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'peace,' get ready for war**



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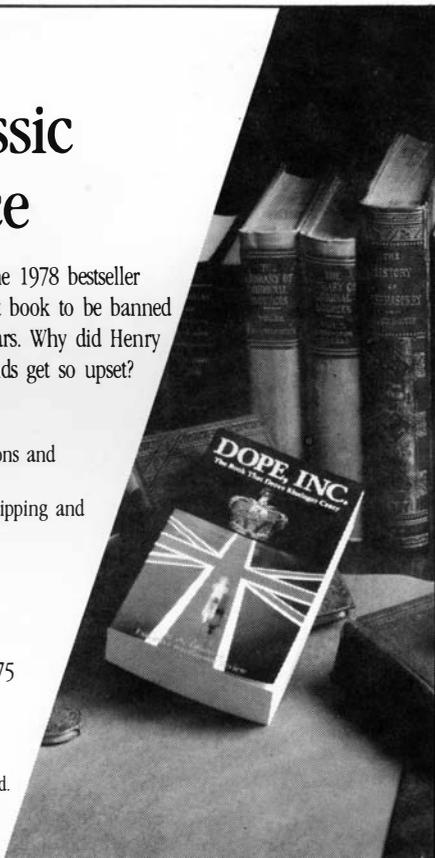
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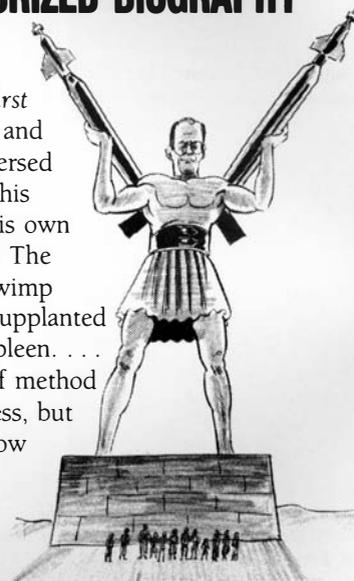
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The radical depopulation lobby chalked up a strategic victory by holding their “Earth Summit” in Rio in June 1992. They claim the human race is a threat to the environment. If they prevail, we will soon have a dying planet—a growing population of older people without a vigorous youthful population to sustain them. As we have seen already, this will accelerate the demands for euthanasia, abortion, and executions to get rid of what oligarchs call “useless eaters.” But the truth can still win. This intelligence report is your weapon. Contents include: The history of the depopulators; the



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From the Editor

The theme of this issue is defense of the principle of sovereignty—of nations, and of the individuals who make up those nations.

It may seem paradoxical: As detailed in the *Feature* and several international articles, the U.S. government is the biggest culprit in violently trampling on the sovereignty of other nations, and yet the United States itself has gone very far down the road of losing its sovereignty to the same international banking fraternity which has targeted the underdeveloped and emerging nations for destruction.

When the voters of the most powerful “democracy” on the planet are offered nothing by the major parties in a presidential election year, except two slates which purvey the same combination of national suicide and genocide abroad, there is no sovereignty worthy of the name.

Dan Quayle and Bill Clinton are vying with one another to prove which is a more vicious proponent of the relic of barbarism known as capital punishment.

All over the globe, corrupt and false democratic regimes are collapsing. Boris Yeltsin is on borrowed time, as is President Fernando Collor of Brazil. It is a mystery what keeps Carlos Andrés Pérez afloat in Venezuela. The Bush-Quayle campaign for reelection is in shambles.

We are therefore delighted to share with our readers the news that Lyndon LaRouche’s independent campaign for the presidency has been strengthened by the addition to the ticket of respected civil rights leader James Bevel as LaRouche’s vice presidential running-mate. Bevel, an ordained Baptist minister who initiated the March on Washington in 1963, and directed the Selma Right to Vote movement in 1965, among numerous other activities as a civil rights leader for over 30 years, has accepted the invitation to join the LaRouche campaign in order to give voters the opportunity not just to vote “for the lesser of two evils, but for the good.”

EIR looks forward to reporting on Reverend Bevel’s Aug. 4 press conference in Washington, D.C., announcing his candidacy, in our next issue.

Nora Hamerman

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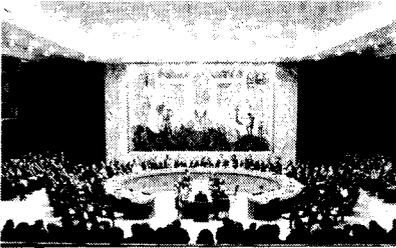
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Feature



"Preventive diplomacy": The United Nations Security Council's historic first summit-level meeting on Jan. 31, 1992, convened at the behest of British Prime Minister John Major. After all, reason the Anglo-American elites, with the Soviet Union gone, somebody has to keep the "peace."

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U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on orders of the British prime minister, has drafted a reorganization plan for the United Nations, called "An Agenda for Peace." What it amounts to, is a streamlined capability for one-world government, with regional wars around the globe to keep "the colonials" in line. An analysis by Joseph Brewda.

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The austerity agenda behind the 1992 election campaign

by Kathleen Klenetsky

If either Bill Clinton or George Bush wins the presidential election this November, it is a foregone conclusion that Americans will have to brace themselves for a horrific assault on their living standards.

Across the political spectrum, the American policy elite has come to a consensus that the galloping U.S. economic crisis—brought about by 20 years of policies of post-industrialism, speculation, and usury—demands the human sacrifice of what are considered the “non-productive” sectors of society: the elderly, the jobless, and the ill.

Since the geniuses in charge of U.S. economic policy, both Democrat and Republican, consider paying the interest on the U.S. debt (now the largest portion of the federal budget) to be sacrosanct, they have opted to slash the second largest chunk of the budget, the so-called entitlement programs, especially Medicare, the medical program for those over the age of 65.

There are already myriad plans in the hopper for achieving huge cuts in these programs over the coming several years. The differences among them are far less significant than their common purpose: to drive up the death rate among the elderly, thereby “saving” billions of dollars on health care and Social Security.

In addition, Medicaid, which provides health care to those below the poverty line, and welfare, have already been put on the chopping block, and there are new assaults on these programs planned for the immediate future. On top of this, Americans can expect to be hit with a series of new taxes, including almost certainly a big increase in energy taxes, by sometime next year.

Much pain, no gain

These plans for bone-crushing austerity are “the undiscussed agenda of the presidential elections,” even though

Clinton and Bush are dancing around the issue out of pure political expediency, says Morton Abramowitz, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey and now president of the Carnegie Endowment. “These kinds of things won’t be openly discussed that much by either of the candidates,” Abramowitz recently told *EIR*, “but don’t worry, we’ve got an agreement on cutting entitlement programs and raising new taxes.”

Abramowitz made these comments following a July 22 press conference held in Washington to release a new Carnegie report that purports to be a blueprint for the United States over the coming decade.

Entitled “Changing Our Ways: America and the New World,” the report argues for balancing the federal budget by sharply raising taxes, especially on energy use, and by slashing social spending, with Social Security and Medicare topping the target list. “There is no painless solution to the deficit,” the report insists. “We will need stronger discipline over spending, including limits on entitlement programs, as well as increases in taxes.”

These taxes would include an additional \$1 per gallon gas levy and, according to commission chairman Winston Lord, a protégé of Henry Kissinger, possibly a carbon tax as well. “The report’s message is ‘No pain, no gain,’ ” declared Lord.

Concord coalition

The Carnegie report figures as one of several initiatives in process that are intended to prepare the political ground for a post-January austerity onslaught.

Another is the new enterprise launched by former Democratic presidential candidate Paul Tsongas and Sen. Warren Rudman, the New Hampshire Republican who co-authored the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act to slash the federal budget deficit.

Both have emerged as leading spokesmen for the perverse, but increasingly prevalent, view that financing a U.S. economic recovery necessitates slashing social spending so as to free up monies for investment. In simpler terms, rebuilding the country's infrastructure requires taking grandma's medical care away.

Tsongas used his presidential campaign to promote an austerity platform, and introduced a minority plank to the 1992 Democratic Party platform that called for cuts in Social Security and Medicare, plus a 50¢ per gallon gasoline tax.

Last March, Rudman raised a ruckus when he announced that he would not run for reelection, on the grounds that special interest groups, especially those representing the elderly, were making it politically impossible for the government to force through social spending cuts and other austerity measures.

Rudman repeatedly pointed to Social Security and Medicare as the major causes of the United States' economic woes, and, in an interview with the April 6 edition of *Time* magazine, went so far as to suggest that the United States consider adopting a one-party government so that it could muster the political will to deal with the entitlements crisis.

Rudman and Tsongas subsequently teamed up to form a bipartisan think-tank whose purpose would be to propagandize in favor of economic "sacrifice."

Washington Post columnist David Broder reported on July 26 that Rudman and Tsongas's "Concord Coalition" will get to work shortly after Labor Day. According to Broder, the coalition "will make the case that the difference between prosperity and privation in the next 20 years depends on boosting America's productivity. That requires a major increase in savings and investment, which in turn requires that the budget deficit be closed."

The Concord Coalition plans to build a national network of support for serious measures, through which it hopes to "extract more honesty from the 1992 candidates. 'I don't want to call us a truth squad,' Rudman said, 'but if the two candidates don't talk about the problem, we will,' " Broder reported.

Significantly, Tsongas and Rudman have been joined by Peter Peterson, a well-known Wall Street banker who currently runs The Blackstone Group, and who also serves as chairman of the board of the elite New York Council on Foreign Relations.

This effort is right up Peterson's alley. He's been beating the drums for making U.S. economic policy a choice between "investment" and "consumption" for at least the last 10 years. In a speech to a conference sponsored by the American Assembly in May 1991, Peterson complained bitterly that "America has demonstrated a debilitating incapacity to face and make the kind of hard trade-offs needed for progress. . . . In key areas of concern . . . we have become a 'choiceless' society, substituting denial and rhetoric for meaningful action."

He added: "The structural aspects of our entitlements must be put on the table. Without structural entitlement reform, but with greater longevity, earlier retirement, low

birthrates, and medical hyperinflation, the cost of our federal entitlements system could climb by a colossal 11.5 percentage points of GNP [Gross National Product] between now and the year 2025." The "revolution of entitlements" must come to an end, he said.

Peterson has enlisted to the Concord Coalition former House Budget Committee chairman William H. Gray, and an "array of prominent businessmen, economists, clergymen, and commentators," Broder revealed.

Perotism without Perot

Citing Rudman as his source, Broder further reported that the coalition will offer a variety of policy recommendations, many of them similar to former candidate Ross Perot's economic program, which was published in full in the Aug. 3 issue of *U.S. News & World Report*.

That comes as no surprise, given that Rudman, Tsongas, and Peterson have all been in touch with Perot over the past months, and that one of Peterson's closest collaborators, James Sebenius of Harvard's JFK School of Government, acted as an informal adviser to Perot's campaign on the issue of, as Sebenius put it, "the trade-off between investments and entitlements."

Perot's decision to release his economic plan will undoubtedly feed into the establishment's campaign to sell austerity to the populace, and, specifically, to pressure Clinton and Bush to publicly commit themselves to tax increases, entitlement cuts, and other austerity measures.

The plan calls for: a 50¢ per gallon gasoline tax; limits on cost of living adjustments (COLAs) for Social Security and other government pension programs; and draconian changes in Medicare, which would include requiring all recipients to pay a significant portion of their own health care. The plan also proposes to eliminate the space station entirely; tax health insurance; and impose a 10% across-the-board reduction in the administrative costs of federal agencies.

Perot did not simply release his program, but also has plans to lobby for it. "We're going to do something with the plan," James Squiers, one of his top aides, disclosed July 21. "I suspect you will hear from him a great deal between now and the election on the whole economic issue."

Working in tandem with the Concord Coalition in Congress is a bipartisan group of senators, led by Clinton supporter Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and dog-food heir John Danforth (R-Mo.), who have mapped out their own campaign to force the issue of deficit reduction via entitlement cuts and tax hikes, onto the top of the national agenda.

Their plan, which calls for about \$600 billion worth of spending cuts and tax hikes, based on a concerted attack on entitlements, recently received the enthusiastic endorsement of Vice President Dan Quayle.

Felix Rohatyn of the Lazard Frères investment bank has also proposed a similar package. He recently endorsed Bill Clinton for the presidency.

Refugee population swells to 20 million, famine threat grows

by Joyce Fredman

With the spread of regional wars around the world, the refugee population has grown to staggering numbers. There are estimated to be over 18 million, and probably closer to 20 million refugees and other "unaccounted for" peoples internationally. The recent events in Bosnia and Croatia alone account for over 2 million people, with the numbers increasing every day.

Such vast displacement of population means two areas of grave concern: no food and hideous health conditions. Ironically enough, on the brink of the 21st century, with all our scientific and technological knowledge, starvation and disease threaten a majority of the human species. Two of the four horsemen of the apocalypse, famine and plague, are galloping across the continents at full speed, and none of the powers that be seems ready or willing to rein them in.

On the contrary, as our *Feature* reports (pages 14-27), the proliferation of regional wars is a deliberate component of the Anglo-Americans' "new world order." The austerity conditions which the International Monetary Fund has imposed on the Third World have weakened those nations' economies to the point of collapse. The economic crisis in turn has fueled political and social destabilization, as the case of former Yugoslavia demonstrates most graphically. In the survey of the refugee situation which follows, we are forced to rely on statistics provided by the U.N. bureaucracies that deal with relief efforts. Yet, as our cover story shows, the U.N. itself, particularly at its controlling levels, bears large responsibility for the problem.

Former Yugoslavia

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has made no secret of the fact that it is overwhelmed by the numbers of people directly affected by the current crisis in the Balkans. Since the summer, there have been upwards of 2 million people displaced by warfare—approximately 1.4 million from Bosnia and more than 700,000 from last year's Serbia-Croatia conflict.

Anglo-American policies are directly responsible for this tragedy. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker gave the green light for Serbia's war of genocide against its neighbors when,

in July 1991, he announced in Belgrade that the United States would not support Croatia's declaration of independence.

Anthony Land, the U.N. refugee agency's chief of operations in Croatia, has discussed the possibility of close to half a million more Muslims in the northwest corner of Bosnia being vulnerable to Serbia's "ethnic cleansing," a euphemistic term for driving them out of their homeland. "If that number of people were to move suddenly, it would suggest enormous logistical problems," Land told the *Washington Post*.

That's the understatement of the year. U.N. officials have already acknowledged that this conflict has caused the greatest dislocation since World War II. Officials noted that as many as a million *more* Bosnians could be driven out, and that a half-million refugees are expected to die this winter, if no adequate shelter is provided. Land said that large-scale deliveries of food and medical supplies to the northwest Bosnian cities may be the last chance to prevent a new surge of refugees. "What we want to do is break the sieges, open a humanitarian space in a conflict that has become inhumane," Land stated.

Africa

The latest news of the AIDS explosion in Africa may have shocked the developed sector, but it is no surprise to people for whom death is an every-minute occurrence. Typical of their plight, is life at the camps in Dolo, Ethiopia. Tsegaye Tadesse, a journalist for Reuters, described the living hell last April:

"On the ground, haggard and emaciated men and women—some clutching bony children—waited expectantly for long-promised food handouts. . . . 'There is no food, no water, no medical care. There is nothing here except death,' said one camp resident. Community leaders told journalists that more than 20 people die every day around Dolo, a remote spot near the Somali border. . . . The camps at Dolo are composed of thousands of flimsy shelters, held together by bits of rag and sticks. They offer no protection from scorching midday heat or chilly nights. . . . Inside the shelters, children suffering from famine and related diseases lie on dirt floors awaiting near-certain death. Other children stand around out-

TABLE 1
**Food aid requirements for refugees, as of the
 end of May 1991¹**

(thousands tons)

Region/Country	Cereals	Non-Cereals
Sub-Saharan Africa	669.3	210.6
Ethiopia ²	219.0	73.6
Liberia region ³	111.3	36.2
Malawi	176.2	57.5
Sudan	54.9	17.4
North Africa, Near East, ⁴		
Middle East	777.7	80.9
Iran ⁵	48.2	6.2
Pakistan	481.8	24.1
New Gulf emergency ⁶	232.2	41.1
Asia, Oceania	90.1	20.4
Thailand	16.6	6.0
Ibero-America/Caribbean	8.1	3.9
Mexico	3.6	1.9
Total	1,545.2	315.8

Source: UNHCR/WFP.

¹Including, where applicable, buffer stocks.

²Somali and Sudanese refugees plus returnees.

³Liberian refugees in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone.

⁴Excluding Afghanistan.

⁵Afghan and Iraqi Kurdish refugees, excluding new influx.

⁶New Influx of Iraqi refugees in Iran and Turkey, plus internally displaced in Iraq.

side, with eye sores and the classic bloated bellies of the severely malnourished.

"More than 200,000 former Ethiopian refugees who originally fled into neighboring Somalia during the 1977-78 Ogaden war have moved into the camps. These people, known in aid organization jargon as 'returnees,' have now lost everything twice in 15 years—some of the most tragic victims of the turmoil in the Horn of Africa where more than 23 million now face starvation. About 145,000 Somali refugees . . . have also flocked to the camps. The numbers have been further swollen by thousands of local people who left their villages because of drought in the region."

Demoz Kebebu, a representative of UNHCR, said that about 300 tons of grain and 18,000 liters of edible oil were distributed among the people in this area months before. Those amounts come to less than a kilo per person. "That was what we had and that was what we gave . . . now our stores are empty," he said.

Empty indeed. According to information from UNHCR, out of the total food aid needs worldwide (Table 1), donor pledges cover little over one-half at present. Even though

the most critically affected areas include the Horn of Africa (particularly Ethiopia), the refugee feeding program in Somalia has had to be suspended since January 1991, due to the deteriorating conditions. Southern Africa fares no better. The exodus of refugees from Mozambique into surrounding countries continues. The refugee population in Malawi, where most went, is over 954,000 people. Then there are the refugees from Liberia, who continue to go into Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone; they number more than 750,000.

Against these vast numbers, contrast the paltry amounts of food the World Food Program is able to dispatch. From their data as of June 1991, "For Ethiopia, against the cereal food aid requirement for the people affected by drought and civil strife, estimated by FAO [the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization] at 1 million tons for 1991, about 600,000 tons have been pledged so far but only some 245,000 tons have been delivered. Of the cereal needs for 1991 of some 1 million Somali and Sudanese refugees and 200,000 Ethiopian returnees of 237,000 tons, about 70% have been pledged but less than 70,000 tons delivered. In the case of Sudan, against an overall national cereal deficit of 1.1 million tons, pledges to date cover only about half of the total amount needed and only about one-fifth of the requirements have so far actually been delivered to Sudan. In the south, the food situation is precarious. Out of the 63,000 tons committed for southern Sudan, only 14,000 tons have been delivered."

Afghanistan

Another area of increasing concern for the UNHCR is the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan, which, according to the government's estimate, is nearly 3.5 million. Another 2.8 million Afghans are said to be settled in the Islamic Republic of Iran, but only 260,000 of those are receiving food aid through the World Food Program.

Given the circumstances, it is not surprising to find that by the beginning of July, up to 90,000 people a week were leaving refugee camps in Pakistan to trek back to their villages, most of which have been destroyed by 14 years of war. Peirce Gerety, a senior official of the UNHCR, said that Afghanistan could face a critical situation later in the year, if food shipments, mine clearing, repair of irrigation channels, and provision of seed do not keep up with repatriation. "We have barely enough cash to keep up with the encashment grant, and the U.N. is generally very short of money needed for the other activities in Afghanistan that are sorely needed to make repatriation a success," he said.

"Even without the war, this influx would have created an emergency situation, and money is very short," said Benon Sevan, the man in charge of the U.N. relief operation. A \$180 million emergency appeal was launched in June by U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, but very little has come in, and not much is expected, given the competing demands from other parts of the world. Some \$52 million

of the fund was earmarked for repatriating 1 million of the refugees from Pakistan and Iran, but over 370,000 have already returned. At the present rate, according to Sevan, the money will run out by the end of August.

Once back, the refugees face a new nightmare. They must rebuild their mud brick homes and clear the fields of the 10 million mines that were scattered over the country during the war. Most of the farmers have missed this year's planting season and will need a great deal of help to survive winter, which in mountain areas is quite severe. Health facilities are virtually non-existent, and what little infrastructure did survive, has since collapsed. Disease is rampant.

Cambodia

Further east, the threat of disease is also a factor for the nearly 400,000 Cambodian refugees returning from Thailand. The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia assessed the start-up costs to be \$200 million in March, a conservative amount to be sure, for its designated task of disarming and demobilizing more than 250,000 soldiers from four warring factions, plus repatriating hundreds of thousands of refugees in Thailand.

Already faced with the grim prospect of land mines, monsoon rains, and a lack of suitable land, they now battle a highly drug-resistant form of malaria that has emerged. World Health Organization experts have said that they consider the refugees (as well as U.N. soldiers stationed there) to be at risk for an extremely serious form of the tropical disease. It has shown complete resistance to all forms of medication normally used to treat it. "If Cambodia cannot get enough drugs and support for the improvement of health care and training, there may be a tragedy," said World Health Organization Director General Hiroshi Nakajima.

A biological holocaust

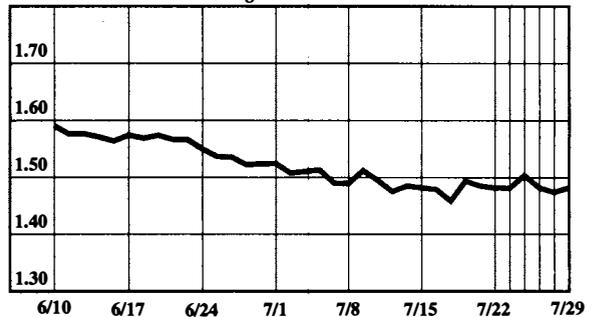
With conditions deteriorating on such a large scale, diseases once thought under control, or on their way to extinction, such as tuberculosis and cholera, have returned. Even worse, new strains of not only malaria and tuberculosis, but AIDS, are developing and spreading at an accelerating rate, particularly in Africa and Asia.

The last pandemic plague, which occurred in 1894 in Hong Kong and China's southern province Guangzhou, killed some 10 million people within 20 years. The world is now faced with death on an even greater magnitude. However, this time, we will have brought it upon ourselves. There is absolutely no excuse for starvation, when the ability exists to produce food, as we can. The United States has been called the leader of biomedical technology, yet the present administration cannot find the wherewithal to combat diseases such as measles, which were already defeated. Unless the morality and common sense of our governments keep pace with the need, the whole human race will pay for such turpitude with extinction.

Currency Rates

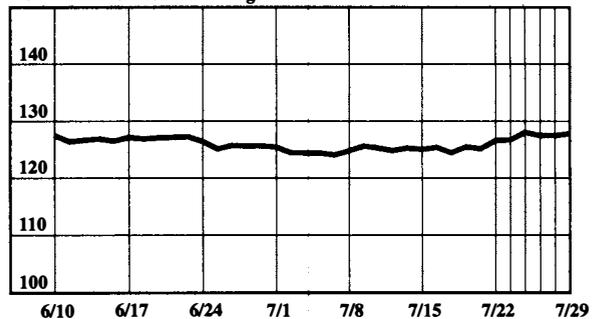
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



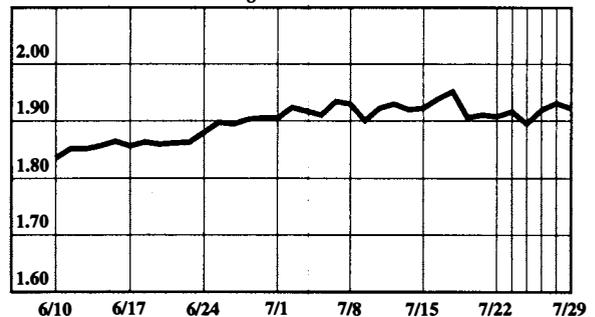
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



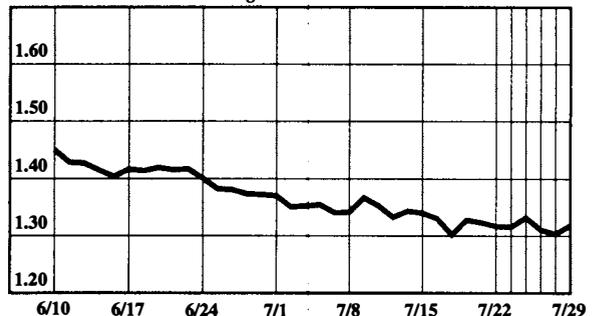
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



ASEAN nations demand debt relief, but Bush prefers drugs and war

by Michael Billington

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), despite overt efforts by the United States to provoke war and instability in the area, emerged from its annual meeting on July 22 united behind two dramatic declarations in defense of development and sovereignty, not only for its member nations, but for all underdeveloped nations of the world.

In a two-day conference of its six member nations—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, the Philippines, and Singapore (with Vietnam, Laos, and Papua New Guinea sitting in under “observer status”)—ASEAN declared the necessity of debt forgiveness for Third World nations “far beyond the scope of the current terms.” ASEAN also strongly defended the sovereignty of all nations against the attempts to impose subservience to International Monetary Fund dictates under the rubric of the new world order.

An additional three-day meeting between ASEAN and its major trading partners—the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, South Korea, New Zealand, and the European Community—was the scene of belligerent threats that the U.S. was prepared to provoke war in the region if the demands of the new world order were not accepted.

The joint communiqué of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN nations endorsed the idea of a “major writeoff of debts by official donors and commercial banks as well as by multilateral institutions,” insisting that the financial resources must be applied to productive investments. The recent efforts by the Philippines to obtain a partial debt writeoff from the U.S. and Japan were rejected, in favor of a “Baker plan” reorganization of the debt which imposes extensive conditionalities on the desperate Philippine economy. The ASEAN call, however, went beyond the needs of their own member nations, demanding “steps to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries far beyond the scope of the current terms.”

In another significant move, ASEAN rejected the extensive efforts by the Anglo-Americans and their U.N. apparatus to discard the fundamental right to national sovereignty by declaring certain issues as being “above sovereignty.” The communiqué stated: “Environmental and human rights concerns should not be made as conditionalities in economic and development cooperation. Human rights, while univer-

sal in character, are governed by the distinct culture and history of the socio-economic conditions in each country, and their expression and application in the national context are within the competence and responsibility of each country.” It is this use of fraudulent environmental causes which has led to the severe disruption or sabotage of crucial economic and social programs, including dams, transportation networks, nuclear facilities, and disease eradication.

U.S. hypocrites abuse ‘human rights’ issue

The cynical use of the “human rights” issue was evident in the bellicose demands of U.S. Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick, demanding an ASEAN confrontation with Burma (Myanmar). Zoellick was backed up by Secretary of State James Baker, as well as the Canadian, Australian, and British foreign ministers. Zoellick said the Burmese regime’s “illegitimate and brutal action were both an offense against the civilized world and a source of instability. Isn’t it time to say enough is enough?”

ASEAN responded to this threat by pointing to the steps taken over the past months in Rangoon to remove some of the most repressive measures, including the release of most political prisoners and the re-opening of the universities. ASEAN claimed that this progress was the result of “constructive engagement” between ASEAN and their Burmese neighbor, not threats of war and sanctions. However, the ASEAN member nations, especially Thailand (see article, p. 42), are privately expressing grave concern that the U.S. could decide to unleash military actions at any time, in light of the recent decision by the U.S. Supreme Court supporting the Thornburgh Doctrine, which allows the U.S. to kidnap or kill at will in foreign nations.

Zoellick, for instance, told ASEAN that Burma was the “primary source of heroin for addicts around the world.” But while Burma is indeed a major source, the U.S. has continued its policy of whitewashing the primary role of communist China in the production, distribution, and money laundering for the drug trade. Also, as was revealed in a July 29 article in the *Christian Science Monitor*, the bumper opium crops in Burma are largely due to two causes: the 1988 U.S. cutoff of a bilateral drug control program which had been success-

fully eradicating the poppy crops with defoliants, and a 1989 split in the Chinese-funded Communist Party of Burma, which has led to a return to the poppy fields by thousands of peasants.

Zoellick added to his threats by declaring that the U.S. is the only power with a "truly global reach," and that it will not hesitate to use the methods applied in the Gulf war if, in their view, "new tyrants threaten our national security interests." "We have national security interests in the Pacific, too," he growled.

Making ASEAN a U.N. military arm

Other developments at the ASEAN meeting reveal policies being planned in Washington and at the U.N. to transform ASEAN into a military alliance aligned with the newly reorganized U.N., to the purpose of creating a global army under the direction of the U.S.-British-French-controlled Security Council (see article, p. 17). ASEAN is not formally tied to the U.N. in the way that the African and Ibero-American regional organizations are—a situation which the Anglo-Americans wish to change.

The attempt to rein in ASEAN is evident in the territorial conflict over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. The ASEAN communiqué called for all parties to the contested area (China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Brunei) to settle the claims through negotiation, and to proceed in the meantime with joint development of the area. This has been the accepted policy for the past several years.

But the new President of the Philippines, Fidel Ramos, who does not sneeze without permission from the U.S. embassy, attempted to judo this position according to his masters' wishes, telling the ASEAN conference: "Such ASEAN activities as defense cooperation, military consultations, and exercises at various levels should be intensified and expanded." Ramos told Reuter that he favored holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to settle the dispute. ASEAN did not adopt the Ramos proposals.

While the U.S. claims that it has no view on the Spratly Islands matter except a wish for a peaceful settlement, a Chinese land grab in the area in June was in fact sponsored by the United States, which sent an official representative to the signing of an oil exploration deal between Beijing and a U.S. oil company to drill in the middle of one of the contested areas on Vietnam's continental shelf. Beijing's open declaration that China would defend the oil exploration with the full force of their growing military power, was not lost on the region's nations, who knew that the U.S. would have been the only military force capable of preventing such a Chinese military adventure. Far from providing a military umbrella against the threat, the U.S. is openly backing its "friends" in Communist China.

One effect of this Chinese belligerence in Southeast Asia

is to throw a potential roadblock between the developing alliance between Japan and the ASEAN nations. In this regard, the U.S. has not hidden its recent adoption of a strategic policy stating that no such economic powerhouse should be allowed to develop, anywhere in the world.

Vietnam, while trying to reestablish relations with both China and the U.S., has nonetheless firmly protested the Chinese move, and called on the U.S. to denounce it. Malaysia's Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi told the Malaysian government news agency Bernama that besides their "positive and confidence-building statements," the Chinese must nonetheless explain what they are actually doing on the ground. He expressed great concern over China's actions, and insisted that "any country intending to play a role in the region should adhere to the principle of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation," a treaty which China has refused to sign.

Bernama also reported that on July 22 the Chinese made "another move contradicting its stated policies." New restrictions were announced on fishing in its "offshore waters," which to the Chinese regime means the entire South China Sea! These restrictions, according to Beijing's official *China Daily*, include limits on the number of fishing vessels allowed in the area, the time of year they can fish, and types of nets to be used.

The United States is willing to use the fear of China in the area to the purpose of pressuring ASEAN to accept the U.S.-U.N. military influence over the regional military forces. An aide to Secretary of State Baker cynically proposed that the U.S. "mediate" the dispute in the South China Sea, a dispute that the U.S. has itself aggravated with its support for China. Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, another U.S. asset, called on ASEAN to look for support from outside powers against the threat of "regional bullies."

Efforts to sabotage peace in Cambodia

The ASEAN nations, with Japan's help, are trying to prevent the collapse of the peace process in Cambodia, which is threatened by intransigence and renewed hostilities by the Chinese-controlled Khmer Rouge. The conference adopted a call for all parties to the conflict in Cambodia, and in particular the Khmer Rouge, to adhere to the peace plan, but they refused the efforts of the Anglo-Americans to impose sanctions on the Khmer Rouge. ASEAN ministers told the western powers that such sanctions would destroy the peace process, according to the *Bangkok Post*.

Japan departed from the U.S. efforts to provoke renewed fighting, by proposing close cooperation between Japan and the ASEAN nations in the rebuilding of war-ravished Cambodia. Japan's parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said that only by beginning the reconstruction of Cambodia could a basis for real peace be established. He proposed a combination of "Japan's financial and technological resources with ASEAN's expertise to help resettle Cambodian refugees now returning to their war-torn country."

U.S. corn could break hunger crisis

The corn crop looks good, but will the hungry be fed, or will the policy of planned food shortages continue?

July is a critical period in the North American corn belt, where over one-third of the entire world maize crop is produced every year.

"Everything happened that has to happen to make it work," was the description given July 29 by Iowa farmer Dick Baker of corn in the east central part of his state—the heart of the corn belt. After a poor start in the spring—dry weather and late frosts—things began to go right. Baker predicts possible yields in Keokuk County of 120 to 140 bushels an acre (compared to a normal 118 bushels), and foresees a possible spectacular yield of 170 to 200 bushels an acre north of Keota, Iowa.

Cool weather in southern Minnesota and elsewhere is slowing maturation of the corn, which will put the harvest back later into the fall when there is frost risk. But unless August weather is a problem—severely hot or severely cold—the world could be blessed this year with a bountiful harvest and an opportunity to begin to relieve hunger and to restore hope.

U.S. policymakers, however, continue to cause far more damage than bad weather ever could. U.S. farmers are receiving corn prices way below production costs, more and more corn is going into ethanol and other non-food uses, and the hungry are being told to go away. A good U.S. corn harvest is especially sought in 1992 because of the devastation of the corn belt in southern Africa this year. A searing drought destroyed almost 100% of the crop there.

The estimated area planted with corn in the U.S. this year is about 79

million acres, or about 32 million hectares. This is the largest area planted to corn since 1985, when 83.5 million acres were sown. The 1992 increase in acreage reflects changes in the federal farm law implemented since 1990.

During the spring months, drought affected large parts of the corn belt at the time of sowing, germination and early growth. In addition, a late frost in May necessitated replanting many fields. Overall, half of the corn belt had less than half of normal rainfall for April, May, and June. In late June the situation was critical. Then the rains came.

Parts of Iowa received 10 inches of rain during the month. This was enough to restore the state to year-to-date normal precipitation. Reportedly, this July is the wettest for Iowa since 1958, and the coolest since 1915.

Adjacent regions received equivalent amounts, relieving the band of drought through central Iowa eastward into Illinois and Indiana. In Iowa, 29% of the crop ranks as in excellent condition.

During the dry period, the corn plants put down deep roots in search of soil moisture. After the rains, these root systems found access to plentiful water and soil nutrients. A traveler in Nebraska reports "the greenest corn I have ever seen."

Besides plentiful downpours, July brought overcast skies and humid weather, with no hot, windy days—in other words, perfect conditions for maximum pollination. Instead of pollen from the tassels drying up and blowing off, it fell onto the ear below,

and stuck onto the moist silk hairs, which will result in the maximum number of kernels pollinated. Moreover, many corn stalks have set two ears each, not the customary one.

