan to develop, and who has gone to prison to defend that commitment to development.

Killing is killing, not kindness

This article first appeared in the English weekly New Statesman in January and is reprinted, slightly shortened, with the author's permission. Dr. Hoskins is the medical coordinator of the Gulf Peace Team and worked with the Harvard-based International Study Team. He recently returned from his fifth humanitarian mission to Iraq.

Cluster bombs are perfect child-killers. In appearance they are toy-like: an elongated cola can attached to a tiny parachute. Traction between the can and its parachute detonates the bomb electronically. When a child comes across one of these unexploded "toys," and pulls on the parachute, he or she loses an arm or an eye, or more commonly a life. What evil and malignant mind designs these killing devices, I do not know. Most hospitals in Iraq contain at least one child victim of such obscene creativeness. These cluster bombs, designed to kill and maim, are the most gripping example of the human unkindness that fueled the western coalition's Operation Desert Storm in the Gulf War. Opening high above the ground, the bombs release between 100-200 lethal "bomblets." The parachutes attached to each guide them delicately to Earth where they are meant to explode on impact. Tens of thousands, however, failed to detonate, and still lie unexploded and partially buried in sand in and around Iraqi towns and cities.

Two Norwegian child psychologists, world experts on the impact of conflict on children, recently interviewed 250 school-age Iraqi children. They concluded that the children of Iraq are the "most traumatized children of war ever studied." Two-thirds of those interviewed believed they would not survive to become adults.

Just over one year ago, on Sept. 30, 1990, the U.N., which was later to prosecute the war against Iraq, convened the World Summit for Children. It was the largest gathering of world leaders in history, and in the meeting's final declaration, 159 countries pledged, ironically, to build "a peaceful world where violence and war will cease to be acceptable means for settling disputes and conflicts." One hundred days later, Desert Storm rained fire on the heads of the children we so readily betrayed, making a mockery of the summit's utopian declaration.

Of the more than 100,000 tons of bombs dropped on Iraq and Kuwait during the 40-odd days of air bombardment, only

7% were "smart." An estimated 75% of all bombs dropped on Iraq missed their target, raining shrapnel and explosives on civilian populations. Coalition bombardment effectively terminated everything vital to human survival in Iraq—electricity, water, sewage systems, agriculture, industry and health care. Power stations were repeatedly attacked until electricity supplies were at only 4% of pre-war levels. Such power shortages meant that raw sewage backed up into streets and homes, while electrically driven water pumping stations ground to a halt. Water became scarce and what was available was contaminated, with the result that epidemics of cholera and typhoid killed thousands of vulnerable children.

The massive scale of the damage inflicted on the civilian infrastructure led Richard Reid, the Middle East director of Unicef, to declare that Baghdad was like a human who had all his bones and internal organs removed, with only the intact skin remaining—outwardly viable, but with all life-sustaining infrastructure, the bones of the society, broken or paralyzed.

The despair created by such devastation, as the coalition forces shamelessly admit, was devised to turn the Iraqi people against their leadership. The allies intentionally used psychological and physical terror of the civilian population as part of their military strategy to seize victory from Baghdad.

As the coalition forces were cheerfully celebrating their lopsided triumph in the streets of Washington and London, Part Two of this dirty war was just beginning.

Years of brutal oppression from Baghdad provided the impetus for uprisings in both the Shia south and the Kurdish north of Iraq.* And while the victorious West obscenely transformed the Washington night sky into an approximation of that of wartime Baghdad "to know what Iraqis felt like that first night," the killing fields opened up in the south of Iraq, leaving thousands of civilians dead. Days later, the slaughter had spread to the Kurdish north.

Nearly 2 million Kurds were forced from their homes to suffer horribly in the neighboring mountains of Turkey and Iran. There was no water, no food, no electricity, no health care. However, all of these basic essentials would have been

*The editors of *EIR* dissent from Dr. Hoskins's view here. The Kurdish groups are manipulated by CIA-controlled leaders based in Saudi Arabia, and were urged to revolt by the U.S., which is using their plight as a pretext for destabilizing Turkey and possibly a new attack on Iraq.

available to the Kurds had they been allowed to walk the one to two kilometers down the mountains to the more accessible valleys in Turkey. Indeed, when asked to describe the single most important life-saving intervention that should have been offered the refugee Kurds, senior aid officials from three well-known international charitable organizations gave the same answer: "Let the Kurds walk down the mountains to the main road." But the Turkish authorities, to prevent unrest among their own 10 million Kurds, forced the Iraqi Kurds to remain high up on the slopes. The West lacked the necessary political will to convince Turkey of its humanitarian responsibilities—sentencing further thousands of Kurdish refugees to agonizing deaths. Washington could easily have convinced Ankara to create refugee camps—not in the mountains, but in the more accessible valleys and alongside the main transport corridors, facilitating the provision of relief. But the Kurds, having fled one oppressive regime, had apparently overstayed their Turkish welcome before they had even arrived.

Now, nine months later, more than 300,000 Kurds, homeless and destitute, are living on the crumbled remains of their villages high in snowy mountain passes. While cold and hunger eat away at their bodies, they are beginning to understand that western attention is short-lived.

But guns and bombs were not the only weapons used against Iraqis. Rigidly enforced economic sanctions ensured that Iraq's destroyed civilian infrastructure would remain paralyzed, while food, medicine, and other essential imports remained both scarce and expensive.

A study of more than 9,000 Iraqi households, by a team of 90 Harvard-led researchers, has found that the death rate of children has more than tripled since the beginning of the war. At this rate of death, an estimated 50,000 children have died due to the war and the sanctions. Thirty percent of Iraqi children under five (nearly 1 million children) are currently malnourished. A shortage of infant formula (baby milk) has caused an upsurge in infant deaths through malnutrition and disease.

Food prices, meanwhile, have increased to a level that is, on average, 15-20 times higher than before the sanctions. Iraq's harvest this year was only a third of the normal yield. Sanctions prohibited the import of seeds, pesticides, and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

Of more than 5 million tons of food ordered from foreign producers by the Iraqi government since the cease-fire, and in full compliance with the U.N. sanctions, less than 220,000 tons have been received. Iraq lacks the currency to pay for the orders and, to date, only Switzerland and Greece have released Iraqi frozen assets for the purchase of urgently needed humanitarian food supplies—this despite agreement from the Security Council, months ago, that all such assets could be immediately unfrozen and used for humanitarian relief. Many deaths have occurred because medicines such as insulin, vaccines, antibiotics, heart drugs, and asthma inhalers

are either no longer available or are in short supply. Children with treatable leukemia have died because they have been unable to receive the necessary anti-cancer drugs. Hospitals, many damaged during the war or subsequent internal conflict, are ineffective, empty shells.

The world was told that food and medicine were exempt from the economic sanctions against Iraq. The truth was entirely different. From Aug. 6, 1990 to mid-March 1991, it was illegal to import even a single scrap of food into Iraq—from any source. And less than 10% of the required amounts of medicines have entered Iraq since August 1990. Following the imposition of sanctions and the economic blockade, most pharmaceutical companies immediately stopped shipping drugs to Iraq; ambiguity over what constituted a "medicine" and indirect pressure by western governments discouraged further trade.

More than 50 paid consignments of medicines, purchased before the embargo, were kept from entering Iraq until long after the cease-fire. A dozen have still not been delivered. A 1,800-ton order of baby milk, paid for before August 1990, remains in Turkey, because that government refuses to allow the baby milk to be shipped on. The milk's expiry date is close.

All the while, sanctions continue to bite into the Iraqi economy. A kilogram of meat now costs nearly one-sixth of the average monthly salary of \$18. The price of Iraq's main staple food, wheat, has increased fiftyfold since the imposition of sanctions. Real wages have plummeted to 5-10%, in real terms, of what they were a year ago. Unemployment is thought to be as high as 70%. Many families have been forced to sell all their personal belongings, sometimes even their clothes, to survive. And it is the poorest who suffer the severest effects of the sanctions.

So we have succeeded in liberating Kuwait. And we will never know whether we could have accomplished the same result without the use of force. But we do know, with great certainty, that, had we not resorted to violence, there would not have been 50,000 dead Iraqi children. And we must also remember that, for the first time, the U.N., an organization created as an instrument of peace, has sought war against a member state—in a manner in violation of its own charter. For the first time, the U.N. explicitly approved the use of food as a weapon against innocent civilians caught in conflict zones. And the entire Gulf crisis came and went with the decisions taken by the 15-member Security Council, while the nations of the world, through the General Assembly, opted out of collective responsibility.

Perhaps worst of all is the ease with which western political institutions have been able to convince us so readily that violence against the violent somehow constitutes a just war. Until we learn a more compassionate way of addressing the wrongs in this world, unless we can separate our political objectives from our humanitarian responsibilities, we have truly lost sight of our own human values.

Book Reviews

Defend the Renaissance against the foes of Christopher Columbus

by Mark Burdman

Columbus

by Felipe Fernández-Armesto
Oxford University Press, New York, 1991
218 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

Columbus: His Enterprise

by Hans Koning
The Latin American Bureau, London, 1991
137 pages, paperbound, £4.99

Fernández-Armesto's *Columbus* is worth reading, whether or not one is fully comfortable with his historical method or the portrait of the discoverer that he develops. He is one of Spain's leading experts on Columbus and the period of the age of discovery. He is also general editor of *The Times Atlas of World Exploration*, has been the director-designate of the Oxford University Comparative Colonial History Project until his assumption of a professorial chair on Early Modern Maritime History at Brown University in the U.S. this year, and is one of the most frequently cited English-language experts on the Columbus question. What he has to say carries weight, and the book *Columbus*, with its strengths and weaknesses, should be on the reading list of anybody wanting to know more about the subject during this quincentenary celebration of the 1492 voyage.

As biography, his account of Columbus is a gripping story, filled with paradoxes and contradictions. We witness, on the one side, a series of formidable achievements, carried out by a man possessed of the stubbornness to challenge preconceived "authoritative" notions, positive traits which the author duly recognizes. On the other side, there is much tragedy in the Columbus saga, in part resulting from Columbus's own singular personal obsessions, in part resulting from the ambiguities confronting Spain in the late-15th and early-16th century, when it was not entirely certain how to

respond to the challenges posed by the navigator's discoveries, and in part resulting from operations against Columbus by venal individuals jealous of his breakthroughs. Truly, a good dramatist would find adequate material in all this for an epic drama!

Fernández-Armesto has probably done as much research as anybody into the archives concerning Columbus, and has the merit of using that research to debunk the wilder stories erupting these days against the discoverer and against the Spanish colonization more generally. For example, he shows that the *encomienda* slave system introduced into the "New World" was implemented *against* the wishes of the Spanish Catholic monarchs, and against Columbus's own desires as well, rather than as some horrifying design concocted in Spain and carried out through the evil genius of the admiral.

He also provides hard documentation of a fact that today's anti-Columbus crusaders are so eager to ignore: namely, that life for the "pre-Columbian indigenous peoples" of what later came to be known as the Americas was the opposite of the Garden of Eden. Many of the tribes and/or nations in the areas visited by Columbus spent a good deal of their time trying to escape from the Caribs, a militaristic tribe whose prime activity was to hunt humans from other tribes, so that they could be cooked and eaten! Those practices are described in the book, in the form of an account from a doctor who accompanied Columbus. The reality is clear: Many of the pathetically backward tribes in the "New World" looked on the Columbus entourage as saviors, and even if much brutality was carried out against them by elements of this same entourage during the first years after 1492, their fate, left alone to the tender mercies of the Caribs, would have been ghastly beyond imagination. Clearly, this was a region in the midst of deep cultural-economic degeneration when Columbus arrived.

This reviewer, a layman on the scientific and geographical issues involved in the challenge of navigating the ocean, was fascinated by Fernández-Armesto's discussion of the various views that were being expressed in the 15th century prior to 1492, about what might lie across the ocean: whether it was the "other side" of a mooted single "Eurasian" land mass, a

new continent (the so-called “Antipodes”), or networks of new islands; equally fascinating was the presentation of the way in which these different views shaped both Columbus’s and experts’ reactions to his discoveries when and after they occurred. For reasons that will be discussed below, Fernández-Armesto has methodological biases that lead him to omit certain crucial historical antecedents for this scientific debate (e. g., there is no mention of Plato’s *Timaeus*, nor any discussion of the writings of the 6th century’s Isidore of Seville, etc.), and to misread or distort others, but the author does achieve a dramatic tension about such matters that makes sections of the book a gripping tale of discovery.

Fernández-Armesto’s oft-proclaimed insistence on objectivity and empirical rigor has its drawbacks. His reiterations of Columbus’s personal foibles are overdone, and, in any case, at times one wonders what difference it makes, in comparison to the global transformations caused by what Columbus accomplished. As a professor work at Oxford, he has imbibed British empiricism, and he tends to dismiss out of hand biographers and historians, like Italy’s Senator Taviani, who have tried a more poetical-metaphorical approach that attempts to reconstruct what Columbus’s creative thought-processes might have been. This is too speculative for Fernández-Armesto’s taste. His is not the same quality of passion that moved Friedrich Schiller to extol Columbus’s genius and the early American patriot Joel Barlow to write of Columbus’s vision, in their respective poems on the great discoverer.

That gets to the real drawback in the book. Fernández-Armesto identifies, but does not seem to comprehend in any adequate sense, the importance of the 15th-century Golden Renaissance in the epic discovery of America, in contrast to the Senator Taviani whom he so summarily dismisses. Fernández-Armesto’s does elaborate the context in which Columbus was operating, both insofar as he was influenced by certain impulses emanating out of his native Genoa, and as he, like many others, was captivated by an era of great navigational breakthroughs which were firing the imaginations of seafarers, scientists, and politicians in that century. Particularly important, the author points to the influence on Columbus of the geographical treatise of Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini (Pope Pius II from 1458-1464). And, he does single out the 1439 Council of Florence as a key historical moment in the process leading to 1492, which many self-professed Columbus historians either seem not to know or to deliberately ignore.

But that reference is only one sentence long; one of the main organizers of the council, Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, is never mentioned, even though there are adequate historical accounts of Cusa’s role in catalyzing and inspiring the discovery and later evangelization (and even though Cusa was a friend of, and key influence on, Piccolomini). Fernández-Armesto’s handling of the relationship between Columbus and the great Florentine mathematician and geographer Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli is also weak. The monumental role of

Prince Henry “the Navigator” of Portugal and of his generations-long development of all the underpinnings of Columbus’s voyage—revolutionary developments in shipbuilding, navigation, use of winds and currents, and cartography—is omitted entirely. In any case, the Renaissance as the generative force of the 15th century is not discussed.

But in truth, the Columbus whom we legitimately celebrate was, in the last analysis, a product, of the Renaissance. That reality can, unfortunately, at best only be inferred from Fernández-Armesto’s account.

Caving in to the ‘Zeitgeist’

His omission ill positions the author to deal with the increasingly violent campaign against Columbus and the 1492 quincentennial. The parting words in *Columbus* are both cynical and clinical. Fernández-Armesto explains what he calls the “quincentennial euphoria” as largely a consequence of the current “Atlanticist” period of history, but asserts that “the judgments of history are notoriously fickle, and depend on the perspective of the time in which they are made. It may not be long now before ‘Western civilization’ is regarded as definitively wound up—not cataclysmically exploded, as some of our doom-fraught oracles have foretold, but merely blended into the new ‘global civilization’ which, with a heavy debt to the western world, but a genuinely distinct identity, seems to be taking shape around us. At the same time, the motors of the world economy are moving or have moved to Japan and California. The Pacific is likely to play in the history of ‘global civilization’ the same sort of unifying role which the Atlantic has played in that of the West. By 2020, when we come to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of Magellan’s crossing of the Pacific, those of us who are still alive may look back wistfully to 1992 with a feeling of *déjà vu*, and irresistible misgivings about the fuss.”

Among other things, this conclusion completely sidesteps the fact that Columbus is now coming under massive and increasingly violent attack. And since *Columbus* was published, matters haven’t much improved: In a recent London *Times* article purporting to defend Columbus against his detractors, Fernández-Armesto likens the arguments for and against him to points scored in a tennis match.

Koning’s apology for eco-imperialism

One would only wish there were more “quincentennial euphoria” to worry about! The sin of omission evident in Fernández-Armesto’s parting words gives creatures like Hans Koning undeserved room to maneuver. If *Columbus* is recommended reading, Koning’s book is recommended for the nearest trash bin, or for wrapping fish, assuming that wouldn’t be insulting to the fish.

Columbus: His Enterprise (sub-titled, “A revealing account of a man and his motives”) is a classic case of psychological projection: Columbus is portrayed as a willful mass-murderer, but the truth is that Koning and his cohorts are

mass-murderers, at least in the ideological sense. They are not merely attempting to “murder” the Renaissance, committing what might be called the crime of historicide. Worse, by idealizing the hunter-and-gatherer cultures of their image of American “indigenous” peoples (“We are discovering that the peoples whom we contemptuously called ‘primitive’ were vastly superior householders and managers of our Earth than we are, and that it may be a do-or-die matter for us to learn from them in time,” he writes) and by defaming European Christian civilization as they do, they seek to condemn the poorer and more unfortunate people of this globe to eternal backwardness. They, not those celebrating the discovery of 1492, are the true imperialists, or, as some today call them, the “eco-imperialists.”

Koning’s historicide is not the act of a lone assassin. Koning plays the part of a Josef Goebbels to the Adolf Hitlers, in the form of the Shining Path of Peru, who want to destroy western European civilization, by deploying force to eliminate the legacy of the Renaissance in modern-day Ibero-America. The Shining Path is modeled on Cambodia’s Pol Pot, whose near-success in similar cultural warfare is now legendary with the Khmer Rouge butchery of 3 million people. Koning’s book is published by the Latin America Bureau in London, which is a key organization contributing to a so-called “500 Years of Resistance” campaign. Patronized by the circles of Britain’s Prince Philip, by the Geneva-based World Council of Churches and related species, this campaign seeks to portray Oct. 12, 1492 as the commencement of a horrifying tragedy for the “indigenous” populations of the Americas, and to make that day an occasion for mourning, cultural-political protest, and other forms of “resistance.” Some of the protests might be less than peaceful, and security services of several nations are already on alert, in anticipation of terrorist assaults on the quincentenary celebrations.

Koning’s book is one of the bibles for the fanatics in this absurd and dangerous crusade. The Oct. 7, 1991 *Time* magazine identified Koning as a chief spokesman for the anti-Columbus movement, in the context of a “balanced” article on the 1492/1992 controversy which also reported in some detail the “indigenous peoples” mobilization worldwide. *Time* quoted Koning: “It’s almost obscene to celebrate Columbus because it’s an unmitigated record of horror. We don’t have to celebrate a man who was really—from an Indian point of view—worse than Attila the Hun.” Implicitly, the magazine admitted that the anti-Columbus propaganda is British in origin, when it noted that the discoverer first became popular in the early United States after the 1812 war with Britain, when “American patriots felt an urgent need to link the national cause with non-British heroes.”

Columbus: His Enterprise is often cited by those who are now portraying Columbus as a mass-murdering monster worse than Hitler or Stalin, a fraud, a swindler, a plunderer, a destroyer of the environment, *ad nauseam*. Various of these themes have been put forward during the first days of 1992

by Germany’s Hessische Rundfunk television network, Germany’s liberal *Der Spiegel* magazine, Britain’s *Guardian* daily, and others.

Koning does it all via simplistic Aristotelian logic: a) Columbus was a mass-murderer, both by direct actions and by willfully creating the conditions for mass murder to happen; b) Columbus was a representative of European existing civilization; c) conclusion: European civilization is genocid-

Koning’s historicide is not the act of a lone assassin. Koning plays the part of a Josef Goebbels to the Adolf Hitlers, in the form of the Shining Path of Peru, who want to destroy western European civilization, by deploying force to eliminate the legacy of the Renaissance in modern-day Ibero-America.

al. The converse syllogism, from c to a, can also be constructed from Koning’s logic. Either way, he gets to his real point, expressed in his “politically correct” introduction: “The year 1492 opened an era of genocide, cruelty, and slavery on a larger scale than had ever been seen before,” thanks to Columbus, and his backers, of course.

Inclusively, he purveys the usual British-inspired “Black Legend” characterizations of Spain’s colonization efforts, as in this remarkable passage on the subject of “the contempt any Spaniard with two pesos to rub together nursed against manual labor”: “There was a later voyage when Columbus and his ‘gentlemen travelers’ (*hidalgos*) stayed marooned for months on end on a wild coast rather than pull themselves together and build a little boat. If you compare their helplessness with the self-reliance of, for instance, the French fishermen and the English fur-traders in the North, the difference is almost too enormous to understand. But this hard hatred, or at best disdain, for their surroundings, this *gangster* mentality of the Spanish *conquistadores*, goes part way to explain their inhumanity, both toward the inhabitants of the lands they conquered and toward each other.”

And by the concluding pages, we are reading:

“Columbus was a typical man of the (white) West. And the West has ravaged the world for 500 years, under the flag of a master-slave theory which in our finest hour of hypocrisy was called ‘the white man’s burden.’ Perhaps the Master-Race Nazis were different from the rest of us, mostly in the sense that they extended that theory to their fellow whites. (In doing so, they did the subject races of this world a favor.

The great white-race civil war which we call World War II weakened Europe and broke its grip on Asia and Africa.). . . What sets the West apart is its persistence, its capacity to stop at *nothing*. No other race or religion or non-religion ever quite matched the Christian West. Of course those others did not as a rule have the technology and the means to go on and on. The West did, and does. . . . We may end then by saying Columbus was but one frightening example of the corruption of unchecked power, such as precisely the West used to wield. And there was nothing to check the Spaniards, whose steel, horses and gunpowder made them invincible” (emphasis in original).

This verbiage becomes particularly dangerous at a moment when there *is* much for the nations and peoples of the South to abhor in the policies of the Anglo-American-dominated North. Particularly in the wake of the brutal Gulf war, and also after years of usurious International Monetary Fund austerity policies imposed on Ibero-America, there is a lot to be angry about. Certainly many of the “indigenous peoples” in South America today lead lives characterized by poverty, backwardness, and disease. But to focus that rage in an undifferentiated way on *European civilization* is monstrously cynical and a fraudulent trick, whose effect is only to leave such peoples at the mercies of Shining Path—today’s moral equivalent of the Caribs—and the continent’s drug mafias.

Aside from all sorts of wild fallacies of composition, the method of fraud used by Koning is typified by his totally unproven contention that Columbus and his fellow seamen *intended* to commit mass-murder. On page 50, after the early sections’ meandering discussions of Columbus’s background, motivations, etc. , he comes to the point of discussing the 1492 voyage, and writes that “the log of those last days at sea . . . acquire[s] the drama of the murderer coming ever closer to his unsuspecting victims.” Now, there is ample documentation, including from some good historians, about the excesses, often horrifying, that occurred during the period of Columbus’s administration of the colonies in formation, but any competent historian will find a very complex set of circumstances prevailing under those unprecedented conditions, and will have to take into account a wide range of subjective factors confronting Columbus and his entourage. But to liken Columbus to a murderer *before the fact*, seeking out his victims to be slaughtered, is the contention of a sick mind. In Koning’s world, everything is simply ripped out of context, all gray areas are removed, and the result is a bill of indictment of the sort that one would expect from the U.S. Department of Justice or from the office of Virginia’s Attorney General Mary Sue Terry. If Columbus were now alive, Koning would probably seek to have Mary Sue Terry electrocute him!

Koning gets away with his fraud by tailoring to the mood of “political correctness” in the U.S. and Europe today, and plays upon the spreading ignorance about history typical of, but not exclusive to, many Americans.

Today, who knows anything about the relation of the

Renaissance to the Columbus mission? How many Americans have ever heard of Toscanelli? Koning *does* know about Toscanelli, and even writes, in one of the few honest assertions in the book, that “if one single item was responsible for firing Columbus’s mind, it was the Toscanelli record.” Koning then describes Toscanelli as a “Florentine philosopher, which at that time meant he was a person interested in all sciences.” (So much for the Renaissance!) But this is by way of implicitly blaming Toscanelli and his associates for Columbus’s alleged maraudings: According to Koning, Toscanelli wrote in a 1474 letter to “Fernaõ Martinez”—Cusa’s friend Canon Martins—“a churchman in Lisbon,” motivating the idea of a westward transoceanic route to Asia, that Asia was (in Koning’s paraphrase), “full of gold.” Koning then adds in parentheses: “The organizers of these plans never worried about how to get the gold out of the hands of the heathens; it seemed natural to them that it would go to the Christians.”