These are some of the features of what could be "the good crop of 1992." However, the grain cartel companies and their cohorts in the Agriculture Department and abroad are already spewing out propaganda to rationalize that no good can come from a good crop.

U.S. farmers, already suffering low corn prices of only \$1.90-2.40 per bushel, are being warned not to hope for higher prices. As the rains fell, corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade posted eight straight daily declines, settling on \$2.32 a bushel as of July 17. This is far below the farmer's cost of production.

World aid officials, appealing for grain for food relief, have been warned by U.S. authorities not to hope for greater grain donations. Although most U.S. corn is feed corn grown for livestock use, it can be processed in many ways. However, the food cartel companies—Cargill, Continental, Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, Garnac/André, ConAgra, and others—arrogate U.S. grain to their own ends, and are following the malthusian policy of allowing people to starve as a "solution" to alleged "overpopulation."

ADM and Cargill, for example, are the foremost processors of U.S. corn for ethanol for fuel use, and corn for sweeteners for the cola and soft drink companies.

A moratorium on these uses of corn for merely a few months, would make available millions of bushels of grain for food relief. ADM itself holds the patents on several types of fortified "corn milk" and "soy milk" that have been developed especially for food relief.

Business Briefs

Energy

Japan proposes Russian plutonium reactor

Japan has proposed using Soviet plutonium stockpiles to fuel Russian energy needs. The Japanese government is proposing the construction of a "plutonium furnace" nuclear reactor which, linked to a series of large electrical power plants, could provide Russia with plentiful cheap electricity. The lifespan of the weapons-grade plutonium, left over from the Soviet Union's nuclear stockpile, could fuel the reactor for 30 years or more, according to engineers at Japan's Science and Technology Agency which drew up the proposal.

The London-based Plutonium Research Institute estimates that Russia has between 100 and 130 tons of plutonium. The Japanese agency says it has received informal encouragement from Russian officials, but no formal plan has yet been developed.

The general idea of putting the former Soviet Union's nuclear stockpiles to peaceful use was approved by the Group of Seven at its Munich summit in July.

Ibero-America

Mexican 'miracle' no miracle, statistics show

According to the latest figures from the Bank of Mexico, the current accounts deficit of Mexico's balance of payments was nearly \$4.4 billion in the first three months of 1992, about \$2.6 billion (142.7%) more than the deficit registered for the same period last year.

Documents issued by the Center of Economic Studies of the Mexican private sector (CEESP) reveal that the high current accounts deficit is in large part due to the rapid growth of imports, which are displacing domestic products at a rate of 3.8% a year. The documents state, "While in 1985, domestic products met 78.2% of national demand, today they only satisfy 62% because of the severe displacement Mexican products have suffered over the past seven years."

According to the latest Mexican national employment census, one out of every 10 workers is not making as much as 400,000 pesos a month. The minimum market basket is pegged at 600,000 a month.

Ironically, at a July 23 meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, bank chief Jacques Attali asked Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to offer "advice toward the application of economic strategies to encourage the development of eastern Europe." In his toast to Salinas, he stressed that Mexico's experience with economic modernization needed to be taken advantage of by the countries of eastern Europe.

Later, at a dinner for Salinas at 10 Downing Street, British Prime Minister John Major pledged investments in Mexico, saying, "Mexico's economic reform has been a true success story."

Russia

Yeltsin distances himself from the IMF

Russian President Boris Yeltsin has distanced himself from the pricing policies the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has attempted to dictate to his republic. While in Omsk, Siberia on July 24, he stated, "We have firmly told the IMF that we shall not comply with its demand for the immediate and full release of [energy] prices. We shall do it stage by stage." Energy prices will not be raised until the end of 1993.

Reportedly, Yeltsin was told by farmers that if prices were raised as planned, they would not be able to afford the fuel to harvest their grain.

Yeltsin's comment is one sign among many that the IMF is being "put on the back burner" by the Russian leadership, as London's *Guardian* put it.

Arkady Volsky, head of the powerful Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and co-founder of the new "Renewal" movement, has forecast food shortages by winter. He said that food production had dropped by 20% in the first six months of 1992, and the prospect for the coming harvest is not good. He expressed hope that Russia would not see a

"new spiral of shock policies" of the IMF type.

Vice President Gen. Aleksandr Rutskoy, also a co-founder of "Renewal," told a July 25 press conference, "It's high time to stop pinning our hopes on the International Monetary Fund and on outside aid. Russia has enormous potentials of its own." He said he favors "more effective state management and legal mechanisms."

The Volsky-Rutskoy group will present a new policy agenda in early September, calling for higher protective tariffs and additional tax breaks and investment incentives for the productive sector. The authors warn that under current IMF policies, industrial and agricultural output in Russia will drop by between one-half and two-thirds, condemning 70-80% of the population to poverty and starvation.

Biomedicine

Doctors report results of Shuttle experiments

Scientists with experiments on the Shuttle Space Life Sciences mission of June 1991 presented new results from their continuing analyses of the wealth of mission data on July 23.

Dr. Dwain Eckberg of the Medical College of Virginia reported that the reflexes in the neck that regulate blood pressure became "progressively more impaired" throughout the flight in all of the crew members, producing faster than normal heart rates and a smaller range of responses by the heart to changes in pressure. A similar impairment is found in patients immediately before and after a heart attack, implying insights that will help doctors on Earth.

Dr. Muriel Ross of the NASA Ames Research Center did experiments on rodents, and reported that there are dramatic and unexpectedly massive nervous system changes in space. She speculated that this is due to the body's attempt to handle new information, since the head's motion in microgravity is so different.

More comprehensive data will be presented by all of the scientists during a two-day symposium at the World Space Congress in Washington in August.

Briefly

On July 21, NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin and National Institutes of Health director Bernadine Healy signed an agreement to enhance each agency's biomedical research capabilities. The agreement includes joint management and funding of university research, space flight experiments, grant supplements allowing NASA to fund awards to existing NIH research centers, and joint workshops and symposia.

"For decades, the rigors of space flight have pushed NASA to advance the bounds of medical knowledge for the protection of our astronauts' health," Goldin stated. This has spawned the development of programmable pacemakers, CAT scans, and arthroscopic and laser surgery.

Dr. Healy stated at the signing ceremony, "NIH looks forward to what promises to be a productive exploration with NASA of the inner space of our bodies and cells and the outer space of our solar systems and the universe."

Poland

Government announces plan to hike fuel prices

The Polish government announced plans in late July to raise fuel prices by 10.6%, although it hopes to keep the price of diesel fuel, used mostly in public transportation and agriculture, unchanged. One month ago, the Finance Ministry had lowered the excise tax on gasoline from 150% to 130%, in order to avoid raising prices at the pump. It has now revoked that decision, although the government has not yet said what the new gasoline tax level will be.

The announcement came as tough talk by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka is failing to quell labor unrest against International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies, which include the planned shutdown of two-thirds of Poland's coal mines. On July 21, despite sabotage by Solidarnosc, the biggest union in the country, which is supporting the austerity line, the other labor organizations—the new independent miners union; Solidarnosc 80; the farmers self-defense organization, Samoobrona; as well as the former Communists in the OPZZ federa-

tion—staged a protest rally of about 1,000 workers in Warsaw.

On July 23, the strike action began to expand, and was joined by several thousand workers of the Tychy automobile plant, 23 coal mines of Silesia, 10 copper mines (with 39,000 workers), the 10,000 workers at the Mielec aircraft works, and plant occupations or warning strikes were conducted in steel plants and iron shops, mainly in Silesia.

Railway workers may join the strike action shortly, and protest actions by hospital personnel and teachers in various cities in support of the strikes have also been reported.

Prime Minister Suchocka has said she is willing to talk but not under the blackmail of continued strike actions. Suchocka has also said she is unwilling to resume state subsidies to the coal mines that were abolished in April upon the recommendation of the IMF.

International Trade

China loosens regulation of imports and exports

A new 54-article law drawn up by Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng now gives state enterprises free rein to engage in foreign trade, the official New China News Agency reports. Until now, the government has stipulated which enterprises can conduct overseas trade in an effort to maintain control over hard currency reserves.

Managers will be responsible for the efficiency of their enterprises, the agency said. "Chinese enterprises will enjoy full operational autonomy in 14 areas, including imports and exports, investments, labor, employment, pricing, marketing, and the right to reject any apportionment of manpower, funds, and materials." It described the law as "a major event in the industrial reform effort, and in economic restructuring as a whole."

The law allows state-owned firms to diversify production or declare bankruptcy if necessary. The state would continue to keep a hand in the process by issuing "guidelines," however.

Chinese firms may also provide labor for projects overseas, it added.

● **LOCUST SWARMS** may return to Africa in 1993, says a warning issued by the French monitoring organization Prifas. In Madagascar, signs of locusts reaching the swarm phase appeared in December 1991 and January 1992. By June, about 50 Migratory Locust swarms were circulating on the island. A surprisingly fast swarming of the Red Locust occurred in Tanzania, which had not had swarms for 20 years. And in Algeria and Mauritania, another type of locust swarm is posing a danger.

● **AUSTRIA** will help finance Iran in the construction of a rail link between Mashhad and Ashkhabad, a key section of the trans-Asian railway project connecting the northern Iranian city with the capital of Turkmenistan. The pact was reached in talks between Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock and Iran's Ali Velayati in Teheran in late July.

● **ZIMBABWE**, according to the British bank Standard & Chartered, must continue with an International Monetary Fund program which so far has increased unemployment, pushed inflation up to 40%, and forced the devaluation of the currency by 42%, despite the worst drought of the century. Since Zimbabwe "has no viable alternative to an IMF package, the government will have to grit its teeth and agree to politically unpopular policies," the bank says.

● **PRINCESS GLORIA** von Thurn und Taxis is selling some of the family's jewels and silver to pay off family debts totaling \$250 million, following the recent death of Prince Johannes.

● **OIL PRODUCTION** in Russia collapsed by 13.3% in the first half of this year. According to figures released by the Russian Energy Ministry, total output in 1992 is expected to be 385 million tons, going down to 340 million tons in 1993. Russian officials have warned that they will be forced to ration energy if oil production falls to 300 million tons.

When the U.N. talks about 'peace,' get ready for war

by Joseph Brewda

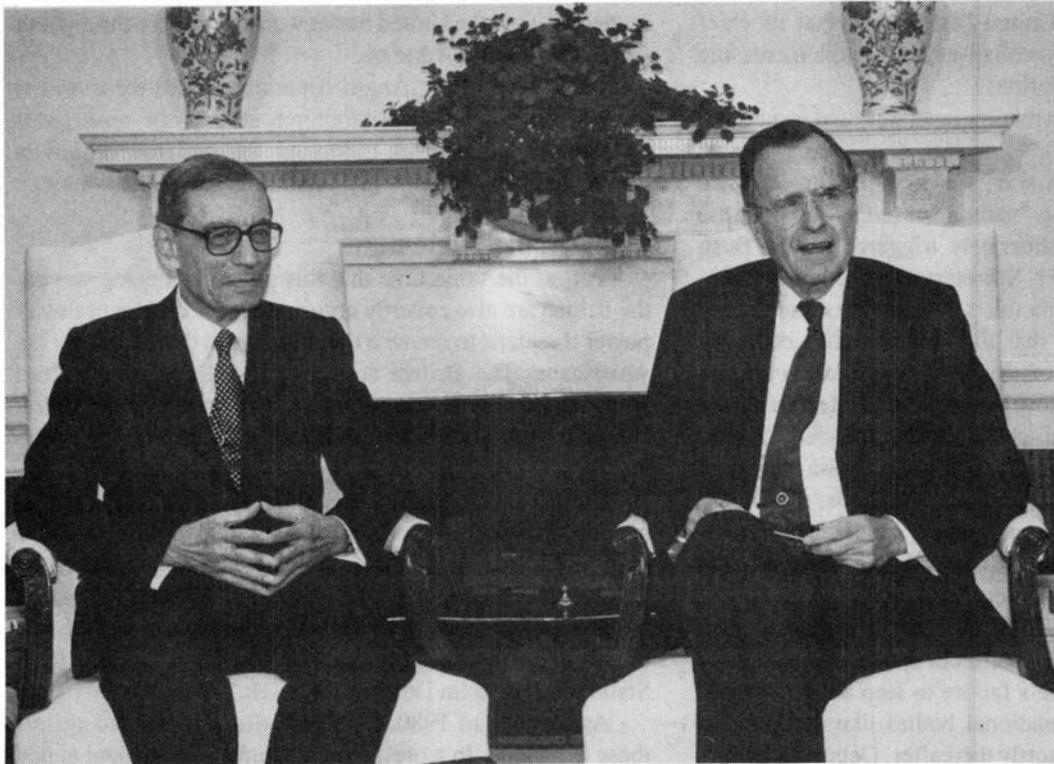
At this moment of writing, the new U.S.-led drive to reopen the war with Iraq seems to have been temporarily put on hold. After a three-week standoff, the Iraqi government agreed on July 26 to allow United Nations chemical warfare inspectors to search its Agriculture Ministry building in Baghdad, which a U.S.-led U.N. team claimed was used to house chemical warfare secrets. Speaking to reporters a few hours after the Iraqi agreement, however, President George Bush threatened that the crisis was only temporarily resolved. "The real test of his [Saddam Hussein's] behavior will be in the future," he said. "The international community cannot tolerate Iraqi defiance of the United Nations and the rule of law; there's too much at stake."

Later that day, Defense Secretary Richard Cheney announced that the United States has the right to strike Iraq unilaterally, any time it sees fit. "We always have the option," Cheney told NBC News, "if the President makes the decision, to once again use military force to enforce those U.N. resolutions." Cheney also said that the assassination of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was a "legitimate" objective, as defined by these same resolutions.

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office issued a statement gloating, "Saddam Hussein grossly miscalculated the resolve of the international community . . . the courage and tenacity of the U.N. team has paid off."

The latest extravaganza surrounding Iraq is in part intended to aid Bush's foundering reelection effort. However, it also highlights the fact, which many in the Third World suspect, that the United Nations Organization functions as an arm of the U.S. State Department and British Foreign Office.

Under the pretext of evicting Iraq from Kuwait in 1990, the Anglo-American-led U.N. forces occupied Arab Gulf states' oil fields—a plan former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had first advocated in 1975. Since the 1991 war, the Persian Gulf's oil sheikhs have agreed to the permanent stationing of British and American troops in the region, supposedly to protect them.



U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali with George Bush, May 12, 1992. The first African and Arab to hold the top U.N. post, Boutros-Ghali is viewed by the Anglo-Americans as just the man to sell their "one world order" to the Third World. His reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, which he calls "An Agenda for Peace," is a big step in that direction.

The various U.N. resolutions passed against Iraq since that time, moreover, target not merely the Arabs, but are intended to set a precedent for Anglo-American operations everywhere. Under the claim that the Iraqis were repressing the Kurds, for example, the U.N. stationed troops inside northern Iraq.

The argument here, stated for application elsewhere, is that "human rights" supersede "national sovereignty." Under the alleged necessity to cripple Iraq's ability to produce weapons of mass destruction, the U.N. has supervised the destruction of computers and lathes, and has banned all Iraqi research in radiation physics and chemistry.

In another message to the world, the Anglo-American-led U.N. continues to attempt to return the world to the days of medieval barbarism. It is continuing its murderous embargo against Iraq, now in its 23rd month, a siege which is murdering an estimated 1,000 people per day. The U.N.'s barbaric war itself killed an estimated 500,000 Iraqis, mostly civilians, while annihilating Iraq's power grid, sewage system, and food warehouses, all cited as legitimate military targets.

Reorganization of the U.N.

To make the United Nations into a more appropriate body through which they can rule the world, the Anglo-Americans installed a new secretary general in the fall of 1991, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, a former Egyptian foreign minister and a lifelong British agent. Shortly thereafter, former Bush adminis-

tration Attorney General Richard Thornburgh was made undersecretary general for management, the U.N.'s number-two post. The duo are now carrying out the most thorough reorganization in U.N. history.

To aid this process, British Prime Minister John Major convened an unprecedented Security Council heads of state summit in January 1992, which called for the U.N. to undertake a new mission: "preventive diplomacy." Major, who described the summit as a "turning point in world history," ordered the secretary general to come up with concrete proposals to implement this new mission.

The secretary general's response to this demand, "An Agenda for Peace," carves out new categories of offensive U.N. military operations, outside even the nominal constraints currently existing within the U.N. Charter. The document also calls for expanding and upgrading U.N. intelligence capabilities. Additionally, the document calls for forming a U.N. rapid deployment force, and goes a long way toward forming a U.N. diplomatic service whose ambassadors to Third World states would acquire the status of nineteenth-century British colonial Residents.

Regional wars proliferate

In order to force through this transformation, the Anglo-Americans are provoking or manipulating wars everywhere, while simultaneously claiming that only the U.N. or similar international bodies are fit to deal with them. At the same time, the British are duplicitously circulating the line that the

only way to contain the United States, now that its chief rival, the Soviet Union, has collapsed, is through increasing the powers of the United Nations.

These Anglo-American manipulated wars and insurgencies include:

- **The Balkans.** This war, the first in Europe since World War II, is not some “natural” result of the collapse of communism; it was deliberately triggered by the Bush administration. In July 1991, Secretary of State James Baker traveled to Belgrade, Serbia (also the capital of the former Yugoslavia) to announce that the United States officially supported the continuing existence of Yugoslavia, despite the fact that Croatia and Slovenia had already declared their independence. With this go-ahead, Serbia invaded Croatia, and then Bosnia, systematically committing mass murder of civilian populations. To further incite the Serbs, the United States, together with Britain and France, condemned Germany’s diplomatic recognition of Croatia and Slovenia, and blocked European efforts to intervene.

Then, in the spring of 1992, after Serbia’s genocide had shocked the world, State Department spokesmen suddenly began claiming that Europe’s failure to stop Serbia demonstrated the need for supranational bodies like the U.N. to assume broader powers. Shortly thereafter, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, a former business partner of Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic, attended a NATO foreign ministers’ meeting in Brussels in May, and demanded that NATO invade Serbia under the supposed authority of the U.N. and the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

- **The Caucasus.** A war between Azerbaijan and Armenians living in the Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan, is now threatening to spark a general Armenia-Azerbaijan war. This war, in turn, is intended to ignite a war between Turkey, which is allied with Azerbaijan, and Iran, which is allied with Armenia. The Armenians were lured into laying claim to Nagorno-Karabakh because of Russian, French, and American guarantees, and then were betrayed; now the Turks foolishly believe they have a deal with the same powers. U.N. forces might be deployed here soon.

- **Cambodia.** The Anglo-Americans and French have repeatedly subverted Japanese and regional efforts to bring peace to this troubled land. Now, in a precedent-setting measure, 16,000 U.N. troops and 4,000 police and civilian officials have been deployed throughout the country, imposing a de facto U.N. trusteeship over a formerly sovereign nation.

- **El Salvador.** A 1,000-member U.N. mission has been deployed to this state under the pretext of ending a civil war. The U.N. team’s objective, in the words of U.N. official Alvaro de Soto, is the “demilitarization of society and the reform of the Armed Forces.” The U.N.-imposed peace accord has forced the government into power-sharing with the narco-terrorist Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN), a

model for what the United States wants to impose throughout Central and South America.

The slogan of the Anglo-Americans in all these crises, and the others they are inflaming, is that the upsurge of “irrational” nationalism following the collapse of Soviet power, requires supranational institutions to restore order.

Third World delusions

Yet, at the same time that this polemic is being waged, the British are also covertly arguing that the demise of Soviet power threatens to create a unipolar world dominated by the Americans. The British argument to European and Third World diplomats is that only the expansion of U.N. powers can deal with American efforts to undermine their sovereignty.

Unfortunately, many European and Third World circles are susceptible to this swindle, since they believe that the only problem with the U.N. is that it has been hijacked by Anglo-American or American interests. Actually, the U.N. has always acted against sovereign nation-states and the rule of law, ever since its foundation by Winston Churchill, Josef Stalin, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

As far back as 1980, Lyndon Laouche warned against these delusions. In a presidential campaign statement at that time, “Why the United Nations Can’t Stop War,” Laouche also outlined what steps must actually be undertaken to prevent global wars, centering on building a community of principle among sovereign republics, and eliminating British influence throughout the world.

“The U.N.O. does not have the means to prevent war,” Laouche warned. “The delusion that a League of Nations, a United Nations Organization, or some similar concoction might prevent general war is a delusion which must surely tend to lead to World War III, just as surely as the delusion of the League of Nations contributed in an essential way to fostering World War II.” He also emphasized that the U.N. “must not be given the kind of increased supranational authority which might appear to some misguided persons as a remedy for the U.N.O.’s defects on this account.”

“At this moment,” he noted—as true today as in 1980—“the leading reflection of British and allied oligarchical policy is policies associated currently with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, as well as the notorious Club of Rome. These are the policies which demand devolving of industrial progress in the industrialized nations, and implicitly genocidal forms of imposed relative backwardness among developing nations. To tolerate such policies is itself to make general war as well as more localized bloodbaths inevitable. Therefore, there is no supranational body of law which could accommodate both the British and humanist law under the same law. Unless British law is eradicated from ruling influence among the principal powers of the world, and among affairs of nations generally, war is inevitable, irrepressible.”

Boutros-Ghali's blueprint for U.N. world dictatorship

On July 1, U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali issued a 48-page report to the Security Council entitled "An Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking, and Peacekeeping." The report had been mandated by an unprecedented Security Council heads of state summit in January, organized by British Prime Minister John Major. It called for strengthening the U.N.'s capacity to engage in "preventive diplomacy," and called for the secretary general to make suggestions to that end. The report, which, if implemented, would represent a drastic violation of the current U.N. Charter, purports to depict the potential role of the United Nations in the changing world context. It provides definitions of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, and peacekeeping, explains what post-conflict peace-building is, and lays out a program of cooperation with regional organizations.

According to a memorandum by Prof. Francis A. Boyle, a professor of international law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the report is a "blueprint for the new world order," which "represents a major grab for world power by the United Nations Security Council, which is in turn controlled by the United States government." "The implementation of these proposals," he warns, "would constitute an intermediate stage between the current United Nations Organization and the creation of a totalitarian world government that must be resisted by all means at our disposal."

Eliminating national sovereignty

Boutros-Ghali comes right to the point in the introduction to his report: "The improvement in relations between states East and West affords new possibilities, some already realized, to meet successfully threats to common security." "Authoritarian regimes have given way to more democratic forces," he states, referencing the success of the so-called democratization drive throughout the Third World, and not merely the Soviet Union's demise. He adds that much of the world is capitulating to the Anglo-Americans' free trade policies: "Parallel to these political changes, some states are seeking more open forms of economic policy."

This new world order, however, is threatened by "fierce new assertions of nationalism and sovereignty" which undermine "the cohesion of states," through "brutal ethnic, social, cultural or linguistic strife." Moreover, he warns of the sup-

posed danger of economic development: "Progress brings new risks for stability: ecological damage, disruption of family and community life, greater intrusion into the rights of individuals." To this, he adds the threats of "unchecked population growth, crushing debt burdens, barriers to trade, drugs," and "massive migrations of peoples within and beyond national borders." He defines this assertion of sovereignty, ecological damage, population growth, resistance to free trade, and the like, as "sources and consequences of conflict" which "require the ceaseless attention and the highest priority of the U.N."

Boutros-Ghali states that military intervention may be required to deal with these alleged threats, because in the new world order, threats to peace are no longer defined as merely military ones. "At this moment of renewed opportunity, the efforts of the organization to build peace, stability, and security must encompass matters beyond military threats," he states. As an example of such non-military threats, he cites "a porous ozone shield" which "could pose a greater threat to an exposed population than a hostile army."

To deal with such threats, however, requires eliminating previous notions of national sovereignty. Accordingly, he proclaims, "The time of absolute and exclusive sovereignty has passed." He goes on, "It is the task of leaders of states today to understand this, and to find a balance between the needs of good internal governance and the requirements of an ever more interdependent world."

Boutros-Ghali is well aware that these assertions overthrow the U.N. Charter, which, formally at least, upholds the concept of national sovereignty. Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter defines as one of the U.N.'s purposes "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace." Article 2, paragraph 7 reads, "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Later on, Boutros-Ghali defines sovereignty as not being the inherent right of a people, but something contingent upon good behavior as judged by the rulers of the world system. "The sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of states," he states, is limited by, and defined within "the estab-

lished international system.” This is the same imperialist concept of limited sovereignty which characterized the 1815 Congress of Vienna, the 1878 Congress of Berlin, and the 1919 Versailles Treaty.

Defining ‘peacemaking’

With these objectives, the secretary general’s report attempts to add new powers to the U.N. Security Council and Secretariat not previously mandated in its Charter. These include “peacemaking,” a new concept which Boutros-Ghali deceptively defines as “action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen in Chapter VI of the Charter,” which pertains to pacific settlements of disputes. He also redefines “peacekeeping” as “the deployment of a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel.”

Commenting on these definitions, Professor Boyle notes: “This whole concept of ‘peacemaking’ is bogus. It is not provided for anywhere within the terms of the United Nations Charter. The same can be said for ‘peacekeeping,’ though this notion was given the imprimatur of the International Court of Justice. But as originally defined, ‘peacekeeping’ was supposed to be purely defensive and not involve the offensive use of force.”

Boyle adds that the attempt to define peacemaking as falling under Chapter 6, which pertains to measures taken to pacifically solve a dispute, is another fraud. Rather, peacekeeping falls under Chapter 6, whereas peacemaking seems to contemplate enforcement action, which would fall under Chapter 7, pertaining to the deployment of force.

Boyle also warns that the concept of peacekeeping has been transformed, as evidenced by Boutros-Ghali’s reference to peacekeeping measures having been taken “hitherto” with the “consent of all the parties concerned.” That is, he implies that universal consent might no longer be required. It is noteworthy that consent is required in measures undertaken under the authority of Chapter 6, while deployment without consent can only be done under Chapter 7. So, under the new definition, even peacekeeping troops, so-called, could be deployed for enforcement.

“Hence,” Boyle concludes, “it seems that the report is trying to do away with two fundamental prerequisites that have been true for United Nations peacekeeping forces: the consent of all states involved; and only peaceful means for the resolution of the dispute as envisioned by Chapter 6.”

In a later section on “sanctions and special economic problems,” Boutros-Ghali further blurs the Charter’s distinction between efforts to pacifically settle disputes, and the use of force.

Boyle stresses that in this section the report claims that “peacemaking” might require the imposition of sanctions under article 41 of the Charter, even though the article is



British Prime Minister John Major arrives at Andrews Air Force Base for meetings with President Bush. Boutros-Ghali’s reorganization plan was mandated by Major, at the January summit of Security Council heads of state.

contained in Chapter 7 which solely pertains to the use of force. This formulation, Boyle says, is “a bald-faced lie, distortion, and obfuscation,” which, if allowed to pass, would represent a “revolutionary change” in the organization of the United Nations Charter. “The Charter is quite clear that the peaceful resolution of disputes falls under Chapter 6,” Boyle explains, “whereas sanctions and enforcement fall under Chapter 7, which includes article 41. Here Boutros-Ghali is trying to carve out a separate category of United Nations military action which blurs the distinction between Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 action.” This would allow for a new category of offensive military operations contrary to its Charter.

Beefing up Security Council powers

The subordination of sovereignty to the needs of the world order, and the creation of new categories of U.N. offensive military operations, are not the only changes demanded by the report. It also seeks to eliminate other current constraints on the Security Council in respect to its use of force.

To this end, the secretary general calls for the creation of “peace-enforcement units.” These units would be “more heavily armed than peacekeeping forces and would need extensive preparatory training within their national forces.” These units are another concoction that were never contem-

plated in the U.N. Charter. They would serve as a rapid deployment force under the control of the secretary general and Security Council. In comments to the press at the time of the issuance of the report, Boutros-Ghali called for all U.N. member states to keep 1,000 troops in a permanent state of readiness for such deployments. The proposal was first made by French President François Mitterrand at the U.N. Security Council's heads of state summit.

What is particularly important is that the secretary general claims that these troops could be deployed under article 40 of the Charter. Professor Boyle analyzes, "It is a lie, a ruse, and a disgrace for the secretary general to be arguing that the Security Council could deploy military forces for offensive purposes under article 40. The Charter *never* contemplated this. Rather, it was assumed that the Security Council would go through articles 39, 40, and 41, *before* it got to the offensive use of military force under article 42. In other words, the secretary general is trying to allow the Security Council to authorize the offensive use of military force right from the outset of a crisis, as opposed to going through the progressive steps in articles 40 and 41."

Closely related to this innovation is Boutros-Ghali's claim that the U.N. Secretariat's Military Staff Committee be diminished to that of mere "support," even though article 47, paragraph 3 provides that the committee "shall be responsible . . . for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council." Boyle notes that this position is consistent with that taken by the U.S. government during the war against Iraq, where it made clear that it, and not the Military Staff Committee, would direct all military operations. By moving so-called peace-enforcement units out of articles 42 and 43 and into article 40, the secretary general is also attempting to bypass the oversight requirements involving the Military Staff Committee.

It is important to note here that the committee is solely staffed by representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Consequently, the effort to bypass it indicates that the Anglo-Americans intend on running offensive military operations by themselves, and consider France, Russia, and China—the other permanent members of the Security Council—as junior partners at best.

What this all means in practice is this: Once a Chapter 7 Security Council resolution authorizing the potential use of military force passes, member-states would remain free to deploy and command these forces as they see fit. This is just what the United States did against Iraq, where military forces were deployed under the legal cover of the U.N., but under the political control of the U.S. government. "If actually carried out," Boyle writes, "this could give a plausible legal basis to the United States government to use its military forces offensively all over the world under a variety of pretexts and justifications. The carefully constructed and limited constraints found in the Charter on the actual use of offensive military force would effectively become a nullity."

In a related section dealing with "peacekeeping logistics," Boutros-Ghali states that a "pre-positioned stock of basic peacekeeping equipment should be established" all over the world, which would be "immediately available at the start of an operation." This would allow the United States to pre-position military equipment anywhere, and then draw on this equipment for use by rapid deployment forces only nominally controlled by the U.N. Secretariat.

Subordinating regional organizations

In parallel with its attack on national sovereignty, the report also attempts to make all independent regional organizations, such as the Arab League or the Organization of African Unity, formally subordinate to it. In a related measure, the report attempts to define NATO as a *de facto* arm of the U.N. Boutros-Ghali does this by overthrowing Chapter 8 of the Charter, which pertains to regional arrangements, otherwise known as regional organizations.

"In the past," Boutros-Ghali claims, "regional arrangements often were created because of the absence of a universal system for collective security; thus their activities could on occasion work at cross-purposes" with the United Nations. Now, however, "in this new era of opportunity," such "regional arrangements can render great service." He adds, "consultations between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies could do much to build international consensus . . . regional organizations participating in complementary efforts with the United Nations . . . would encourage states outside the region to act supportively."

Boutros-Ghali's misconstruction of Chapter 8 represents yet another power grab by the Security Council. Article 52, paragraph 2 of the Charter specifies that regional arrangements have first crack at regional problems, and that only once such efforts fail are these problems to be referred to the Security Council. "The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies," it reads, "shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referencing them to the Security Council."

Commenting on this section, Boyle reports, "What the report calls for here is for regional arrangements to act at the lead of the Security Council, rather than the reverse. In other words, this would subordinate the potential for regional organizations and regional arrangements to act independently of the Security Council."

Professor Boyle warns that "under this particular type of rationale, the Security Council might attempt to take control of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], which has not yet proclaimed itself to be a regional organization; or the CSCE [Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe], etc."

In a related maneuver, the report attempts to argue that collective self-defense pacts such as NATO, which fall under

Chapter 7 of the Charter pertaining to military force, could be construed as also being regional arrangements, as organized under Chapter 8. This could potentially allow for joint U.N.-NATO operations in the military or political sphere not envisioned in the Charter.

Reimposing colonialism

Yet another attempt of the report is to reintroduce nineteenth-century style colonialism in the guise of “post-conflict peace-building.”

To this end, Boutros-Ghali argues that in order to be truly successful, peacemaking and peacekeeping must be supplemented by “peace-building”—another newly concocted term. Peace-building is defined as “comprehensive efforts to identify and support structures which will tend to consolidate peace and advance a sense of confidence and well-being among people.” The measures taken under this broad definition include: “disarming previously warring parties and the restoration of order, the custody and possible destruction of weapons, repatriating refugees, advisory and training support for security personnel, monitoring elections, advancing efforts to protect human rights, reforming or strengthening governmental institutions and promoting formal and informal processes of political participation.”

Elsewhere in the report, he states, “peacekeeping requires civilian political officers, human rights monitors, elec-

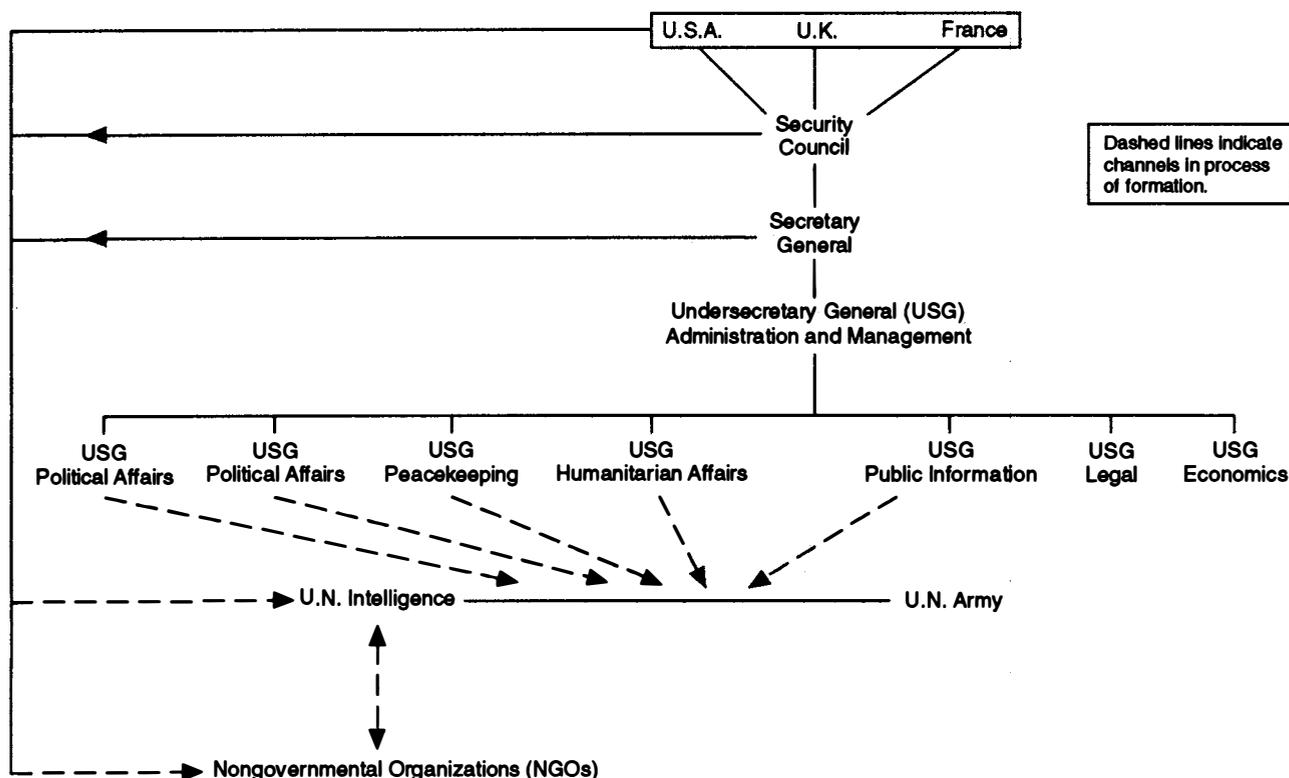
toral officials, refugee and humanitarian aid specialists and police,” as much as the military.