So, here we have the morally jaded, modern-day Dutch-origin Koning self-righteously scorning one of the greatest thinkers mankind has produced, acting like a termite eating away at the foundations of Christian civilization. There is an additional consideration, one which Koning strangely ignores, but one which was uppermost on the minds of Cusa, Toscanelli, and all the major Christian humanists in Europe of the Renaissance. There was, in the 15th century, a bitter war going on pitting Europe against the Ottoman Turks and against the various Venice-centered “enemies from within” who were trying to destroy Christian civilization. “Going West” across the ocean—whatever one might argue today was the intended destination—was seen as a vital *flanking action* against the Turks and their western Gnostic allies. The really great achievement of Columbus was in creating a cultural shock *in Europe*, to the effect of vastly opening the vistas for Europeans in a way that helped European civilization survive the challenge.

From this standpoint, “Goebbels” Koning and his cohorts are guilty again of fallacy of composition by focusing *only* on the Americas (and then fraudulently), to the exclusion of everything else. Or, to put matters another way: Many historians have estimated that the Ottoman Turks, who had quite developed seafaring capabilities, had the potential to eventually cross the Atlantic themselves, and might have gotten there first if Columbus and those propelling him to his achievement had not first succeeded. Would Europe and “the Americas” (or whatever they would have been then called) been better off if that had happened?

Of course, Koning’s book may make some wish the great breakthroughs of the 15th century, like the printing press, hadn’t happened, so that books like this would not be printed. But then again, no one is obliged to buy the book. Save the money toward a good Italian or Spanish meal, and celebrate it as one of the countless benefits accruing to Americans from Columbus’s 1492 voyage.

A military 'Americas initiative'

George Bush's latest plan would turn Brazil's military industry into boot-makers for the Pentagon.

Through a clumsy "divide and conquer" maneuver, President George Bush is offering Brazil preferential treatment in what has been dubbed a military Enterprise for the Americas initiative (referring to Bush's free trade proposal). Washington hopes to pacify the growing opposition within the country's military institutions to the proposal by former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to dismantle those institutions across Ibero-America.

The irony is that at the same time that the Pentagon was announcing on Feb. 5 that Defense Secretary Richard Cheney would be conducting a tour of the Southern Cone countries, with Brazil topping his agenda, a group of Venezuelan military officers was blowing the lid off President Carlos Andrés Pérez's free trade economic model, a showcase of Bush's Enterprise for the Americas initiative.

Bush's latest proposal for hemispheric military reorganization amounts to technological apartheid, for the purpose of turning the entirety of Brazil's military industry, with all of its autonomous technological advances, into a *maquiladora*, or cheap labor assembly plant for the Anglo-Americans, who have destroyed their own economies to the point that they can no longer produce for themselves.

"Brazilians could produce parts, sub-components, or weapons sub-systems. Brazilian industry could also provide materials of another sort for the American Army, such as boots, for example," stated a Pentagon spokesman to the daily *O Globo* of Feb. 5.

Another influential voice of the

Anglo-American establishment, London's International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS), condemned the Brazilian military industry to death. Using the pretext of a new era of world disarmament, IISS official François Heisbourg declared Feb. 3 that Brazil's war industry has no future on the international market, nor does it have a reason to exist for Brazil's own internal security.

The Pentagon spokesman revealed that another aspect of Bush's military "initiative" would include transforming the headquarters of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama into a major center of inter-American military training, with the parallel establishment of a regional center in Brazil. The proposal reached the absurdity of suggesting that Brazil's Superior War College be converted into the new regional center's training headquarters.

At least since last October, Washington has been probing the possibilities of restoring its deteriorated relations with the Brazilian Armed Forces, which have neared rock-bottom as a result of President Bush's colonial pretensions. Thus, on Oct. 26, 1991, for the first time in a long time, a high-level U.S. military figure, Gen. George Joulwan, was in Brazil. General Joulwan is the commander of the U.S. Southern Command. Apart from meetings with Brazil's three military ministers, Joulwan met with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcos Azambuja and with Education Minister José Goldemberg.

Inside Brazil, Goldemberg is the coordinator of Bush's new world or-

der designs and, specifically, of the McNamara proposals to dismantle Ibero-America's military forces. Goldemberg owes his position in the cabinet to the influence of the British-Soviet elites over President Fernando Collor de Mello. Together with Pedro Leoni, secretary of strategic affairs for the presidency, Goldemberg unleashed one of the most violent campaigns ever against the Armed Forces' technological conquests, and succeeded in slashing the budget for the Army's nuclear program, which was considering construction of a modern graphite reactor.

Not accidentally, the latest round of actions taken to perpetuate technological apartheid in Brazil occurred simultaneously with the Feb. 1 meeting of the superpowers in the U.N. Security Council, where the U.S. sought to revive its condominium of power, this time with Russian President Boris Yeltsin, against the political and technological sovereignty of the South.

In a clearly coordinated offensive, at the same time that the Army's nuclear program was de facto shut down, the attacks against Brigadier Hugo Piva (ret.) for his participation in the Iraqi aerospace program were furiously revived. The daily *O Globo* of Feb. 3 published a full-page article containing the revelations of one Kenneth Timmerman, author of the book *The Death Lobby* recently released in the United States. According to Timmerman, Brazil had a very important role to play in the construction of Iraq's weapons arsenal, and had participated in perfecting the Scud-B missiles.

Such propaganda is so fantastic that even U.S. Defense Department sources who specialize in monitoring the international arms trade were forced to admit to the newspaper *O Estado de São Paulo* that Timmerman's charges were sheer "speculation."

International Intelligence

Kazakhstan rejects U.S.-Russian deal

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev called the proposals for nuclear cooperation worked out by Presidents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin "unacceptable," in an interview with the Vienna daily *Die Presse*, published on Feb. 6.

Nazarbayev said that the Bush-Yeltsin deal has to be opposed because it is a secret agreement between the United States and Russia, details of which were not made known to the government or military leaders of Kazakhstan and the other republics of the Community of Independent States (CIS).

Nazarbayev declared: "The way these proposals look now, the United States has a big advantage—three against one—over the other side. This is unacceptable. My view is that the CIS should have parity with the U.S.A. in numbers of nuclear warheads. We can't accept any disadvantage. This is a message I will convey to President Bush in Washington, D.C. during our meeting which will take place in the coming months. I will also convey the same message to Yeltsin."

Greek Church calls for break with Vatican

An attack of unprecedented violence has been launched by the Greek Orthodox Church against Pope John Paul II personally, to the point of officially asking the Greek government to break relations with the Vatican.

On Feb. 4 the Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church stated: "The time has come to condemn the deceitful tactic of Rome which aims at upgrading the Pope's position and consolidating his role in world affairs. . . . The role of the Pope has proven to be neither sincere nor fraternal toward the Orthodox churches of the East, but rather has been underhanded and self-interested."

On Feb. 5, the Vatican answered through its official spokesman Joaquín Na-

varro Valls: "These are groundless charges that take no account of facts. . . . Statements like these make one think of prejudices fostered by groups that have placed themselves outside Christian thought."

The Orthodox rage concerns the role of Eastern Rite Catholics, or Uniates, who recognize the authority of the Pope while using Orthodox ritual. The Greek Synod accused the Pope of using the Uniates to expand his authority in former Yugoslavia, Romania, and Ukraine.

The Vatican spokesman said the Holy See was particularly surprised by the remarks concerning these Catholics, describing them as a decimated community that had endured incredible suffering under communist rule. They were driven underground by Stalin, and their churches were handed over to the Russian Orthodox Church. The Uniates suffered a similar fate in Romania.

The Vatican spokesman said that Roman Catholicism would continue its dialogue with the Orthodox churches and remain full of hope.

Orthodox churches boycotted the first synod of Catholic bishops from eastern and western Europe called by the Pope last November.

Egypt denounces 'the old power game'

Egyptian Foreign Minister Amre Moussa denounced President Bush's new world order as "the old power game," in an address before the German Foreign Policy Association in Bonn, on Feb. 5. He criticized the slow progress of the Mideast peace talks, as losing precious time for stabilizing that region before it would, again, turn into a major crisis hotspot, along with the other crises emerging right now in the Caucasus and the Balkans.

Moussa criticized the United States most of all, but also the other western powers, for not addressing the problem of the Israeli nuclear arsenal. Israel cannot be permitted to cement its status as the only nuclear power in the Middle East, he said. There should,

rather, be nuclear disarmament throughout the region.

The Bush project has to be rejected, the Egyptian foreign minister said, because it is just another one of these "arrangements among a few powers only."

Egypt fully supported the Bush administration when the "new world order" was launched by means of the genocidal war against Iraq last year. Could it be that Cairo has finally realized that the same brutality used against Iraq, will now be used against the rest of the Third World?

Dalai Lama says Tibet will be liberated

Tibet will be liberated "from China's clutches in 5-10 years," and China is destined to meet the same fate as the U.S.S.R., Tibet's Dalai Lama said in India on Jan. 30, the *Hindustan Times* reported.

"The Tibetan problem can be solved through non-violent dialogue and negotiation, and both China and India will benefit from the liberation of Tibet," he said. India will have to play the role of Tibet's "political and cultural guru" after liberation, he said.

The Dalai Lama said that he had already formulated a Constitution for Tibet with an elected body to rule the country until it achieved independence (he himself would take only a religious role). He said that the Chinese occupation was not acceptable to his people, and regretted that India had not politically supported the Tibetans in liberating themselves, as it had the cause of the Palestinians and the blacks of South Africa. Tibet would act as a "buffer state" between India and China, he pointed out, noting that India had had no problems with China until the Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1949-50.

Is Russia's Pamyat rehearsing for a coup?

A militant wing of the Russian chauvinist and anti-Semitic group Pamyat is rehearsing a new coup and the assassination of Presi-

dent Boris Yeltsin and other leaders of Russia, investigative journalist Vladimir Ruga reported from Moscow in the German daily *Frankfurter Rundschau* on Feb. 5.

The militants, operating in a group called Russian National Unity, are led by Aleksandr Barkashov, vice chairman since 1986 of the Pamyat organization. For some time, he has charged that the leadership of the organization, and especially its chairman, Dmitri Vasiliyev, lacks the "militant" spirit required to save Russia from the "Jewish-penetrated" power caste that has kept the Russian nation under control since 1917.

Barkashov told Ruga that there are 150 committed fighters around him, organized in cells of seven or eight, which will reach for their weapons when the time comes. "Now that chaos and disintegration of the state's power are determining the situation, we can solve all problems of everyday life: distribution of food, supply of electricity and heating, law and order in the streets. We are committed to working hand in hand with the Soviet Army, which is the one institution among all to take over the most important functions of the state," he said.

González calls for probe of Basque terror

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González has demanded, under tremendous public pressure, that prosecutors and judges investigate Herri Batasuna (HB), the party which serves as the legal front for the Basque terrorist group ETA. He said this hours after an ETA bomb attack on Feb. 6 caused five deaths in the center of Madrid.

Only three days before, newspapers leaked that officialdom believed that ETA "was practically certain to open a two-month period with no terrorist attacks" in order to "renew dialogue" with the government.

On Feb. 6, the government made known that there had been laid before the Supreme Court documents concerning the involvement of Herri Batasuna in collecting the so-called "revolutionary tax," an extortion

racket which holds the Basque provinces in an iron grip. Were the Supreme Court to remit negative findings to the Constitutional Court, the procedure to outlaw HB would start. Immediately, however, the president of the Constitutional Court, Fco. Tomas y Valiente, said that "to outlaw Herri Batasuna would be a political mistake. From a legal standpoint, it would be hard to attribute to Herri Batasuna crimes committed by individual members of that party." Most of the other Basque political parties said the same.

Dissent emerges again in Communist China

A call for the formation of a political trade union movement in China, along the lines of Poland's Solidarnosc, was mailed out to 2,000 people and institutions, Reuters reported on Feb. 4. The article quoted Chinese sources calling the anti-government manifesto "one of the boldest acts of dissent in nearly three years."

The group is calling itself the China Free Union Preparatory Committee. Its manifesto said in part: "Ten years ago, Poland's Solidarity Union was established. Now it has won a decisive victory. China's Free Union has now been formed and 10 years from now we will also win a decisive victory. . . . The China Free Union will certainly triumph and those who suppress the Free Union are doomed to fall from power. . . . Under the dictatorial rule of the Chinese Communist Party, any kind of so-called reform of economic systems is without doubt empty talk. After every political movement there is a short period of economic recovery, but every economic recovery is smothered by a new political movement. This is the base that the Chinese Communist Party relies upon for its existence. There is nothing accidental about this, it is deliberate."