Boutros-Ghali even implies that the U.N. has the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of states in order to foster what it deems to be democracy, as part of this peace-building process, even when not preceded by military conflict. “The United Nations has an obligation to develop and provide when requested: support for the transformation of deficient national structures and capabilities, and for the strengthening of new democratic institutions. The authority of the United Nations system to act in this field would rest on the consensus that social peace is as important as strategic or political peace. There is an obvious connection between democratic practices and the achievement of true peace and security in any new and stable political order.” Under this justification, sovereign former colonies will become U.N. trusteeships.

Boutros-Ghali even hints that in the future, Third World countries will no longer have control over their natural resources.

He states: “Post-conflict peace-building may take the form of concrete cooperative projects which links two or more countries in mutual beneficial undertakings, that can not only contribute to economic and social development but is so fundamental to peace. I have in mind, for example, projects that bring states together to develop agriculture, improve transportation, or utilize resources such as water or electricity.”

Control structure of the U.N.'s new world order



Creating a U.N. colonial office

At the end of the report, Boutros-Ghali alludes to the reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, already in progress, which is intended to make it a more efficient transitional mechanism for imposing an Anglo-American empire over the world. Since his installation as secretary general, Boutros-Ghali has undertaken the most thoroughgoing reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy ever. In February 1992, the new secretary general abruptly eliminated 14 senior posts, and restructured or eliminated 13 departments and offices. In addition to eliminating numerous positions or departments considered to be in the way, Boutros-Ghali has created a new undersecretary general posting to oversee "preventive diplomacy," and another to oversee "humanitarian affairs."

According to reports being circulated at the U.N., Boutros-Ghali is intent on eliminating some 20% of senior bureaucratic positions. At the same time, the complaint is being made that previous hiring practices had been based on political considerations and informal quotas, whereby certain posts would be given to nationals of certain continents or countries. In the future, it is said, appointments will be based solely on "merit."

This reorganization, including the hiring and firing of personnel, is being directly overseen by newly appointed Undersecretary General for Administration and Management Richard Thornburgh. Thornburgh is the former Bush administration attorney general, and the author of the doctrine that the U.S. Justice Department has the right to kidnap anyone anywhere in the world. Thornburgh has brought in the McKinsey Corp., a firm reputed to be close to the U.S. intelligence community, to aid him in this reorganization. The particular McKinsey official detailed to this task is a former Reagan administration State Department official and ambassador to Germany, Richard Burt.

The U.N. Secretariat is also in the process of upgrading and expanding a secret service, under the pretext of the need for an "early warning system" to "assess whether a threat to peace exists." This agency, now covertly housed under the Department of Political Affairs, is already receiving classified information from some member-states, according to European reports. All this, Boutros-Ghali alludes to under the notion of creating a "strong, efficient, and independent civil service."

Boutros-Ghali also reveals that he is prepared to create a U.N. diplomatic corps, presumably with diplomatic immunity, stationed in states slated for recolonization. Pleading the need for cost-efficiency, he reports: "I am taking steps to rationalize and in certain cases integrate the various programs and agencies of the United Nations within specific countries. The senior United Nations official in each country should be prepared to serve, when needed . . . as my representative on matters of particular concern." These representatives, who will coordinate U.N. operations in their assigned states, are modeled on nineteenth-century colonial Residents.

British hand behind U.N. reorganization

The reorganization of the United Nations into an organization even more capable of implementing Anglo-American imperial designs is the result of a long project. The call for this reorganization occurred in the context of the 1982 British war with Argentina, where, in many respects, the "new world order" actually began. The project is outlined in a recent book, *Sheathing the Sword: The U.N. Secretary General and the Prevention of International Conflict*, (Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1991) by St. Johns University of Minnesota academic and U.N. insider Thomas Boudreau.

In April 1982, the Argentine government invaded the Malvinas islands, then and now ruled by Britain. The Argentines had been lured into invading a territory that they rightly claimed as their own, through promises of U.S. neutrality—just as the Iraqis were later lured into invading Kuwait. In May, the British launched a war against Argentina. As in the later conflict with Iraq, Britain rammed through U.N. Security Council resolutions favoring the British invasion, and, at the same time, crushed the diplomatic resistance of the Third World to their neocolonial exploits.

At the end of 1982, U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who had been appointed to his post shortly before the war, issued his first annual report to the United Nations. Pérez de Cuellar professed to see a need for significantly reorganizing the U.N., in order to deal with such crises as that generated by Argentina's invasion of the Malvinas. "Something must be done, and done urgently, to strengthen our international institutions and to adopt new and imaginative approaches to the prevention and resolution of conflicts," his report said. Specifically, he called for vastly increasing the powers of the secretary general. As a basis for such an increase in powers, he cited Article 99 of the U.N. Charter, which states, "The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

On Feb. 15, 1983, Sir Anthony Parsons, a career diplomat whose last assignment was as British ambassador to the United Nations, gave an address before Chatham House, the headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, wherein the thinking behind the secretary general's report was partially revealed. Formed by arch-imperialist Lord Cecil Rhodes, Chatham House is a main policy-shaper for Brit-

ish intelligence. The subject of Parsons's address was the need to reorganize the United Nations. It was based on his experience as envoy there during the Malvinas War.

Sir Anthony stressed that one of the chief defects of the U.N. system was that it lacked its own intelligence agency and its own diplomatic corps. For such reasons, he complained, the secretary general was forced to rely on the public media for information and was consequently ill-equipped to undertake preventive action. Accordingly, Parsons called for the establishment of "United Nations political presences" in the "major trouble spots of the world," headed by "U.N. ambassadors" who would report directly to the secretary general. The creation of such U.N. resident officers, now being proposed by Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, is intended to begin reversing the process of formal decolonization accomplished since World War II.

The formation of a U.N. intelligence agency

The first concrete result of this project was the formation a U.N. intelligence agency in 1987, as supposedly mandated in Article 99. The agency, known as the Office for Research and Collection of Information (ORCI), is now being reorganized and upgraded by Boutros-Ghali.

Until ORCI's formation, U.N. intelligence gathering was officially done on an *ad hoc* basis. Sir Anthony, Pérez de Cuellar, and others claimed that that was inadequate if the U.N. were to act preemptively. The mandate of ORCI, according to U.N. statements, is to "assess global trends; prepare country, regional, subregional and issue-related profiles; provide early warning," among other powers. Such U.N. statements, however, leave undefined which "global trends" had to be assessed, and on which matters "early warning" was required.

However, in a 1989 address in Warsaw, Poland, James Jonah, then ORCI director and now undersecretary general for political affairs, explained the rationale. Intelligence-gathering, he said, was necessary to deal with such matters as the "political implications of a sudden deviation in the world debt crisis, global warming, increased terrorism, drug trafficking, or AIDS."

Simultaneous with the formation of ORCI, the U.N. Information Department, which maintains 60 offices throughout the world, was ordered to submit confidential "weekly regional reports on peace and security" to the secretary general's executive office.

Although some U.S. senators expressed reservations about forming a U.N. intelligence capability, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Vernon Walters, himself the former deputy director of the CIA, assured the Senate that the U.S. government supported ORCI, Boudreau's book reports.

One important mandate of the ORCI is to "mobilize the expertise of nongovernmental organizations" (NGOs) to assist its intelligence collection. This relationship between the ORCI and the NGOs provides some insight into how the

ORCI is actually used and controlled.

There are currently several thousand nongovernmental organizations registered with the U.N. Very few, if any, are not directly or indirectly affiliated with governments. Some NGOs, such as World Vision, Amnesty International, Greenpeace, and the World Jewish Congress, are reputed to be associated with U.S., British, or Israeli intelligence agencies. Others, such as the Lucis Trust, the International Law Association, the Population Council, and the World Federation of U.N. Associations, represent the Anglo-American establishment directly.

Whether tied to government agencies or to the establishment bodies which control governments, such NGOs typically do not merely engage in passive collection of intelligence. They also field agents provocateurs, smuggle arms, fund subversives, and coordinate propaganda campaigns against targeted states. So, for example, the recent U.S. destabilization of Thailand was entirely organized by NGOs, many of which received funds directly from the State Department's Agency for International Development.

Promoting 'efficiency'

The project to transform the U.N. was also significantly aided by the Reagan administration from a different flank, under an outline drafted by the Heritage Foundation for the Reagan 1980 transition team. The foundation functions as an affiliate of Chatham House.

According to Heritage reports in the period, the U.N. was under the control of the Soviet Union and Third World. As evidence, they cited General Assembly resolutions that advocated the inherent right to development, opposed the free market, and condemned Israel. To combat this, the Reagan administration began slashing U.N. funding, and carried out related forms of harassment. Ambassadors Jeane Kirkpatrick and Vernon Walters were instructed to assume a belligerent stance toward the organization.

By 1985, the U.S. Senate passed an amendment to a bill sponsored by Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) which limited U.S. contributions to the U.N. to 20% of the U.N.'s total budget. The United States had previously contributed 25% of the U.N. budget. This limitation, and the Reagan-Bush administration decision to defer promised contributions—the U.S. is now in arrears by nearly \$1 billion—generated a severe financial crisis.

As a result of the financial crisis, the U.N. General Assembly formed an emergency review panel in 1985 to consider ways of streamlining the organization. The panel, whose findings were praised by the Heritage Foundation, recommended slashing senior Secretariat posts by 25%, and eliminating various departments and offices. This is the streamlining program now being put into effect by Boutros-Ghali, under the supervision of Richard Thornburgh, the former U.S. attorney general who is now U.N. undersecretary general for administration and management.

Security Council: 'Might makes right'

The Anglo-American-led U.N. war against Iraq not only set a precedent for new wars against Third World states; it also set a precedent for a revolution in international law. Since August 1990, when the United Nations Security Council began issuing resolutions against Iraq, it has attempted to eradicate the notion of national sovereignty, while asserting that the Security Council's decisions are superior to international law.

Resolution 687, passed April 3, 1991, which dictated cease-fire conditions to Iraq, broke new ground in undermining the concept of national sovereignty. Among the conditions demanded were that Iraq "scrupulously adhere" to meeting its foreign debt obligations; that its oil production fall under supranational authority in respect to ensuring reparations payments; that its ability to produce weapons of mass destruction be eliminated; that it accept U.N.-dictated borders with Kuwait. Failure by Iraq to accept these conditions would mean reopening the war, which had originally been justified on the grounds of merely forcing Iraq out of Kuwait.

Under the concept of banning "dual-use" technologies, the U.N. is eliminating Iraq's ability to produce any modern technology. For example, U.N. authorities destroyed computers at one Iraqi nuclear research site, since computers are also necessary in bomb design, not allowing them to be transferred to other industrial sites.

The U.N. claim to be able to define a border between two states—in this case Iraq and Kuwait—is the first time the body has made such a claim.

Resolution 688, passed April 5, 1991, condemned the Iraqi government for the alleged repression of Iraqi Kurds, and provided for the creation of a U.N.-protected enclave in northern Iraq. The resolution represents the first case in which the Security Council decreed that "humanitarian concerns" superseded national sovereignty.

Resolution 715, passed Oct. 11, 1991, was enacted to deal with the alleged threat of Iraq developing nuclear weapons. "It's the most intrusive and extensive inspection regime ever imposed on a sovereign state; when it comes to their nuclear program they have no rights at all," one unidentified State Department official gloated to U.S. news media at the time. Under the pretext that Iraq might yet develop nuclear bombs, the resolution granted U.N. nuclear inspectors the

authority to "carry out inspections at any time, without hindrance, at any site," whether civilian or military, government or private. The officials were granted the authority to remove any documents that they wanted. One reason for this latter demand came to light in September 1991, when the inspection team demanded to access and remove the personnel records of Iraq's nuclear scientists, in what was credibly interpreted as a measure that would allow for their blackmail or assassination. The team was led by State Department intelligence operative David Kay, and the documents were given to the U.S. National Security Council.

The resolution also reiterated and extended the notion of "dual-use technology" defined in the cease-fire resolution. To this end, the resolution banned a whole array of technologies including lasers, mass spectrometers, superconducting magnets, high-temperature furnaces, high-strength steel, tungsten, and the like.

At the same time, the resolution banned any scientific research in radiation physics and chemistry, and on physical and chemical properties of isotopes, under the claim that scientific development leads to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This is the first instance in which the U.N. has taken upon itself to ban science.

International law called 'irrelevant'

Resolution 731, passed Jan. 20, 1992, formally granted the Security Council the right to overturn international law in respect to fighting "terrorism," in this case relating to Libya's alleged sponsorship of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland in 1988. The resolution demanded that Libya "immediately provide a full and effective response" to Anglo-American demands that it surrender two Libyans allegedly responsible for the incident. Later, the Security Council imposed sanctions against Libya over its alleged non-compliance.

The resolution presumed that the investigation of the incident was complete, although it was not. It presumed that the extradition of the two accused would immediately follow, although no evidence justifying extradition was ever presented. It presumed that the Libyans had been tried and found guilty in British or American courts, which they had not. Implicitly, it presumed that the accused are guilty until proven innocent. Moreover, there are no extradition treaties between Libya and the United States and Britain, hence no legal basis for such extradition, even if the other preconditions were met.

Gloating over their lawlessness, then-U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering emphasized: "The resolution makes clear that neither Libya nor any other state can seek to hide support for international terrorism behind traditional principles of international law." British Ambassador David Hanney stated that international law was "irrelevant," while a U.S. diplomat told the press, "The decisions of the Security Council are international law."

Who's who at the U.N. Secretariat

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, secretary general

The first African and Arab to hold the post, Boutros-Ghali comes from a distinguished and wealthy Egyptian Coptic Christian family. His ties to British intelligence are multifaceted.

The Boutros-Ghali family first began work for the British government in the nineteenth century, when Boutros-Ghali's grandfather, Boutros Pasha, signed the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1899 which established formal British rule over Egypt and Sudan. With such patronage, Boutros Pasha rose in the colonialist government to become prime minister in 1908-10. In 1919, he was assassinated by Egyptian nationalists for his role in betraying Egypt. Boutros-Ghali's uncle Wassif Pasha was a key figure in bringing Egypt into the British-controlled League of Nations, the U.N.'s predecessor.

In 1949, Boutros-Ghali received a doctorate in international law from the Sorbonne in Paris. It was here that he met his wife, Leah Nadler, a wealthy Jew from Romania, during the same period that other wealthy Romanian Jewish families were building Israel.

With such patronage, Boutros-Ghali rapidly began playing an important role within the Egyptian establishment. From 1949 through 1979, he was professor of international law at the University of Cairo, where he became an important figure within Egyptian academia. Among his early sabbaticals was as a Fulbright Scholar to Columbia University in 1954. In 1965, he became president of the Egyptian Society of International Law. In 1975, he became president of the Center of Political and Strategic Studies, a center affiliated with the semi-official government newspaper *Al-Ahram*.

In October 1977, Boutros-Ghali's career took a dramatic turn when President Anwar Sadat appointed him minister of state for foreign affairs. The context for the appointment was Sadat's desire to strike a deal with Israel; Boutros-Ghali was taken by Sadat to Jerusalem for his speech there in November 1977. As foreign minister, Boutros-Ghali played a key role at the Camp David summit of September 1978, and had a major role in negotiating the Camp David accords, signed in 1979, which formalized a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace.

The Camp David deal resulted in Egypt's immediate break with the Arab world, and consequently a vastly greater financial dependency on the West. Since that time, with its foreign policy managed by Boutros-Ghali, Egypt has been

transformed into one of the region's main Anglo-American assets. In 1990-91, Boutros-Ghali played a leading international role in justifying the U.S. war with Iraq. He also played a major role in sabotaging Arab efforts to find a diplomatic solution to that crisis prior to the war.

Boutros-Ghali was appointed U.N. secretary general with the public backing of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, D.C., an affiliate of Chatham House that Boutros-Ghali—along with Henry Kissinger—has long worked with. He also received backing from former State Department Intelligence director Ray Cline's Global Strategy Council. Boutros-Ghali has served as an adviser to the council's Global Water Technology Summits.

Richard Thornburgh, undersecretary general for administration and management

The former attorney general of the Bush administration, Thornburgh was appointed to his U.N. post in March 1992 upon the personal request of President George Bush. It is the second most powerful position in the U.N. Secretariat; Thornburgh effectively oversees the day-to-day functioning of that body.

Among his first assignments is to oversee the reorganization of the U.N. bureaucracy, in line with Boutros-Ghali's call to "streamline" U.N. functioning. Thornburgh is the author of the notorious "Thornburgh Doctrine," under which the U.S. government, or its proxies, are authorized to kidnap U.S. or foreign nationals anywhere in the world, in order to bring them to trial in the United States. Under this rubric, Thornburgh sanctioned the kidnaping of former Panamanian President Gen. Manuel Noriega. The U.S. Supreme Court has recently upheld the doctrine.

Thornburgh began his career in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1969, as U.S. Attorney for western Pennsylvania. It is there that he is said to have first established ties with the powerful Mellon family (Carnegie-Mellon), particularly Richard Mellon Scaife, relating to an inheritance dispute. Scaife, and the family generally, have been major funders of nominally private U.S. propaganda operations throughout the world, including those relating to "Iran-Contra" operations. In 1975, Thornburgh became assistant U.S. attorney general in charge of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department. In 1978, he was elected governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1988, Thornburgh was appointed attorney general for the Reagan administration, where he served until 1991. As attorney general under Bush, Thornburgh helped oversee the revamping of the U.S. judicial and law enforcement system



Richard Thornburgh

to facilitate using law enforcement for political and diplomatic ends.

Marrack Irvine Goulding, undersecretary general, Office of Peacekeeping Operations

An undersecretary general since 1985, Goulding is a career British diplomat and intelligence official. Goulding's office had previously been named the Office of Special Political Affairs; he is the senior U.N. bureaucrat in charge of "preventive diplomacy."

Educated at Oxford's Magdalen College in classical Greek, Goulding joined the British diplomatic service in 1959. A specialist in Arab affairs, he served as information officer at the British embassy in Kuwait from 1961 to 1964. Returning to headquarters, he served in the Arabian Department and in the Planning Staff, after which he served as the head of the Chancery Office at the British embassies in Libya and Egypt. From 1972-74 he was private secretary to the minister of state for foreign affairs, and then detailed to the Central Policy Review Staff of the Cabinet Office. Between 1979 and 1983, Goulding served in the British delegation to the U.N., and then presided over the U.N.'s trusteeship council. His last diplomatic post, prior to his appointment as U.N. undersecretary general, was as British ambassador to Angola.

Jan Eliasson, undersecretary general, coordinator for humanitarian relief

Until his appointment in March 1992, Eliasson was Sweden's ambassador to the U.N., a post he held since 1988. Eliasson's office, formerly the Office of Emergency Relief Coordinator, is one of those reorganized and elevated. It is now one of the eight Secretariat offices directed by an undersecretary general. The importance of the post was enhanced in the fall of 1991 when the Security Council proclaimed that "humanitarian issues supersede sovereignty," in the precedent-setting decision to place U.N. forces in northern Iraq. As such, Eliasson oversees one of the key offices of the revised U.N.; his office provides the pretext for military or other forms of intervention.

Eliasson is one of several Swedish officials who hold key political intelligence postings at the U.N. Others include former foreign minister Hans Blix, now head of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Foreign Ministry official Rolf Ekeus, in charge of implementing the U.N. cease-fire agreements imposed on Iraq; and Jan Martenson, a former adviser to the king of Sweden who was, until recently, in charge of the U.N.'s second headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Blix, Ekeus, and Eliasson have coordinated diverse operations against Iraq.

Eliasson joined the Swedish foreign service in 1965. In 1975, he was appointed personal assistant to the undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1977, he became the director of the Press and Information Department of the ministry, where he served under Blix. In 1980, he became the director

of the ministry's Department of Asian and African Affairs. Eliasson served as Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs from 1983-88. While Swedish ambassador, Eliasson also served as Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's representative charged with resolving the after-effects of the Iran-Iraq War.

James O.C. Jonah, undersecretary general for political affairs

Jonah, a national of Sierra Leone, was appointed undersecretary general for special political questions, regional cooperation, decolonization, and trusteeship, in 1991. In March, Jonah was appointed to his present position, which incorporated his earlier duties. He runs one of two separate Departments of Political Affairs. He is typical of the non-white bureaucrats occasionally placed in senior posts to give the impression that the organization is not under Anglo-American control.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University, Jonah is a career U.N. diplomat who first served with the U.N. in 1963. He has since served in diverse capacities, primarily in assignments relating to political affairs. From 1987 until his current appointment, Jonah was also director of the Office for Research and Collection of Information (ORCI).

Vladimir F. Petrovsky, undersecretary general for political affairs

Petrovsky was appointed in March 1992 to head one of the two Departments of Political Affairs. At the time of his appointment, he was deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union. He is the senior Russian official at the Secretariat.

A graduate of the Moscow Institute of International Relations, Petrovsky served with the Soviet mission to the U.N. in 1957-61, after which he returned to Moscow to work in the Foreign Ministry's International Department. In 1964, Petrovsky returned to the U.N., where he held diverse positions in the Secretariat, until he abruptly returned to Moscow in 1971 following reported protests by the U.S. and British government that he was using his position to facilitate operations by the KGB, of which he was accused of being a senior official. Upon his return to Moscow, Petrovsky became head of the Foreign Policy Planning Department of the Foreign Ministry, from 1971-79, and then chief of its International Department until 1986, when he became deputy foreign minister. Petrovsky was one of those not implicated in the August 1991 coup attempt, and has managed the transition to the regime of Boris Yeltsin quite nicely.

Ji Chaozhu, undersecretary general, Department of Economic Development

Appointed March 1992, Ji's department incorporates four other offices now merged by Boutros-Ghali's reorganization. The department, which is the Secretariat's largest,

maintains offices and deploys teams throughout the world with the mandate to collect information on all forms of economic and social activity. Prior to his appointment, Ji had been, for the previous year, undersecretary general for technical cooperation, an office retained in the new department. Immediately prior to his appointment to the United Nations, Ji had been the People's Republic of China's ambassador to Britain, since 1987. He is the highest-level Chinese official at the Secretariat.

Raised in the United States, Ji's father was the editor of the Chinese Communist Party's newspaper in New York during World War II and after. In 1948-50, Ji attended Harvard University, where he first met Henry Kissinger. In 1950, the family returned to China. Ji began his career with the P.R.C. Foreign Ministry in 1952 as a member of the Chinese delegation to the Korean armistice negotiations. From 1954 through 1973, Ji served as officer and deputy director of the Translation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in that capacity served as the personal translator for Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other Chinese leaders, including for the meetings held with Kissinger and Nixon.

In 1973, Ji was deployed as counsellor to the newly established Chinese Liaison Office in the United States, which had been formed as a result of the Kissinger-Nixon trips. From 1975 through 1982 he was deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, and later, deputy director of the ministry's Department of American Affairs, inclusively during the period that George Bush was U.S. legate to Beijing. Ji served as minister counsellor at the Chinese embassy in the U.S. from 1982 to 1985. In 1985 he was abruptly made ambassador to Fiji, a tiny island situated in the region that France uses for nuclear testing. In 1987, the Fiji government was overthrown by a pro-P.R.C. military coup. Following the coup, Ji became Chinese ambassador to Britain.

Eugeniusz Wyzner, undersecretary general of public information

Wyzner was appointed the head of the U.N.'s propaganda department in March 1992. Since 1982, he had been undersecretary general for conference services, a function which has now been merged with the Public Information Department. The department maintains over 60 information centers throughout the world, which disseminate U.N. propaganda. In 1983, shortly after the British called for the formation of a U.N. intelligence agency, the centers began submitting confidential weekly regional reports on matters relating to peace and security, to the secretary general's executive office.

A graduate of the University of Warsaw, Wyzner is a career Polish diplomat who served as a member of the Polish mission to the U.N. from 1961 to 1968. In 1971, Wyzner was appointed director of the Legal Department of the Foreign

Ministry; from 1973-78 and 1981-82, he was the Polish ambassador to the U.N. In 1978, he became the director of the International Organizations Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Carl-August Fleischhauer, undersecretary general, Office of Legal Affairs

A German diplomat, Fleischhauer has been the top legal official of the U.N. since 1983. He joined the diplomatic service in 1961 and served in various capacities in the Legal Department of the Foreign Ministry. His last posting, prior to serving in the U.N., was as director general of the ministry's Legal Department, beginning in 1976.

Jean-Claude Aimé, chief of staff of the executive office of the secretary general

A native of Haiti, Aimé served as executive assistant to former secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar starting in 1989. He was appointed to his present post in March 1992. A graduate of Harvard University and the Wharton School of Economics, Aimé has spent his entire career in the U.N., largely in the U.N. Development Program Office, which he joined in 1961. The chief of staff and the secretary general's political adviser serve as the secretary general's two key aides.

Alvaro de Soto, political adviser, executive office of the secretary general

A member of a Peruvian oligarchical family, De Soto was appointed to his current post in 1982 by former secretary general Javier Pérez de Cuellar. In 1991, De Soto also ran the U.N.'s intelligence arm, the Office of Research and Collection of Information.

A career Peruvian diplomat since 1968, with assignments almost entirely related to the U.N., de Soto has long been associated with Pérez de Cuellar, the former Peruvian foreign minister whose placement as secretary general in 1981 was reportedly at the behest of then-Vice President George Bush. De Soto's brother, Hernando de Soto, is the founder and director of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) of Peru, an organization funded by various U.S. governmental agencies and foundations. An advocate of free enterprise and the informal economy—a code-name for drug trafficking—ILD's policy pronouncements are frequently cited by the U.S. government as a model for Third World states.

Cyrus Vance, secretary general's personal envoy to former Yugoslavia

In October 1992, former U.S. secretary of state Cyrus Vance was designated as Boutros-Ghali's personal envoy to former Yugoslavia, charged with finding a peaceful solution Serbia's war against Croatia and Bosnia—a war which for which the U.S. had given the green light. Vance is also Boutros-Ghali's envoy to South Africa, and seems to be

serving as the U.N. Secretariat's roving ambassador.

Vance's position as secretary of state (1977-80) under President Jimmy Carter had been immediately preceded by his chairmanship of the New York Council of Foreign Relations' "1980s' Project," which guided the Carter administration's policy. The project called for the "controlled disintegration" of the global economy, in part through the imposition of environmentalist controls. As secretary of state, among other projects, he played a central role in imposing controls over scientific and technological development.

Vance had been deputy secretary of defense from 1964-67. In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed him to be his special representative to deal with the Cyprus crisis of 1967, where he oversaw the Greek coup of that year. Vance was also appointed to be Johnson's special representative in dealing with the 1967 Detroit riots and other civil disturbances of that period. One of Vance's reported projects in that capacity, was "Operation Garden Plot," which investigated the feasibility of using urban riots as a cover for launching a military coup in the United States. When not in government, Vance has worked out of the law offices of Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlett, one of the more important New York City-based establishment firms.

Antoine Blanca, director general, United Nations office, Geneva

A national of France, Blanca had served since 1990 as the director general for development and economic cooperation, an office scrapped in the latest reorganization. He was appointed to his current post in February 1992. The Geneva office of the U.N., its second headquarters, is the center of most of its "human rights" operations. As such it will become increasingly important, given the U.N. claim that human rights now supersedes sovereignty. Blanca had been French ambassador-at-large to Central and South America during 1982-84, including during the Anglo-Argentine Malvinas War. From 1984-88 he was ambassador to Argentina. A counsellor to the cabinet of the prime minister in 1981-82, Blanca has long been involved with diverse French-based nongovernmental organizations.

Giorgio Giacomelli, director general, United Nations office, Vienna

An Italian national, Giacomelli was appointed to his post in February 1992. He will continue to be executive director of the U.N.'s International Drug Control Program, a post he



Cyrus Vance

has held since 1991. The program, which unifies all of the diverse U.N. anti-narcotics organizations, is based in Vienna. The U.N., like the United States, has systematically censored any reference to the People's Republic of China, the world's largest opium producer, in its reports. At the same time, under the argument that narcotic trafficking is a threat to global security, it has increased pressure against Burma, a potential upcoming U.N. target. As such, the office is directly involved with "preventive diplomacy."

A career Italian diplomat since 1956, Giacomelli served in Madrid, Paris, Kinshasa, and New Delhi. In 1972, he returned to Rome to become the director of the foreign ministry's technical cooperation service with the developing sector. He was ambassador to Somalia from 1973 to 1976, and ambassador to Syria from 1976 to 1980. In 1981, Giacomelli was appointed director general for emigration and social affairs at the Foreign Ministry and then placed in charge of the ministry's bilateral assistance program. He joined the U.N. in 1985 when he was made commissioner general for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA).

Hans Blix, director general, International Atomic Energy Agency

The IAEA was established as an arm of the U.N. in 1957, to promote the peaceful use and proliferation of nuclear energy. Over recent years, however, its mission has been transformed to preventing non-white nations from acquiring nuclear weapons, nuclear technology generally, and advanced technology of all sorts. As such it has become a key organization within the new U.N. system.

Blix, who was appointed to his present post in 1981, has played a high-profile role since the U.N. war against Iraq, falsely claiming that Iraq was on the verge of building nuclear bombs. Claiming that the whole inspection system is inadequate, Blix has demanded that IAEA be authorized to form an intelligence agency, which would receive classified data from Security Council member-states, among others. A career Swedish Foreign Ministry official, Blix had been foreign minister from 1978-81. From 1963-76 he had served as the head of the ministry's Legal Department.

Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the United Nations' Special Commission

The Swedish ambassador to the U.N., Ekeus was appointed in April 1991 as the chairman of the special commission established to supervise U.N. cease-fire demands on Iraq. A career diplomat, Ekeus joined the foreign service in 1962, and served in various capacities in Bonn, Nairobi, New York, and The Hague. From 1983-88, Ekeus as Swedish delegate to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland, where, according to U.N. sources, he first began to work for U.S. National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft. In 1988, Ekeus became ambassador to the U.N.

U.S. and Britain condone genocide by Serbians

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Less than 50 years after the Nazi genocide of World War II and the Stalinist butchery of the same period, the international community, led by the United States and western Europe, has immorally turned its back on a new slaughter, which, if anything, surpasses the Nazi-Bolshevik mass murders in its brutality and speed.

Reports from inside Bosnia indicate that the Serbian onslaught, aimed at creating a "racially pure" Greater Serbia encompassing much of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, has moved in recent weeks into a new, even more horrific phase. Whereas, in the early "expulsion" phase of the Serbian invasion, Bosnians were driven from their villages and herded into slave labor camps and other near-concentration camp circumstances, now the Serbs have begun the indiscriminate mass slaughter of the non-Serb population of Bosnia.

Up until recently, according to eyewitness reports provided to *EIR*, the non-Serb Bosnians, including nearly 2 million Muslims, were subjected to a mass-expulsion policy. Non-Serbs were forced to wear armbands or other signs, and were then shipped off by rail car or truck to work camps in areas under total Serbian control, often to be put to work in military industries fueling the further genocide. Since the Bosnian invasion began in April, an estimated 2.5 million people have been driven from their homes and either subjected to the Serbian atrocities or forced into refugee camps along the borders.

United Nations refugee officials based in Croatia project that unless the fighting stops immediately, an additional 1 million Bosnians will become refugees before the end of the year; and an estimated 500,000 Bosnians could die of starvation or lack of housing this winter.

Since the renewed offensive by Serbia began in early July, the situation inside Bosnia, according to the eyewitness accounts, has gotten even worse. Now, instead of herding non-ethnic Serbs into relocation camps, Serbian forces are simply murdering entire villages, including women, children, and the elderly. All homes, cultural centers, churches, and even cemeteries serving the non-Serb communities in the captured villages are being burned to the ground to ensure that even the heritages of the Muslim and Catholic communities are obliterated.

According to these accounts, nearly 70% of the territory of the Bosnian state is now being subjected to this mass extermination policy, including larger cities such as Foca, Bihac, and Gorazde.

Even the London *Times*, writing on July 25 about the Serbian assault on the northern Bosnian Muslim town of Bosanski Novi, wrote that the Serb policy "contains an evil not seen in Europe for 50 years," parallel to the "Nazi holocaust and the Stalinist deportation of whole nations." Jean-Claude Concolato, an official of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, told the *Times*: "Either we stop the policy of 'ethnic cleansing' now, or the international community is soon going to have to swallow these people."

He should know. As the *Times* story pointed out, some of the Serbian soldiers participating in the mass murders inside Bosnia are operating from bases inside seized Croatian territory—which is being administered by United Nations "blue helmet" peace-keeping forces.

The mass slaughter inside Bosnia has in recent weeks grabbed international headlines; but despite this coverage, the world's nations have almost universally turned a blind

eye to the plight of the victims.

On July 23, German Christian Democratic parliamentarian Johannes Gerster, just back from a fact-finding tour of the Balkans, told a Bonn press conference that "Serbia-Montenegro is convinced that the international community of states won't dare a military intervention." As the result of this inaction, he continued, "the community of nations is witness of the expulsion of a whole people, even of genocide. He who turns a blind eye, makes himself an accomplice." Gerster reported that in his meetings with Slovenian President Milan Kucan, Vice Premier Joze Pucnik, Croatian Foreign Minister Stjepan Mesić, and Vice Premier Granic, he was urged to press the West to launch targeted air strikes against the Serbian Air Force and munitions factories in order to weaken the Serbs' ability to continue with the slaughter and territorial grab.

But the *Washington Post* declared in a recent editorial that the chances of any kind of military intervention to stop the slaughter are "zero." The *Post* concluded that the fighting will only end when the Serbians complete their conquest of all the territories they envision for Greater Serbia. When Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton, in a supreme act of political opportunism, called for the bombing of Serbia, President Bush immediately jumped in to denounce his opponent as "infantile" for pushing U.S. military intervention.

The complicity of Washington, London, and other western capitals in causing and now encouraging the genocide goes beyond the simple failure to intervene. The success of the recent Serbian offensive into northern Bosnia was made possible by the pressure brought to bear on Croatia to stay out of the Bosnian war. That pressure, from the Bush administration, the John Major government in Great Britain, and from the United Nations Security Council, prompted Croatia to halt its military assistance to the Bosnians. It reportedly included threats to cut off all economic aid, including International Monetary Fund loans and emergency assistance for the 400,000 Croats left homeless by the earlier Serbian invasion. Moreover, in the midst of this war zone, IMF teams have told the government in Zagreb that it must implement radical budget-cutting measures and accelerate privatization of the state industries, or else face a cutoff of credits.

'Let them die,' say British

Of all of the complicit governments, John Major's British regime stands out as the most bloodthirsty enthusiasts for the Serbian genocide, which furthers British geopolitical objectives by fueling instability and economic chaos on the borders of Germany. Peter Lord Carrington, the chief western mediator in the former Yugoslav crisis, has been a persistent source of lying formulations that "all sides" are equally responsible for the Balkan crisis.

The prevailing British view was spelled out in a signed commentary in the July 28 *Daily Telegraph*, a flagship newspaper of the Hollinger Corporation which lists Carrington,

as well as his former business partner Henry Kissinger, on its board of directors. Allan Massie, a frequent contributor to the *Telegraph* and the author of a highly favorable biography of the Roman emperor Tiberius, wrote that British policymakers looking at the Bosnian situation today should recall the sage policies of Britain's 18th-century statesman Sir Robert Walpole, who "expressed his satisfaction that there were 50,000 dead in European wars one year and not a single Englishman. . . . The longer the war in Bosnia lasts, the louder and more numerous will be the voices declaring that it is our moral duty to intervene. When that happens, I hope Douglas Hurd will remember Sir Robert Walpole and sit tight." Massie argued that not even humanitarian aid should be provided to the Bosnians: "It just makes it easier to go on with the fighting. They'd stop sooner if we left them to starve and die of their wounds or disease. You've got to be cruel to be kind. There are times when it's a rough decision to sit by and see others suffer, but it's the right one all the same."

World War III is under way

Contrasted to the genocidal rantings of the Anglo-American establishment, independent U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has labeled the events in the Balkans, as well as the spreading genocidal war by Shining Path in Peru, the ethnic warfare in the Caucasus, on the Indian subcontinent, and in Africa, as the start of World War III, which for now has taken a form similar to the Thirty Years War which engulfed Europe from 1618-48.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, issued a call to the governments and parliaments of Europe on July 22 for urgent action to stop the Nazi-like genocide in the Balkans. She warned the European governments that "Europe's inability to react appropriately to the bestial genocide now under way in former Yugoslavia is the symptom of a dying civilization."

"The Serbs under Milosevic's leadership would never have dared to commit the war crimes they have committed—crimes unparalleled in their gruesomeness—had they not been absolutely assured of support by representatives of the collapsed Yalta order of Baker and Yazov, Eagleburger, and Carrington."

Zepp-LaRouche's statement ended with a call for Europe to immediately intervene to neutralize the Serbian Air Force, build up the defense capacities of Bosnia and Croatia, extend the embargo of Serbia to countries like Greece and Romania that have illegally helped arm and feed the Serbian butchers, to open their borders to the refugees fleeing sure death inside Bosnia and parts of Croatia, and to commit the necessary resources to a genuine economic reconstruction program for the entire Balkan region.

Nothing short of what Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche proposed will curb the ongoing genocide. And unless that mass murder is stopped, it is only a matter of time before World War III spreads to every corner of the globe.

'High Noon' charade in Baghdad was aimed against Iraq's rebirth

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

On July 5, the intrepid Mark Silver, heading up the United Nations team of inspectors—charged with tracking down the plethora of weapons of mass destruction that somehow 42 days of U.S.-led bombings raids failed to destroy in Iraq—pulled his white U.N. jeep to a stop and initiated a sit-in in front of the Agriculture Ministry in central Baghdad. His mission: to gain access to the government building which supposedly harbored voluminous files documenting the vast weapons programs of the man George Bush calls “a bully, a dictator, a merchant of death.” Reams of files reportedly sat in the ministry’s cabinets, containing information on formidable weapons systems as well as foreign suppliers, without which Iraq’s inexorable drive for military hegemony could not proceed. Mark Silver’s task, ennobled by his U.N. mandate, was to stand up to (or rather sit out) the intransigent Iraqis, and to force George Bush’s *bête noire* to back down.

I was, by chance, in Baghdad at the time, and had the unexpected opportunity to follow this lurid replay of Gary Cooper’s “High Noon” from such close quarters that, had Gary pulled his gun, I would have smelled the smoke. As it turns out, not only did Gary not pull his pistol from his revolver, but he packed up and slipped away 17 days after starting his showdown, with his tail between his legs. There was no romantic horseback ride to cast a silhouette against a setting sun, no admiring barmaid to issue wistful sighs and choke back tears as our hero disappeared on the horizon, accompanied by woeful strains of music. There was only the hapless Mark Silver, fuming in his U.N. jeep, heckled by Iraqi protesters and made the laughingstock of the Arab world.

What the liberal media did not tell you

What really happened in the Iraqi theater of George Bush’s war for the new world order during July has little or nothing to do with the script authored by the U.S. State Department. Those of us, like my husband and myself, in Iraq at the time on a humanitarian relief mission, who had the chance to glimpse behind the scenes, saw what Cable News Network (CNN) and the major networks could not—or would not—report.

No doubt, something of what made the evening news or the tabloid headlines had an ounce of truth in it. True, George Bush was flexing his muscles in front of the mirrors of the mass media, trying to inject a bit of potency into his limp election campaign. True, as a few media dared to report, the documents George wanted to lay his hands on were likely those relating to the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro’s “agricultural” credits to Iraq, documents which, if published by the Iraqis, would have killed (and would still kill) Bush’s aspirations for a second term.

But something bigger was at stake: the worldview and consequent policy outlook—what the Germans would call the *Weltanschauung*—of the Anglo-American oligarchy, which the outgoing U.S. President embraces.

Let us first look at the facts, then delve into the deeper political and cultural implications.

Standoff at the Agriculture Ministry

On the last day of June, the Memorandum of Understanding, signed by the U.N. and Iraq to regulate relief operations, ran out. Iraq did not renew the memorandum. Furthermore, Iraq held firm in its rejection of the U.N.’s formula for oil sales: It would not pump and sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil, as the U.N. had proposed, in order to generate the funds required for further subversive U.N. operations in the country. According to the U.N.-proposed deal, Iraq would have been allowed to sell oil, but the revenues would have gone first to Kuwaiti reparations, then to funding the U.N.’s activities. Only with what might remain could Iraq then purchase sorely needed medicine and food. That, too, would be supervised by the U.N.

Iraq said “No thank you,” which meant, as the *New York Times* whined on July 23, “the U.N. relief action throughout Iraq is now in disarray and could soon be compelled to stop.”

A few days later, on July 5, Bush ordered the U.N. inspection team to symbolically occupy the Iraqi Agriculture Ministry. That the demonstrative act served policy aims of the U.S. in first person, was eloquently confirmed by the American “U.N.” person Karen Jansen, who boasted to the press she would have been proud to have taken part in Desert

Storm. As for David Kay, the American crack expert on nuclear weapons provided by Washington to the U.N., his CIA credentials were long since a matter of public record.

The composition of the motley crew of U.N. inspectors showed they were U.S. representatives at best, or CIA operatives at worst. This fact became such an embarrassment to those precious few non-American U.N. personnel who still bear loyalty to their discredited organization, that they penned a protest against their being used as pawns in a U.S. chess game against Iraq. It was their falling out of rank (little, if at all, reported in the western media) which contributed to the decision on the part of Washington to call off the sit-in.

In addition, the political climate in Iraq was heating up, rivaling the summer temperatures of 50°C (122°F). Whether or not the demonstrations of thousands of Iraqis which took place at the ministry every day were merely tolerated or even organized by the government is a moot point, because literally every Iraqi citizen was ready to mobilize against this blatant intrusion of national sovereignty on the part of the hated U.N. The Iraqi leadership stood firm, asserting, through Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, that, since it had nothing to hide, it would gladly allow a team of “neutral” U.N. inspectors (i.e., persons from countries not deployed by the anti-Iraq war forces) to inspect the ministry.

Squirming in their swivel chairs, the British and American strategists responded by deploying warplanes to burn down grain fields in northern Iraq. Their alibi was that the planes, sent out on “U.N.” missions, had become the targets of Iraqi anti-aircraft defenses, and that they had to set fires on the ground to deflect the Iraqis’ heat-seeking missiles.

This act of wanton destruction only fueled the fires of discontent in Iraq, and the demonstrations in front of the Agriculture Ministry swelled to tens of thousands shouting, “Go home, bald eagle!” and “Down with Bush!” American flags and Bush effigies were burned with gusto.

At this, the U.N. team complained that the lives of its members were in danger. Demonstrators, they said, were a security risk to the team. Tires of U.N. vehicles had been reportedly slashed. The Iraqi government, concerned about the escalation of tensions, promised tighter security, with the deployment of plainclothes agents, but warned U.N. personnel not to travel alone on the streets.

When, on July 22, the U.N. team pulled up its tents and went home, it claimed it was doing so for fear something might happen to its members. Iraq’s agriculture minister retorted in a press conference, that the Baghdad authorities were doing everything possible to safeguard the U.N. teams. But, he added, “We cannot control the emotions of our people. If they demonstrate here, it is an expression of protest. People demonstrate in Los Angeles, in New York, in Paris, why not here? This is a question of democracy.”

No sooner had the U.N. squatters left, than the international press began floating scenarios for punitive measures against Saddam: to teach him to respect the U.N. dictates,

surgical strikes could be launched. Or Saddam himself could be killed. U.S. government spokesmen vied for television coverage to expound their wisdom on what targets should be hit, etc. While Bush and Baker (on a Mideast tour to firm up the anti-Iraq coalition for further strikes) foamed at the mouth with threats of air raids against military targets and government buildings, pundits like National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.), Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), and others went on Meet the Press to debate the need to shut down Iraq’s electricity grid, its infrastructure, to finally rein the unruly adversary in.

The truth will come out

My husband and I took the pulse of the population and government circles. We asked quite frankly what they thought the United States would do. Would they try renewed bombings of Baghdad? Or would they attempt an assassination of the bogeyman Saddam Hussein? No one took the threats of an assassination against the President seriously. Despite the fact that BBC had aired a report that Saddam had been killed, the mere suggestion of a hit against him—albeit by crack Israeli anti-terrorist squads—elicited only a bemused shrug of the shoulders. Saddam Hussein, rumored in the western press to fear such an assault, turned up in a neighborhood of Baghdad to inaugurate a new housing project, in the full light of day, surrounded by cheering citizens. His actions did not appear to be dictated by fear. The possibility of air attacks, however, they considered real. Yet, whereas we would have expected such anticipation to be accompanied by anxiety or outright alarm, we found that citizens as well as government spokesmen responded with classical *sang froid*. Certainly, we were told, the Americans can bomb Baghdad, or destroy our infrastructure again, but that means nothing. We will not capitulate, was the message. If the United States destroys us again, they said, we will rebuild again. And they who said so, were quiet, calm, and composed.

Anyone who was in Baghdad at the time, as we were, could have easily figured out what was really going on. If CNN and other media were to spend one-hundredth of the film footage they shoot on documenting the reality of postwar Iraq, they, too, could give viewers a glimpse of the reality which is determining Iraqi political decisions and shaping the attitude of Iraqi masses. The simple truth is the following: The war of 30-plus states against this country of the developing sector, waged with a superpower arsenal, was utterly futile. This is not to belittle the unspeakable suffering caused to millions of Iraqi civilians; we know first-hand, having helped arrange for war-injured Iraqi children to receive medical and surgical help in Germany and the United States which the embargo prevents them from receiving at home, just what a toll that hideous war took on Iraqi families. Yet, in the broader picture, of Anglo-American strategic war aims—to “bomb Iraq back to the Stone Age” and thwart its industrial

development—it must be said that Bush’s genocidal binge was a failure.

The most important developments in Iraq, in those sultry days in July, were not the farcical theatrics staged by Bush’s U.N. stooges in front of the Agriculture Ministry. Far more significant was what was going on—and is going on—in every neighborhood of Baghdad and other cities, to rebuild the country. What we witnessed, and surely would not have believed unless we had seen it with our own eyes, was the fact that the country has put itself back together piece by piece, in a reconstruction effort that staggers the imagination. This phenomenon—not the documents in the Agriculture Ministry or imaginary arsenals of nuclear bombs—is what sent George Bush off his rocker, though he would be the last to admit it.

Anyone who, like my husband and I, has visited Iraq several times since the official end of the war, is bowled over by the reconstruction. Of the 134 bridges hit during the war, many of them in crucial urban locations, 120 have been completely rebuilt and the remaining few are under construction. The water supply, devastated by targeted bombings of purification and distribution facilities, has been restored. Electricity works in the entire country. Not only the infrastructure, the nerve system of the economy, but its bone and muscle, have also been rehabilitated. As an impressive exhibit in Baghdad documents, factories destroyed 30-100% by U.S.-led bombings, have been rebuilt and are producing. Aluminum, cement, and other construction materials are being mass produced domestically, fueling the process of reconstruction. Furthermore, brand-new factories are being built, in the pharmaceutical and food processing fields. Vast infrastructure projects have been launched, foremost among them the “third river” between the Tigris and the Euphrates, which is to host over 85 bridges. This river, designed to cleanse the neighboring land of salt deposits, to render it arable, in a few years will be capable of providing further irrigation to vastly expand the agricultural capacity of the country. The river will flow from Baghdad down to the Gulf, 160 meters wide at its narrowest point.

How has this been possible? We spoke with Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Mahmoud Dhiyab al-Ahmed, who made the central point: Reconstruction is virtually completed, now Iraq is building up new production capacity (see interview, p. 33), and doing so despite the embargo.

Building out of the embargo

More precisely, as Saddam Hussein made clear in an address delivered on July 17, the 24th anniversary of the Baath revolution, Iraq is building its way out of the embargo through its reconstruction and development program. He stated: “We still believe that the blockade will not be lifted through a resolution, even if Iraq had done everything it could do in addition to what it had already done. *The blockade will eventually disintegrate.* Its effect and influence will be weakened after it is

driven to collapse by the arms and brains of the righteous sons of Iraq, through their scientific and economic achievement, and those sons of the Arab Nation who support them and back them with true faith” (emphasis added).

This decision to build its way out of the embargo, constitutes a continuity with state economic policy since the revolution. As Saddam Hussein stressed in his anniversary remarks, the crucial concept behind the country’s growth has been that “oil in itself will not be the Arabs’ wealth.” Diametrically opposed to the oil policy followed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, Iraq has maintained sovereign control over its nationalized oil, using its revenues to develop its own productive capabilities. The advanced infrastructure of the country has been the precondition for in-depth economic development, carried out by a skilled labor force. Thus, although the war crippled the economy by devastating the infrastructure, the country possessed the ability to rebuild it. As Saddam Hussein put it, Iraq would gain true freedom and sovereignty only if “we convert our oil to become part of our wealth, and when we no longer regard it as others have done—namely, our whole wealth—and until such a time when we convert it to become part of our strength, not our whole strength. There is no means to achieve this other than work. . . . As such, you find us, despite the burden of the blockade, and the continuous engagement by the foreigner and his agents and puppets, in the course of creating work opportunities in a continuous and progressive manner by means of constructing colossal projects.”

It became clear to us in Baghdad, watching the charade outside the Agriculture Ministry, that what Bush was trying to destroy, with threats of renewed air strikes, was not a single building or even weapons installation, but Iraq’s *capacity to develop*. Unfortunately for Mr. Bush, Patriot missiles cannot easily hit such a target, which represents a cultural as well as political phenomenon. So Bush could launch Desert Storm II, III, and so on, but Iraq would bounce back. By rebuilding its economy, it also was recreating the basis for its defense, which, as the Iraqi leadership has stressed, is not a military but an *economic* question. The frustration felt in Washington and London is expressed in the array of hysterical press outbursts claiming that Saddam’s brother, the Ambassador to the U.N. in Geneva, is an evil genius spiriting in billions of secret funds to finance the recovery program. The tragic irony here is that what is said of Iraq cannot be said of the United States itself. Its entire infrastructure and labor force have been destroyed—without there having been a shooting war, and no one in the White House seems to have an inkling of what has to be done to reverse the state of affairs. Ironically, Iraq’s economic policy thinking is healthier than that of the sole superpower—a point which is not lost on the Iraqis themselves. With a historically informed sense of the long-term perspective, they are confident that such a superpower, if it does not rectify its ways, will further degenerate, losing its allies and its power.

The new phase for Iraq is to construct new buildings

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach conducted the following interview with Iraqi Minister for Housing and Reconstruction, Mahmoud Dhiyab al-Ahmed, in Baghdad, Iraq on July 21.

EIR: President Saddam Hussein, in his speech on July 17, said that the embargo would not be lifted by a U.N. decision, but that it would disintegrate, as a result of Iraq's own economic recovery. Does this mean a shift toward autarky?

Al-Ahmed: Although, since I am an engineer, I am not responsible for the policy, I will answer. The reconstruction projects referred to in the speech are now old for Iraq. The new phase for Iraq is to construct new buildings. The projects which were destroyed by the Americans have been nearly all reconstructed. About 90% have been reconstructed. The remaining 10% is under construction, so we have achieved a good percentage of rebuilding. We hope that, by the end of this year, we will have finished all these projects.

But there are new projects, which did not exist before the war—for example, a new river on which construction has begun, and which will be finished in a few months. Foreign companies would have taken years to complete it. Another great project concerns the water supply for Basrah, another involves an irrigation system for the north of Iraq. Our ministry is mobilized now for a big popular housing project for Baghdad. Yesterday, we laid the cornerstone for a new factory, for production of medicines, in the Abu Rehd area. So you can recognize that Iraq—and this is the aim of His Excellency President Saddam Hussein—is not losing any time without building and constructing new projects. We don't have any problems with rebuilding those projects that were destroyed, we don't have problems with new buildings, but we have problems because of the embargo, because of the shortage of material needed for construction.

The Iraqi people are suffering from the embargo, because of the lack of food and medicine. The U.N. decision, which we believe is an American decision, is to withhold medicine and food, which should be allowed. But this is in front of the world, and everyone sees that it is not right that Iraq is not allowed to export oil to buy food and medicine for people. All accounts outside Iraq are frozen. So how can we bring

these things, food and medicines? I heard from the minister of health in Iraq, there is a special kind of capsule needed for heart patients, which was blocked because of a substance inside it which can be used in the chemical industry. And by their own calculations, we would need a billion such capsules, to extract a small quantity of this substance. Do you believe that we would let sick people suffer from their illnesses to get this material for the chemical industry? H.E. President Saddam Hussein mentioned the pencils in his speech [for school children, which were not allowed in, because the lead was deemed capable of dual use]. Can you imagine how evil, how shallow-minded the Americans are?

Now to the point you raised at the beginning: how the Iraqi people can destroy the embargo. There are big new construction projects going on and an "agricultural revolution," which will yield a very big wheat harvest this year. It is this, in fact, which led the Americans to burn the wheat crops in northern Iraq. Is it right for human beings to let the Americans burn the food of Iraq? Is that "American civilization"? I believe that human beings throughout the world, one day, will realize that the American and U.N. decision should be revoked.

The Iraqi people, as Muslims, believe in the Koran; we believe that there is a God and that there is a mission for people. Who would have thought the Iraqis could have withstood the embargo a year and a half and rebuilt so much? I often ask journalists from abroad what they think before they come to Iraq, and their answer is they expected to see people living in the streets, everything destroyed. The fact is that the Americans did destroy everything, but the Iraqi character and the policy of H.E. President Saddam Hussein have made it possible to rebuild. You can tell from your visit to the museum, because you see how much was destroyed and how much has been reconstructed.

EIR: You mentioned medicine and food. Iraq was dependent on imports for 70% of its food supply, it imported enormous amounts of medicines and medical equipment. Do you have plans for developing these industries, to overcome the dependency on imports?

Al-Ahmed: On medicine, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Industry know the facts on whether our production will satisfy demand or not. As for agriculture, everyone in Iraq is farming now. You can see that we are not going to leave any arable land uncultivated. This is the role of the new project, the third river project, which will be used for land reclamation, and to clean out the salt deposits. Furthermore, after three to four years we can use the water from this river also for irrigation.

EIR: The picture you are painting is one of an Iraq which will resume its role as technological leader in the region. Are there discussions going on regarding what this new industrialization thrust can contribute to the region? Have there been discussions with Arab neighbors on regional projects?

Al-Ahmed: I cannot say anything about such discussions, if they have taken place, but I can speak as one of the Iraqi people. Let me ask you about Japan and Germany after the Second World War. There are a lot of foreigners who think Iraq will become the "Japan of the Middle East" in the future. The embargo is very hard. But the lesson we have drawn from it is very big for Iraq: Have confidence in yourself, think of creating new things. It is no secret, that we publish in our press, that we have a lot of industrial projects for peaceful purposes.

EIR: In the U.S., the economy has been destroyed, not by war, but by Bush's policies. They say they cannot invest because there is no money. The same is said in Europe. How has it been possible to finance these great projects?

Al-Ahmed: First of all, all these projects have been financed from Iraq.

EIR: With what credit mechanisms?

Al-Ahmed: All the money is Iraqi, we don't have and don't need foreign currency for internal credit. The people and the materials are Iraqi. It is a very important point to keep in mind, that no matter how long the embargo lasts, they cannot forget Iraq. They cannot last without Iraqi oil forever. Iraq is the second largest oil producer. How many countries have three great rivers? Tigris, Euphrates, and the new one. What country has such a land area, and such a great people suffering from the embargo, yet working day and night. Does Bush have the same courage as our President, Saddam Hussein? No, Bush definitely does not. Before the war, Saddam Hussein asked Bush to do a television debate, and Bush refused, because he is not able to. Because his aim was to destroy Iraq. I believe that Bush destroyed the American people. Secondly, Bush makes enemies of all Arab peoples because of his destruction of Iraq. And he can win very few Arab people to his cause, and we believe they are not really Arabs, like Hosni [Mubarak], and [Saudi King] Fahd. This you hear from the people of Sudan, Yemen, Morocco, North Africa, the Egyptian people (not Hosni), the Syrian people (not As-

sad), the Palestinians and many other Arabs. But we find a lot of honest people in America, there are a lot completely against this. We believe that Bush will not win the next election, we hope he will not win.

EIR: Perhaps this is a good occasion to show you this book, just issued by *EIR*, *George Bush, The Unauthorized Biography*, written after the Gulf war, to explain how such an atrocity could come about.

Al-Ahmed: We are very happy, there are a lot of books on the war.

EIR: This is unique, drawing on documents never published before. But perhaps you want to say this off the record.

Al-Ahmed: Oh, no, no, no! We are not afraid of Bush! . . . We Iraqis actually do not care who is going to be the American President, we think the Zionists own every President. But if there is any good man, honest man, we are glad to see him fight the establishment. We have experience with leaders, European and American, and have seen that they are different if in government or in the opposition.

EIR: Thank you very much.

Al-Ahmed: I hope the next time you visit Iraq, you will see still something else.

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Colombian President Gaviria frees cocaine cartel godfather

by José Restrepo

“Drug trafficker Pablo Escobar Gaviria’s escape is the logical and necessary conclusion of the negotiating process that President César Gaviria Trujillo initiated with the criminals at the beginning of his administration,” charged Enrique Parejo González, former justice minister and one of the country’s few surviving heroes of the war on drugs, in a television interview July 22. In a press conference the next day, Parejo also called for a tribunal to determine responsibility for the disaster, before which all those implicated—“from the President of the Republic to the last official who has shamed our nation before the international community”—should be brought. Parejo added that this must lead to “the President’s resignation,” because “he lacks the moral authority to rule the country.”

All the evidence more than confirms Parejo’s judgment. Colombia is once again on the verge of war, thanks to Gaviria’s strategy of trying to buy peace by yielding to narco-terrorism.

To top it off, the Bush administration is now seeking to use Escobar’s escape as the pretext for conducting another extraterritorial kidnaping operation, similar to those carried out in Panama and in Mexico.

In his July 23 statement, Parejo charged that Pablo Escobar’s “surrender” 14 months ago was the result of Gaviria’s so-called “strategy of submission to justice,” which was nothing but “a farce and a hoax,” since all it entailed was a series of presidential decrees promising the traffickers reduced sentences and guarantees of no extradition in exchange for their handing themselves in.

The government ended up revamping its strategy numerous times, dictating “as many as seven decrees to accommodate the observations, objections, and requests of the drug traffickers, who had already imposed every condition of their supposed surrender. Every petition of the drug traffickers was accepted,” Parejo charged. Their last request, he noted, was for the constitutional prohibition of extradition, which was granted by the suborned Constituent Assembly in 1991.

The escape that wasn’t an escape

On July 22, President Gaviria announced on radio and television that special Army troops had taken over the “maxi-

mum security jail” in Envigado, dubbed “the Cathedral” by the Medellín Cartel, and had freed several hostages taken by the traffickers. Pablo Escobar and nine of his lieutenants who had been “imprisoned” with him, were nowhere to be found. Even when the whole world had learned of Escobar’s “escape,” President Gaviria was still doubting it. “The government prefers the hypothesis that Pablo Escobar is holed up somewhere in the Envigado jail or its surroundings,” Gaviria insisted during a press conference.

The truth is that one cannot seriously call it an escape at all, since Escobar was in the Cathedral only because he wanted to be there. He bought the lands upon which it was constructed one year before his “surrender,” and he personally oversaw its construction.

The “maximum security jail” was no jail at all, but rather a comfortable and spacious refuge with round-the-clock, free protection afforded by the Colombian Army for 14 months, on President Gaviria’s orders. A water-bed, 60-inch television screen, video and sound equipment, even toys for his children, equipped his private three-room apartment within the bunker he shared with 14 colleagues. At least half of the “prison guards” were appointed by Escobar himself, according to retired Col. Augusto Bahamón, in his book *Mi guerra en Medellín (My War in Medellín)*. A double-bottomed truck, dubbed “the Tunnel,” was used by Escobar to ferry weapons, money, accomplices, and victims, into and out of the Cathedral at his whim.

It was an open secret in Medellín (of which Envigado is a suburb wholly owned and operated by the cartel) that during his so-called incarceration, Escobar frequently attended social events around town, and that he handled all of his drug dealings from his “jail cell.” Only the government repeatedly denied this reality, until a scandal exploded over the disappearance of 22 of Escobar’s underlings and rivals, and the surfacing of several of their mutilated bodies around town—the result of “trials” that Escobar had personally conducted, and executions that he had personally ordered, from the Cathedral.

In his July 22 address, President Gaviria was forced to admit what he had denied for 14 months: “Pablo Escobar continued to be involved, directly and personally, in the

commission of crimes from the Envigado jail." Among those crimes, said Gaviria, was "a mass kidnaping of individuals from Medellín, two of whom have appeared tortured and murdered . . . in what appears to be a settling of accounts within the organization." Further, said Gaviria, "known criminals entered and left the Envigado jail at will."

Press criticism is muzzled

The daily *El Espectador*, which has been the repeated victim of Escobar's narco-terrorism, claimed in an editorial that "the President is forced to acknowledge that his policy of yielding to the drug trade has totally failed. . . . And President Gaviria continues to insist that his policy is in force, as if nothing had happened here."

Gaviria apparently hopes to blame the escape on the military, while silencing any criticism of his appeasement policy toward the traffickers. Thus, his Communications Minister William Jaramillo Gómez has requested that the Colombian media only report what has been officially confirmed. On July 24, the daily *El Tiempo*, a mouthpiece of the government, appealed for total solidarity with Gaviria and for self-censorship, "although without silencing valid criticism of an ill-planned military operation."

Gen. Hernando Mosalve Figueroa, acting commander of the Air Force, resigned his post to protest government claims that his force did not provide air transport to incoming troops rapidly enough. Gen. Gustavo Pardo Ariza, head of the Fourth Army Command based in Medellín, has been "retired" and is to be questioned for his supposed refusal to storm the Cathedral as per orders. Civilian Defense Minister Rafael Pardo Rueda, formerly President Gaviria's "peace adviser" in negotiations with the narco-terrorist M-19, told the press July 27, "This is a truly shameful situation that affects the image of the Armed Forces."

The image the Gaviria administration clearly hopes to present to the world, is that of a bungling and corrupt military. But the truth of the matter is that the entire operation was (mis)planned *not* by the military, but by Gaviria's Security Council, which includes the President, most government ministers, and the acting head of the Armed Forces—all of them reported to be total novices at running a sound military operation.

On July 21, these officials ordered an operation to transfer Escobar to another prison, despite the knowledge that the drug lord would never tolerate such a "violation" of his surrender conditions. The element of surprise is the key to a successful military operation, and yet Escobar's lawyers knew of the transfer order before the military in charge of the operation had received its orders, according to official documents released to the media. At 5 p.m., Gen. Farouk Yanine, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was told to deploy troops to Medellín. But at 7 p.m., before the troops could be readied, deputy Justice Minister Eduardo Mendoza and prison director Col. Hernando Navas Rubio entered the Cathedral *without armed es-*

cort, "to inform" the drug traffickers of the transfer plans. Mendoza and Navas Rubio were taken hostage.

At this point, the military operation was changed, with the objective now of freeing the hostages. Special troops, brought in for the rescue operation, arrived at 5:30 a.m. on July 22, and General Yanine received orders to move against the prison at 7 a.m. The action took ten minutes; the hostages were freed and five of Escobar's fellow "prisoners" were recaptured. Escobar and nine henchmen were, of course, long gone.

Commented one journalist sarcastically, "The operation fulfilled its mission: to give Escobar the pretext for an escape."

A pretext for Bush

Another objective was achieved as well. The incident gives the Bush administration a perfect pretext to try to apply to Colombia its Thornburgh Doctrine, according to which U.S. authorities and troops have the right to kidnap and/or militarily intervene in any country in order to capture presumed criminals, just as was done in Panama with an invasion of 30,000 soldiers which led to the deaths of at least 4,000 Panamanians.

The Bush government may be expressing solidarity with the Gaviria government out of one side of its mouth, but Washington is already preparing public opinion for an intervention in Colombia, just as the aggression against Iraq was prepared first through the media.

Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Hemispheric Affairs, told the *New York Times* July 24 that the possible kidnaping of Escobar for trial in the United States "is an option that has to be considered." Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, which oversees the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), said that Escobar's kidnaping by U.S. authorities was an option, but one of "last resort."

Dick Gregorie, former U.S. Attorney in Miami who brought charges against both Escobar and against Panamanian Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, said: "We have just spent months on a Noriega trial in which most of the evidence involved Escobar. What happens now depends on what we are willing to do about it."

The Gaviria government had scarcely announced the militarization of the Envigado jail, when the U.S. State Department placed at least three urgent calls to the Nariño government palace in Bogotá to ask if a coup d'état had occurred, and whether Gaviria was still President. The Bush government has solid reasons to fear such a coup. It is well known that elements of the military are more than a little upset about the way Gaviria's government has protected Escobar for the past 14 months, and the way it covered his escape. Now, with his efforts to throw the blame on the Armed Forces, Gaviria may find that he has gone too far.

López Michelsen pumps drug legalization . . . once again

by Carlos Méndez

The justification of usury by Protestantism constituted a revolution “similar to that which would occur in our time if [drug] money laundering were legalized,” declared former Colombian President Alfonso López Michelsen, in a presentation entitled “Religion and Ethics in the Discovery,” given last June during a symposium organized by the Universidad Externado de Colombia.

Put simply, López Michelsen’s speech, published in mid-June by the Bogotá daily *El Tiempo*, constitutes an explicit defense of Protestantism—and in particular, of Calvinism—for having legitimized the practice of usury, and for laying the basis for legalizing the drug trade.

López Michelsen begins by positing that, for him, the fundamental aspect of the fifth centenary of the evangelization of America is not whether the *conquistadores* were good and brought civilization to the New World, but rather, it is “the question of whether we would have been more fortunate had we been colonized by the Anglo-Saxons, instead of by Spain.”

After stating that “Christopher Columbus might well have awakened Queen Isabella’s greed, in order to win his bid, with the economic flattery of discovering the shortest route to the Spice Islands,” López Michelsen goes on to lament that “religious culture soon frustrated the conquest inspired by the lust for booty, converting it instead to the evangelization of the brown Indians of the West Indies. From that moment onward, the glory of the conquest has more of the religious than the economic.”

Usury and the Black Legend

López Michelsen argues that the underdevelopment of Ibero-America is tied to the fact that its culture is Catholic, and not Protestant, a lie which in its essence can be found underlying the entire “Black Legend” allegation against the Catholic Church. This fallacy was first offered by French historian and Protestant politician François Guizot (1787-1874), in his *History of Civilization in Europe and in France*, and popularized in our time by Max Weber. It was adopted as well by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, and by the Rockefellers.

It is worth noting that a great-great-granddaughter of Guizot, the multi-millionaire Madame de Menil (Dominique Schlumberger, widow of Jean de Menil) is a notorious pro-terrorist advocate, which is not strange given that the Schlumberger family, together with the French-Swiss financier families Mallet and de Neufville, backed Rousseau, Voltaire, and Robespierre’s Jacobins in the French Revolution.

López Michelsen’s lie is two-edged. On the one hand, it is an attack on Catholicism and its values, and on the other, it hides the essential cause of Ibero-America’s economic backwardness: free trade and usury in all its forms, today disguised as high interest rates and the economic policies advanced by institutions like the International Monetary Fund. In particular, López Michelsen hides the fact that it is free trade which, starting with the wars of independence, looted Ibero-America and sank it into backwardness. López also conveniently forgets that it was not the Catholics who introduced free trade to the Americas, but the Freemasons and liberals, of whom López Michelsen is a leading example today.

But López Michelsen hides other things as well: for example, that the British made their fortunes through free trade and usury, from slavery and from drug trafficking. The Opium Wars that the British launched against China, to enforce the concept of “free trade” and protect their source of loot, have since been replicated elsewhere.