The sources told Reuters they expect that more than 70% of the letters they sent will be turned over to the police, but they hope that news of their organization will spread. Their goal is to have Free Unions spring up in workplaces around the country, undermining the state's control of workers.

● **EZER WEIZMAN**, the former Israeli defense minister, quit politics on Feb. 3. "After serious consideration I have decided to resign my post in the Knesset and to leave political life," Weizman said. "I am resigning today with concern for the fate and face of Israel in the coming years. Today I cannot stop worrying deeply that the path we are taking is not leading to peace but to a dead end behind which is the horror of war."

● **OFFICERS** for the Rebirth of Russia was founded on Jan. 21, by a sizable group of officers representing 42 Russian military organizations, the *Jerusalem Post* reported on Feb. 3. The group issued a statement saying that it was impossible to divorce the Army from politics, because "we cannot defend our social rights without entering politics."

● **A PALESTINIAN** on trial by Israeli authorities on the West Bank died in prison as a result of torture by his interrogators, according to news reports on Feb. 4. On the day before his death, the victim's lawyer had charged in court that his client and several others were being tortured. The International Red Cross has demanded that the Israeli government comply with international regulations protecting prisoners.

● **A POLICE REPORT** unambiguously implicated Syria in the 1989 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, according to Scots MP Tam Dalyell. The official British position is that there is "no evidence" of countries other than Libya being involved.

● **KUWAIT** and the United Kingdom have signed a joint defense pact, which also provides for billions of dollars of potential weapons orders from Britain. British military personnel will also be involved in rebuilding the Kuwaiti army.

U.N. official challenges U.S. on LaRouche human rights

For the first time, an official of the United Nations responsible for investigating human rights violations has asked that the United States respond to charges that it violated the human rights of Lyndon LaRouche, the presidential candidate who has served more than three years in a federal prison.

The U.S. government has, so far, failed to answer the charges.

The charges were made on Feb. 7 in Geneva by United Nations official Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro, the U.N. Special Rapporteur mandated to investigate compliance with the "Declaration Based on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief." The extraordinary charges were included in a report to the 48th plenary session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The Special Rapporteur's 180-page report catalogued major human rights violations from 25 nations, which, he reported to the assemblage, had been compiled from "credible and reliable information coming before him, and his work has been carried out with discretion and independence."

Vice President Dan Quayle, who appeared before the U.N. Commission on Human Rights during the morning of Feb. 10, did not comment, despite the serious nature of the charges, which include the fact that LaRouche is effectively serving a life sentence due solely to his political and philosophic beliefs.

Instead, Quayle chose to harangue the assembled delegates about human rights violations by other nations, in a speech which was widely interpreted as a threat of military actions against the less-developed countries of the South.

George Bush's vice president boasted of America's triumph in the Gulf war against Iraq, and among other things,

stated, "The days when a government charged with human rights abuses could cite 'sovereignty' or 'non-interference in internal affairs' as a defense, are gone." After giving the United States the credit for the recent liberation of central and eastern European countries from communist dictatorship—although the Bush administration was among the last to recognize most of those new governments and continues to withhold diplomatic recognition of the independent states of Croatia and Slovenia—Quayle said that nations charged with human rights abuses, should not serve as members of the U.N. Commission he was addressing.

Double standard?

The Special Rapporteur had taken up the LaRouche case following the call of the International Progress Organization (IPO) based in Vienna, delivered orally by Warren Hamerman on Feb. 28, 1991, at the 47th annual plenary session. Hamerman was the first afternoon speaker in the plenary session on Feb. 10, 1992.

He said, in part, "As of this hour, the U.S. government has remained silent on these grave allegations, a tactic of non-recognition of human rights complaints which it has loudly condemned in other nations. . . ."

"The United States has come frequently to the United Nations, including this morning the vice president, to strongly condemn smaller nations for alleged human rights violations. Lest the appearance of double standards operate when the U.S. is the accused rather than the accuser, we urge the Commission to insist upon a full and impartial investigation or Enquete into these allegations."

The United States declined to exercise its right to reply to the Hamerman speech.

Documentation

Below is the full text of the citation of the LaRouche case, in the Feb. 7 report by Special Rapporteur D'Almeida:

The Special Rapporteur was not able to establish beyond doubt, whether Mr. LaRouche's association can be considered as falling under the terms of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. He nevertheless felt obliged to ask the government of the United States of America to provide him with comments and observation thereon, since the allegations have been submitted to him with specific reference to the Declaration.

According to information received, United States citizen Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche is reported to have been subjected to harassment, investigation and prosecution solely because of his beliefs. Mr. LaRouche, who is said to be founder and leader of a metaphysical association, whose beliefs are reportedly centered on the rights of all peoples to development and economic justice, was indicted 14 October 1988 and charged with "conspiracy to commit fraud," "mail fraud," and "conspiracy to defraud the Internal Revenue Service." On 27 January 1989, he was reportedly sentenced to five years imprisonment on each charge, amounting to a sentence of 15 years in prison, by the U.S. District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, in Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. LaRouche's trial is said to have been unfair and conducted in disregard for guarantees necessary for the defense. Exclusion of evidence has also been reported in this connection as well as passing of excessive sentences for crimes which are usually said to be regarded as minor civil or administrative infractions. On 26 January 1990, Mr. LaRouche's appeal of sentence was denied by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals which upheld the sentence of the District Court of Alexandria. It has been alleged that about 50 persons have so far been indicted because of their links with Mr. LaRouche's association, and it has been reported that they, too, have had unfair trials.

According to sources, Mr. LaRouche's beliefs have reportedly also resulted in seizure and closing down of five publishing companies whose publications have disseminated the ideas of his association. (Document E/CN.4/1992/52, p. 88, para. 74.)

Hamerman speech

What follows is the full text of Warren Hamerman's speech delivered on Feb. 10, 1992 to the 48th plenary session

of the U.N. Human Rights Commission, for the International Progress Organization:

The Government of the United States has been asked by the Special Rapporteur to provide its comments to the charges that it is persecuting a man and his association solely for their beliefs in violation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief.

The case is remarkable in the magnitude and nature of the human rights violation itself, despite the well-known guarantees *de jure* of freedom of expression for beliefs in the United States.

One year ago the gross human rights violations in the case of the American political prisoner Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his association were raised for the first time before the Human Rights Commission plenary session. It was presented again last August during the meeting of the Sub-commission in the context of an overall disturbing pattern of systematic and widespread human rights violations in the United States.

Now the Government of the United States has been asked to reply to allegations about its actions in this human rights case by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Angelo Vidal d'Almeida Ribeiro. The Special Rapporteur, after studying the documentation in the case, some months ago asked the Government of the United States of America to provide him with "comments and observations" on the allegations that in the LaRouche case it was in violation of the Declaration.

On page 88 of his report [E/CN.4/1992/52] to this session of Human Rights Commission, the Special Rapporteur summarizes the serious situation as follows:

"According to the information received, United States citizen Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche is reported to have been subjected to harassment, investigation and prosecution solely because of his beliefs. Mr. LaRouche, who is said to be the founder and leader of a metaphysical association whose beliefs are reportedly centered on the right of all peoples to development and economic justice, was indicted on 14 October 1988. . . . Mr. LaRouche's trial is said to have been unfair and conducted in disregard for guarantees necessary for the defense. Exclusion of evidence has also been reported in this connection as well as the passing of an excessive sentence for crimes which are usually said to be regarded as minor civil or administrative infractions. . . . It has been alleged that about 50 persons have so far been indicted because of their links with Mr. LaRouche's association and it has been reported that they, too, have had unfair trials. According to the sources, Mr. LaRouche's beliefs have reportedly also resulted in the seizure and closing down of . . . publishing companies whose publications have disseminated the ideas of the association."

As of this hour, the U.S. Government has remained silent on these grave allegations, a tactic of non-recognition of human rights complaints which it has loudly condemned in other nations.

Given the special role it has sought as a kind of chairman of its vision of a *pax universalis*, it is incumbent upon the U.S. Government to be held to the highest standards.

The United States has come frequently to the United Nations, including this morning the Vice President, to strongly condemn smaller nations for alleged human rights violations. In well-known instances the U.S. has even sought sanctions and gone to war against nations of the South in the name of righting these injustices.

Lest the appearance of double standards operate when the U.S. is the accused rather than the accuser, we urge the Commission to insist upon a full and impartial investigation or Enquete into these allegations.

From the standpoint of international law, the protection of human rights cannot be considered anymore as something that exclusively belongs to the State's internal affairs. As was rightly stated by several delegations at the 3046th meeting of the Security Council on 31 January in New York (Security Council document S/23500), a policy of double standards in regard to the application of international legal principles would undermine the validity of those very principles.

The most fundamental questions of life and liberty are at stake here. LaRouche, currently living his 70th year, has just passed the third year of his imprisonment and is serving an effective death sentence for his beliefs, with no prospect for freedom within the average human life span.

In the new strategic world since the Gulf War and collapse of the Soviet Union, the U.S. has now taken on the unchecked strategic role of defining before the United Nations its vision of justice and world order.

The International Progress Organization does not endorse the philosophic or political beliefs of Mr. LaRouche, yet we feel that the persecution of him and his followers by the government for their beliefs is a violation of fundamental human rights.

LaRouche was targeted for his political and philosophic beliefs just as others have been persecuted for their religious beliefs in cases where nations have gone outside international standards of civilized practice and law in order to suppress ideas and beliefs they viewed as threatening. Those beliefs can be briefly summarized in the following few themes.

Mr. LaRouche believes that the world is in an unprecedented crisis which threatens the existence of the entire human species. This crisis is economic, strategic, cultural, moral and spiritual in character. He believes that man has the capacity, in the living image of God, to create solutions to that crisis through using his creative powers of reason to make discoveries in science, and a new Renaissance in the classical arts, which can be translated into technological benefits, economic justice and an upgraded standard of living for all mankind, especially the poor. His beliefs strongly oppose all forms of demographic warfare against developing sector nations, debt-collection at the expense of human existence and all infringements against national sovereignty.

In these regards, his beliefs have strongly clashed with the prevailing policy commitments of the U.S. Government since the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

It is essential that the Human Rights Commission look with even sharper eyes and act with even greater resolution given the fact that abuses are occurring in the very nation which has long been the justified world model for guarantees of free expression of beliefs, and ought to be restored to that standard again lest mankind's beacon of liberty be extinguished.

This is a test case. The concept of a New World Order is only meaningful if the basic principles of individual human rights can be enforced just as meaningfully for a citizen of a small nation as well as for a citizen from a global superpower.

Quayle 'universalis'

Excerpts follow from Dan Quayle's Feb. 10 speech to the 48th Session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights:

For much of the 20th century, the American ideal has also found expression in foreign affairs. Simply put, we have sought universal recognition of the primacy of human rights. . . .

. . . When the world's fourth largest army invaded and terrorized the nation of Kuwait, the United Nations Security Council stood up to Iraq's aggression. . . . A month after the U.N. General Assembly redeemed its credibility by repealing, overwhelmingly, the so-called Zionism-Is-Racism resolution, we can speak of moral suasion and the growing weight of world opinion.

Unfortunately, massive human rights violations continue to occur in many parts of the world. . . . Some members of this Commission are themselves presently the subject of investigations or special procedures of the Human Rights Commission.

It is unconscionable that member states of this Commission, who are called upon to judge and set an example for others, should include those who mock the very principles we are committed to uphold. I refer in particular to the governments of Iraq, Iran, and Cuba.

This Commission should not count among its members states which are themselves gross violators of human rights. . . .

The United States will, of course, always respect the sovereignty of nations. However, you should be forewarned: We shall not hesitate to speak the truth about clear violations of civil rights and civil liberties wherever they may be found, and whoever may be responsible.

The days when a government charged with human rights abuses could cite "sovereignty" or "non-interference in internal affairs" as a defense, are gone. Today, whether we like it or not, we have all become our brothers' keeper—not merely for our brother's sake, but for our own.

Ten years ago, LaRouche briefed Washington on 'beam weapons'

The speech by Lyndon LaRouche on Feb. 17, 1982, in which he laid out the broad outlines of the policy which later became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), was a crucial element in Ronald Reagan's historic March 23, 1983 announcement that this would be the policy of the U.S. government.

The speech was the beginning of a campaign by LaRouche and his associates to steer U.S. foreign policy away from Kissingerian brinkmanship and balance-of-power politics, and toward a sane war-avoidance stance. Key in this was defense of the European-American alliance—with special emphasis on the need to support European development of their own tactical defense initiative against intermediate-range ballistic missiles—in parallel to the strategic defense initiative of the United States.