He also hides the fact that the United States made its greatest progress in terms of its physical economy at precisely the point that it broke with British free trade and its usurious practices, directing its economy instead toward agro-industrial development, investment in infrastructure, high wages, and cheap credit. This was done at the end of the 18th century under the government of George Washington, who applied the program of his treasury secretary, Alexander Hamilton; again in the mid-19th century under the government of Abraham Lincoln, who applied the proposals of Henry Carey; and, to a more limited extent, during the government of the assassinated John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

In defense of usury and drugs

Dropping all his sophistries for the moment, López Michelsen goes to the heart of the matter and says that the crucial problem is that the Spanish and Portuguese colonies adopted “a dirigist economy, inspired by canonic conceptions . . . and if the price of products was not a matter for official intervention, Christian morality as interpreted by St. Thomas [Aquinas] denounced as the sin of usury not only excessively high interest rates, but any profit derived from violation of what was considered to be a ‘just price.’ ”

According to López Michelsen, “while adaptation of the Anglo-Saxon political system presented major stumbling blocks in Latin America, the same did not hold true for the economic systems.” Free trade was eventually imposed, which, he says, “corresponds to the victory of the bourgeoisie over the European nobility and, among ourselves, to the defeat of canonic norms regarding ‘just price’ and their replacement by permissiveness in the search for personal profit. There is nothing more illustrative regarding these two ethics, from the religious standpoint, than the discredit into which poverty fell, and the prestige which wealth acquired.

“While St. Francis of Assisi, with his rough garb, was considered virtue itself . . . the exterior signs of wealth were considered in the Calvinist community, in light of the dogma of predestination, the unequivocal sign of God’s favor for those who practiced saving and worked untiringly for the accumulation of huge fortunes.”

After letting us glimpse his marked cards, López Michelsen lays out his whole hand: “Many European and U.S. essayists mention in their studies the case of Jacques Coeur, the first Christian granted permission to conduct business like the Jews. The practice [of usury] became generalized over the next few years among the bourgeoisie, and the stigma that until then had dishonored the Jews dissipated. Something similar to that would occur in our time if [drug] money laundering were legalized. Thus occurred the transition from the Catholic ethic to the Protestant ethic, from canonic interventionism to savage capitalism, from moral restrictions on enrichment to a new level of permissiveness in business transactions.”

Against St. Thomas

López Michelsen’s attack on St. Thomas Aquinas is not accidental. Although Christianity and the Catholic Church have always condemned usury in all its forms, St. Thomas was the first to systematically establish the basis for condemning usury in both moral and economic terms. In Chapter XXII of his *Treaty on Justice*, entitled “On the Sin of Usury Committed in Lending,” St. Thomas demonstrates that money as such is sterile, and that “receiving usury from lent money is in itself unjust, because one is selling what does not exist.”

Ever since St. Thomas (1225-74), all Catholic students of canon law who take up the issue of usury have based

themselves on his writings. In his work *Social Morality. Moral Behavior. III*, Marciano Vidal notes that “the doctrine of the Fathers, of the medieval theologians, of the Councils and of the Popes . . . was explicitly negative and condemnatory with respect to the lending of money at interest. Based on the axiom of the sterility of money, the Christian authors came to recognize the injustice of charging any interest from the simple lending of money. For them, the value of money stemmed exclusively from trade.”

Until the beginnings of the 17th century, usury was morally proscribed in Christian Europe and in the civil laws of various nations. It was the Lutheran schism and the Protestant Reformation (1520), in particular the Calvinist branch, which opened the door to giving usury the legal standing which López Michelsen would like to see the drug trade gain today. Although Max Weber shamelessly lies in his *General Economic History* about the role of the Catholic Church in opposing usury, he does recognize that “in northern Europe, the prohibition against usury disappeared with Protestantism, although not immediately. . . . It was Claudio Salmasio, Calvinist champion of classical philosophy in the 17th century, who with his writing *De Usuris* (1638) and a large number of subsequent treatises, overturned the theoretical foundations for the prohibition of interest.”

What Weber does not say is that neither Salmasio nor any of the apologists for usury have ever attempted to demonstrate that the practice is either morally or economically legitimate. All depart—as drug-legalization advocate López Michelsen does today—from the premise of *separating* morality from economics. Once you have eliminated the concept of a universal moral principle, anything is permitted.

Sympathy for the drug trade

Although López Michelsen ends his presentation with the proviso that “I reserve my own opinion on the cult of economic success,” the truth is that he has been an advocate of the Calvinist ethic for years. In his autobiographical novel *Los Elegidos (The Chosen)*, López Michelsen writes that “he who prospers does so because he is virtuous, while he who fails does so because he is a sinner. In this way, wealth becomes a kind of reward that God grants in this world to the chosen ones, as recompense for their virtue.”

In his book *Chronicle of an Emirate and a Dynasty*, (Ediciones Tercer Mundo, fourth edition, 1985), Colombian writer J.J. García writes that López Michelsen’s sympathy for the drug trade stems from the rigorous Calvinist education he received in his youth. García adds that “the best ‘Calvinist’ justification of recent Colombian history is contained in the interviews granted by drug traffickers Pablo Escobar Gaviria and Carlos Lehder to Cadena Radial Caracol on the eve of the Colombian drug trade’s takeoff. Dr. López Michelsen cannot complain about how the philosophical precepts of his teacher Calvin have spread among the most prominent drug lords.”

France in turmoil, may vote down Maastricht

by Christine Bierre

How the enemies of France—those in the Anglo-American camp above all—must rejoice to see what is happening to that country. Slightly over ten years of President François Mitterrand's reign have brought the "French difference"—France's independent economic, military, and foreign policy—to a bitter end. Plunged into a deep recession, rocked by scandals, weakened with internecine strife, France is no longer a factor in international politics as it was during the Gaullist era. A resounding "No to Maastricht" could reverse this situation, but only provided that the Maastricht Treaty's opponents are able to rediscover what the guiding principles of de Gaulle's policies were and why he was able to make a great nation out of France.

Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinkers in France will be playing a key role in catalyzing ferment for the Gaullist design developed by LaRouche for a "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals," centered around the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle, as the motor for a world economic recovery. Jacques Cheminade, the president of the Schiller Institute and leader of LaRouche's friends in France, and three associates were recently tried for "theft" and given suspended sentences of 13-15 months, in a blatantly political frameup; but with the whole country in turmoil, this attempt to silence the brains of the opposition, could well backfire.

The economy

The recession did not begin with the Gulf War, as many believe, but goes back to Mitterrand's 1983 shift toward liberalism. At that time, the traditional Gaullist policy, whereby the state creates a favorable climate for investment into useful production, was replaced by one of favoring short-term financial profits in stock market and related speculation. Financial austerity policies aimed at maintaining a "strong franc" and "price stability," have only made things worse.

Unemployment has soared. Living standards, kept down by many years of Socialist government, have eroded further. Officially there are 3 million jobless—10% of the active population—but unofficially, we are closer to 4-5 million. Meanwhile, benefits are running out. In late July the govern-

ment announced 20% cuts in unemployment checks for those who worked only a few months.

Small and middle-sized firms are chalking up a record number of bankruptcies. Real interest rates are so high that nobody ventures into new investments unless they are state-guaranteed or promise returns above 15%. In the wake of the U.S. and British real estate meltdown, the French market is now reeling. Total bank loans to real estate promoters amount to some 280 billion francs, ten times more than in 1982, yet since the Gulf War, the real estate market has stagnated. The few transactions carried out are often at prices 20-40% below those announced. Fearing a "domino" effect, the banks have closed ranks to avoid real estate bankruptcies, but this limits their leeway to lend for productive investments.

AIDS transfusion scandal

The government, the political parties, and the institutions have been discredited through an avalanche of scandals, both home-grown and fed from abroad.

Among the worst scandals is that of the AIDS-contaminated blood products given by state-run institutions to hemophiliacs. Four government health officials, including the head of the National Center for Blood Transfusions (CNTS) Michel Garretta, are being tried for distribution of poisonous substances. As early as 1983, the state knew of the danger that blood products given to hemophiliacs were AIDS-tainted. In that year, the U.S. company Travenol discovered a heating process to eliminate the AIDS virus from blood stocks, and informed all concerned agencies, including Dr. Garretta, who decided, however, not to do anything about it. In May 1984, the efficacy of this process was confirmed. That same year the World Health Organization strongly encouraged all countries to use it. By May 1985, after the test to detect the AIDS-related HIV virus had been found, the CNTS leaders met to discuss the possibility of withdrawing those blood products which they knew were contaminated, but decided not to do so, for financial reasons. They continued to use those stocks until October 1985. As a result, 1,200 hemophiliacs out of a total population of 5,000 were infected; 250 have already died.

What is especially outraging the public, is that only the health officials have been brought to trial. Yet they can prove that they got their orders from three sources: Laurent Fabius, then prime minister; Edmond Hervé, former health minister; and Georgina Dufoix, former social affairs minister. The hemophiliac associations are demanding that these three be tried as well, and lawyer Jacques Vergès has just filed a complaint against them for "poisoning."

Zionist lobby turns on Mitterrand

The Zionist lobby, after a long truce, has decided to go after Mitterrand himself, using his past in Vichy France in 1940-42. The story goes back to the L'Oreal affair of about two years ago. Businessman J. Frydeman, supported by the

U.S. Office of Special Investigations, a “Nazi hunter” outfit under scrutiny in the United States for having lied for the Soviet KGB (see *EIR*, July 3), took the U.S. subsidiary of L’Oreal to court for anti-Jewish discrimination. The supposed targets of this operation were L’Oreal’s president, François Dalle, and Jacques Corrèze, head of the firm’s U.S. subsidiary who died of a stroke at the Paris American Hospital just hours after having been forced to resign his post. Corrèze had been responsible for the Jewish affairs unit during the Vichy regime which ruled France in collaboration with the Nazi occupiers. The real target was François Mitterrand, a personal friend of Dalle. Mitterrand started his career with L’Oreal back in the days when he was decorated by the Vichy President of France, Marshal Pétain.

This scandal was fomented by Serge Klarsfeld, an OSI-linked “Nazi hunter,” in coordination with periodicals like *L’Express*, *Evènement de Jeudi*, and *Nouvel Observateur*. They used the 50th anniversary of the Vel d’Hiv deportation of 12,000 Jews to the Nazi concentration camps, to try to force France and Mitterrand personally to recognize the guilt of the state for having collaborated with the Nazis. While the deportations were indeed hideous, the war is over and most of the French culprits have already paid for their crimes. The aim at this point seems more to tar all of French with collective “anti-Semitism” than to seek justice.

But Mitterrand is only one target of the shotgun-like scandal pattern. François Leotard, honorary chairman of the Republican Party, with whom Mitterrand was negotiating to become prime minister, has been indicted in a real estate scandal; Henri Emanuelli, the president of the National Assembly and formerly treasurer of the Socialist Party, will be indicted for embezzlement and fraud; the Socialist-linked former treasurer of the Green Party, Etienne Tête, was jailed for having illegally received some \$20,000 in unemployment checks while being officially registered as manager of two firms.

Mass ferment

Many hope that new political institutions and new leaders will arise from the political ferment to replace these discredited leaders. The Rural Coordination movement is a typical example. Composed of the smaller, more radical farmer unions and radicalized elements in the large “official” farmer’s union, the FNSEA, Rural Coordination was set up strictly with the aim of stopping two British-inspired “free trade” measures: the MacSharry reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

When the truckers succeeded in blocking the main access roads in France for a week, the 1968 strike wave that paralyzed France and toppled the government came to mind. The truckers’ strike followed a nationwide mobilization of Rural Coordination, which had successfully blockaded many middle-sized cities and signaled the extreme weakness of the

government by attempting to block access to Paris itself. By the time the truckers’ strike was settled, it was clear that had it gone on any longer, or occurred at any time except during summer vacations, it might well have spread to other sectors. Not only were ambulances and taxis already joining the truckers’ blockades, but most of the French supported the truckers and blamed the government.

The fight against Maastricht

On Sept. 20, France will vote in a referendum on the Maastricht Treaty for unifying Europe under a nation-less “freetrade” bureaucracy. As of this writing, it seems increasingly likely that Maastricht may be voted down in France, as it was in Denmark. The “no” votes have risen from 20% before the Danish referendum, to 45-48%. The climate of scandals and social crisis feeds the “no” camp.

The government had to retract an ad campaign for Maastricht from national television and radio because paid political advertising in those media turned out to be illegal. Then on July 28, *Libération* newspaper ran gloomy predictions by the International Monetary Fund of a strong four-year recession as a result of the “adjustment” policies of the Maastricht Treaty, which allow no more than a 3% public deficit and 60% ratio of debt to GNP.

The question is not only whether the treaty will be defeated, but in the name of what policies. Most of those in the “no” camp are about as unpalatable as those in the “yes” camp. Jean Marie Le Pen is a racist with British-liberal views in economics. Philippe de Villiers, a popular “return to values” man and potential presidential candidate, does not oppose the free-market thrust of the treaty but only its violation of national sovereignty. Charles Pasqua and Philippe Seguin, leading the “no” side in the Gaullist party, are less liberal, but play on the chauvinist chord of the French—rejecting the right of non-French European Community citizens to vote in France—to defeat the treaty. Most of the leaders in the “no” camp, including Thatcherite Marie France Garaud, and the communist camp, are anti-German zealots who reject Maastricht because it will create a German-dominated Europe; those who are for the treaty defend it as the only guarantee to control the Germans.

Only Jean Pierre Chevènement, the ex-defense minister who resigned over France’s part in the Gulf War, has a coherent economic policy, echoing Lyndon LaRouche’s Productive Triangle plan. He denounces the Maastricht Treaty as IMF-imposed “adjustment” austerity which will lead to deflation. Chevènement called recently for a European Industrial Initiative, involving credits to build transport networks, creating safe nuclear facilities in the east, launching great industrial projects in Europe east and west, and tying in North Africa. But he speaks for a tiny minority faction in the Socialist Party, and, due to his ongoing ties with nationalist sectors of the Communist Party and Trotskyites, he appears as too sectarian to attract a national, cross-party alternative.

Riots shake Britain as depression deepens

by Volker Hassmann

It's a "hot summer" for Britain this year, after a series of violent urban youth riots shook the country in mid-July, starting in Coventry and sweeping through Stockton-on-Tees, Bristol, and Salford into Lancashire and West Yorkshire. The worst incident was in Blackburn in the north of England, where a crowd of Indian youths attacked and severely damaged a cafe. Eleven police officers were hurt, cars destroyed, and street lighting smashed as rampaging youths hurled gasoline bombs and stones. Ethnic tension had been building in Blackburn's Brookhouse district for a year. In the town of Huddersfield, 100 young people hurled objects at police who had earlier arrested five suspected drug dealers. Twenty-one police officers were injured, three seriously. Barry Sheerman, the Member of Parliament for Huddersfield and "shadow" home affairs spokesman, called on the government to take emergency action: "The government is passively watching as police are left to cope with social forces beyond their control."

The outbreak of urban anarchy in Britain is a symptom of growing social disintegration, in the worst economic depression that the country has experienced since the 1930s. But it is unlikely that the riots are merely a spontaneous eruption, and certainly a role by agents provocateurs cannot be ruled out. As *EIR* documented in the case of the riots in Los Angeles, California (*EIR*, May 15, "Did Warren Christopher Torch Your Neighborhood?"), the Anglo-American establishment manipulates such violent outbreaks for its own purposes of social control, and to promote its fascist economic and social agenda.

U.K. youth unemployment is running at 15%, while Britain has accounted for nearly half the rise of 9.5% in European Community unemployment, to 14 million total. According to a report by National Westminster Bank, unemployment in the southeast of England, including London, will rise 18% to 1 million by June next year. The government's "anti-inflation" policies are producing social misery of a horrifying scope. The number of people who earn less than half of the average income has more than doubled to 12 million under the Tory governments; one out of four children lives in absolute poverty. The government of Prime Minister John Major has now imposed the toughest austerity straitjacket since the

Conservatives came to power 13 years ago, with large cuts in welfare, infrastructure projects, construction, and inner cities development programs. The Treasury plan reportedly caused consternation among senior ministers at the cabinet meeting over the scale of the measures.

Where's the recovery?

While Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont came out denouncing the "alarmist talk" of a 1930s-style depression as "ridiculous" and defending his notorious remark that higher unemployment is "a price worth paying" for lower inflation, the Major government has been hit by an unending stream of bad economic news. The new Confederation of British Industry quarterly survey has declared Britain in deep recession, delivering what the *London Times* called a "*coup de grace* to the prospects for a post-election recovery." The CBI reported a new slump in industrial confidence, with manufacturers planning to cut output because of declining orders. CBI Director General Howard Davies accused the government of appearing powerless in the face of recession.

The government's handling of the economy was also severely criticized as leaders of Britain's hard-hit construction industry warned that a further 40,000 jobs could be lost by Christmas. Sir Brian Hill, the president of the Building Employers Confederation, said the construction industry had already lost 260,000 jobs since the middle of 1989 and added: "We are in favor of strong medicine to beat inflation, but it is no use if the patient dies in the process."

The Council of Mortgage Lenders has reported that more than 30,000 homes were repossessed during the first six months of this year. Prime Minister Major had claimed in January that home repossessions had been brought to an end.

Official trade figures for June show a widening trade deficit, with imports down for the second month in a row, while exports were shrinking even faster as overseas demand waned.

Government under attack

Against the background of a looming social explosion, Major is now facing concerted political and industrial pressure with Tory MPs joining the CBI attacks. Some are beginning to cast doubt over the future of Lamont and the prime minister, if they refuse to change policy and get interest rates down. John Carlisle, the right-wing MP for Luton North, said of Lamont: "If this particular doctor cannot cure the patient, then obviously he must go." And he added in a BBC radio interview: "I think the prime minister has got to take some drastic decisions, because I fear that his position itself may be under some threat if he doesn't do so."

Senior Tory MPs complain that Major has "boxed himself in" on interest rates and say that his party leadership could be at stake. "What happened to Margaret Thatcher could happen to him. And he has far fewer friends than she had," warned one moderate MP.

U.S. targets Thailand's military to dismantle national sovereignty

by Michael O. Billington

In *EIR's* June 12 issue, we warned that the crisis which brought down the government of Thailand in May was orchestrated by U.S. government organizations, to the purpose of causing the disintegration of the sovereign institutions of that nation, beginning with the military. The report documented how the U.S. government, through various government-funded organizations, ran the subversion of a nation which has historically been one of the closest allies of the United States in Asia. More recent developments show that this process is well under way. The military, the only institution in Thailand capable of defending the nation's sovereignty, is being removed from positions of influence in the government and from strategically important areas of business and industry. Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department and U.S. press whores are demanding that the Thai military be deployed to fight wars with its neighbors, rather than defend the nation against subversion from within and without.

Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun, appointed under heavy pressure from the U.S. embassy (in place of the candidate of the duly elected, military-linked coalition), removed the military from any role in suppressing riots or domestic subversion. During the May crisis, troops which had been poorly trained in riot control reacted to provocations from violent elements by opening fire on demonstrators, a tragedy which has served the purposes of those who intend to dismantle the military by any means.

The removal of military protection against domestic threats must be seen in the light of two recent developments: 1) an announcement by the leading international spokesman for Thailand's various radical protest movements, Sulak Sivaraksa, who told a June meeting of the National Endowment for Democracy leadership in Washington that a new national coalition is being formed which intends to use terrorist methods of sabotage against the national economy, such as the cutting of power lines; and 2) the renewed belligerence of the Maoist Khmer Rouge in neighboring Cambodia. Following the 1976 military coup, many Thai student leaders went into the jungles, where they were trained by Chinese Communist agents, while some went directly to China itself. Opposition leader Chavalit Yongchaiyuth, generally known as an asset of the CIA, brought several of these leaders into his political organization, after they had "mended their ways." In a period of severe crisis, the potential is great that the genocidal tactics

of the Khmer Rouge could be used in Thailand.

Prime Minister Anand has also removed two military leaders from their roles as directors of state-owned companies. Army Chief Gen. Issarapong Noonpakdee was removed from his position as director of the strategically critical telephone company. Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rojanil, the head of the Air Force and Supreme Military Commander, is in the process of being replaced as chairman of Thai Airways International, a 90% government-owned corporation. Existing rules give the position automatically to the head of the Air Force, for obvious strategic reasons. These rules have now been dropped, and Kaset will be replaced by a civilian.

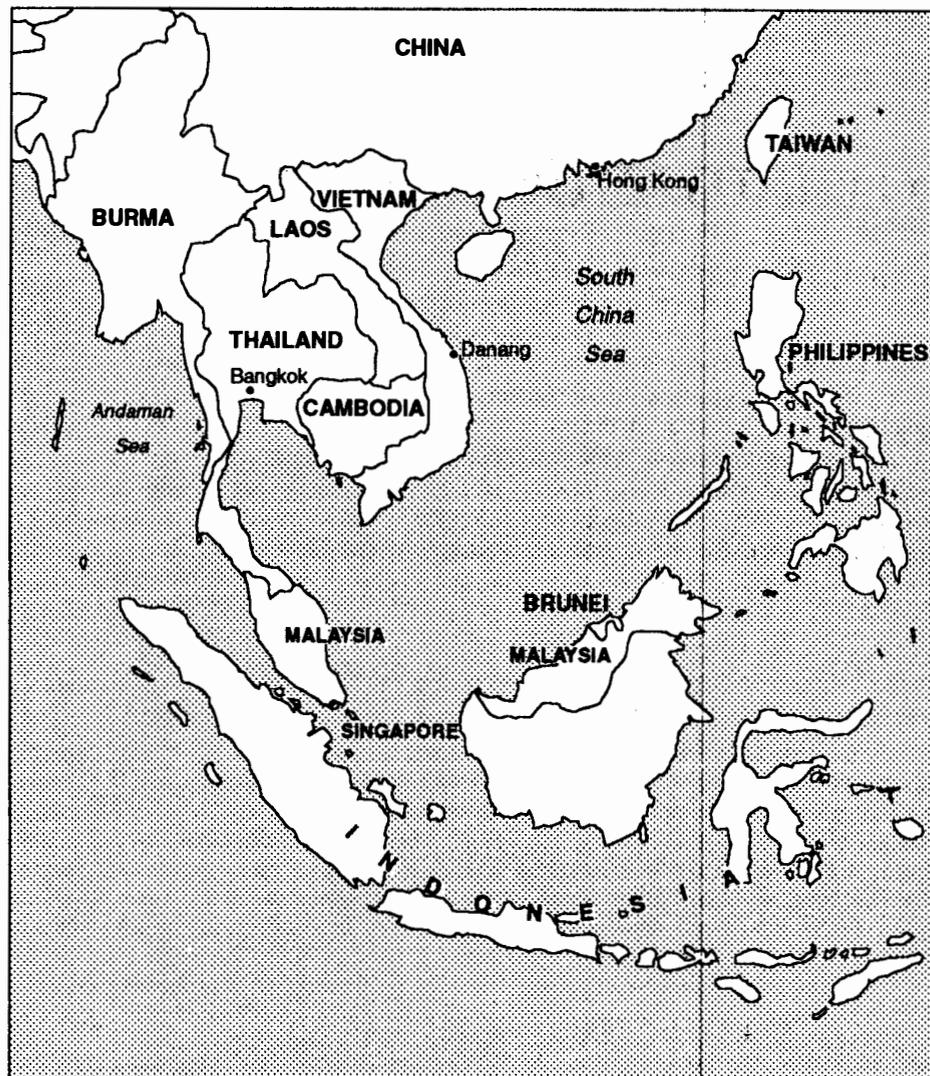
The *New York Times* praised these moves in a July 25 editorial, which complained that the Thai military has "exercised a stranglehold over key state enterprises like airlines, banks, phone, and transport companies, distorting economic priorities." The priorities which the *Times* attacks are those that have assured at least a minimal flow of directed credit into those areas of infrastructure that are essential for both economic development and for strategic defense.

Regional wars

More ominous is the U.S. effort to engage the Thai military in a military adventure on either or both of two borders. The same *New York Times* editorial took a page from the handbook for sabotage published by Trilateral Commission member and U.S. military strategic adviser Samuel Huntington (see *EIR's* July 3 review of his book *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*). Huntington argued that the military forces of Third World nations should be cut in half and their officer corps purged, and that they should then be sent to war against their neighbors: "Reorient your military forces to military missions. For good reasons you may wish to resolve conflicts with other countries. The absence of a foreign threat . . . may leave your military devoid of a legitimate military mission and enhance their inclination to think about politics." Or, as the *Times* put the same thing in reference to Thailand: "Refocusing the armed forces on legitimate defense concerns would simplify peacekeeping tasks in Cambodia [and] cut a key lifeline to Myanmar's [Burma's] tyrannical military dictatorship. . . . The army's role in quelling civil unrest has provided a pretext for frequent coups."

This policy was very evident in the blustering tactics of

Southeast Asia



U.S. Undersecretary of State Robert Zoellick and Secretary James Baker at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) meeting in Manila on July 24. The Asian participants were quite aware that the recent U.S. Supreme Court approval of kidnaping and murder by U.S. agents and military forces within foreign nations places the United States outside of international law. Zoellick's threat to Asia, therefore, cannot be taken lightly. Said Zoellick: "As the United States demonstrated in the Gulf war, we will not stand by when new tyrants threaten our national security interests. We have national security interests in the Pacific, too."

Zoellick and Baker especially denounced ASEAN (with Thailand considered the primary target) for refusing to follow orders on the question of imposing sanctions on Burma. In language reminiscent of Bush's thyroid storm before the Iraq war, Zoellick said: "The illegitimate and brutal actions in Burma were both an offense against the civilized world and a source of instability. Isn't it time to say, enough is enough?"

A similar threat exists on the border with Cambodia. The U.N. Security Council has rubber-stamped a U.S. resolution cutting all aid to the Khmer Rouge, who have torpedoed the recent peace settlement and relaunched military operations in Cambodia. The resolution specifically demands that all nations, "in particular neighboring countries," must help the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to implement the aid embargo. The Security Council is whitewashing the well-known Chinese control over the Khmer Rouge, while attempting to blame Thailand for allowing border trade. For Thailand to attempt to enforce a cutoff of aid to only one of the four armed groups in Cambodia, along a lengthy and generally open border, and with thousands of Cambodian refugees still living in camps within Thailand, would be virtually impossible, and would invite a military conflict. Thai military officials have privately expressed deep concern that a U.S. military adventure in Cambodia under the auspices of the U.N. could well drag Thailand into a Vietnam-style quagmire.

Fujimori takes a step back

In his Independence Day speech, the Peruvian President let the enemy define his agenda toward the terrorist threat.

Peruvian citizens were hoping that when President Alberto Fujimori addressed them on July 28, national Independence Day, he would present them with a tough strategy for combatting the murderous Shining Path narco-terrorists. The group, which models itself on Cambodia's Khmer Rouge, had just subjected the capital city of Lima to two days of savage car bombings, fires, and sniper attacks—an "armed strike"—July 22-23. Fourteen people died and hundreds more were wounded. This came on the heels of the July 16 car bombing in the Miraflores section of Lima which devastated a four-block area, killed 30, and also wounded hundreds.

Unfortunately, Fujimori did not live up to expectations. On July 24, he had announced several tough measures to combat terrorism, including equating subversion with treason, subjecting terrorists to military trials, and imposing strict controls on the sale and distribution of chemicals used by Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) for building bombs. In his July 28 speech, however, Fujimori let Peru's enemies in the U.S. State Department and self-proclaimed "human rights" lobby define the agenda, rather than providing the leadership the country needs.

In a two-and-a-half-hour speech, in which observers described him as nervous and rambling, Fujimori bent to those who demand a return to "democracy" in Peru, by which they mean letting terrorist sympathizers in Congress make policy, and ensuring that the International Monetary

Fund's austerity policy remains intact. Fujimori shut down the Congress on April 5, charging its members with corruption and abetting subversion. But in his speech, he acceded to pressures, promising that elections for a Constituent Assembly would be held on Nov. 22, and that municipal elections would follow in February 1993.

Worse, Fujimori praised Amnesty International and Americas Watch, the two human rights groups whose reports claim that Peru's Armed Forces are worse violators of human rights than Shining Path. Their most recent reports were better, the President said, because they acknowledged the terrorists' crimes as well.

This Andean nation is struggling under conditions of total warfare. Shining Path continues to announce armed strikes in several cities in the interior, and brutally murders or terrorizes those who violate its orders. Internationally, the country is cut off from financial and military aid and is under extraordinary pressure—especially from the Bush administration—to return to "democracy."

Under these siege conditions, anything less than total mobilization in defense of the nation-state and its institutions, and firm emergency measures in both the military and economic realms, provides dangerous openings to those who want to see the Peru wiped off the map.

Already, in the immediate aftermath of the speech, press and leading politicians attacked Fujimori for failing to announce any new measures, and limiting himself to defending his

"self-coup" of April 5. Manuel D'Ornelles, editor of *Expreso* newspaper, which is owned by the oligarchic former prime minister Manuel Ulloa, wrote on July 29, "The President's credibility has been strongly eroded."

This is the line retailed by such U.S. agents as former presidential adviser Hernando de Soto, and pornographer Mario Vargas Llosa, who has publicly called for eliminating the Armed Forces altogether. De Soto, a key asset in the Washington-based Project Democracy apparatus, told the London *Financial Times* that "the Fujimori coup has done Sendero a favor. By destroying the credibility and legitimacy of government, he's left a political vacuum which Sendero is ready to fill. This requires a political, not a purely military response." De Soto insists that subversion can only be fought by reestablishing the brand of "democracy" Washington demands. The Aug. 3 *Newsweek* quotes De Soto warning, "The moment [Fujimori] falters and loses credibility, the whole system collapses."

Any concessions to the forces intent on dismantling the Peruvian state causes great nervousness among the Armed Forces. Reportedly, there was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the military leadership with the content of Fujimori's speech.

Also, according to several press sources, there is a generalized discontent among the Armed Forces over the state of penury they are forced to endure, with no increases in budget or wages. An article published by the Lima correspondent of the Buenos Aires daily *Clarín* July 28 reported that middle-level officers of the Peruvian Armed Forces are unhappy with Fujimori's actions and particularly critical of his anti-subversive policy. The author likened this discontent to that expressed by nationalist army officers in Argentina and Venezuela.

Collor's ship is sinking

Even Fidel Castro, worried about the "health" of Brazilian democracy, has asked the left to help bail.

The velocity with which Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello's political status is sinking as a result of the scandal implicating him in shady deals with his former campaign treasurer, businessman Paulo Cesar Farias, is surpassing the Brazilian and Anglo-American oligarchies' ability to distract public attention from the profound political and economic crisis engulfing the country.

This is evident from the fleeting propagandistic impact of two major events planned to try to afford some kind of stability to the government and to the "anti-inflationary" economic policy of Finance Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira. Although it has failed to reduce inflation from current levels of 20-25% monthly, and has caused enormous damage to the economy's remaining productive sectors, Marques's policy has proved extremely lucrative to speculators and usurers.

On July 8, in São Paulo, more than 1,200 businessmen attended a luncheon held to support the finance minister, for the explicit purpose of trying to keep the government's economic policy separate from the political crisis. The following day, Collor announced that the government had signed a debt "agreement" with its creditor banks. Nonetheless, within a day or two, the publicity gained from these events was eclipsed by the deepening scandal which has become known as "Collorgate."

One of the major foci of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) investigating the Farias case is the origin of the funds deposited into the ac-

count of Collor's private secretary, Ana Acioli, appointed by Collor to handle all of his personal expenses. On July 21, the central bank handed over to the CPI hundreds of documents which revealed that a large number of deposits made to the accounts of Acioli and members of the President's family, including his wife Rosane, came from Paulo Cesar Farias and individuals linked to his companies.

Under the weight of such evidence, leaders of the CPI called a meeting with respected Congressman Ulysses Guimaraes of the PMDB party who, upon leaving, remarked that "things look black. . . . The President's situation has become complicated." PMDB Sen. Pedro Simon, who sits on the CPI, told *Jornal do Brasil* that proof of Collor's direct involvement with Farias now permits discussion of impeachment proceedings against the President.

The accumulated evidence against Collor is causing the country's elites to seriously consider removing him. According to the July 23 *Folha de São Paulo*, a group of leaders from major political parties, including the pro-government PFL, is already organizing a coalition for the purpose of convincing Collor to resign, rather than putting the country through the trauma of a lengthy impeachment process.

On the previous day, the president of the prominent Editora Abril, Roberto Civita, who also belongs to a Washington-based think-tank, the Inter-American Dialogue, had pointed to the existence of "more than suffi-

cient indications" for opening impeachment proceedings.

Some sectors of the establishment, however, particularly those more closely tied to financial speculation, have indicated that, despite everything, they prefer to keep Collor in power. Their fear is that if Vice President Itamar Franco, whom they consider a "dyed in the wool nationalist," were to succeed Collor, he would alter key aspects of existing economic policy.

Aside from the financial oligarchies, an eventual Collor exit from office would leave a number of other political "shipwrecks," among them Bahia Gov. Antonio Carlos Magalhaes and Rio Gov. Leonel Brizola. These are Collor's most vehement ostensible defenders, but also candidates to succeed him, as well as the representatives of the coalition of political forces mobilized to defend the "stability of Brazilian democracy," or, put more accurately, the continuity of the International Monetary Fund's economic policies.

Magalhaes represents the oligarchies of the country's rural north, and is directly tied into Henry Kissinger's interests. Brizola is the principal liaison to the European social democracy in Brazil and, apparently, is now opening up a channel of communication with Cuba's Fidel Castro. According to *Correio Brasiliense* of July 28, Castro sent a message to Brizola, backing Collor and calling on the Brazilian left to also support the President. Should Collor fall, Castro warned, this could cause a "domino effect" which might bring down Ibero-America's other weakened democracies. Hence, the strategic importance of Brazil for the health of the new world order is such that, once more, we find Castro and his "cordial enemy" in Washington in the same trench.

The Madrid summit ship of fools

George Bush's golden boys among Ibero-American heads of state gathered in Madrid—with a few glaring exceptions.

Some 12 months ago, we said, at the time of the first Ibero-American heads of state summit held in Guadalajara, that “Carlos Salinas de Gortari’s distinction (if you can call it that) is of having gathered together this ship of fools, of whom several will not make it to Spain for the second summit in 1992.”

The reason for such a statement was not the repugnance provoked by some of the heads of state, but the fact that the entire subcontinent finds itself under *wartime conditions*, and its institutions, which these presidents represent, are in the process of dissolution, as are all the creations of the post-World War I Versailles Treaty arrangements. This dissolution was clearly in evidence at the second summit held July 23-24 in Madrid, Spain.

For example, it is most likely that Carlos Andrés Pérez will not make it to Christmas celebrations this year as Venezuela’s head of state. Ironically, at the Guadalajara summit, Pérez had called for the disappearance of the concept of national sovereignty, “through “a revision of the old and anachronistic formulations of its guiding principles.” This same anti-national attitude is what produced the coup attempt against him last February. His own Congress forbade him to leave the country for Madrid, for fear of some new action in his absence.

César Gaviria Trujillo, of Colombia, boasted in his Guadalajara speech one year ago: “Good news. . . . We have succeeded in dismantling several leading criminal organizations, and bringing their chieftains to justice.” As the whole world knows, Gaviria

did not attend the Madrid summit because drug lord Pablo Escobar “inexplicably” escaped from his self-constructed so-called prison. Various political forces in the country are now demanding Gaviria’s resignation.