The Soviets—and their allies in the Israeli Mossad and the U.S. government—were well represented at the two-day Washington conference, keynoted by LaRouche. When, 13 months later, President Reagan announced the SDI, they drew the appropriate conclusion that he (or at least his advisers) had listened to and been influenced by LaRouche. They and the U.S. Kissinger faction were furious at the extent of LaRouche's influence.

Antiballistic-missile defense was a subject which LaRouche had been thinking about for almost a decade before his historic 1982 speech. By following developments in the field of fusion-energy research, LaRouche and associates of his in the Fusion Energy Foundation became convinced that the Soviets were intensively researching "beam weapons" which they intended as the keystone of an antiballistic-missile (ABM) defense system. Having assured himself of this capability, LaRouche then collaborated in the production of a series of reports by the staff of *EIR*, under the title *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, which described how the Soviets cynically used the "peace" movement and various treaties such as the SALT and antiballistic-missile treaties, to further their own military advantage.

In 1983, the Soviets began a campaign to destroy LaRouche's influence with the Reagan administration. This

created the opening for Henry Kissinger—and his cronies—to reemerge as major policy shapers in the second Reagan administration, and the present Bush administration.

The first *Global Showdown* report appeared in 1985. Meanwhile LaRouche, despite the fact that he had been on a terrorist hit list since the late 1970s, stepped up his campaign in Europe and the United States to see that the SDI was implemented as an effective policy, rather than the kind of parody being promoted by Kissinger's co-thinker Lt. Gen. Danny Graham—the policy being pushed today as the "new" Strategic Defense Initiative.

Graham was proposing an SDI which would use off-the-shelf missile technology, in place of deploying directed-energy weapons. This is the sort of defense which deployed Patriot missiles against Scud missiles in Desert Storm last year. *EIR's* contention last year that the Patriots were ineffective, has now been recognized as precisely on the mark. Yet new plans for an SDI, as discussed by Vice President Dan Quayle and the Pentagon, and seconded by the Congress, call for upgraded versions of the Patriot missile which will be little—if any—better than the Patriot.

While the SDI topic has resurfaced, and indeed Russian President Yeltsin has apparently reversed Soviet policy of the past decade, to propose joint collaboration with the United States on ABM defense, the context of the proposal is the renewed Anglo-American thrust toward a condominium (now with Russia) to recolonize the developing sector. Certainly when Quayle speaks of the SDI, he has in mind a defensive capability which would be operative in a limited North-against-South conflict. Nonetheless, LaRouche's SDI proposal was the actual basis for ensuring global peace, and it can still work—but only on the basis laid out by LaRouche and originally implemented by President Reagan.

The Bush administration is planning to replace President Reagan's idea of a global ABM shield, with what is now called Theater Missile Defense. The 100 continental anti-missiles would be located in Grand Forks, North Dakota under a plan for a limited national missile defense (LNMD). This system would include Patriot-type missiles and a faster

missile, The High Altitude Area Defense missile (THAD). There is also discussion of a still-secret defense capability which presumably could defend against cruise missiles. The only space deployment would be for so-called brilliant eyes, which would offer low-altitude infrared surveillance, in combination with a ground-based radar tracking system.

LaRouche's 1982 speech could have been written today. It is especially relevant today, in face of the growing poverty in the United States itself, as well as in Africa, Ibero-America, and Asia. LaRouche emphasized that his defense shield initiative would act as a science driver for a U.S. economy which could then fulfill its historic role as the technology-driver for the world. Only such a policy can rescue the world from the present, almost ineluctable descent into global war.

In May 1982, the National Democratic Policy Committee issued a pamphlet titled, "Only Beam-Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror. A Proposed Modern Military Policy of the United States," by Lyndon LaRouche. This was an expanded version of his February speech, from which we excerpt below.

Lyndon LaRouche, February 1982

An end to Mutually Assured Destruction

It is now approximately 30 years since the Soviet Union and the United States, respectively, developed a deployable form of thermonuclear bomb. It is now approximately a quarter-century since the likes of John Foster Dulles and then-youthful Henry A. Kissinger introduced to the United States a thermonuclear strategic policy appropriately known by the acronym MAD—Mutually Assured Destruction.

So, for a quarter-century, the population of the world has lived under the perpetual terror of ever-ready intercontinental thermonuclear warfare. . . .

Beginning in the April-May 1982 period, into the scheduled European-missile showdown with Moscow during early 1983, the world is faced with an unprecedented scale and intensity of eruption of strategic hot-spots. [This is occurring] under conditions in which [chairman of the Federal Reserve Paul] Volcker's wrecking of the U.S. economy has plunged most of the world into the initial phase of a new general depression. . . .

The worst feature of the Kissingerian MADness doctrine is the false assumption that the foreknown consequences of thermonuclear warfare are sufficient to prevent any super-

power from actually launching a general thermonuclear assault. This obsession with MADness has gone so far as to foster the doctrine that Moscow would tolerate a limited, Europe-based nuclear assault on Russia itself without unleashing a general thermonuclear barrage against the mainland U.S.A.

The consequences of thermonuclear warfare are an awesome deterrent. It is false to the point of suicidal absurdity, to assume that the deterrent effect is an *absolute deterrent*. . . . Any superpower would do so if it believed that failure to launch such a salvo meant the assured *political* destruction of its homeland. . . .

If the government of the United States continues its adherence to the monetary policies set into motion August 1971, or worse, the Volcker monetarist policies of the present moment, most of the world is already plunging into the depths of a new general depression far deeper, more prolonged and qualitatively more devastating than the economic depression preceding the war of 1939-45. . . . Unless the United States changes drastically its present monetary and military policies, the thermonuclear catastrophe born of Kissingerian MADness threatens to become the kind of war no one wished to believe could actually happen.

As we approach this early period of acute crisis, it is urgent that the government of the United States be prepared to proceed from both monetary policies and military policies fundamentally different from the policy-trends which have increasingly dominated our policy-making over the recent 15 years. . . .

Today, a growing number of nations have nuclear-weapons capabilities. Rapidly, those same nations will acquire missile delivery-capabilities for nuclear weapons-systems. Thus, even if the balance of terror between the two superpowers were regulated, third powers, increasingly, have the potential for starting a thermonuclear war which must more or less immediately embroil the superpowers' own thermonuclear arsenals.

Under these conditions, the military component of Washington-Moscow negotiations must include agreement to rapid development of relativistic beam anti-missile weapons-systems by both superpowers. Two urgent benefits are to be realized by such agreement. First, to the degree we create conditions of assured destruction for intercontinental thermonuclear weapons-systems under war-fighting regimes, the value of such thermonuclear weapons is reduced, and then, and only under such conditions, both superpowers can agree to demobilize such components of their respective arsenals. Second, neither superpower must tolerate the use of even limited thermonuclear warfare by third powers. We must agree to shoot down third-power nuclear weapons on launch by aid of means including orbiting beam-weapons-armed space platforms. . . .

We do not specify dollar-amounts for such development here. Rather, we indicate now the considerations upon which

budgetary requirements estimations must be premised.

For reasons which ought to be obvious from study of previous instances of “science-driver” categories of military programs, including the Nazi Peenemünde example, effective high-technology military programs depend upon a relatively much broader base in civilian science and in the productive technology of the civilian economy. Herein lies the principal reason for sometimes almost a treasonous opposition to beam-weapon development from among advocates of a “technetronic post-industrial society.”

The principal support for the military development must come from three broad-based research and development efforts in the *civilian sector of governmental and private expenditures*: 1) expansion of NASA, 2) expanding the rate of expenditures on fusion-energy research slightly beyond those specified in the 1980 McCormack Fusion Energy Engineering Act, and a new project-area of basic research, and 3) development in the domain of applications of relativistic beams in general.

The work of NASA defines not only our national capabilities for deploying a range of varieties of space platforms and vehicles. As the case of Voyager observations of Jupiter and Saturn illustrate the point, we efficiently overcome some among the most destructive features of the Newton-Maxwell program by empirical discoveries which confront us in space-vehicle-based exploratory observations. NASA should develop those capabilities which have subsumed military applications under the auspices of a mandate to achieve such targets as placing a habitable human observatory on Mars by such an approximate date as 2010 A.D. All that we require for military purposes respecting equipment and logistical systems in nearby space will be mastered more or less automatically as a by-product of such a mandate.

The most crucial major area of fusion-energy research respecting application of relativistic-beam technologies is what is termed “inertial confinement fusion,” the isentropic compression of a small pellet containing a thermonuclear charge to effect a thermonuclear micro-explosion. This specific point of military interest in promoting civilian research and development is merely a facet of related knowledge and engineering capabilities to be acquired through sharing of knowledge by professionals engaged in all facets of fusion and related research.

Relativistic beams represent in and of themselves one of the most fruitful areas of imminent breakthroughs in civilian technology. Laser and more advanced modes of isotope separation can effect reductions in cost by up to an order of magnitude in the final phase of refinement of nuclear fuel, and have related applications for isotope separation modes of refinement of similarly most-valuable elements. As these methods are perfected, civilization’s practice in metallurgy and other affected fields will be revolutionized, breaking through whole categories of what might otherwise appear to be limited resources.

Edward Teller wary of ‘one-world’ approach

On Saturday, Feb. 8, Dr. Edward Teller spoke at the Wehrkunde meeting in Munich (article, p. 30). His 15-minute-long remarks were unprepared, and therefore a written text was not available. What follows is a report on this speech by our correspondent Rainer Apel.

Responding to a short presentation before by SDI director, Henry Cooper, who spoke about the perspective of having a first SDI defense system ready by the mid-1990s and a full, global-scale system by the year 2000, Edward Teller opened his presentation at the Wehrkunde meeting by declaring that never before in his entire life, had he felt more in agreement with what had been said at a meeting, than at this particular meeting.

Teller said he felt glad to see—and he fully agreed with Cooper—that an idea (missile defense, SDI) which most people had been skeptical about until very recently, was now making considerable progress in international debate.

Teller said that “defense looks more and more feasible the more we go into research,” and that he was optimistic now that with more research being so that “the Americans don’t have to do it alone anymore because others have offered to join,” a missile defense system would be working soon. In this context, Teller said he was very pleased with the Yeltsin offer to Bush, because it showed that the postwar confrontation between the two superpowers that could always have led into a “war among the big powers” was over, and that a new era could begin, an era of cooperation and concentration on the important things.

It is now certain, he said, that there would not be a war among big powers anymore, that this great scourge of the postwar era which even saw the World War II victors turning against each other in the most dangerous conflict in mankind’s history, was finally overcome. There might still be wars among small powers, or between bigger and smaller powers, but Teller stated, “The danger of war has shifted from the big to the small powers.”

As far as proliferation was concerned, Teller said, referring to the earlier presentation by Hans-Jochen Vogel, in favor of a one-world government and the revival of the Baruch Plan, that his own life and long experience had turned him from the ardent supporter of a one-world regime which he was as a young man, into an ardent opponent of that idea.

He explained this as follows: He came, under very difficult circumstances, and in very difficult times, as an immigrant to the United States. At that time, he was not yet familiar enough with the great achievement of the American Revolution, which was a revolution not so much directed against Britain but rather one against government, against the system of interference from the top against the ways of the society. The achievement of the American Revolution was a new moral principle on which society would operate, which was based on freedom and the absence of central control that would suppress the people, Teller said. And after all, this revolution has been the only one successful in the past 200 years. There are certainly conflicts, and many such conflicts, in this American model, but it is better to have these conflicts and no government suppressing them than to have no conflicts and a government that is in control of everything. As the latter principle of "government" was opposed then, so world government would meet resistance today.

In the 1940s and 1950s, Teller said he still believed that all the big problems of mankind could, and should, be solved by a centralized, world institution. This was also the idea of the original Baruch Plan, but people have always overlooked that the plan was "but one first step in the direction of establishing a world moral order." What is that new world moral order? Teller asked. Well, he would like to make two proposals, for the creation of two institutions for a world that has just come out of the Cold War:

Teller called for creation of an institution that would show a *new approach* on the world's fundamental problems, which would not operate through a supreme power which had the right to control and to launch sanctions; This would meet opposition throughout the world, sooner or later. What has been experienced throughout the entire history of proliferation—namely, that there is no fool-proof system that could work efficiently over a longer period of time which assures that countries like Iraq, which signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty and had all the controls, and nonetheless could develop what should not have been developed there—shows that a system only based on controls will not work.