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori did not attend the summit for very different reasons. At the moment, he is the only Ibero-American leader with the courage to try to correct the disastrous policies of his predecessors, by taking personal command of the war against the “genocidalist” narco-terrorists of Shining Path. Thus far, however, he has failed to confront the genocidalists of international finance, who would make his country “disappear” through their policies of usury and demilitarization.

Carlos Menem of Argentina, and Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil, did make it to Madrid, but their positions are less than secure.

Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico arrived at the summit as the culmination of a tour to Great Britain and other European countries. In London, he attended a meeting of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose fantasy-ridden director, Jacques Attali, pleaded for his “advice toward applying economic strategies to encourage the development of eastern Europe.” As if the non-existent “Mexican miracle” could solve the desperate crises of Russia, Poland, or Czechoslovakia—or of Mexico, for that matter.

When Salinas met with the advisory board of the London *Guardian* to promote his “miracle,” the leading news of that day’s edition was that

“the world is experiencing a general economic crisis not seen since the ’30s.” Other dailies, like the *Financial Times*, with whom Salinas also met, analyzed the fall of the world’s leading stock markets as a presage of the collapse of the international financial system.

In France, Salinas compared Europe unified under the Maastricht Treaty to his own North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada, just as Europe is going through the throes of a political crisis over the defeat of the Maastricht Treaty in a Danish referendum, and its possible defeat by a French referendum in September.

At the Madrid summit, the cowardly Presidents in attendance agreed not to speak about the countries whose Presidents were absent. To have done so would have meant defining themselves with respect to the life-and-death issues now facing the entire continent. For example, the final summit statement refused to mention by name the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court permitting the kidnaping of foreigners, and limited itself instead to rejecting “any kind of interpretation which seeks to recognize the possibility of the extraterritorial application of one country’s laws to another.” Possibility? Tell that to Panama!

These fops also reaffirmed their “commitment to intensify cooperation and jointly fight the production, trafficking, and illegal consumption of psychotropic substances”—with Gaviria’s Colombia undoubtedly the model. They similarly said they “unequivocally condemn all acts, methods and practices of terrorism,” but denied their support to Peru in its critical battle with Shining Path. And perhaps most telling, they reaffirmed their commitment to the suicidal free trade policies demanded by Bush’s new world order.

Clash with London over the Balkans

British perfidy in the face of Serbia's war crimes has broken Bonn's usual façade of appeasement of London.

I have the greatest difficulty in understanding why the same powers that were ready to intervene against Iraq in order to defend Kuwait, are not doing anything to defend Bosnia," declared Johannes Gerster, member of the German parliament and of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic party, after a two-day fact-finding mission to the Balkans July 22.

Gerster was highly critical of the fact that Great Britain is not only refusing to take any refugees from Bosnia, but is also rejecting any significant financial aid. The Germans have so far committed 190 million deutschmarks (\$126 million) for the refugee relief fund, the British only about \$6.3 million.

Gerster's statement is one of many recent attacks on British policy from Bonn politicians.

A news program on national German television on July 22 portrayed the European Community (EC) negotiator in the Balkans conflict, Britain's Lord Carrington, as "distracted and badly informed" and, therefore, ripe for replacement.

On July 21, at the EC headquarters in Brussels, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel interrupted a presentation by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, calling his remarks on the Bosnian issue "a lot of hot air."

A ranking diplomat on the German Foreign Ministry staff was even more direct: "British diplomats are the main obstacle to progress on the Yugoslav situation."

These statements mark a shift of

views in German politics, away from the line that tensions between Bonn and London should be minimized in view of the "greater goal" of European integration.

News coming in from Bosnia, including from refugees arriving in Germany, is undermining Bonn's usual appeasement of London. German television gave prominent coverage, for example, to Bosnian refugees proposing that "several thousand Bosnians should be brought to London" for a protest rally against the policy of the British government.

British diplomacy's support for the Bush administration's approach on the Balkans problem has been noticed with increasing outrage, including by some longtime Anglophiles.

The prime aim of Anglo-American policy in the Balkans has so far been to prevent any other power from gaining influence there, one such analyst explained in a discussion with this author. The abrupt shift by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker at the end of May, toward military threats against Belgrade, did not signal a real change of policy, but rather has to be in close relation with traditional U.S. interests to maintain political control of the Balkans and "keep the Germans out." The U.S. considers the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean an American sphere of influence. The same geopolitical view exists in London, which considers the Balkans a prime object of historic British "littoral interests" in the Adriatic Sea.

This means that whenever Germany makes a move toward strengthen-

ing western sanctions against Serbia and supporting the victims of the Serbian war, that move is instantly blocked by the British diplomats in the European Community bureaucracy.

When Foreign Minister Kinkel presented an initiative on July 21 for additional EC economic and financial aid to Croatia and Bosnia, which would have helped both republics to provide the 2 million refugees from the war zones in Bosnia with food and other relief, Britain's Foreign Secretary Hurd said the issue was "too complicated" to be dealt with at the moment, and should be put on the agenda sometime in the autumn.

The same duplicitous tactic was employed in early July, when Kinkel was campaigning for a limited western air strike against Serbia to put a halt to the new Belgrade offensive into Bosnia that was beginning then. The British government objected, on grounds that Kinkel's initiative interfered with the ongoing Carrington mission for a new cease-fire in Bosnia. London argued that a cease-fire was the necessary precondition for any U.N. or western intervention.

When the cease-fire talks collapsed instantly, because Serbia expanded its offensive, Lord Carrington declared that the talks were "fairly hopeless" for the time being, and that the world should rather wait for the "warring parties to exhaust themselves." He then proposed a London peace conference that should meet in late August. Kinkel said that was too late; something had to be done now.

On July 27, Kinkel reacted to Carrington's tactic, with the unprecedented step of publicly encouraging the opposition in Serbia to launch mass protests against the Belgrade regime. He said he didn't intend to overthrow the Serbian regime, but it was certainly about time that it felt the heat also from within.

International Intelligence

Turkey proposes Armenia, Azerbaijan deal, or war

Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin called for an "exchange of territories" between Armenia and Azerbaijan as the key to a "settlement" over the Armenian-inhabited enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan, in remarks to the July 22 Spanish daily *El Pais*. The alternative, he warned, is a large-scale and spreading war: "If there is no solution, there will be a new 'Middle East crisis,' which will create problems for Turkey, for the region, and for Europe."

Cetin, in anticipation of an upcoming international conference on Nagorno-Karabakh, proposed that Armenia have a land corridor to Nagorno-Karabakh in exchange for the creation of a land corridor linking Azeri-populated Nakhichevan to Azerbaijan proper.

For Armenia, such an exchange would mean giving up sovereign Armenian territory and cutting off its land link to Iran, upon which it depends for crucial supplies. It would be left geographically dependent on Turkey and Georgia.

Cetin stressed that peace and stability in the Caucasus is "vital for Turkey," and that, since Armenia is so geographically dependent on Turkey, if Armenia does not agree to a solution amicable to Turkish interests, it will be "difficult for Armenia to enter into Europe."

The tripwire for military action by Turkey, Cetin said, is Nakhichevan. If Armenia moves against this enclave, Turkey will respond, and the restraint of the Demirel government, which has until now resisted calls from President Turgut Özal for more interventionist action, will come to an end.

Italy acts against mafia after murder of judge

The Italian cabinet has approved a decision to send 7,000 Army troops into Sicily, after Judge Paolo Borsellino and five escorts were murdered by a car bomb in Palermo on July 19. The decision, the largest deployment of Army troops against the Sicilian mafia since

the late 1940s, is intended to carry out the combined task of protecting potential targets, such as airports, highways, railroads, and courthouses, and conducting searches for both weapons caches and mafia mobsters.

Three thousand troops, which include crack paratroopers and mechanized brigades, will remain in Sicily indefinitely, and the others will rotate every 40 days. Justice Minister Claudio Martelli said, "This is not muscle-flexing or showmanship. . . . This will guarantee greater control and security of the territory and multiple protection against organized crime."

Pietro Arlacchi, an adviser to the Italian Interior Ministry, hinted that the assassination of Borsellino was an international operation. "Not the mafia as such was involved here, but a part of it, the so-called Cosa Nostra, an international crime organization, which is working together on the closest terms with non-mafia circles ranging from criminal secret lodges to right-wing terrorist groups," he told the Berlin daily *Tageszeitung* on July 21.

A call for "a real resistance against the mafia takeover," which mentions the international component of the destabilization of Italy, was issued on July 21 by the Sicilian regional government, a local version of the "national unity" government which was formed shortly before the assassination of Borsellino. The call read: "It is time to . . . expose the national and international dark powers; to find and isolate all of the numerous mafia collaborationists who hide themselves in politics, in bureaucracy, in business, and society."

Israel will continue settlements construction

The Israeli moratorium on construction of new settlements in the Occupied Territories, which was announced by the new Labor Party-led government of Yitzhak Rabin in order to secure \$10 billion in housing loan guarantees suspended by the Bush administration, is a public relations ploy.

Israel's new government has given the go-ahead for the completion of 8,700 settle-

ment units now under construction, calling only for the cessation of future settlements which neither the Shamir nor the Rabin governments had the funds to complete, the July 24 *New York Times* reported. This will mean housing for 50,000 new Jewish settlers to move into the Occupied Territories.

Although former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir denounced the freeze on new settlements as "a nightmare," the actions of Rabin's government fall far short of the desire by Palestinians and other Arab states for a complete cessation of settlement building. Also being preserved, although they are not yet under construction, are plans for 1,000 new apartments for areas around Jerusalem that Rabin, like his predecessor Shamir, considers to be an integral part of Israel and not negotiable.

Russia seeks greater naval role in Pacific

Russia has opened negotiations with Vietnam on an agreement for continued access to the naval base at Cam Ranh Bay, the July 23 *International Herald Tribune* reported. Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev said in an interview from Manila, the Philippines, where he was attending the Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) security conference, that the Russian Navy would be "another element of stability" in the Pacific rather than serve as an agent for confrontation.

Kozyrev said that he had reached "a clear understanding" with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam that Russian warships operating from Cam Ranh Bay would not "confront" U.S. or other naval forces in the area.

Kozyrev also said that, as of July 26, the Russian Navy would be sailing under the old Russian flag. He said that if the ASEAN nations were favorable, he would encourage the Russian ships to make port calls, as the U.S., British, and Australian ships do, and joint Russian exercises with other navies in the region could follow.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said that the ASEAN nations consider Russia a "Pacific power," and are interest-

ed in measures that will help maintain the "balance of forces."

Lebanese government calls for elections

The Lebanese government has called for national elections to be held in three stages over August and September. The Christian parties, including backers of Lebanese nationalist Gen. Michel Aoun, who is now in exile in France, are demanding that elections be held only after Syrian and Israeli troops withdraw from the country. These would be the first elections in nearly 20 years.

Amid the controversy, Lebanese government troops and tanks moved in to take over the Christian militia headquarters in Beirut. The government claimed the move was part of their program of disarming all local militias.

Albania signs cooperation agreement with Greece

Albanian envoys signed a cooperation agreement with Greece concerning the flow of refugees from Albania to Greece, and the joint fight against terrorism, organized crime, and smuggling of illegal drugs, in Athens following talks July 18-19. The talks were attended by, among others, Ibrahim Rugova, the president of the Albanians in Kosovo, the Serbian province with an Albanian ethnic majority, who was selected in underground elections in early June. The effects of the U.N. embargo against Serbia-Montenegro on inter-state trade on the Danube River was also discussed.

There were rumors in Athens that the Turkish government wants to sign a number of special relation agreements with Kosovo Albanians, to be added to mutual assistance agreements already signed between the Turks and the Albanians. It is said that Rugova will be in Ankara soon for that purpose.

Meanwhile, the underground government of Kosovo and the Albanian government signed an economic assistance treaty in talks in Tirana, Albania in mid-July, cov-

ering joint projects in energy development, agriculture, and construction.

Rugova, who the Belgrade regime in Serbia considers "illegal" but has either been unwilling or unable to arrest, negotiated the agreements with Albanian President Aleksander Meksi. Kosovo will not be able to implement the agreements without the consent of Belgrade, which has the region under tight military occupation. The Rugova-Meksi accords may, therefore, involve aspects of Serbian policy that have not yet been made known.

Economy sweeping away world leaders, says Mogg

The "frenzy" being caused by the worst economic-financial crisis since the 1930s is sweeping away leaders from all nations, Britain's Lord William Rees-Mogg wrote in the July 21 London *Independent*. The world today is reminiscent of the time of the French Revolution when there was a "quality of frenzy in which individuals suddenly appear, seem to play an important but momentary role, and are then swallowed up and thrown like discarded dolls into the toy-box of history. Now a Gorbachov, now a Kinnock, now a Perot; each plays a part, is defeated, retires."

Rees-Mogg wrote that "the four years of the Bush presidency are the worst four years for the United States since the presidency of Herbert Hoover in the early 1930s," and that "the Tokyo boom [has] exploded like the Dutch tulip bubble of the 1630s or the South Sea and Mississippi bubbles of 1720, or the Wall Street bubble of 1929."

According to Rees-Mogg, "we are living through a world economic crisis, more severe in some places than in others, but like nothing the world has known since the Thirties. The Europeans have repeated that decade's mistake of deflating in a depression; they will regret it bitterly. The U.S. has not made that mistake, but is still suffering from the world crisis, and has a worse debt problem than Europe. The crisis will eventually resolve itself, leaving much damage in its wake. But where are the political leaders who have begun to take its measure?"

Briefly

● **TURKEY** has lifted the 68-year ban imposed by Kemal Ataturk on the Ottoman family, allowing Mehmet Orhan back into the country. In another step in the present government's return to Ottoman traditionalism, the 83-year-old son of the last sultan, Abdulhamid II, received his Turkish citizenship under the old dynastic family name of "Osmanoglu."

● **THE ISRAELI** Mossad failed in a recent attempt to assassinate Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the July 28 *Sunday Times* of London reported. The failure points to the fact that not only is Saddam's security almost air tight, but that no one in his regime would want to even try to breach it.

● **CYRUS VANCE**, the former U.S. secretary of state, was appointed U.N. envoy for South Africa on July 17. The move is being described by the African National Congress as a victory.

● **THE GERMAN** cabinet approved the Maastricht Treaty for European Union on July 21 and sent it to the Bundesrat, the upper house of Parliament, for final approval, Reuters reported July 23. The ministers also approved changes in the German Constitution which will transfer elements of German sovereignty to the European Community.

● **THE FREEMASONRY** in Mexico has reunified after 16 years. At a recent conference of the Unity of Mexican National Rite attended by a personal representative of President Carlos Salinas, it declared itself the irreconcilable enemy of the Catholic Church and "the gravediggers of the old clerical-colonial era."

● **A 'NEW MODEL'** of democracy was mooted by former Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, in an interview with the July 26 Vienna daily *Die Presse*. Democracy built on causality is void, and rebel movements like the smaller Italian parties, the Le Pen factor in France, and the Ross Perot experiment were but "first, crude populist attempts to build a new model of democracy," he said.

A self-portrait of China's Maoism: murder of the mind

by Mary McCourt Burdman

The Communist Party of China and Marxism 1921-1985, A Self-Portrait

by Laszlo Ladany

Hoover Institution Press, Stanford, Calif., 1988
588 pages, hardbound, \$44.95

The greatest crime of Maoism is the mass murder of the human mind. It would seem impossible, even in this most murderous of centuries, to account for the history of the Communist Party of China. Its murder of so many million human lives is only eclipsed by its mass murder of far more minds. This is the only book I have ever read that is not only relentless in its examination of what the Communist Party of China has done; it also looks at why this happened.

The answer lies in Mao Zedong's fundamental principle that there is no universal human nature. Mao took the tenets of Marxism, a foreign, western system rooted in the philosophy of Kant and Hegel, and combined them with the legacy of the most brutal periods of China's thousands of years of history, to come up with a system that not only justified, but demanded the elimination of whole "classes" of people whom he put beyond the pale of humanity, including anyone who opposed him. This was the method of the Cultural Revolution, of the genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, headed by the Maoist Pol Pot, and is the method of the Maoist Shining Path narco-terrorists of Peru today.

Father Laszlo Ladany, who died soon after this book was finished, admits how much about China he does not know—after spending his adult life there. A Jesuit missionary who was expelled from northern China by the Communists in 1949, he spent the next 30 years trying to fathom, from his home in Hong Kong, what was really going on inside the

biggest closed society in the world. As a Hungarian born in 1914, Father Ladany had a profound knowledge of the history of communism in Europe and Asia. But the key quality he applies is simply the courage to tell the truth.

Ladany published *China News Analysis* newsletter for 30 years. By looking at the reality of Mao Zedong's thinking and methods, he was able to publish the truth of what was going on in China *as it happened*. His was the first, and only, voice for many years to report the terrible famine at the time of the Great Leap Forward (1959-60).

This very detailed history of *The Communist Party of China and Marxism* is called a "self-portrait," because the book is based solely on the party's own records and material published in the Chinese press. It is a remarkable feat, because the Chinese Communist Party, more than any other, is a secret society. Every article, every picture published is carefully scrutinized by the party leadership, for adherence to the prevailing political "line" of the ruling faction. Photographs were altered from one month to the next, to eradicate any record of the physical existence of those out of power. A word, a sentence, one or more faces there or not there in a photograph, are the shadows on the wall that an observer must read to understand what is going on in China, even the most massive social upheavals affecting hundreds of millions of persons.

Ladany, over years, watched these shadows and learnt what they meant. Any citation in the book which does not refer to a Communist Party document, refers to the *China News Analysis* of the time. There are writers who acknowledge, for example, the famine of the Great Leap Forward, which affected 100 million people, in their current books; look at their earlier books, and you will not find it mentioned. Yet the only writer on China I have ever read willing to acknowledge his enormous debt to Ladany is the Belgian-

Australian author Simon Leys.

Although this book goes through the entire history of the Communist Party, I will only discuss two themes: its unique description of how Maoism developed, and how the Communist Party took over China.

The cult of brainwashing and violence

Maoism, Ladany proves in this book, is not really Marxism, nor is any “rural movement”; it is a mass cult of brainwashing and violence. Any “China-watcher” who misses this fundamental point (and that is just about all of them) cannot understand how the Communist Party has ruled for 40 years. The Chinese Communist Party was founded by Marxist scholars, but was made into a cult of violence when Mao Zedong took over. How was this done?

Mao’s Chinese heroes were Qin Shi Huang, the “First Emperor” who buried scholars alive and burned all their books; bandit warriors; and the outlaws of the ancient book *All Are Brothers*. Traditional Chinese culture was “abominable” to him.

The Communists are only the latest, and worst, of China’s destroyers of her own culture. As a result of violent upheavals in the past, few historical monuments survive in the country. Some ancient buildings still exist in remote villages; but while China’s civilization is thousands of years old, Beijing’s “old city” is only 500 years old. Writing of his experience there even before 1949, Ladany wrote that “in Chinese cities, one finds no buildings comparable to the early churches of Europe,” buildings a thousand years old or more that are still the heart of most European cities or towns.

Ladany emphasizes the crucial, though now obscure, turning points in the history of the Chinese Communist Party. These key points were when Mao turned on both the Marxist scholars who founded the Communist Party, and the civilization of China, to enthrone evil. The records are so scanty that little can be proven, but Ladany puts his finger on the key issues. If more historical records are opened up in the former Soviet Union, much more might be learned.

Oxford-trained China writer John Gittings acknowledged in an article in the London *Guardian* earlier this year that foreign China specialists are now thrashing about in self-doubt, because they were so wrong for so many years. It is particularly “galling,” he wrote, that the “professional anti-communists” got it right about the mass torture inflicted during the “land reform,” the starvation in the Great Leap Forward of 1959-60, and the bloodshed of the late-1960s Cultural Revolution, incidents now confirmed by the accounts which Chinese who lived through these times are now able to publish in the West. Yet it was their foolishness, not their “foreign-ness,” that led the China-watchers to make all the mistakes.

There is a great question now among China-watchers about what will happen in China, in the wake of the suppression of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, the revolu-

tions in eastern Europe, the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, and the return of Deng Xiaoping. With all his emphasis on detail of the internal history of the party, Ladany also makes clear the influences of external upheavals on China. The 1956 revolt in Hungary and the “de-Stalinization” campaign in the Soviet Union were Mao’s nemesis; his response was to launch the “One Hundred Flowers Campaign” to destroy China’s intellectual elite.

It is most likely today that the outcome of the current policy struggle in the European region of the great Eurasian land mass, over whether Russia, Ukraine, and eastern Europe will be destroyed by the International Monetary Fund “shock therapy” being imposed by the Anglo-Americans, will be the determining factor in the future of China.

‘Kill! Kill! Kill!’

The Communist Party of China ultimately was not Marxist, although many members did try to study Marxism. From the earliest period, Mao Zedong was of a faction that injected violence and terrorism into the methods of the party, in a way that attacked head-on the traditional structure of Chinese life. The Aug. 7, 1927 (“Eight-Seven”) party meeting was the first crucial turning point in the history of the party. The demand for violence introduced at this meeting was for an “enthroned, doctrinal violence” which was “unknown before in Chinese history,” Ladany writes. It is not known now which party leaders were at this party congress, but it led to violent uprisings in Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong, and Jiangxi. On Sept. 9, 1927, Mao, then just one of the Communist Party’s leaders, led peasants of Hunan in violent uprisings, whose goal was to take all land in violent revolutions. More revolts followed in the “Autumn Uprising.” The policy became to break the Communist Party entirely from the nationalist Kuomintang party founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, leader of China’s 1911 Revolution. Despite the utter failure of these uprisings, violence and terrorism became entrenched party doctrine.

These Communist Party meetings in autumn 1927 were led by a Georgian Communist, Besso Lominadze, a radical ultra-leftist who ultimately committed suicide. Mao’s methods were the same then as 40 years later; they included forcing workers to strike, and aimless terror. It was often very young people, secondary and even primary school students, who led the violence. The Red Guards were foreshadowed in a directive from the party central organization to Hunan, which said: “Kill! Kill! Kill the counterrevolutionary gentry! Burn! Burn! Burn down their nests!”

It was not just the landlords who died. In many areas, peasants who were ordered to burn down the houses of landlords, refused, and killed the revolutionaries instead. In the violent operations in the late 1920s, some 4,000-5,000 Communists perished—but not, of course, Mao himself, who always stayed safely in the hills.

Mao liked certain things: He liked “struggle,” and he

liked an ancient book, called *All Are Brothers*, about men fleeing the wrath of the emperor to become “noble bandits.” In the 1927 Autumn Harvest Revolt, Mao took up with bandit leaders in Hunan, but then set them off against each other, and both ended up dead. Despite the myth, Mao was not yet advocating the “theory” of the peasant-countryside revolution. In those days, like any revolutionary, Mao wanted to capture China’s cities. However, he left others with this most dangerous task.

Mao also loved purges. His first violent purge was run in 1930, and 4,000 party members were ousted. Then, as later, his methods led to disaster. It was the party purges at the Fujian base during 1931 that forced the much-touted Long March; 4,000-5,000 people were purged and killed, so weakening the Communist Party’s forces that they had to flee the Kuomintang into China’s interior. The Shanghai Communist Party underground leadership fled to Ruijin in 1933, where a base was set up by Mao and Zhu De. They then undertook the Long March, leaving behind other guerrilla fighters in Fujian who fought for three years. Intra-party violence continued, and thousands were killed. This, however, was kept secret for years.

After the break with the Kuomintang in 1927, the Communists degenerated into brutal savagery, otherwise known as the “land reform.” Later, during the civil war, the Communists carried out “radical land reform” when they took over north China: One could walk around on the north Chinese plains and see hands sticking out of the ground, the hands of people buried alive. So great was the brutality that Mao had to stop it in February 1948 in the Communist-controlled areas, in order to ensure food production.

In 1931, someone in the very heart of the party leadership sent a large number of its intellectual elite to their deaths. These were the 23 “Longhua martyrs” of Shanghai, who were betrayed to the Kuomintang police. In January 1931, there was a party meeting in Shanghai where “returned students” from Moscow asserted their authority. Four of the 23 martyrs were returned students. In 1980, an article in the *People’s Daily* said the 23 were betrayed by their comrades, at a time when only the highest leadership of the party knew who everyone was. The *People’s Daily* said it was Mao’s nemesis, Wang Ming; but Wang Ming had just been elected to the Politburo, he was not head of the party. Only a few others, including Zhou Enlai, knew about the party’s structure. What really happened is now impossible to tell.

In the first decade of the Communists’ existence, they were nothing but an irritant. When the remnants of the guerrilla armies arrived in the small interior city of Yan’an in 1937 after the “Long Marches” (contrary to generally accepted Maoist myth, several guerrilla groups, not just Mao’s, fled into China’s interior to escape the Nationalist government), the leadership was torn by dissension. The Communists tried to enlarge their base to the east and west, but that failed; all they had was the remote support of the Comintern,

their underground in the Nationalist-ruled cities, and the sympathy of “restive intellectuals and some American journalists” for the “new China.”

From 1938 to 1945, the Chinese Communist Party had no official leader. Faction fights raged between Mao and his great enemies, the “returned students” from the Soviet Union. It was the Seventh Party Congress in 1945 which finally made Mao the chairman, a new supreme office. This congress was preceded by the Seventh Plenum, which lasted all year, from May 1944 to April 20, 1945, and ended the Yan’an Rectification Movement, in which Mao had molded the party in his own image. There were reasons he was able to do this: The U.S.S.R. was fighting for its survival in World War II, and the Comintern was dissolved in 1943, undermining Mao’s “returned student” rivals.

It was in the Yan’an “Academy” that Maoism took root. The academy was actually the Rectification Campaign, or purge, which lasted from 1942 to 1944, and made Mao the supreme ruler of the party. Kang Sheng, for years the head of the Chinese Communist secret service, perfected his methods as deputy head of the Rectification Campaign. Young recruits to the party, many of them students fleeing the brutal Japanese rule in China’s cities, were the subjects of Mao’s great experiment in controlling the human mind. The students were sent out to do heavy manual labor, and at the same time subjected to the Stalinist methods of “exposing own thoughts and criticizing others.” The methods were so brutal that some revolted and put up posters calling for freedom and democracy. The leader of this revolt, Wang Shiwei, is known in history as the man who dared revolt against Mao. Mao’s reaction was violent: Months of brainwashing followed.

The role of the Yan’an Academy was to destroy all serious study of history, science—and even Marxism. The recruits in the Rectification Campaign studied writings by Stalin and by the Bulgarian head of the Comintern, Georgi Dimitrov, who was Mao’s patron in Moscow. Dimitrov, in a speech at Comintern Seventh Congress in 1935, proclaimed Mao the leader of Chinese Communist Party—long before the party itself had. But the main item for study was Mao’s speeches: “Rectifying the Party’s Style of Work,” “Oppose Stereotype Writing,” and “Concerning Methods of Leadership,” all endorsements of Stalinism.

Mao certainly understood how to exploit the young. He took young people, whose country, weakened by years of warlordism, was now being destroyed by invasion, who had nothing to believe in, and gave them a cause. The Rectification Campaign taught them “total submission to the party for the good of the cause.” One young Communist, who had been through the “evangelical revival meetings” of Mao’s Rectification Campaign, wrote at the time: This “taught me to reject old thoughts totally, smash the old thoughts within me. . . . My bosom opened up to a wide vision.”

Mao had a great talent for handling his enemies: He did not always kill them, as Stalin did; he leashed them and

manipulated them.

The party purge of 1942-44 made an “almost indelible stamp” on China. All serious studies were abolished, further weakening young people’s minds. The Rectification Campaign culminated 20 years later in the Cultural Revolution. But the same methods have persisted in all party purges: Targets are forced to study prescribed documents to acquire new convictions; they are exposed to extreme humiliation through criticism and self-criticism; those who still resist are eliminated. Purges of the 1980s followed the same pattern.

A supplementary method of Mao was to continually re-write history. One daring article, published in the *People’s Daily* during a political thaw in 1980, pleaded to “Keep the Original Form of Historical Documents.” Maoist history “gives the impression that the thoughts of a great personality show no development with experience, as if they were beyond time and space,” the article stated. In 1981, military leader Xiao Ke finally wrote that it was not true that Mao invented the peasant movement or land reform. These policies were initiated at the Fifth Party Congress in 1927, when Mao was a relatively minor figure in the party. But in a country where official photographs are constantly being altered, to eliminate or reinstate the images of leaders as they fall from power or regain it, such historic truth has little meaning. Recorded history can be completely changed within a few months’ time in China, and Deng Xiaoping is no less guilty of these outrages than Mao was.

‘No such thing as human nature’

Perhaps the most important document of Maoism is Mao’s speech on “Literature and Art,” delivered in Yan’an in May 1942 during the Rectification Campaign. In it, Mao cast whole “classes” of people outside of humanity. Lenin said that literature and art are subordinate to politics, but Mao went much further. He based his doctrine on the Marxist notion of class, but radicalized the notion of class to determine human nature itself. Speaking to “writers and artists who come from the ranks of the intellectuals” and “who believe that the fundamental point of literature is the artist’s love of humanity,” Mao proclaimed that there is no such thing as the love of humanity. “There has been no such love since humanity was divided into classes. . . . It is impossible in class society. . . . Classes have split society into many antagonistic groupings; there will be love of all humanity when classes are eliminated, but not now. We cannot love our enemies, we cannot love social evils; our aim is to destroy them. This is common sense, can it be that some of our writers and artists still do not understand this? *There is no human nature above classes.*”

These words, which were to justify the mass brainwashing, torture, and murder of millions of Chinese, reverberated throughout the People’s Republic and internationally. These words did a degree of harm not experienced anywhere in the communist societies in Europe, Ladany writes. The doctrine

that only the proletariat, the supporters of the Communist Party, have fully human nature, is unparalleled in the Communist Parties of the world. Even under Stalin, the doctrine of human nature was not defined as Mao did in Yan’an. Life in Siberian concentration camps was physically more terrifying than in many camps in China; but the mental terror, the brainwashing, is more severe in China. Lenin called for the discipline of the party, Ladany writes, whereas “Mao learnt the total subjection of minds.” He did not succeed, as the demonstrations of Spring 1989 proved; but he did incalculable harm.

I am reminded of Lyndon LaRouche’s description in an interview, of the student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square (*EIR*, April 24, 1992, “Statecraft for the Development of a Modern China”): “You see the television pictures of the students in Tiananmen Square. . . . You see a people, or the young people, looking for the soul of itself. It’s like they’re saying, ‘Somebody stole our soul, we want our soul back.’ But they didn’t know what the soul was; they knew what they wanted, but they didn’t know where it was.”

With the aid of Kang Sheng, who brutally persecuted party members operating underground in the cities controlled by the Kuomintang when they came to Yan’an, “Mao imposed his will on the party, and at the Seventh Party Congress in 1945, when it was all over, all acclaimed Mao as the supreme leader.”

Although, after his death, Mao was criticized for the “errors” of the Cultural Revolution, his early reputation remained intact. The Rectification Campaign was blamed on Kang Sheng, who was, as everyone knew, a Soviet-trained secret police agent. But the fundamental issue of Mao’s definition of human nature has not been repudiated. The issue was not even discussed in Marxist circles in China until years after Mao’s death. In 1981, Zhou Yang, who had been party boss of literature before the Cultural Revolution, gave a speech to the Chinese Writers’ Association, calling for study of Mao’s “Yan’an Talk on Literature and Art.” In May 1992, on the 50th anniversary of Mao’s speech, the official *People’s Daily* said in an editorial: “Mao’s thoughts on literature and art should be developed along with the development of the times. Deng Xiaoping’s speech at the fourth national conference of literature and art workers, which was held in the early 1980s, and Deng’s other remarks, are a glorious example for developing Mao’s thoughts on literature and art.”

Yan’an had long-term effects on the factional fights within the Communist Party. One of reasons for the purge and killing of China’s head of state and deputy leader of the Communist Party, Liu Shaoqi, during the Cultural Revolution, was that Liu in 1940 had ordered that the party stop torturing members into confessing crimes and killing them. Liu corrected “deviations” that occurred after the “Decision on the Thorough Fight Against Traitors” was published by the party leadership in Yan’an in September 1939. Many of

the other party members purged and condemned during the Cultural Revolution, were those who had worked underground in the Kuomintang-controlled cities. This pattern was set when Communist Party master spy Pan Hannain, who had been an underground leader and spy among the Nationalists, was purged in 1955. It was not the Communist Party urban underground, but "the Yan'an brigade," that won in the Chinese Communist Party.

It was the American "Chinese Communist lobby" which built the international myth about Yan'an. The importance of Yan'an was built out of all proportion, Ladany writes, as if it were for Washington to decide what China should become. A group of U.S. nonentities, including Edgar Snow, Freda Utrley, Guenther Stein, and Walter Judd, made careers of this. David D. Barrett, a member of the U.S. military Dixie Mission, sent to visit the Communists, wrote 25 years later how impressed he was with Yan'an, especially that there were no police. It was only later that he learned that there was no need for police as such; he was only a few hundred meters away from a concentration camp.

The Chinese Communist Party is now the biggest secret society in the world. Like all such societies, it is dominated by groups and cliques. But it is unique to China that these groups survive over 40-50 years. Their domination of political life is a "peculiar feature of the Communist Party of China. . . . The crucial factor in China is not the often-asked question, whether the Chinese leadership is primarily Communist or nationalist, but rather which group of men is on top. It was the power groups who guided the fate of the nation."

This is how the Army has played so crucial a role in the Communist Party. Groups of military leaders formed the basis of factions of later years. Those who ruled the country under Lin Biao had been with Lin for 30 years during the anti-Japan war in the Northeast, and ultimately in the Fourth Field Army organized in 1948. In the same way, many of those who came to power under Deng Xiaoping after Mao's death had been together since the war, and had been members of the Second Field Army. Party and Army have been identical for many years, and this, more than Marxism, determined the character of Chinese communism.

How the Communist Party took power

How did this faction-ridden cult take power? "What really saved the Cause, was the Japanese war," which began in September 1937, just months after Mao moved his base of operations to Yan'an, Ladany writes. The Japanese invasion, the real starting point of World War II, was the outcome of the Versailles Treaty that ended World War I. This treaty ignored all of China's requests, although the Chinese had supported the Allies, and it made enormous concessions to Japan, including all German possessions in China and the rest of Asia. In addition, the Japanese were concerned that the collaboration between the new Republic of China and

Germany, particularly on the development of China's military, would make the republic too powerful, and determined to strike when they could.

The Nationalist government collapsed due to the economic and financial destruction of China. The civil war which followed World War II made economic reconstruction impossible, and did even more damage to the country than eight years of war with the Japanese invaders. Japan had maintained China's railways and industries for its own war operations; but during the civil war, the Russians stripped the Manchurian factories and the Communists mined the railways, making it impossible to feed the cities. In 1948, China's Nationalist government spent 64% of its budget on the civil war.

The Communist Party benefited immensely from the war with Japan and emerged from it in control of a large area of territory and with a vastly increased membership. The Communists were fishing in troubled waters. Their main aim was to expand their operations; the resistance to the Japanese invaders was carried on by the Nationalists. Without the Japanese war, the Communist Party could never have taken power. Although Sun Yat-sen's national revolution began in 1911, the Nationalist government was only set up in 1928 in Nanjing, China's "Southern Capital"; by 1931, Japan had already invaded Manchuria. The Nationalists struggled for years to unite a country ruled by battling warlords, with the Northern Capital, Beijing, in the hands of warlords and rebels. The Nationalist government did not succeed in uniting China until 1936; it made great achievements for so limited a period, building a modern army with German advisers, developing infrastructure, and encouraging the flourishing of cultural life.

In 11 years of war, the Nationalists lost 2.5-3.5 million soldiers and 100,000 officers, and there was immense destruction of industry, railways, and roads. The Communists were guerrilla fighters; they had no railways or industries to maintain. This determined their actions immediately after their victory.

When the Communists took over China, they were incapable of running the nation and its economy; they had to import the Soviet system of administration. The cities were a new world to the Communist troops. "In China, the distance between city and village cannot be counted in miles: The distance is more like 2,000 years," Ladany writes. This situation persists today. The Communist soldiers had never seen toilets, cars, schools, asphalt roads, electricity, or running water. The Nationalists had adopted western models; the Communists did also, but what they adopted was western communism, in its Russian form. Always before in Chinese history, invaders and conquerors, from the Mongols to the Manchus, were within a brief time themselves transformed by Chinese culture, but with the Communists this did not happen. The Yan'an barbarians knew too little of Chinese culture, and their policy was to destroy it.

How the Renaissance appreciated wealth

by Nora Hamerman

The Italian Renaissance Interior 1400-1600

by Peter Thornton

Harry N. Abrams, New York, 1991

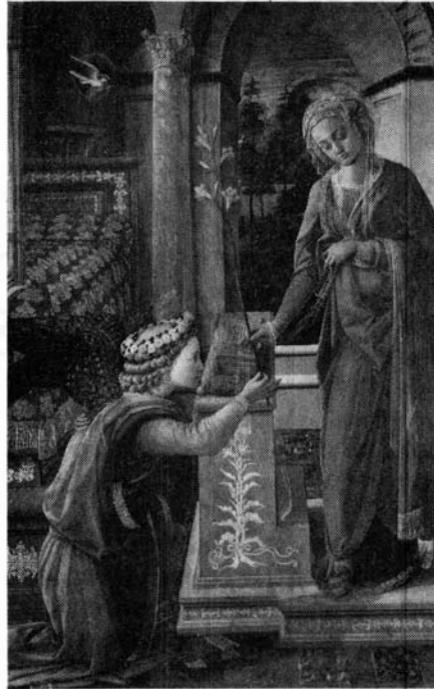
407 pages, hardbound, \$125

This has to be one of the prettiest art books issued in recent years—typography, design, and quality of reproductions being equal to the marvelous subject.

Peter Thornton, being British, takes a resolutely unconceptual approach to his topic, which uses many beautiful paintings, most of them by second-rank artists, to illustrate the development of creature comforts in Florence and other Italian cities. It is well known that the use of the fork was unknown in Europe until it was invented in Florence, but this book shows how much of the furniture and clothing which we take for granted for our well-being, sanitation, and health had that origin.

Formerly the Keeper of Furniture and Woodwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Mr. Thornton is now curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in London. He asserts in the introduction that the prohibition against usury was lifted in Italy in the 15th century, "as it became more widely recognized that many of the improvements and benefits which the community was now enjoying had only been made possible because the money to pay for them was readily made available, either through taxes or through private generosity." This is not strictly true; what occurred is that in the writings of people like St. Antoninus, the 15th-century Bishop of Florence, the concept of usury was more strictly defined, to distinguish a legitimate notion of credit so that the economy could expand, from usurious exactions of illegitimate interest. In any case, as Thornton observes, wealth was no longer frowned upon.

One of the most captivating instances of the change in attitude is the way in which the Annunciation of the Birth of Christ to Mary is portrayed. In numerous Italian paintings the Virgin Mary is shown as a middle-class young woman in a comfortable and sometimes even luxurious interior, surrounded by the kind of objects that would have allowed her the leisure to develop her mind and spirit. Thus, material prosperity was not considered antithetical to the virtue of



Detail of the Annunciation by Filippo Lippi (ca. 1406-69). The richness of the interior furnishings illustrates not only the advances in standard of living of his day, but also helps celebrate of the painter's subject.

being "poor in spirit," that is, not attached to worldly goods in their own right. This is very different from the later Calvinist notion that material riches on earth denoted that one is a member of the predestined Elect. (As far as I know, there are no Calvinist-inspired paintings of the Annunciation!)

Thornton demonstrates how the refinements of daily life spread through the society and are reflected in religious and secular painting alike, showing even in small things, the Renaissance attitude that man beautifies and improves the natural world through his creative powers in the likeness of God. Most readers will probably not want to read all of the text but will get lost in the plentiful illustrations; however, the book serves as an excellent reference to identify the numerous and sometimes mysterious objects that appear in paintings of the period and can be important to the narrative.

One can only be grateful for his cataloguing of the "precious objects of a learned man in 1480," which identifies the items which surround St. Augustine in the famous portrayal by Botticelli. Most often there is a self-reflexive process afoot, as captured in the phrase, "the picture within the picture." For example, intarsia, the wood inlay technique refined in Florence in the 15th century, was used to portray intricate clocks and musical instruments in astonishing perspective. Thus the human mind reflects upon its own ability to invent new objects to enhance mankind's dominion over nature, and upon its capacity to apply abstract reason to measuring the visible world. In the process, ironically enough, the viewer's mind is lifted far above the material things so portrayed and enjoyed. This fact, however, seems beyond Mr. Thornton's grasp.

Bush may find that his Halcion days are numbered

by Chris White

With the Republican Convention set to open in Houston on Aug. 17, George Bush's nomination, almost certain though it might appear, is by no means locked up. An open convention could be in the cards, as Bush's feared "attack" machine has begun to disintegrate.

Gov. Carroll Campbell of South Carolina has been one of the GOP "Young Turks" tipped to replace Dan Quayle as Bush's running mate. Emerging from a White House meeting with Bush on July 27, he told the press that all the rumors circulating about the Bush campaign, including the state of Bush's health and the future of Quayle, do so only because of the Democrats' "dirty tricks department." Quite an incredible assertion.

There's a double-sided quality to all such rumors. Those who come to Quayle's defense, like Bush's former drug czar William Bennett, or the syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, do so on the basis that there isn't much point fiddling with the lower slots on the ticket, while the problem is at the top. William Weld, the governor of Massachusetts, shocked the local press corps on July 20, when he was asked about Quayle after signing the state's budget. "I know many of you might not agree with me," he said, "but I think he's got the best political mind in the White House." A stunned silence was followed by gales of laughter.

Will Bush resign?

It has been some weeks now that stories have been circulating to the effect that Bush would resign prior to the GOP convention in Houston. July 7, the eve of the Munich summit of the Group of Seven nations, was one of the first occasions the story came our way. Bush, we were told privately, would "resign for health reasons" shortly after, perhaps two weeks after, the Democratic Convention. He would be replaced as Republican standard-bearer by Jack Kemp, Jim Baker, Bob Dole, or even Dan Quayle. The story surfaced publicly in the British press two weeks later.

By July 27, New York Sen. Al D'Amato (R) was telling Cable News Network's Larry King that he thought Bush might resign before the convention, and had thought so for some time. Earlier he had put the odds at one in a billion, but now he thought it more like one in a hundred. Bush's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, was sensitized enough to deny D'Amato's remarks at the very next opportunity.

Those who have read the last chapter of the recently published *Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, by Webster Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin (Washington, D.C.: EIR, 1992), know quite well that Carroll Campbell's "Democratic dirty tricks" denials are absurd. Bush's mental and physical health have been a major issue since the Dec. 23, 1989 press conference during the invasion of Panama, which was the occasion for Lyndon LaRouche to issue his evaluation that Bush was insane. That wasn't Democratic Party dirty tricks, nor were the thyroid disorder and the consequences which followed from its treatment, nor the worldwide television broadcast of Bush's breakdown in Japan.

The 'recovery' fails to materialize

What else was going on, when the story about Bush's resignation was first pushed our way, on the eve of the G-7 summit? There was the release of the June unemployment figures, 7.8% officially, and in reality much higher. And, there was the Federal Reserve's decision, for the 23rd time since the end of 1989, to lower interest rates. The combination of the two informed the world that the "recovery," or "perception of recovery," which Bush and company has been counting on to fuel their fall campaign, didn't exist.

The political conclusions which were drawn from this demonstrated that the psychiatric disorders at the top have permeated to some depth through the White House ranks. White House Chief of Staff Sam Skinner and his friends had been the most vocal proponents of the view that there was

a "recovery" in the works. Up came Skinner's bureaucratic opposition, which had insisted that the economy was worse than the rosy view presumed, with the astoundingly crazy view, that since they were now proven right, the economy doesn't have to be an election issue. Concentrate instead on bashing Congress, and stressing "family values" and "character," they said.

That approach has not sat very well with the Republican faction in the Congress. Campaign chief Charles Black was roasted by Republican senators over this collapse of the Republicans' campaign perspective. In the last week of July, it was the turn of Fred Malek and Dan Quayle to be roughed up by the House members. D'Amato is not the only one who fears that Republicans will be pulled down into massive defeat on Bush's coat-tails, precisely because of the economic debacle which the victors in the bureaucratic infighting insist they don't have to address.

Things are not much better in any of the other six governments which make up the G-7 leadership of the industrialized world. The world is going to hell in a hand-basket, with western policy toward Russia and the recently liberated East about to produce a massive backfire effect, and with the western nations each and all in the grip of depression and financial collapse, spreading outward from the U.S. and Britain. And there is no one minding the store.

Under such circumstances, to put out the word that Bush will step down, is tantamount to saying that he ought to be kicked out if he doesn't. Bush is not necessarily the personality type to step down voluntarily.

More scandals brewing

In the second and third weeks of July, Europe was abuzz with discussion of how Bush was going to step down. In the United States, something different was being played up: the House Democrats' decision to demand the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate Bush and Reagan administration policy toward Iraq from 1985-86, until after the setup of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. The decision was voted up, and the request deposited in the lap of Attorney General William Barr.

Coverage of this matter has dealt, in the main, with the matter of how horrible it was that Iraq's military capabilities were being fostered during the years before the war. That is not the thrust of the request for a counsel to be appointed, however. Rather, it is the same charge which has been leveled against this administration and its forerunner, since the Iran-Contra scandal broke, namely that they systematically misinformed and misled Congress and the American public about what they were doing.

Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, has taken the lead in this. Indeed, the information he has obtained, and laid before the House, including in speeches which no other member attended, helped to break everything open. Gonzalez has documented, in the case of policy toward pre-war Iraq, that the policy of mis-

leading Congress comes right out of the Oval Office; that individual cabinet secretaries were briefed by Bush on what to tell Congress, because the matter was "sensitive." The charge was repeated by Gonzalez on July 21, when he told Congress of a November 1990 administration report blaming European, and particularly German companies, as the source of Iraq's military supplies. The accusations were false, he charged, because it was U.S. companies which were arming Iraq. "From Day One, it has been the policy of this administration to mislead Congress and the public," the congressman charged.

Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel investigating the Iran-Contra affair, is supposed to be preparing to indict additional high-level members of the former Reagan administration for organizing a coverup of weapons supplied to Iran, and misleading and lying to Congress on behalf of the coverup. Those named in press speculation about the activities of Walsh's new grand jury include Ronald Reagan, George Shultz, Edwin Meese, and Donald Regan. Spokesmen for Reagan and Regan say they have been assured that their principals are not targets of the expanding probe. The investigation now focuses, apparently, on meetings in October and November 1986, which were attended by those named, and also by George Bush, who was the administration official responsible for the activities which were then covered up.

It seems that Bush may have been offered a gentlemanly way to go: Step down for health reasons—or face the consequences later. This is known to some as the "Nixon precedent," in which the serving President resigns from office to escape indictment. Whether Dan Quayle would play Gerry Ford to George Bush's Richard Nixon, is another question. Ford pardoned Nixon shortly after becoming President himself.

Those who remember what Ronald Reagan did to Michael Dukakis, the day after the Republicans' New Orleans convention finished in 1988, when he sank the Dukakis campaign on the question of the candidate's mental health, might do well to take another look at Bush's health record.

The Public Citizen Health Research Group presented its findings on the drug Halcion to the Food and Drug Administration on July 22, and demanded that the drug be banned as "unsafe." According to Dr. Anthony Kales of Pennsylvania State University, "the drug produces very frequent and severe central nervous system and psychiatric reactions, including memory impairment, hallucinations, excitability, insomnia, and anxiety." Kales thought that taking the drug, which Bush does, could have contributed to his breakdown in Tokyo. Bush's doctor, Burton Lee, said the President takes it very rarely, only when he is on an extended overseas trip, and "his schedule is totally out of whack."

This year, Bush has had to give up what even Saddam Hussein couldn't take away from him: his golf, speed-boat, and tennis vacation in Maine's Kennebunkport. You can guess what that is going to do to his schedule.

Demjanjuk frameup broke all the rules

by Jeffrey Steinberg

A forensic expert who testified at the John Demjanjuk trial in Israel has charged that the U.S. Department of Justice and Israeli prosecutors broke all rules of evidence in their zeal to frame up the retired Cleveland auto worker on phony war crimes charges. Demjanjuk was accused of having been "Ivan the Terrible," a mass murderer at the Treblinka concentration camp; illegally extradited from the United States to Israel, he was convicted and sentenced to death. The case is now before the Israeli Supreme Court.

Willem Wagenaar, a noted Dutch psychologist who testified at the 1987-88 Jerusalem trial of Demjanjuk, was apparently so angered by the manipulation of so-called eyewitness testimony by the American and Israeli prosecutors, that he wrote a book-length exposé of the fraud in the hope that no one else would ever fall victim to such gross manipulation.

Wagenaar's book, *Identifying Ivan*, which was first published by Harvard University Press in 1988, has been reissued recently in response to the revived interest in the Demjanjuk case, due to appellate actions in both Israel and the United States and widespread publicity of the charges of government misconduct.

The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and other private agencies that have been implicated in the Demjanjuk frameup and similar criminal actions by officials of the Department of Justice (DOJ), are desperately attempting to fend off the exposure, which could lead to the dismantling of the Office of Special Investigations, the DOJ's so-called "Nazi-hunting" unit. The OSI has been a pipeline for Israeli Mossad and KGB disinformation into the American judicial system. Several members of Congress have called for a congressional probe of the OSI.

On June 5, 1992, the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio took the extraordinary step of reopening the Demjanjuk extradition case on its own initiative, after Department of Justice officials refused to answer repeated requests by Clerk of the Court Leonard Green for information on the department's internal probe of misconduct by Demjanjuk's prosecutors. In a series of letters from Green to Assistant Attorney General Robert Mueller in January and May of this year, the clerk complained bitterly that he had gotten more information from the *New York Times* than he had from repeated calls to the DOJ headquarters in Washington. The *Times* had reported that the OSI had withheld reams of exculpatory documents from the defense attorneys, including

statements from 21 Treblinka concentration camp guards who had identified another man as "Ivan the Terrible."

On July 15, in response to the Sixth Circuit order, DOJ attorneys filed a brief, accompanied by 700 pages of documents. As *EIR* reported last week, the Justice Department filing failed to comply with the court's order. The Sixth Circuit had ordered the DOJ to provide the court with the exculpatory evidence withheld from the Demjanjuk defense team and the details of when and how the department obtained the evidence.

On July 27, attorneys for Demjanjuk filed the first of several briefs, blasting the government for ignoring the court's order, and charging that the government's brief "devotes most of 64 pages to a discussion of evidence in the Department of Justice's possession which obscures, and is irrelevant to, a showing of the exculpatory evidence known to United States government officials during the denaturalization, extradition, and *habeas corpus* proceedings. To the extent the respondents' brief includes this broad range of 'inculpatory' evidence it is not responsive to the court's order."

In contrast to the government's stonewalling, Demjanjuk's attorneys listed 23 separate pieces of exculpatory evidence in the possession of the OSI that proved that another man, Ivan Marchenko, was the actual Treblinka guard who carried out the mass murders for which Demjanjuk was unjustly convicted and sentenced to death. Among the evidence provided in the Demjanjuk brief was proof that Marchenko's co-worker at the gas chambers at Treblinka had identified him by name as "Ivan" and had produced a photograph of the two men together at the camp. That man, Nikolay Shalayev, was executed by the Soviets in 1951 for his war crimes at Treblinka. He had nothing to gain or lose by identifying his cohort.

Cavalier incompetence

The Demjanjuk brief's attack on the government's so-called eyewitness evidence dovetails with the case presented by Dr. Wagenaar.

A professor of experimental psychology at the University of Leyden in The Netherlands, Dr. Wagenaar was allowed to testify as an expert witness for the Demjanjuk defense at the trial in Israel. In that testimony, and in *Identifying Ivan*, Wagenaar showed that both the OSI officials and the Israeli prosecutors had been grossly negligent and "cavalier" in their handling of the photographic identification of Demjanjuk. He accused them of leading witnesses, misreporting the contents of the interview sessions, concealing cases where eyewitnesses did not identify Demjanjuk, among other instances of misconduct. Whereas careful procedures have been developed and codified for eyewitness identifications, only 5 of these 50 procedural safeguards were applied in the Demjanjuk case, according to Wagenaar. The *only* evidence against Demjanjuk was from these witnesses.

Anti-Defamation League pushes racial confrontations in U.S.

by An EIR Special Correspondent

From all evidence on display at the July 6-8 World Jewish Congress (WJC) conference in Brussels, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and its cohorts are contriving to provoke a new round of racial confrontations in the United States.

For much of the second day of the conference, WJC speakers, including ADL National Director Abraham Foxman from the United States, mounted a barrage of attacks on "black anti-Semitism," focusing largely on Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam. Completely divorced from any serious discussion of the horrifying situation in the black ghettos in the United States, the effect was to portray the growing anger and frustration among blacks at living conditions as "anti-Semitism," thereby justifying an intensified U.S. government crackdown against black leaders, under the rubric of "fighting hate crimes."

The clearest sign that the ADL mob was going for a confrontation, came in the response by leading conference spokesmen to a speech by Rev. Jesse Jackson, who had been invited by WJC President Edgar Bronfman to announce his "reconciliation" with the Jewish community. At its best points, Jackson's speech could be seen, in a charitable interpretation, as an attempt to recall the collaboration between blacks and Jews in the days of Martin Luther King and the early civil rights movement, and it was from this vantage-point that Jackson was introduced to the conference by New York Rabbi Alexander Schindler, president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. But otherwise, the speech was a case study in groveling, as Jackson bent over backwards to show his credentials as a long-standing fighter for Zionist causes, and to praise Zionism as a "liberation movement."

Foxman demands break with Farrakhan

But neither of these tendencies was good enough for the ADL. Foxman immediately released a statement, distributed by the WJC press office. Including additions and amendments that Foxman made later in the day, it read:

"I welcome the Rev. Jesse Jackson's effort at reconciliation with the Jewish community.

"I welcome anything that Jackson says which unqualifiedly confronts and rejects anti-Semitism and those who give it voice. His words in this spirit, at critical moments, will help blunt anti-Semitic threats, and will bind wounds when

they occur.

"Over time, maybe, such actions by Rev. Jackson will, no doubt, build increasing confidence in him as a friend of the Jewish community. I certainly would welcome such a development.

"Having stated that fervent hope, I must also note that Jackson's record on anti-Semitism and other issues of deep concern to the Jewish community is not a blank slate. It is not a result of one word, one sentence or one speech. It is a record that has been marred by insensitive statements and a troubling unwillingness to condemn certain black extremists, who repeatedly use anti-Semitism as a bludgeon against the Jewish community. It is a record that has been marred by an insensitive view of Jewish history, the Holocaust, Zionism and the modern Jewish state, its governments, and their policies. It's not that easy to erase the hurt.

"One speech to the Jewish community in the Palace of Congresses in Brussels will not repair it—Reverend Jackson's opposition to anti-Semitism, to be meaningful, will have to be delivered in Crown Heights [in Brooklyn, New York], the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, and at black student unions around the country.

"Reverend Jackson's words of opposition to anti-Semitism will have to be buttressed by credible action—action which will build a constructive relationship to the benefit of both the black and Jewish communities.

"To this end, I reach out to him as a ready and willing partner."

Specifically, numerous conference spokesmen insisted during the day that what is meant by "credible action," is that Jackson must publicly condemn, and break with, Louis Farrakhan. He was frequently criticized, both publicly and privately, for not having done that.

Breindel's 'pogrom'

Even before Jackson had spoken, the stage was set for a confrontation. The entrance hall to the Palace of Congresses in Brussels was dominated by a montage of photos and documents, depicting ostensible incidents and promoters of anti-Semitism around the world. In one section, Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam were featured as a prime example of anti-Semitism in the United States.

Needless to say, the designers of this exhibition never

mentioned any of the positive contributions of the Nation of Islam to improving life in black communities, notably its fight against drugs and drug traffickers. Here, as usual, the ADL was acting as the protection agency for the international drug merchants.

Just before Jackson's speech, David Levy, president of the World Union of Jewish Students, warned of the various forms of anti-Semitism now spreading in the world. Prominent among these, were the dangers to Jews posed by the "black youth culture," typified by "rap music, the popular culture for millions," which contain "lyrics replete with anti-Semitic references." While many cogent things could be said about what is wrong with rap music, Levy's simplistic "black youth culture equals anti-Jewish culture" successfully whipped the more receptive among the 1,000-plus attendees into the desired state of paranoia.

Levy then attacked the Nation of Islam, with its "anti-Semitic black consciousness-raising." Levy insisted that the black leadership in the United States was "duty-bound to distance itself" from such trends, and to "condemn messages of race hatred."

After Jackson had spoken, and with Foxman's retort circulating around the conference, the baton was passed to Eric Breindel, a former top aide to Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) who was convicted on drug charges and who is now editorial page editor of the *New York Post*. In a discourse on "anti-Semitism in the media," which included, in passing, an attack on the "far right media associated with the LaRouche group," Breindel warned about the dangers of "rap culture." These dangers were all the greater, since "a lot of people don't know about it," because "the black media speaks exclusively to blacks." He singled out Farrakhan for attack, and exclaimed that such "currents are alive and well, and are part of the mainstream black media in America." He warned that there are "hundreds of thousands of listeners" to "anti-Semitic" hosts on mainstream black radio stations, and complained that the ADL had come in for much criticism because of its efforts to monitor such activities, particularly in a just-issued ADL report on "black demagogues."

Later in the day, Breindel joined Foxman and others on a panel on the United States and Canada. Even though his scheduled presentation was on "Anti-Semitism, Racism, and Presidential Politics in America," Breindel never said a word about presidential politics. He chose, instead, to harp on the "black anti-Semitism" theme.

Here, Breindel characterized the 1991 racial confrontation in Crown Heights, Brooklyn as "the first formal anti-Semitic pogrom in the western world since the early 1900s," and "the first lynching of a Jew since that of Leo Frank in Georgia in 1915." He solemnly declared that "the 1991 Crown Heights pogrom was a turning point" in black-Jewish relations in the United States.

As ugly as the Crown Heights confrontation was, it was by no means a "pogrom." In the pogroms in Russia of the

late-19th century, hundreds of Jews were killed or wounded in well-organized rampages by mobs deployed by the regime. In Crown Heights, it all began when a black youth was killed by a car driven by religious Jews, and resulted in the death of one Australian Jewish youth, accompanied by much anti-Jewish sloganeering, much of the latter likely spewing from the mouths of FBI agents provocateurs. The FBI, however, escaped opprobrium in Breindel's diatribe—undoubtedly because the FBI will be needed to deal with "the anti-Semitic black leaders" on the ADL's target list.

In any case, to characterize Crown Heights as a pogrom, is to defame the memory of those Jews who died at the hands of the vicious Russian Black Hundreds. It has the included effect of whipping up Jewish-Zionist networks into an anti-black frenzy.

Breindel didn't stop there. He warned that support for Louis Farrakhan had experienced "enormous growth among blacks in the 1980s," and had proliferated a "ready embrace of conspiracy theories" among blacks. This fed into "black anti-Semitism on campuses," typified by New York Prof. Leonard Jeffries. At the same time, the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus was becoming a "forum for diatribes" against Jews. "Black anti-Semitism is a marked and growing tendency in American politics," he intoned.

Breindel repeated his polemics back in the United States. In a commentary in the July 19 *Washington Times*, he stressed that participants in Brussels had been "decidedly less enthusiastic" about Jesse Jackson's speech than the international media had been, since "Mr. Jackson didn't discuss black anti-Semitism—not the rap culture, not the Farrakhan movement, not the Leonard Jeffries affair, not the Crown Heights pogrom."

Breindel was followed on the panel by David Bernstein, a recent college graduate of combined black-Jewish parentage, who attacked Jackson for having served, in the past, as "an apologist for anti-Semitism." He focused on the "black radical" movement on the campuses, as a combination of "Louis Farrakhan and Karl Marx," these two figures having in common only one thing, their "unrelenting anti-Semitism." Bernstein singled out the University of Maryland for attack, for having provided funding for speakers including Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam's Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad.

These presentations shared the common feature of being completely divorced from the daily conditions in which millions of black Americans live. Rather, anti-Semitism was portrayed as something that virtually oozes from the pores of the American black population. Since Foxman, Breindel, et al. know better, why are they doing this, if not to set the stage for new racial confrontations—and for U.S. government repression against their "black enemies" list? The call by WJC speakers for the United States to strengthen its "hate crimes" legislation, and to find ways of circumventing the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling against Minnesota's hate crimes legislation, gives an idea of how they want this to work.

D.C.: Gloves come off against ADL thugs

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), notorious for its defense of the international drug cartel and smearing of political enemies as "anti-Semites," was denounced at a press conference in Washington, D.C. on July 28 as an organization which has nothing to do with civil rights, but as a gangster organization with political motives which should be treated as such.

The refreshing statements came at a press conference by Nation of Islam Minister Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad at the Abundant Life Clinic, to show off the work that the Nation of Islam (NOI) has done to fight drugs and the AIDS epidemic, and to respond to attacks against him and the NOI by the ADL. Media attendance was heavy, including all major television affiliates, Fox television, the *Washington Times*, WTOP all news radio, and several black radio stations.

The press conference was precipitated by vicious attacks by the ADL against Dr. Muhammad after Washington, D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly proclaimed July 11 "Abdul Alim Muhammad Day," to honor his work as a physician and his volunteer efforts with anti-drug patrols in several city housing complexes. On July 27, representatives of the ADL, the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, and the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington met with Mayor Kelly to express their "anger and frustration" over the proclamation, the *Washington Post* reported.

At the press conference, Dr. Muhammad said that he had not asked Mayor Kelly to make the declaration, but thanked her for her recognition. He rejected charges that he and the Nation of Islam are anti-Semitic, and said that the slanders emanate from the World Jewish Congress meeting in Brussels, Belgium (see p. 59). There is no history of a tradition of the black community hating Hebrews, Christians, Jews, or Muslims, he said, and emphasized that dialogue, not slanders, was required. Dr. Muhammad suggested that leaders of the Jewish community and the NOI sit down and talk face to face. He said that the NOI work to stop drugs and AIDS deserved the support of the city of Washington.

Joining Dr. Muhammad were Lawrence Freeman, representing presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR*; Rev. Willie Wilson, a local minister; and Lt. Col. Lionel Duckett, a retired police officer, who praised Mayor Kelly's proclamation. "If we were anti-Semitic, Mr. Freeman wouldn't be here," Dr. Muhammad said. "If we were haters of Christians, Minister Willie Wilson wouldn't be here."

A sordid history

In a prepared statement, Freeman charged that the attacks on supporters and friends of Dr. Muhammad was "part of a consistent pattern of behavior by the ADL to malign those organizations fighting drugs and who represent an independent voice not under their control. It is high time that people stop cowering to the ADL for fear of being called 'anti-Semitic,' and that the ADL was exposed for what it is: a bunch of gangsters, tied into organized crime and the international drug trade."

Freeman outlined the history of the ADL: "The ADL was founded in the early part of this century as a public relations front for the Jewish branch of organized crime. Many of Meyer Lansky's top lieutenants were always among the ADL's biggest contributors. In 1985, the ADL gave its Torch of Liberty to gangster Morris Dalitz, a big shot in the National Crime Syndicate, a founder of the notorious Purple Gang and a close ally of Meyer Lansky.

"Another case in point of the ADL's ties to organized crime and drugs is Kenneth Bialkin, a powerful Wall Street lawyer, who was chairman of the ADL from 1982-86, and today is its honorary chairman and president of the ADL Foundation. Bialkin helped mastermind the looting of over \$200 million from Investors Overseas Service (IOS) for drug kingpin Robert Vesco. Bialkin's client, fugitive Robert Vesco, now lives in Havana, Cuba and was an early partner of Medellín Cartel dope smuggler Carlos Lehder Rivas. Lehder, a Colombian cocaine trader, has publicly proclaimed his admiration for Adolf Hitler.

"It should not be forgotten Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad led the Nation of Islam's Dope Busters in their successful effort to clean drugs out of various communities in Washington, D.C. Not coincidentally, the first full-scale attacks on Lyndon LaRouche and our movement began after the publication of the first edition of *Dope, Inc.* in 1978. Why is the ADL attacking those fighting drugs and supporting those spreading drugs, crime, and terrorism? We should not be surprised to find the ADL linked to the pro-drug Playboy Foundation and the drug lobby's semi-official propaganda organ, *High Times* magazine. . . .

"The ADL must be taken deadly seriously," Freeman warned. "Lyndon LaRouche has documented in court the involvement of the ADL with the Justice Department, the FBI, and CIA in railroading him into prison. Retired Cleveland auto worker John Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship, deported to Israel and convicted for war crimes he never committed, and was almost murdered, for allegedly being 'Ivan the Terrible.' The Israeli Supreme Court may be forced to admit they have the wrong man, but no thanks to the ADL, KGB, and our Justice Department who tried to kill him.

"In closing," Freeman said, "I want to emphasize, that it is not Dr. Muhammad, the Dope Busters, or the Abundant Life Clinic who are guilty of anti-Semitism. No. It is rather the ADL who guilty of and should be exposed for their anti-Semitism."

Old agenda presented for new world order

by William Jones

At a press conference in Washington, D.C. on July 22, members of a task force sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace presented their program for the “new world order” in a glossy brochure entitled “Changing Our Ways: America and the New World.” The commission was labeled as being of a “bipartisan” character, and included leading denizens of the Washington Beltway such as Winston Lord, former U.S. ambassador to China (the commission’s chairman); Morton Abramowitz, former U.S. ambassador to Turkey and Thailand and president of the Carnegie Endowment; former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. William Crowe; C. Fred Bergsten, head of the International Institute of Economics; Barber Conable, former head of the World Bank; population control advocate Jessica Tuchman Mathews; and a gaggle of other Washington figures.

Abramowitz began by complaining how the ongoing presidential campaign had been sorely lacking any discussion of foreign policy. The aim of the report, he explained, was precisely to focus on the new foreign policy requirements of the “post-containment era,” to reintroduce foreign policy issues into the presidential campaign, and to create a “national consensus” on foreign policy.

But why all the fuss with this “new agenda”? Hadn’t President Bush quite effectively launched the “post-containment era” with his bloody carnage in Iraq under the flag of the United Nations and with the consent of the rapidly dissolving Soviet Union? Hadn’t Bush given the one-world agenda a place in the sun by making the United Nations, under the dictate of the Anglo-Americans, the sole arbiters of “nuclear proliferation” and “technology transfer” to the Third World, thus placing in their hands the future of the industrial potential of India, Pakistan, Malaysia, and many other developing nations?

Indeed, the authors of the “new agenda” had praise for the Bush administration for many of its actions. They felt, however, that there were serious gaps in the Bush policy. The continued pressure from an increasingly bankrupt U.S. industry prevented Bush from “taking the lead” on more far-ranging environmental restrictions than those already mandated by the Clean Air Act. The commission proposed to make things easier by raising taxes on gasoline and other petroleum products in order to force consumers to “greater efficiency” in the use of energy, making alternative energy

resources more profitable—and slashing the standards of living of the population as a whole. They also urged that the U.S. Congress quickly ratify the global warming treaty signed by Bush at the Rio Summit.

Although speaking profusely about the new organs of international collaboration, even proposing that Japan and Germany be made members of the U.N. Security Council, it was clear that there would be top-down control imposed on this “brave new world.” “The United States is the world’s leading military power,” says the report, and “we must keep it that way.”

‘U.S. should resume lead in genocide’

Perhaps of most significance for these spokesmen for the Anglo-American political elites was the all-important question of population control. “The U.S. should resume its leadership in world population policy,” said Abramowitz, touching on an issue on which the commissioners felt that the Bush administration had failed. In order not to alienate the strong right-to-life contingent which he inherited from the Reagan-Bush administration, Bush has been politically careful to tone down his championing of population control, one of his lifelong commitments, during his term as President, a fact that genocidalist Jessica Mathews lamented in her remarks.

About one thing, however, there should be no doubt: the Carnegie Endowment report is truly “bipartisan.” Issuing the report during the most intensive period of the U.S. presidential campaign was, of course, no coincidence. In all essential respects, four years with George Bush has laid the foundation for this “new world” espoused by the Carnegie crew. A Clinton administration would probably try to realize the same goals in a little different manner and dressed in a somewhat different ideological garb.

The purpose of the Carnegie Endowment’s “Changing Our Ways” is much more fundamental. This was indirectly indicated by one of the speakers at the press conference, David Gergen, editor-at-large for *U.S. News & World Report*, when he divided the present century into three major epochs: the post-1919 Versailles era, the postwar Bretton Woods era, and the present “post-containment era.” As Bretton Woods was the extension of the “Anglo-American Century” established at Versailles; so the “brave new world” of the Carnegie Endowment is an attempt to ensure Anglo-American dominance of the “post-containment era” by means of a ruthless one-world regime.

In sum, the document reeks of the rot of an *ancien régime*. By attempting to impose their global dictatorship, the theoreticians of this “new world order” have effectively fomented a series of local and regional wars, which are rapidly cascading toward World War III. If the “new world” remains under the “old management” of the Anglo-American financial elites which have wreaked such havoc during this century, the human race may not be around to enjoy the next.