What is needed, instead, is something that could intervene *with positive contributions* in "all those countries" to help them develop their economies and their way of life in such a way that no one would think it was necessary to build dangerous weapons in order to struggle for his or her country's rights. "We must eradicate the causes of war," said Teller, emphasizing that otherwise, even the best system of controls could not make the world more safe. All of mankind's history has proven that, if the causes of war are not eradicated, peace cannot be kept.

He also called for an effective abolition of secrecy, the other side of the "controls" coin. Teller said that during his life, he has come to the conclusion that secrecy "is an instrument of dictatorships," that this is what dictatorships are best

at, as one could see in the case of Saddam Hussein. The system of secrecy would always give an advantage to dictatorial regimes, and that is why the western nations of the free world should not allow themselves to be turned into an accomplice of such a system. However, having a worldwide exchange of knowledge among scientists and experts would allow everybody to check what his neighbor was working upon, it would not be possible to have any secrets, and so there would be no basis for dictatorial regimes to exist. Somebody would always tell somebody else about things that were supposed to be kept secret.

This exchange model would be far more effective than any system of controls that didn't break with secrecy, Teller said. One could have that exchange, in addition to certain observation systems on the ground and in space that would also employ idle Soviet scientists. But the free access to all information would be the main thing, Teller concluded.

LaRouche comments on Teller

In the early phase of organizing for the SDI, there was a certain de facto collaboration between Dr. Teller and Lyndon LaRouche, particularly on the question of the need to rapidly develop the x-ray laser as a major component of an effective SDI system. On Feb. 10, Mr. LaRouche offered the following comments on Dr. Teller's remarks at the Werhkunde meeting.

Dr. Teller stated that he was in support of the idea of a global SDI, and was, of course, glad to hear that some of critical views in opposition to SDI earlier had seemed to diminish. However, he had reservations, which I fully endorse, concerning two points: First of all, that SDI should not be seen as a one-world system, but rather it is important to defend the principle of national sovereignty of all states; and that what was required rather than a formal governmental top-down system of world rule, was rather a moral agreement which would govern relations among states. Secondly, he was opposed to secrecy. This, also from his experience that secrecy did not really accomplish anything beneficial, but rather having scientific matters open to all, was the better way to proceed, in the spirit of cooperation.

While Dr. Teller's argument has an ethical form which is amiable, I don't happen to agree with the specific way he approached it. However I do agree on the two points: that we must proceed with absolute respect for the — sovereignty of nations under traditional natural law, and that we must not bother with secrecy, but rather go on the basis of sharing scientific knowledge among all states.

In particular, the point which he did not mention, which I think is the crux of the matter, is that we in the North, i.e., in the United States, western Europe, and so forth, ought to be for the availability of technological and scientific progress as a mode of investment in production and similar things for all nations, of the South as well as of the North.

Judge Irving Kaufman and 'Edwards v. Audubon': a reminiscence

by Thomas H. Jukes, Professor, University of California-Berkeley

On Feb. 3, 1992, the *New York Times* published an obituary of Judge Irving Kaufman, former Chief Judge of the Second Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, which filled a half page of the newspaper. The obituary cited various of Kaufman's opinions "involving the First Amendment" which the *Times* considered important. The very first one listed was: "*Edwards v. the National Audubon Society* (1977) in which he wrote that a newspaper does not commit libel by fairly and accurately reporting accusatory statements by a responsible public organization even if the statements are clearly defamatory and false." Just how a public organization can be "responsible" if it makes defamatory and false statements is not explained. Kaufman's decision overturned the U.S. District Court jury verdict and libel decision against the *New York Times* and Roland Clement, an executive of Audubon, of 1976. The plaintiffs were Gordon Edwards, Robert White-Stevens, and myself. We had brought suit because the *New York Times*, on Aug. 14, 1972, published an article, based on information from Audubon, stating that we, and also Nobel Laureate Norman Borlaug and Donald Spencer, were "paid liars." Borlaug and Spencer chose not to participate in the suit. I shall give a brief history of the major events that followed.

When the *New York Times* published the defamatory article, I immediately sent them a rebuttal as a Letter to the Editor (Aug. 15, 1972). This was done at the telephoned suggestion of the reporter, John Devlin, who wrote the article. The *Times* ignored and refused to publish my letter. So much for "freedom of speech."

Our suit came to jury trial in 1976. The evidence showed that Devlin had asked Robert Arbib, the editor of the Audubon newsheet, *American Birds*, to name the "paid liars" that he had described as spokesmen for the pesticide industry who had "twisted" data on bird counts showing that birds increased during the period of usage of DDT. Arbib had said that the number of birds had not increased, but the numbers were larger because more people were counting birds, and their figures had been added. Arbib was incorrect. We had corrected the bird counts for the increased number of observers. For example, the Audubon Christmas robin count was 19,616 in 1941, and 928,639 in 1960, before and after DDT. The number of observers was 2,331 in 1941 and 8,928 in 1960, therefore there were more observers, but the number

of robins per observer was 8.4 counted in 1941, and 104 in 1960. Arbib had deliberately misquoted us.

In response to Devlin's request for "paid liars," Arbib asked Roland Clement, secretary of the National Audubon Society, to furnish names. Clement furnished the five names, and Arbib telephoned them to Devlin. When Devlin's article appeared, Clement wrote a letter to him commending it, and appended Arbib's signature. After Clement had mailed it, he asked Arbib to approve the signature. Arbib refused.

I give these details because on the basis of them, the jury decided that Roland Clement, acting on behalf of Audubon, was the person responsible for the libel, rather than Arbib. Their decision was highly logical, in my opinion.

During the trial, *New York Times* and Audubon, through their respective lawyers, acted more like opponents of each other rather than co-defendants.

The verdict and decision of the U.S. District Court was in our favor, and we were awarded the comparatively trivial sums of \$21,000 to Edwards and \$20,000 to each of the other two plaintiffs as damages. This decision was followed by an appeal, and at this point Judge Irving Kaufman entered into the case. The *Village Voice* (New York) in an article, "Irving Kaufman's Haunted Career," (Vol. 29, No. 10, March 6, 1984) describes how Kaufman had been friendly for many years with the publisher of the *New York Times*, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, and his family. The *New York Times* consistently supported Kaufman on the Rosenberg case (see below). Given such closeness of association, should not Kaufman have removed himself from any participation in the *New York Times'* appeal? The *Village Voice* points out that "on March 16, 1977, disqualification notices were sent to all the judges. . . . Disqualifying bias or prejudice . . . arises most often from prior personal relationships." Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote that judges should recuse (disqualify) themselves when and because "the administration of justice should reasonably appear to be disinterested as well as be so in fact."

Nevertheless Judge Kaufman "chose to be zealous in holding on to the case for himself," and he assigned the case to a panel on which he would be sitting with two outside judges—retired Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark and a visiting judge from Montana. The *Voice* comments that the record shows that "visiting judges never wrote a single dissenting opinion" from that of the chief judge in this court.

The decision

This was written by Judge Kaufman, and it overturned the ruling of the lower court. It included the following statements:

Unfortunately, the Audubon Society's principal charges, as reported in Devlin's article for the *Times*, went far beyond a mere accusation of scientific bad faith. The appellees were charged with being "paid to lie." It is difficult to conceive of any epithet better calculated to subject a scholar to the scorn and ridicule of his colleagues than "paid liar."

To call the appellees, all of whom were university professors, *paid* liars clearly involves defamation that far exceeds the bounds of the prior controversy. No

allegation could be better calculated to ruin an academic reputation. And, to say a scientist is *paid* to lie implies corruption, and not merely a poor opinion of his scientific integrity. Such a statement requires a factual basis, and no one contends there was any serious basis for such a statement in this case.

. . . [I]t is unfortunate that the exercise of liberties so precious as freedom of speech and of the press may sometimes do harm that the state is powerless to recompense: but this is the price that must be paid for the blessing of a democratic way of life.

Judge Kaufman therefore clearly recognized that we had been defamed and damaged. Surely, if he believed this, he should have allowed the decision against Clement to stand!

Judge Irving Kaufman: an afterword

Judge Irving Kaufman, a front-runner for the title of the most corrupt judge in U.S. history, died on Feb. 1, 1992 at age 81.

Kaufman was notorious for his handling of the spy case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the 1950s. No matter what the guilt of the Rosenbergs, their prosecution and execution was one of the biggest travesties of justice in U.S. history. For example: Shortly before the trial started, Kaufman spent a week vacationing in Florida with prosecutors Roy Cohn and Irving Saypol. Before the trial was even over, Kaufman had already decided to impose the death penalty.

After sending the prosecutor to Washington to find out the views of the Justice Department, Kaufman found out that there was opposition to imposing the death penalty. Kaufman then began his sentencing speech with an outright lie: "I have refrained from asking the government for a recommendation."

Kaufman repeatedly took steps to get the Justice Department to expedite the case through the appeals process, and often gave improper and unethical *ex parte* advice to the prosecutors, advising them on their litigation strategy so as to prevent a drawn-out appeals process which would delay the execution of the Rosenbergs. In later years, Kaufman also collaborated with the prosecution to deny post-trial motions by the imprisoned Morton Sobell for an investigation of Kaufman's conduct and for his impeachment. Rather than conducting an objective inquiry, the American Bar Association shamelessly came to his defense. Lawrence Walsh, a former colleague of Kaufman's

on the federal bench in New York, appointed a special committee to "counteract unwarranted criticism directed to Chief Judge Irving Kaufman." The committee's report completely exonerated Kaufman, despite massive evidence of improper, *ex parte* conduct on his part.

Kaufman also secretly collaborated with J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to run Cointelpro operations against those calling for a reexamination of the Rosenberg case in the 1960s and '70s, e.g., recommending FBI "counteraction" in 1975 in response to newspaper ads, etc. This was disclosed in FBI documents obtained by the Rosenbergs' sons under the FOIA.

Needless to say, Kaufman was a favorite of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL). According to *Juris Doctor* (November 1977): "Even as the Rosenbergs were awaiting execution, Kaufman . . . was picked to receive both the B'nai B'rith Virginia State Award of Merit and the Certificate of Honor of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States." The ADL's propaganda, denouncing those who charged that the case was the result of anti-Semitism, helped clear the way for the Rosenbergs' execution.

The *New York Times* obituary notes that Judge Kaufman had let it be known that, before imposing the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, he had gone to a synagogue to pray for guidance. Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, infuriated with Kaufman's handling of the Rosenberg case, considered that "unjudicial conduct," a blatant effort to obtain publicity in his drive to win the "Jewish seat" on the Supreme Court, writes the *Times*. In a letter, Frankfurter wrote: "I despise a judge who feels God told him to impose a death sentence. I am mean enough to try to stay here long enough so that K will be too old to succeed me."—*Edward Spannaus*

The Audubon Society is not a newspaper, and does not need to be guaranteed "freedom of the press."

Audubon gets off the hook

With consummate integrity, Judge Kaufman proceeded to rule that it was Arbib rather than Clement, who was to blame for naming us as paid liars. Therefore, the lower court's decision in this respect was erroneous, and was overturned. Of course, it would not be possible at this point to convict Arbib—the principle of double jeopardy prevented this. So, Kaufman emerges not only as a friend of the *New York Times*, but as a friend of a friend of the *New York Times*. His action on behalf of Audubon showed clearly that he had no sympathy for the plaintiffs, despite his ringing assertion that we had been defamed without "any serious basis"!

Kaufman was so pleased with his decision that he wrote an Op Ed article for the *New York Times* in the fall of 1982 praising it (and himself). This article, "The Media and Juries," also includes a self-serving explanation of how juries are not qualified to decide the "constitutional imperative of an unrestrained press." The *Village Voice* commented that "Since the Audubon decision, Kaufman has become a regular at the *New York Times*. . . . He is, to put it mildly, treated as a member of the family."

Floyd Abrams, the lawyer for the *New York Times* in this case, has benefited from it greatly, and is now regarded as a leading First Amendment lawyer. In the Feb. 3, 1992 obituary, Abrams said Judge Kaufman's rulings "reflected an abiding belief in the significance of free expression for everybody." Everybody, that is, except those who object to being called paid liars by the *New York Times*, which has consistently refused to publish any letters from me on the subject of their article and our suit.

Summary

In retrospect, we should not have brought the suit, even though we were successful in a jury trial before a U.S. District Court. Despite this, we could not overcome the judicial and financial resources of the *New York Times*. We attempted to appeal the Kaufman decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, but it refused to hear the case. Perhaps two facts entered into this refusal: First, a retired Supreme Court Justice, Tom Clark, had participated in decision, and second, that he had died a few weeks afterwards.

Judge Kaufman's seeking divine guidance for his decisions shows he was a formidable opponent. Ironically we seemed to have been penalized for having been defamed. Not only were we told that this was "the price that must be paid for the blessing of a democratic way of life," but Kaufman's decision was hailed by the press as giving them freedom to castigate, provided that the derogatory information has been furnished by a "responsible publication organization," even if the newspaper is aware that "the statements are clearly defamatory and false."

Bush again refuses to release LaRouche files

On Feb. 12, George Bush was confronted by a supporter of Lyndon LaRouche in Bedford, New Hampshire, who asked Bush when he was going to release the government's documents on LaRouche. The story of the confrontation has drawn much media coverage, including an Associated Press story, but the coverage has been so distorted as to bear almost no resemblance to the facts, and to cover up President Bush's refusal to release the government's secret files on LaRouche, which would prove LaRouche's innocence of the charges for which he was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison. The interchange between Bush and Roger Ham occurred as Bush was shaking Ham's hand in the Bedford mall, and went as follows.

Ham: "When are you going to release the documents on Lyndon LaRouche?"

Bush: "LaRouche is in jail where he belongs."

Ham: "He's a political prisoner because of you."

Bush: "He's in jail where he belongs."

Ham then showed Bush a bumper sticker that said, "George Bush: Don't Barf on Me." Bush took a long look at the bumper sticker and recoiled in horror. At that point, the Secret Service moved in and arrested Ham for disorderly conduct—even though they admitted that Ham had not threatened the President by either words or gestures.

Most press coverage of the incident was based on a grossly inaccurate Associated Press wire story. The AP story tried to convey the impression that Ham was a security threat to the President, claiming that he "refused to release his grip during a handshake with the President until the Secret Service stepped in." This falsehood was attributed to White House spokesman Fitzwater.

The AP wire quoted Fitzwater saying that Ham asked Bush, "When are you going to let LaRouche out of jail?"—which Ham did not say. The AP wire story wrongly states that "LaRouche and six supporters were convicted in 1988 of fraud and tax evasion in a fund-raising scheme involving \$30 million in defaulted loans." Other versions say that LaRouche was convicted of campaign fundraising fraud. In fact, a) Neither LaRouche nor his co-defendants were convicted of tax fraud; LaRouche was convicted of the nebulous charge of conspiring to impede the IRS, not tax fraud. b) The amount of money at issue was less than \$300,000 (the \$30 million figure coming from the amount of loans for which the government barred repayment because of its illegal forced bankruptcy of publishing companies identified with LaRouche—an action later ruled to have been improper and fraudulent); c) The 1988 convictions had nothing to do with campaign fundraising.

House approves probe of 'October Surprise'

The House voted on Feb. 5 to begin an investigation into allegations that the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign conspired with Iranian officials to delay release of 52 Americans held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. The 217-192 vote was along sharp party lines, with no Republicans voting for the investigation and only 34 Democrats voting against it.

Threats of a Republican filibuster killed a Senate investigation of the "October Surprise" last year, and the issue has been relegated to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. House rules, however, allowed the Democratic majority to bring the legislation to the floor for a vote, despite unanimous Republican opposition.

The legislation authorizing the investigation creates a 13-member bipartisan task force which is expected to spend \$1.2-2.5 million in an attempt to ascertain the truth of the allegations. There has been no time limit placed on the investigation, but the head of the task force, Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), is required to report to the House on its progress by July 1.

The debate was raucous, with Republicans up in arms about the very idea of an investigation. Rep. Pat Roberts (R-Kan.) referred to the coverage of the "October Surprise" in *Newsweek* and *New Republic*, which called the allegations "a conspiracy theory run wild." (The *Newsweek* coverage claimed that the "October Surprise" was a concoction of *EIR*. Roberts, a member of the subcommittee responsible for the Federal Election Commission, had also gone on a rampage in a district meeting in Kansas over the fact that Lyndon LaRouche, the founding editor of *EIR*, has qualified for matching funds.) "Please, my colleagues,

enough," pleaded Roberts during the floor debate, "let us end this, and get to the business of reducing the deficit."

Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-Calif.) expressed concern that Oliver Stone, the producer/director of the "JFK" film, had expressed interest in also doing a film on the "October Surprise." Rohrabacher called the Democratic-backed resolution an example of "mean-spirited persecution" and "McCarthyism."

Committee chairmen seek new intelligence post

The chairmen of the House and Senate intelligence committees, Rep. Dave McCurdy (D-Okla.) and Sen. David Boren (D-Okla.), recommended on Feb. 5 a complete overhaul of the intelligence community, calling for the creation of a new post of Director of National Intelligence with authority to make military and civilian intelligence agencies work together at less cost, and to create a new government-wide structure for intelligence analysis.

The proposed legislation would strengthen ties between the intelligence community and the White House. The new Director of National Intelligence would become, in the Boren plan, a non-voting participant in the National Security Council. Both McCurdy and Boren agree that if the reform were implemented, that post would fall to present CIA head Robert Gates. It would essentially subordinate the military intelligence functions of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Air Force's super-secret National Reconnaissance Office to the intelligence czar.

Boren said that President Bush's

reaction to the proposal had been "one of appreciation." But the plan has, however, already drawn fire from critics in the defense intelligence agencies who say that the reorganization would stifle competitive analysis and penalize the military. Boren tried to assuage critics by assuring them that the new intelligence czar would have "absolutely no authority over the intelligence community for any kind of domestic surveillance."

START ratification could be delayed

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 5, Secretary of State James Baker III, who recently returned from a trip to Moscow where he presided over the Mideast peace negotiations, urged the Senate to begin ratification hearings on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) as soon as possible, in order to "lock in" the commitments which had been made with the now-defunct Soviet Union.

A number of key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have asked that the treaty be signed by the new republics before they take up ratification, since these are the legitimate entities which will be responsible for meeting the demands of the treaty. Some senators also feel that amendments calling for deeper reductions could be included, since the Soviet Union has disappeared from the map since the treaty was negotiated.

The Bush administration, interested in U.S. control over developments in the republics, is anxious to cement the U.S.-Community of Independent States agreement. A compromise was reached in which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will begin hearings in late February, but only with

non-government arms control experts as witnesses, thus postponing hearings with Baker and other government officials until after the State Department obtains legal commitments to the treaty by Russia and the other nuclear republics. Baker will return to Moscow in February, where he is expected to discuss getting "signature protocols" from Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan.

GOPers target Speaker in post office scandal

House Republicans are accusing unnamed Democratic leadership officials of trying to keep secret the allegations of corruption and mismanagement at the House Post Office. The investigation has targeted House Postmaster Robert Rota, who, although not charged with any crime, is being attacked for "gross mismanagement." But the target of the scandal appears to be House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.). Rota claims, according to the *Washington Times*, that he was told to hush up an investigation of the House Post Office last year by Heather Foley, the Speaker's wife.

The scandal first surfaced in the *Washington Times*, which reported that Washington, D.C. U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens, who played a key role in putting Mayor Marion Barry in prison, was investigating criminal charges of cocaine sales, embezzlement, and check-kiting at the House Post Office.

The series in the *Washington Times*, which began on Jan. 22, set the stage for House Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.) to call for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the allegations. After

a heated 60-minute debate on the House floor on Feb. 5, House Democrats succeeded in turning over the post office investigation to the House Administration Committee.

House Republicans, anxious to turn the tables on the decision to investigate the "October Surprise," are now bantering about claims of Democratic "coverup" of the alleged post office scandal. Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) has labeled it the "February Surprise."

Nunn: Eagleburger 'clearly overburdened'

In floor comments on Feb. 7, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) called for assigning an official with "cabinet rank" to be responsible for issues pertaining to military conversion and scientific cadre within the republics of the former Soviet Union. Nunn's proposal would significantly downgrade the role of Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who is now taking the lead within the Bush administration for the "broader issues" associated with U.S.-Russian relations.

"The problem," Nunn said, "is that none of them [U.S. officials involved in various policy areas toward the republics] has an overall responsibility for a comprehensive, integrated plan and for coordinating between the various components, except for Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger. I have the greatest respect for Secretary Eagleburger and his considerable diplomatic skills and experience. However, you cannot pick out a part of the world that he is not responsible for. . . . He cannot handle the whole world any more than any person can. With the responsibility of the whole world on his shoulders when Secretary Baker is out of the town—

which is a great deal of time, necessarily—plus the day-to-day operations of the State Department, Secretary Eagleburger is clearly overburdened."

Gore withdraws 'global warming' amendment

An amendment sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) which would radically accelerate the rate at which chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) would be phased out of the economy, was squelched under threat of a Republican filibuster on Feb. 6. The Gore amendment would also mandate that the United States stabilize carbon dioxide emissions at 1990 levels by the year 2000.

Senate Republicans led by Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) threatened to filibuster the Gore amendment. On the recommendation of Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairman Bennett Johnston (D-La.), who was intent to avoid delay on the overall bill, Gore withdrew his amendment.

Another Gore amendment, similar in nature to the one withdrawn but without specific target dates, was passed by the Senate. The amendment called on the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to accelerate the phase-out of CFCs.

The amendment, coming at a time of acute economic crisis in which environmental regulatory measures required by the Clean Air Act have helped drive industry into bankruptcy, apparently moderated Bush administration pressure for the more radical environmental position. While favorable to the environmentalist agenda, the administration is increasingly sensitive to pressure from industry as the election nears.

National News

Return power to judges, says LaRouche

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche condemned the so-called "sentencing guidelines" placed on the judiciary by Congress, in comments on Feb. 5.

"What happened during the 1980s, was a terrible sort of sociological experiment in judicial reform which went to the Congress, which was popularly known as 'The Guidelines.'

"I take the view, that if a judge is qualified to preside over a trial, the judge is qualified to shape a sentence according to law based on the facts at the time of sentencing. I do not believe we should continue to make judges simply rubber-stamps for overzealous prosecutors who will let the major perpetrators of crimes off with light sentences and often convict with very long sentences as participants in the same crime, the minor figures or people who perhaps were not even guilty at all.

"So let's put the thing back where it belongs. Let's take the administration of the courts and sentencing out of the hands of little boys who are trying to make brownie points in the prosecutor's office, and let's put it back in the hands of the judges who are selected to do the job."

Welfare reform tied to population control

Legislative initiatives in at least two state legislatures tie so-called "welfare reform" to measures of population control.

In New Jersey, Assemblyman Wayne Bryant (D-Camden) sponsored a bill which was signed into law in January. The new law places limits on welfare payments to women with children, the Feb. 3 *Washington Times* reported. The expected outcome is that women on welfare will cease to have more children. In his district, 60% of the residents receive some form of public assistance and another 20% receive aid through the federal Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

According to Bryant's office, 15 other

states have expressed interest in similar legislation. Two key changes in the new law are that there would be no increases in benefits to families who have more children while on welfare, and almost all welfare recipients would be required to participate in job training and education programs. Before the law takes effect, New Jersey must win a federal waiver of conflicting regulations. In his State of the Union address, President Bush promised to encourage federal officials to issue waivers, so states could get going on welfare reform.

Several groups, including the National Organization of Women Legal Defense Fund, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Catholic Church, have joined to oppose the law.

A similar bill was introduced by state Sen. Mark L. Earley (R-Chesapeake) in Virginia on Feb. 3, which proposes measures that would "discourage poor mothers from having more children and to encourage the women to go to work," AP reported.

Kevorkian charged with two counts of murder

Dr. Jack Kevorkian, who advocates physician-assisted suicide, was charged with two counts of murder and one count of delivery of controlled substance in the "assisted suicide" deaths on Oct. 23, 1991 of Sherry Miller, 43, and Majorie Wantz, 58, by a grand jury in Pontiac, Michigan on Feb. 3. Both of the victims were clinically depressed.

Kevorkian's attorney Geoffry Fieger said the charges would be dismissed because Michigan has no law against assisted suicide. After Kevorkian used his "suicide machine" to kill Janet Adkins in 1990, state Sen. Fred Dillingham introduced a bill that would make assisted suicide a felony in Michigan. That bill has been stuck in the House Judiciary Committee since March 1991. A similar bill by Representative Ciar-amitaro has also been stymied.

Kevorkian, a pathologist with no clinical experience in any of the diseases of his victims, wants to start a nationwide network of specialists to help people determine if suicide is appropriate for them, and, if so, to help them kill themselves. His plan was

published in the *American Journal of Forensic Psychiatry* in early February in an article entitled "A Fail-Safe Model for Justifiable Medically Assisted Suicide (Medicine)."

In the 85-page article, Kevorkian says he would appoint death specialists called "obitiatrists" in various zones throughout the country. These panels of obitiatrists would consider suicide requests made by individuals through their personal physicians. After documentation and consultation with the obitiatrists and a psychiatrist, the panel would decide if a medically assisted suicide were justifiable.

Hentoff attacks ADL on First Amendment

Civil libertarian Nat Hentoff attacked the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) for "putting the First Amendment in the back of the bus" in its campaign on behalf of "hate crimes" legislation, in the Feb. 11 issue of the *Village Voice*.

Reviewing a string of cases in which the ADL and other purported "civil rights" groups sought to deprive "hate groups" of their First Amendment rights, Hentoff wrote that the ADL "opposed the ACLU [American Civil Liberties Union] all the way in Skokie. It urged prior restraint—that the Nazis be prevented from speaking at all because, among other reasons, the sight of them would cause grievous emotional harm to the Jews in the town, especially the Holocaust survivors. And it went into court against the First Amendment on other grounds.

"The ADL's predilection for putting the First Amendment in the back of the bus was manifested again the following year when the public television station in Detroit ran a news analysis program in which two Nazis who had opened a bookstore in the city were interviewed. On the same panel was a law professor who was opposed to having the bookstore in the city. . . . The Detroit area chapter of the ADL demanded that the station apologize for having allowed the program to be broadcast. The basis for the ADL's protest? Why, that sort of speech was unworthy of being disseminated.

"It is no surprise, therefore, that in the St. Paul [Minnesota] 'hate speech' case now

before the [U.S.] Supreme Court, the ADL is not only on the side of the prosecutor, but, as I noted, two of its attorneys helped the prosecutor, Tom Foley, prepare his oral argument before the Supreme Court."

Lawyers take stand against euthanasia

The American Bar Association (ABA) overwhelmingly rejected a proposal to support laws that would allow doctors to help terminally ill patients kill themselves, at a meeting in Dallas on Feb. 3. The decision by the association, the largest legal group in the world, is not binding, but the stance could influence legislators and public opinion.

The rejection comes at a time when euthanasia supporters in California are trying to get the state to enact a law allowing "doctor-assisted suicide." The ABA, fearful that such laws could be abused, sided with sentiments expressed by Washington lawyer John Pickering, who heads the group's Commission on Legal Problems on the Elderly.

Pickering said such a proposal would allow "subtle pressures" to be placed on poor patients to end their lives too soon because of financial considerations. He said no such laws should be considered until there was a comprehensive system of health care for all Americans, regardless of their income. "Lawyers have to be concerned about protecting the rights of the vulnerable," he said. "The law has gone as far as it should."

NPG group demands U.S. halve population

Negative Population Growth, Inc. has come out with a series of Nazi-modeled demands for eliminating people, on the unscientific premise that human beings threaten the planet. NPG demanded that the present U.S. population of 254 million be slashed to 125-150 million, about the size it was in the 1940s, in a quarter-page ad in the Feb. 7 *Washington Post*. "If present immigration and fertility rates continue," the ad read, "our population, now over 254 million, will

pass 400 million by the year 2050.

"We need a smaller population in order to halt the destruction of our environment, and to create an economy that will be *sustainable* over the very long term . . . so that our population can eventually be stabilized at a *sustainable* level—far lower than it is today."

NPG wants to slash immigration to 200,000 annually, and "lower our fertility rate from the present 2.1 [children per couple] to around 1.5 and maintain it at that level for several decades."

NPG advocates such "non-coercive financial incentives" as: "Eliminate the present federal income tax exemption for dependent children. . . . Give a federal income tax credit *only* to those parents who have no more than two children. Those with three or more would lose the credit entirely. Give a cash bonus for voluntary sterilization to both men and women under age 35, who have already had at least one child."

Republican Party funding drops off

Financial backing for the Republican Party is falling and the GOP's famous direct mail fundraising effort has run up against a brick wall as the result of President Bush's flagging popularity, James Ridgeway wrote in the Feb. 11 *Village Voice*. According to the story:

- One of the main direct mail houses employed by the RNC has lost 50% of its membership base in the past year;

- In November, the Bush campaign mailed a fundraising letter to 1 million regular GOP donors. The mailing cost was \$515,000 and the campaign received only \$479,000—a loss of \$36,000.

- In December, the RNC's annual membership renewal letter, signed by George Bush and "traditionally the strongest mailing of the year," lost \$700,000.

- In 1988, the party and the Republican campaign committees for the House and Senate consolidated their donor list of 2.2 million names of people who were considered regular contributors to GOP activities. By Fall 1991, when the list was purged of people who had stopped contributing, it had shrunk by one-half.

Briefly

- **PRESIDENT KENNEDY** was killed by the CIA, a majority of Americans believe, according to a poll conducted by the "Today" show in early February. Of those polled, 6% said Lee Harvey Oswald killed Kennedy, 13% said it was the mob, 13% said Castro, and 51% said it was the CIA.

- **FIDELIO**, the Schiller Institute's English-language journal of poetry, science, and statecraft, began publication in early February. It is the philosophical journal of the movement associated with Lyndon LaRouche. It replaces *The Campaigner*, which was eliminated in 1987 by an illegal government-enforced bankruptcy.

- **NORMAN MAILER**, a so-called "liberal," received a standing ovation from "a standing-room-only crowd" of CIA personnel at Langley, the Feb. 3 *New York Times* reported. Mailer warned that the danger of nuclear proliferation in the Third World is "staggering," and said that the assassination of foreign leaders is not a bad idea.

- **THE BUSH** administration granted AT&T permission to expand telephone service between Cuba and the U.S. in December. The Feb. 3 *New York Times* reported that Cuba views the move as akin to the "ping pong diplomacy" that inaugurated the process of U.S. relations with China, and is calling it "telephone diplomacy."

- **NEW JERSEY** has created an official "hate crimes" section within the attorney general's office, making the private, gangster-run Anti-Defamation League an integrated, unofficial part of the state prosecutorial apparatus.

- **WISCONSIN** dairy farmers announced delivery of a second shipment of powdered milk to Iraq, in Madison on Feb. 7. The farmers began the movement, coordinated by the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, as an alternative to dumping milk and in response to reports that over 170,000 Iraqi children would die within a year, as a result of the U.N. embargo.

Editorial

The SDI then and now

On Feb. 17, 1982, Lyndon LaRouche keynoted a historic two-day conference held in Washington, D.C. where he emphasized the urgent necessity for the United States to end the Kissingerian doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), and to substitute a program for anti-missile defense based upon the deployment of laser weapons and similar high-energy, frontier technologies. Diplomatic attendance in the audience represented 40 nations, including officials from the U.S. State and Defense Departments.

Emphasizing that the Soviet Union had a secret beam defense program, and that their military investment in general was at least 50% higher than the estimates compiled by the CIA, LaRouche also pointed to the dangers of U.S. unpreparedness. LaRouche's peace policy subsequently became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as it was first enunciated by President Reagan on March 23, 1983, and alternatively as a policy for Mutually Assured Survival.

LaRouche warned that Soviet war plans were based on surviving a nuclear war and that, therefore, Henry Kissinger's MAD doctrine would not be an effective deterrent against war if political and economic circumstances emerged in which the Soviet military felt that they must fight a war or be destroyed. The recent surfacing of Warsaw Pact war plans, which outline the occupation of Europe, confirm LaRouche's contention that the Soviets would contemplate a first strike under certain conditions.

At that time, LaRouche warned that economic destabilization leads inevitably to political destabilization and the threat of war. With extreme precision, *in 1982*, he identified that the United States was in the opening phase of the depression which is now destroying the U.S. economy and threatening the world economy as well. In this connection, he warned of the emergence of hot spots.

Why, LaRouche asked, was the United States refusing to gear up its then still-hegemonic scientific and technological capabilities to outpace the Soviets in an effort to deploy a high-technology weapons shield? He found the answer in the hegemony of the anti-science

mafia, linked to the same Anglo-American malthusian faction which has consistently attempted to suppress the development of technology in order to enforce a genocidal, zero-growth policy upon the peoples of the world—especially non-white populations.

LaRouche, in his speech, pointed out that spinoffs from an SDI program based upon the control of high-energy plasmas (lasers and the like), rather than off-the-shelf missile technologies, could pay for the research and development costs of the program, through stimulating higher productivity in the civilian economy as a whole. President Kennedy's Apollo moon-landing program was a model for how such an infusion of technology could boost the economy.

Subsequently, LaRouche elaborated his SDI proposal, and included the idea, then taken up by President Reagan, that the United States should offer to share SDI technology with the Soviets, so that they would not fear that the U.S. was developing a first-strike capability.

LaRouche's proposal was brutally rejected by the Soviet leadership, who stupidly labeled LaRouche, along with Edward Teller and, implicitly, Ronald Reagan, as a fascist war-monger. Failing to accept a rational policy, the Soviets instead opted to pour scant resources into a military effort which could not spin off productivity advances, and accelerated the collapse of their civilian economy.

Now the issue of the SDI has resurfaced, with Russian President Boris Yeltsin offering joint deployment of the SDI with the United States. The SDI is now being discussed, however, in the context of the destruction of the world economy through trade war, the restriction of technology transfer to the developing sector, and the collapse enforced upon the former East bloc by the International Monetary Fund under the rubric of free market ideology.

LaRouche's policy of 1982 was the only policy which could have prevented the economic and foreign policy disasters of the Reagan-Bush period. Yes, we still need an SDI, but one based upon the vision of global economic development among sovereign nations explicit in LaRouche's original proposal.

Books of the American System

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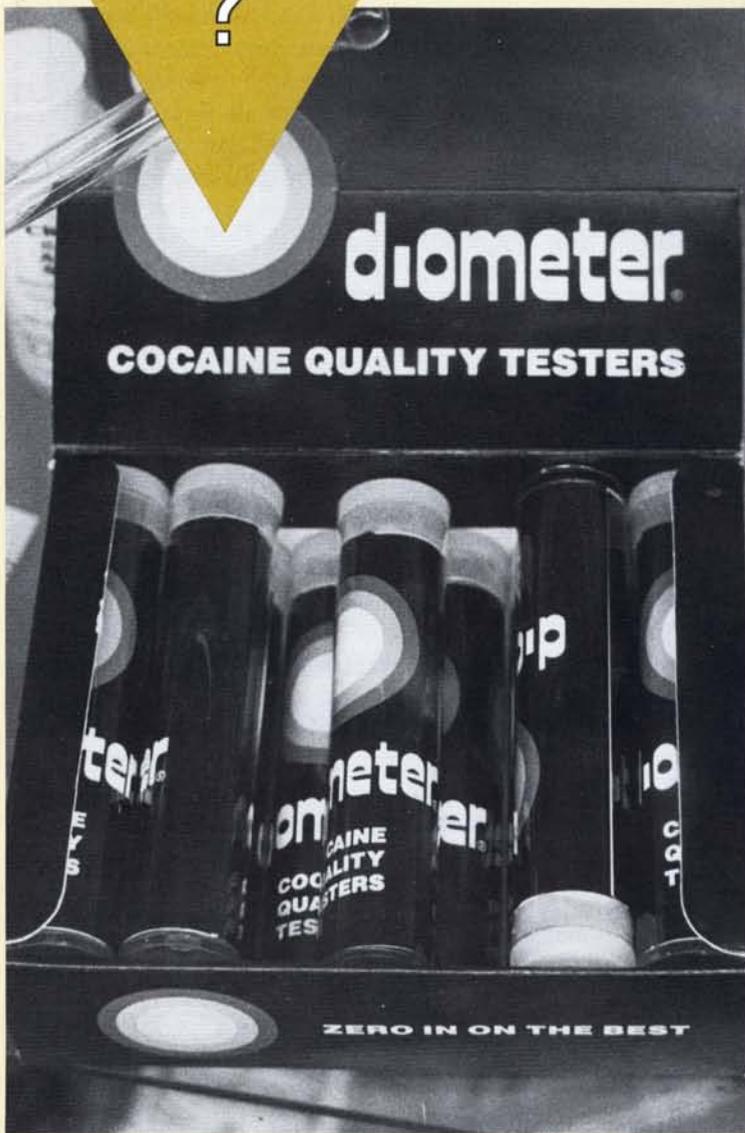
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