Neo-Confederates love 'southern strategy'

by Edward Spannaus

In a June 28 memorandum, presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned that the "southern strategy" being pursued by both the Democratic and Republican parties is the key to the "trend toward self-destruction of the United States" (see *EIR*, July 17, p. 64). Shortly after LaRouche's warnings were published, a confirmation of them appeared, when the *Washington Times Sunday Insight* magazine of July 19 gave prominent coverage to the "neo-Confederates" who are still fighting for "the principles of 1860."

The summary of the *Washington Times* article, entitled "Still Fighting the Civil War," reads: "For conservatives of the old right, the Civil War goes on—that is, the battle continues against federal enforcement of equality and for the expansion of states' rights."

The paper comments: "In a year of widespread voter anger, intellectual partisans of the Confederacy think they detect a wider audience for their views.

"Despite their gloom about the future," the article continues, "the neo-Confederates detect some light on the political horizon." The reason, it reveals, is that three candidates live within a few hundred miles of Texarkana. "That indicates a shift in power and leadership."

The article is riddled with vitriolic attacks on Abraham Lincoln and the idea of equality. While not all "old-right" adherents, or "paleo-conservatives," are partisans of the South, the *Times* says, "all of them share the view that Lincoln's belief in equality is incompatible with true conservatism. University of Dallas professor M.E. Bradford sees the Civil War "as the point where darkness began to descend on America's experiment in limited government. Lincoln, Bradford believes, unleashed the ongoing growth of federal power that killed the old American republic," writes the *Times*.

Ludwig von Mises Institute president Llewellyn Rockwell blames Lincoln for implementing the idea of equality. Writes the *Times*: "Lincoln philosophically incorporated the Declaration of Independence, with its statement that all men are created equal, into the Constitution, which made equality 'the idea of the state,' says Llewellyn Rockwell. . . . After idealizing equality, 'Stalin is the next stop down the line.' "

The Confederate Constitution

The article also lauds the von Mises Institute's promotion of the Confederate Constitution of 1861, which was pub-

lished in the Capitol Hill newspaper *Roll Call*, and also in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in the Virginia capital of the old Confederacy.

The column by Rockwell praising the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) Constitution was called "The Southern Solution," and called for bring the U.S. Constitution "up to Confederate standards." The particular features of the 1861 C.S.A. Constitution which author Rockwell praised were:

- the elimination of the "general welfare" clause, which he called an open door for government intervention;
- the prohibition of protective tariffs;
- the prohibition of government-financed internal improvements;
- the line-item veto and other provisions restricting the power of Congress with respect to revenue.

Simply put, the C.S.A. Constitution gutted the federal Constitution of 1787 of its best and noblest features. Most indicative is the fact that whereas the U.S. Constitution begins by declaring, "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union," the C.S.A. Constitution takes a fundamentally opposite approach: "We the people of the Confederate States, each state acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government. . . ."

Encapsulated here is the essence of the battles over the "American system" and the conflicts over so-called "states' rights" which wracked American politics and law in the early 19th century. The "neo-Confederates" clearly line up on the side of those who would have destroyed the Union and prevented the rise of the United States as an industrial power, and as a "beacon of hope" for the world.

'Rioting in the streets'

The neo-Confederates still look forward to the destruction of the Union. "I think there is a cultural war coming up. We're in a race war right now," said Rockwell in the July 19 *Washington Times* feature. Rockwell's statement came in the context of a discussion of the neo-Confederates' praise for the 19th century states' rights advocate John Calhoun.

Thomas Fleming, editor of *Chronicles* magazine, is quoted saying that among Europeans he talks to, Calhoun is the only American thinker they take seriously. The *Times* comments that Fleming "professes empathy for groups such as Northern Italy's Lombard League, which wants regional autonomy." "What Calhoun offers is some very original thought on how you can reconcile some of these ethnic and religious conflicts," says Fleming.

What Fleming really has in mind is laid out at the conclusion of the *Times* article. "The things I like about the South," he states, are the same things he likes about the Middle Ages, which were "gritty and dirty with people fighting for what they believed in on a day-to-day level. The thing I love about medieval politics was that it was people in the street rioting day-to-day."

Bankrupt policies leave California flat broke

by H. Graham Lowry

Driven by an across-the-board economic breakdown, the California budget crisis entered its fifth week July 29, with Gov. Pete Wilson (R) and the legislature deadlocked over choices which will only worsen conditions further.

During July, the bankrupt state issued more than \$1.2 billion in "registered warrants"—resorting to paying its bills in scrip for the first time since the depression of the 1930s. On top of that, the state faced paying more than 85,000 employees in IOUs, instead of issuing checks. This financial juggling act was repudiated by the state's two largest banks July 23, when Bank of America and Wells Fargo announced they would stop redeeming the IOUs for their customers by the end of the first week of August.

The banks openly admitted they resorted to the cutoff to pressure the legislature to swallow a massive austerity package, to cover a projected deficit of \$10.7 billion in the \$60 billion budget for the current fiscal year. Bank of America chairman Richard Rosenberg declared July 23, "In essence, the banks are funding the crisis—serving as a shock absorber for the budget process. In attempting to ease the hardships their customers must deal with in this circumstance, the banks are inadvertently making it easier for the emergency to drag on."

Pressure has also come from Wall Street. Standard & Poor's lowered California's credit rating again on July 15 to A+, the lowest rating in its history, declaring that "without action, the deficit could double in 1993, representing nearly 20% of general fund spending." The Bush administration also delivered a shock from Washington, by refusing to honor the federal share of Medi-Cal costs until the state stops issuing IOUs. As a result, the state had to pay both its own and the federal share, covering \$308 million in back bills by issuing scrip July 9 to doctors, hospitals, pharmacists, and nursing homes. A suggestion that the state take cash from the Public Employees Retirement System, by selling the fund IOUs with 5% interest, was rejected by pension officials July 24.

Deadlock, or dead end?

Negotiations during the month between Governor Wilson and Democratic legislative leaders were nearly nonexistent. Wilson's demands for a \$2.2 billion cut in health and welfare spending and \$2.3 billion in education have been rejected by the Assembly; but the Democrats' alternative to cutting pub-

lic education that deeply has been to propose slashing state aid to cities and counties by \$1 billion. The collapse in municipal budgets is already so severe, that angry city officials have charged that further cutbacks would force reductions even in police and fire protection.

Further cuts in public education could be devastating. The Los Angeles Unified School District, already facing a deficit of \$247 million, proposed July 24 to slash salaries at all levels, including a 14% cut for teachers and 11.5% for bus drivers, custodians, and clerical workers. Unpaid "furloughs" would reduce each employee's pay by another 6%. Teachers and union leaders have denounced the scheme, which would take effect Sept. 15, and both sides expect a contract deadlock and state intervention to mediate the dispute.

Stuck in the web of ruinous national economic policies, none of the elected officials confronted with California's crisis has offered a single positive solution. Governor Wilson went before the Urban League's national convention in San Diego July 27, to discuss supposed "reforms" to spark California's economy. "Tough times demand tough choices," he preached to one of the largest organizations dealing with the nation's immiserated black ghettos. He proceeded to demand the members' help in pressuring the California legislature to slash workmen's compensation, and in getting teenagers to resist the temptations of drugs, crime, and early pregnancies to save the state more money!

The California legislature is already looking at one national policy so dear to President Bush and his Democratic rivals for the White House: the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which would turn Mexico into giant slave-labor camps. California's Employment Development director, Thomas Nagle, submitted testimony to the legislature July 28 that, if NAFTA is adopted, California will lose "large numbers" of jobs in its agricultural, food processing, apparel, textile, and household glass products industries. The jobs would end up in Mexico, given its "significantly lower labor costs," Nagle declared.

Proponents have argued that NAFTA will give U.S. companies better access to 85 million Mexican consumers, who then may purchase California's high-technology and electronics products. "What are workers who are getting \$30 a week going to buy from this country?" asked AFL-CIO regional director David Sickler at a select committee hearing in Sacramento July 28. "They have to work 17 and a half hours to buy a dress for a daughter." Sickler noted that California has already lost thousands of jobs to Mexico, without any new ones to replace them, from increased purchases of California goods by Mexicans.

Even without further ruinous policies, government budgets are blowing out at every level. The National League of Cities issued a survey in July of 620 cities and towns, showing that 54% of them are broke. In 1984, when the survey began, only 24% of them were in the red.

Court rules killing a legal medical practice

by Linda Everett

In a decision that calls the intentional killing of sick or disabled individuals a "legitimate" and "accepted" medical practice, Oakland County, Michigan Circuit Court Judge David F. Breck on July 21 dismissed murder charges against Michigan serial-killer Jack Kevorkian for the October 1991 deaths of two Michigan women.

Kevorkian, a pathologist who claims he has killed "only four" times, lost his medical license in November after he carried out the murders of Sherry Miller, 43, and Majorie Wantz, 58, in a secluded Michigan cabin, using homemade devices. Miller, who had multiple sclerosis, believed she was a burden to others. Her life, Judge Breck says, had "no quality." She allegedly wanted to commit suicide due to a "lack of joy in life."

Wantz allegedly sought Kevorkian's suicide help due to years of severe, chronic pain. Yet, Wantz refused to undergo treatment for pain management, and, after her death, the medical examiner found "virtually no evidence of any disease process." Weeks prior to the planned murder, three physicians sought to have Wantz institutionalized. These desperate women, physically or psychologically disabled, were, for whatever reason, bereft of society's help and manipulated into focusing on suicide as a resolution to their problems.

Now, after years of preposterous legal precedents that a patient's interests are best served by killing him or her by starvation or the termination of medical treatment, Judge Breck ruled that the next logical step, the outright killing of those society is unable or unwilling to help, is "an option."

Kevorkian and his attorney Geoffrey Feiger have created a surreal circus in which the issue of taking a human life is intentionally reduced to manipulating a swarm of interpretations of existing case law and common law on the legality of so-called assisted suicide. Judge Breck drives this process to a new low. His ruling undercuts a Michigan Supreme Court ruling (*Roberts*, 1920) that found a husband guilty of murder for supplying his wife with the poison she used to commit suicide, by citing a Michigan Appeals Court's decision (*Campbell*, 1983) that found the defendant not guilty of murder after he incited a friend to kill himself with the loaded gun he provided.

Breck claimed the ruling makes sense: "If suicide is not a crime . . . then someone who assists should not be criminally responsible." He cited the court in the *Campbell* decision: "The common law is an emerging process. When a judge

finds and applies the common law, hopefully he is applying the customs, usage, and moral values of the present day."

Breck determines today's values on assisted suicide by citing another assisted suicide case (*Slaughter*, 1982) in which manslaughter charges were dismissed: "The law is a breathing, living dynamic tool that is supposed to be consistent with serving the more noble objectives of human kind, and our attitudes and our sensitivities to [assisted suicide] have hopefully grown since 1920," when *Roberts* was decided.

Breck's objectives are clear. He concludes that *Campbell* held assisted suicide, whether physician-assisted or not, legal. He admits, but discounts, any problems legalized assisted suicide brings, like the "unauthorized euthanasia by family members of incapacitated patients." But, he says, the appeals court decision in *Campbell* cannot overrule a Supreme Court opinion (*Roberts*). And, although the Supreme Court found in *Roberts* that assisted suicide constituted a crime of murder under common law, this does not apply to Kevorkian because "physician-assisted suicide was not a crime at common law."

'Right to die' case law

Since Kevorkian had a physician-patient relationship with his victims, Breck applied "right to die" case law to physician-assisted suicide. "There is no morally important difference" between the doctor's act of disconnecting life-support and the connecting of equipment designed to cause death when activated by the patient, he said. For backup, Breck cited legal precedents on euthanasia that targeted especially the mentally or physically disabled, along with articles by the Euthanasia Society and others who seek to legitimize what Americans once recognized as Nazi medicine, from current medical and law journals.

Kevorkian was charged with the unlawful delivery of a controlled substance (which he used on Wantz). Breck upheld the dismissal of that charge because he found that Kevorkian had a physician-patient relationship with the victim. He also cited testimony that indicated there are some "physicians who support physician-assisted suicide as a legitimate medical practice." Finally, although the way Kevorkian used the drug (to induce death) was not an accepted medical practice, he was "acting in good faith by responding to [Wantz's] request to use the [drug] to end her life." Breck concluded, "For those people, whether terminal or not, who have unmanageable pain, physician-assisted suicide remains an alternative."

Oakland County Prosecuting Attorney Richard Thompson will appeal the ruling. Meanwhile, Kevorkian says he is currently "counseling" another 100 victim-patients. Considering Breck's ruling which, Oakland County Chief Assistant Prosecutor Gerald Poisson told *EIR*, is "much broader than what even Kevorkian is currently doing," no end to Kevorkian's rampage is in sight.

Virginia's 'Hunt Country' elite: oligarchs who ruined the economy

by L. Wolfe

This article was published on June 29 in EIR News for Loudoun County, a weekly local newspaper based in Leesburg, Virginia. The insights it provides into the so-called elites, and the way they have destroyed the agricultural economy, are applicable well beyond the borders of Loudoun County.

According to a recent wire service report, the famous British character actor Robert Morley, who died a few weeks ago, requested that he be buried with his credit cards. "Never know when I might need something," he is said to have quipped.

The remarks prompted a flurry of letters in the London *Times* from people indicating what things they might need to bring along in the afterlife. One of the most original came from a lady who requested a "fire extinguisher"; she reasoned that it might come in handy, since it might take a while for her to get a reprieve from *that* place. Another said that he wanted to bring along a set of ear plugs, just in case the heavenly choirs sang out of tune.

All of this came to mind when I heard the latest complaints from those wealthy folk on their big estates in western Loudoun. It seems that they are quite upset about the problems of being a wealthy landowner. They are especially concerned about their ability to maintain these large estates in the family into the next generation and beyond.

One of these pious souls was featured on a recent local television news feature show telling us all how important it was to maintain the "tradition of the Hunt Country" and the "beauty of the open spaces" in western Loudoun. Then came the pitch: We, the wealthy Loudoun elite, will keep our large estates intact and out of development if you, the citizens of the county—nay, the country—grant us a break on inheritance taxes. That way, we will promise to pass on our wealth to our posterity and they will pass it on to theirs, and so forth and so on.

When I first heard this, I thought to myself, even the people in these parts, who tend to kiss the feet of those landed oligarchs of the west, would see through this transparent sham. But I have since found out that there are many, including some people on the county staff, who think that this new inheritance tax break for "open space" is a fine idea.

And in this political year, with the 10th Congressional District gerrymandered to have a larger part of those western

lands, the Hunt Country landowners might find a sympathetic political ear or two whose hearing could be further improved by political contributions.

Whether such nonsense would actually go anywhere legislatively in Congress is not really the point; Loudouners, or at least some of them, apparently still believe that they owe something to their wealthy Hunt Country neighbors for preserving our "way of life."

Preserving 'our way of life'?

The reality is that the existence of the large estates has actually contributed to a crumbling of "our way of life." Historically, a good part of Loudoun was once productive, small- and medium-sized family farms. That is the way it should be, since the land, especially west of Leesburg, is extremely fertile land and very suitable for agriculture.

There were some large estates in the county, going back to before the Civil War, with Oatlands perhaps being the most notable, along with Oak Hill and Rokeby. But the story that the so-called Hunt Country centered around the Middleburg area is somehow part of Loudoun's old heritage is pure myth.

The Hunt Country was something artificially created toward the end of the last century by the wealthy, mostly *Northern* oligarchy—the Harrimans, Mellons, Belmonts, and du Ponts being among the notable creators of this life-style. It is further a *pseudo-American* phenomenon, replicating the semi-feudal lifestyle of the British oligarchy, including the importation of barbaric fox hunting and a variant of the similarly British *oligarchical* horse racing, steeplechase tradition as practiced by these same American oligarchs in the Saratoga, New York area and similar environs.

The correlative point is that the creation of this Hunt Country has nothing to do with productive use of land for agriculture. Its imposition on an area with a productive agricultural economy has steadily led to the destruction of that productive economy, and its replacement with parasitic land use, typified by the large estates. For the most part, the large estates take land out of useful production of crops, dairy, sheep and beef production, and into use primarily oriented to serving the Hunt Country, such as horse breeding, or out of production altogether, and into "open space."

The more land taken out of production, the more the



The Hunt Country set gathers at the Oatlands estate in Virginia's Loudoun County for point-to-point races. Do they really deserve a break on their inheritance taxes?

infrastructure required to support agriculture collapsed and deteriorated. This, in turn, added prohibitive costs to the operations of the remaining productive farms. Ultimately, those productive farms became no longer profitable, causing the farmers to either borrow heavily to stay in business, or to attempt to sell their land.

Land value

As things now stand, the current relationship between the small- and medium-sized productive farmer and the Hunt Country estate owners effectively resembles the way an English manor dominates the surrounding countryside and local economy; English agriculture in these areas has been notoriously unproductive, despite the best efforts of the farmers.

The creation of the Hunt Country has over a period of years lowered the *real* value of land in this area. Land, in and of itself, has no assignable intrinsic value. Its value is determined by its productive use, in this case with agriculture. That value can be approximated by examining the market basket of production of all goods, including agricultural goods, and assigning a value to land determined by what is required to keep it in productive use.

It is absolutely the case that land used for small and medium-sized family farms for productive agriculture has more *real* value than land associated with the Hunt Country and its estates. Thus, the more land deployed for Hunt Country purposes, rather than for productive agricultural purposes or held in reserve for those productive purposes, the lower the *real* value of that land.

The land value we are talking about may or may not correlate to the price of the land; in general, because of speculation, the market value assigned to land is way above this *real* value, as determined by market basket approximation. To the extent that family farmers have been forced to pay taxes and carry land at these higher than *real* values, this has further diminished their productivity.

Some farmers, under pressure to make ends meet, fell into a cycle of borrowing against the inflated speculative value of their land. Their declining productivity, caused by national agricultural policies that have denied parity pricing, as well as by the factors we have described, cannot support this borrowing, especially at higher than acceptable interest rates. As these loans come due, the family farmers are unable to pay them, forcing more of them off the land.

As this land goes out of agricultural production, it is redeployed for Hunt Country related uses or for speculative development.

While our officials moan about how we have to protect Loudoun's lifestyle by protecting the interests of the wealthy Hunt Country estate owners, we have destroyed Loudoun's productive agricultural tradition.

Put things right

It's time that we put things in reverse and thereby act according to our proper interest. Rather than see all agricultural uses as equal, we must distinguish between productive and counterproductive uses; we must grant tax breaks to land used by our family farmers and raise taxes on land used for Hunt Country related purposes. And we must abandon all tax breaks for so-called "open space," in absence of productive agricultural use.

Our Hunt Country estate owners and their fellow travelers will no doubt scream loudly. But they can afford the tax on their parasitic lifestyle; and their moans to the contrary, they are not about to sell their estates or break them up: in the current real estate collapse there are no buyers for such properties. (Just ask Sen. John Warner.) Their threats are idle ones.

But if they did break up the estates, it would probably be for the better, anyway. We could provide tax breaks to put the land back into useful agricultural production. So let these poor rich souls scream. There are always ear plugs.

House would restrict MFN for China

Two bills passed by the House on July 21, would seriously restrict or eliminate Most Favored Nation (MFN) status for China. Both bills, however, appear to lack enough support to overcome threatened vetoes by President Bush.

One bill, sponsored by Rep. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) would revoke the extension of the MFN status given China by the Bush administration this year. That measure passed by a vote of 285-135, not enough to override a presidential veto.

The second measure, the U.S.-China Act of 1992, gives the White House more "wiggle room" on granting MFN to China, and would allow the MFN extension to run through next July. However, it would impose conditions on further renewal of that status in 1993. The conditions require that China make progress in the areas of human rights, "fair trade" (including a cessation of export of goods produced by prison labor), and cooperation in limiting the proliferation of weapons. The resolution also requires that China release the individuals imprisoned in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square massacre. This measure was passed 339-62, a sufficient margin to override a veto.

Both pieces of legislation will now go to the Senate where the margin of support is expected to be smaller.

House backs Space Station Freedom

On July 29, the House defeated by a vote of 237-181 an amendment sponsored by Rep. Bob Traxler (D-Mich.) which would have eliminated funding to build Space Station Freedom. At a press conference on July 24, a biparti-

san group of congressmen, led by Rep. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) and Dick Zimmer (R-N.J.), had announced an effort to stop all funding for the Space Station. Traxler heads the Appropriations subcommittee which is responsible for the NASA budget.

Supporters of the Space Station pointed out that it is false to claim that cuts from the space budget would be allocated for either other science programs or veterans benefits. Rep. Robert Torricelli (D-N.J.) stated that just before a farmer goes bankrupt, he eats his seed corn, and "science is America's seed corn." He said that "some nations produce wealth from the ground," such as with oil and coal, "and others from cheap labor." America produces its wealth through science and education, he said, which was why he was urging support for the Space Station.

Rep. Nancy Johnson (R-Conn.) remarked that if the auto industry had to design and manufacture to meet 30-year performance standards, as the Space Station manufacturers do, there would be no problem with international competitiveness.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has not yet acted on the NASA budget.

Three subpoenaed in House Bank scandal

House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), and Reps. Joe Kolter (D-Pa.) and Austin Murphy (D-Pa.) were subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury investigating "mismanagement" at the House Post Office. Calling the subpoenas the "product of an overall fishing expedition in an election year," Rostenkowski declared that he

will take the Fifth Amendment if forced to testify.

In a letter to U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens, the three said they had been exonerated by a congressional inquiry of the Post Office completed in late July, and that therefore the grand jury's request was unwarranted. "We decline to lend any credence to an inquiry that lacks credibility and should be promptly closed," the letter read.

The subpoenas were delivered the same day the House task force issued both Democratic and Republican reports on the operations of the House Post Office. Although the two reports differed in their evaluation of the seriousness of the "mismanagement" at the Post Office, both concluded that there was no evidence of wrong-doing by any of the members. The three said that the reports of the task force represented a "total exoneration" of any actions they may have had with the House Post Office.

Gephardt warns present NAFTA pact unacceptable

In comments at a luncheon sponsored by C. Fred Bergsten's International Institute of Economics on July 27, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) launched an unexpected attack on the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) treaty—in its present form.

Agreeing with many aspects of the present draft, Gephardt said that "the [Bush] administration has thus far paid scant attention" to the issues the Democrats consider a *sine qua non* for ratification of the agreement: pollution, infrastructure, worker adjustment, and labor and human rights.

Gephardt, facing reelection, is feeling the heat from laid-off workers, whose companies are moving to Mex-

ico. In his hometown of St. Louis, Emerson Electric has already moved a considerable portion of their activities to Mexico.

Gephardt had earlier mentioned the closing of the Zenith plant in Springfield, Missouri, which moved its entire operation to Mexico. "Hundreds of American corporations have moved to Mexico," said Gephardt, "to take advantage of cheap labor, lax enforcement of health, safety, environmental, and labor laws, and a union movement that, more often than not, works hand-in-hand with the government and management rather than the worker."

Gephardt was not, however, opposed in principle to such an agreement. "An agreement, done the right way," he said, "can help raise the living standards and environmental standards for people on both sides of the border." If the measures he was calling for were implemented, Gephardt said, "it can encourage support among workers and industries intimidated by the idea of liberalized trade in the global economy."

Gephardt said that when Congress authorized the fast-track authority last year, they did so "based on a number of commitments that [President Bush] made both in letter and in spirit." Gephardt sponsored a resolution, passed overwhelmingly by the House last May, which stipulated that the agreement must include ameliorative measures relating to the work environment, health and safety protection, adjustment programs for laid-off workers, and anti-pollution measures.

Gephardt also called for further items to be incorporated in the agreement: 1) a derivative right of action for U.S. shareholders to sue U.S. companies doing business in Mexico; 2) making failure to abide by environmental laws an unfair trade practice; and 3) requiring companies doing

business within 100 kilometers of the border to inform the public of the release of any toxic substances.

Gephardt also said that he would "send the President's people back to the negotiating table" in order to get agreement on the enforcement of environmental standards in the border region. Gephardt also called for a code of conduct for the *maquiladoras*, the slave labor shantytowns, which would assure a minimum wage level.

Panetta seeks tougher budget cutting mechanism

House Budget Committee Chairman Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) introduced a bill on July 23 which would enforce mandatory budget cuts.

Panetta, who helped prevent passage of a balanced budget amendment earlier in the year, is under pressure to take some action to deal with the budget deficit. Sponsors of the balanced budget amendment are gathering their forces to try to force another vote. Panetta would like to preempt them by refurbishing Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and putting "teeth" into it.

The Panetta legislation would eliminate after 1994 the "firewalls" between the budget categories, but would divide deficit reduction requirements into discretionary programs and entitlements-revenue. For the discretionary programs there will be an automatic across-the-board sequester if the deficit reduction targets are not met.

In the Panetta legislation, there are no longer any exemptions or limitations; formerly, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program was exempt, and there were limitations on the cuts that could be made in Veterans, medical care, and other medical

programs. For the entitlements-revenue portion of the budget, each subcommittee would be given reduction targets. If a committee misses its target, all entitlement programs within its jurisdiction would be sequestered by a uniform percentage to meet the target.

The Panetta legislation would, for the first time, also target Social Security and other federal retirement programs.

Zero-growthers gear up for population summit

In the aftermath of the so-called U.N. Earth Summit concluded in early July in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, zero-growth legislators are gearing up for the U.N. Conference on Population and Development, which will be held in 1994.

Sen. Tim Wirth (D-Colo.), along with Democratic vice presidential candidate Sen. Al Gore (D-Tenn.), is one of the more prominent proponents of zero-growth ideology. In floor comments on July 20, Wirth complained that the population issue was kept on the backburner at the Rio summit, but said that it will be the number-one issue at the next conference. He said that "failure to address the rapid growth in human numbers will make it impossible to achieve the best-laid plans for sustainable development.

"The nations of the world must develop an aggressive and comprehensive plan to halt these trends and stabilize population as soon as possible," he said. Wirth praised the work of the Population Institute, which had gathered signatures from representatives of more than 100 delegations at the Rio summit criticizing the summit for not addressing the population issue and calling for "redoubled" efforts to curb the growth of population.

National News

Terry reaches out to radical 'gay' groups

Information recently made available to *EIR* indicates that Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry has begun to embrace the radical elements of the homosexual lobby as part of her political activity. Such an alliance puts her in bed politically with groups that are known to carry out aggressive, and sometimes violent, actions against individuals they perceive as "anti-gay."

On April 25, Terry's name headed the list of the honorary committee for the First Annual Richmond Chapter Human Rights Campaign Fund's Black Tie Gala. The Human Rights Campaign Fund (HRCF), is the premier "gay" and lesbian civil rights coalition and political action committee nationally. A broad-based coalition, the HRCF includes support from mainstream sexual rights activists, as well as members of the North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), a pedophile group which preaches "sex before eight, or else it's too late."

Terry is expected to run for governor of Virginia next year, and has been criticized for the venom with which she persecutes her political enemies, such as Lyndon LaRouche and his movement. One activist at the April gala suggested that emotions rather than reason might also lie behind Terry's alliance with the radical homosexuals: "She is a moderate Democrat who doesn't need the gay community to win the election for governor."

Hundreds of guns stolen from 'CIA' weapons dealer

United Parcel Service driver Bernard Fuller was charged by the federal government with diverting hundreds of semi-automatic pistols from customers of the largest CIA weapons dealer, Interarms Inc. of Alexandria, Virginia, on July 24. According to the U. S. Attorney's office in Alexandria, Fuller is expected to be indicted soon for allegedly stealing and selling approximately 850 guns

to cocaine traffickers in New York, and using the proceeds to buy cocaine for resale in the metropolitan Washington area. One of the guns is believed to have been used in the shooting of a D.C. police officer.

According to news reports, at his press conference, U. S. Attorney Cullen remarked that Interarms had not reported the thefts, which began as early as June 1988, to the Alexandria police, but had received money from insurance claims for the losses.

Interarms, credited with controlling 90% of the international private weapons traffic, was revealed by recently uncovered East German Stasi documents to have participated in the Oliver North Iran-Contra gun deals with East Germany. The firm was organized and bankrolled by Albert V. Bryan, Jr., who is currently a federal judge in Alexandria. Judge Bryan presided over the railroad trial of Lyndon LaRouche, overruling every attempt to introduce evidence of a frameup by intelligence circles, including those of Oliver North and Richard Secord.

Virginia death row victim gives last interview

Edward Fitzgerald, who was executed in Virginia on July 23, granted his first interview in 11 years on the eve of his execution. Fitzgerald, who had refused interviews because he did not want to create a "media circus" for his family or that of his victim, told the *Richmond Times-Dispatch's* reporter that children should stay away from drugs. To parents, he said, "Give kids some reassurance so they'll think they're worth something."

Fitzgerald said, "I don't think I should be the question at all. I've already screwed up big time. . . ." The paper reported that he believes that the 50 men on Virginia's death row are "there because of their race or their drug problems or their inability to hire good lawyers. 'A lot of them are useful people, good people.'" He commented on Gov. Douglas Wilder's refusal to intervene: "That's a hell of a decision. I wouldn't want to make it. . . . They will be killing a body, not a soul."

To his son, 13, Fitzgerald wrote: "I

know all of this is very hard on you at this time. I wish there was some way I could take your pain away so the sun would always shine. But that's just not possible. I've learned that when you face reality and place all your love and faith in Christ he'll offer you gifts of grace and mercy to understand and use the worst possible situation into something good. . . . God's grace and mercy helps us learn from the good and the bad and let us love one another. . . . I've always loved you and [your sister] Susan without fail. Now it's time to use my love and believe that all has not ended. Love is everlasting."

Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry has scheduled four more executions over the next two months, although only two prisoners have been selected to die. Until the May 20 execution of Roger Coleman, Virginia had held one execution each year. That rate has been accelerated under Terry to one each month.

LaRouche comments on Clinton-Gore ticket

Independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche gave an historical perspective to the Democratic ticket of Bill Clinton and Al Gore in a campaign statement on July 25.

"I would take you back a bit in history to earlier in the last century—to the time a famous writer then, Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote a quasi-fictional account of an actual occurrence of two gentlemen in Scotland called Burke and Hare. Burke and Hare had the business of supplying corpses to certain medical institutions, in Edinburgh and so forth, and they robbed graveyards. When the proprietors of the medical institutions complained about the quality of decay of the corpses delivered by Burke and Hare, they resorted to the obvious use of supplying these with fresh corpses—people they waylaid and killed by methods which became known as "Burking." So, thus, the famous case of Burke and Hare, a true-life story, fictionalized in part by the famous short story writer and novelist Robert Louis Stevenson.

"What we have coming into Washington, as the Clinton-Gore ticket, is the Burke

and Hare of the Democratic Party, who are offering you not a recovery, but a resurrection."

Clinton defends executions, proposes national police

After stifling all debate, including for a popular minority plank to abolish the death penalty, Democratic presidential candidate Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton defended the death penalty in a letter to "LaRouche in '92" campaign coordinator Melvin Klenetsky. The letter was dated July 17, the final day of the Democratic Convention, and written on his campaign stationery.

"... I have upheld the death penalty as the law of the state of Arkansas. I support the use of the death penalty in cases involving multiple murders or the killing of a police officer.

"But the death penalty, by itself, is not enough to deter violent crime. That is why I have proposed a detailed National Crime Strategy that includes creating a national Police Corps to get more policemen on the streets, restricting the sale of semi-automatic assault weapons with no legitimate hunting purpose, and providing drug treatment on demand.

"Sincere and deeply held beliefs often differ on issues concerning life and death. My own decision to uphold death verdicts was reached after much prayer, study and consultation. . . ."

LaRouche vote seventh highest in primaries

The vote of Democratic primary candidate Lyndon LaRouche ranked seventh highest of all the presidential candidates in Democratic primaries, right behind the "six-pack" of Clinton, Brown, Tsongas, Uncommitted, Kerrey, and Harkin. Uncommitted came in fourth with 779,895 votes, or 3.86% of the vote. LaRouche's primary vote total was substantially ahead of former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Woods, Larry Agran, Ross Perot, Ralph Nader, Stokes, and others, with

154,015 votes or 0.76%, according to the *Congressional Quarterly's* July 4 issue.

The Democratic primary roundup also included a comparison of the voter turnout for this year, to the average turnouts between 1972 and 1988. The total 1992 Democratic primary vote was approximately 20 million in 40 primaries, compared to 23 million in 37 primaries in 1988. Many of the early primaries did show a higher official turnout than the average, especially in New Hampshire.

Scientist Rudolph sues DOJ 'Nazi-hunters'

German-American rocket scientist Arthur Rudolph has accused the Department of Justice (DOJ) of fraud, misrepresentation, coercion, implied threats, and manipulation in a lawsuit brought in federal court of northern California in March. In 1984, representatives of the DOJ's Office of Investigations threatened Rudolph with criminal prosecution for "unarticulated war crimes," according to the suit, and induced Rudolph to sign an agreement with the DOJ to leave the country "under apprehension that denaturalization and deportation proceedings would be commenced against him with the consequent loss of his U.S. government pension, Social Security, and health insurance benefits and the resultant compromise of the derivative citizenship of his wife and daughter. . . ."

The suit alleges that the Justice Department knew it did not have sufficient evidence to prosecute Rudolph for war crimes, and knew that he did not know that. The DOJ took advantage of the fact that Rudolph was "advanced in years and of precarious physical health . . . and knew further that Plaintiff enjoyed a reputation within the United States Space Industry as a distinguished scientist and further appreciated that any adverse publicity associated with a war criminal accusation would besmirch his good name." According to the suit, Arthur Rudolph did *not* leave the U.S. voluntarily, but only after he "succumbed to the coercive pressure exerted by the Justice Department."

A hearing is scheduled for Sept. 11 on a government motion to dismiss the case.

Briefly

● **JAMES BEVEL** was named as Lyndon LaRouche's vice presidential running mate for the 1992 presidential race, LaRouche for President/Independents for Economic Recovery announced on July 29. Reverend Bevel was a founder of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and Direct Action Coordinator for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference during the Mississippi and Alabama civil rights campaigns.

● **JAMES BAKER** will not be able to attend the annual "meeting" at the Bohemian Grove this year. People expected to attend include former Perot campaign manager Ed Rollins, Richard Nixon, and Mikhail Gorbachov. The all-male Grove is infamous for its nude and transvestite antics among international policymakers.

● **'SHUT UP and sitdown!'** shouted George Bush to the families of men listed as missing in action or prisoners of war in the Vietnam war. Bush was responding to hecklers during a speech to the National League of POW/MIAs in Arlington, Virginia, who were demanding he come clean about his role in keeping Americans prisoner in Iran in 1979-80.

● **LAWRENCE Eagleburger**, deputy secretary of state, and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft have such longstanding relations with the Serbian dictators in former Yugoslavia, according to the June 19 *New York Times*, that they sometimes speak in Serbo-Croatian. The two, who both came into the administration from Kissinger Associates, are considered the most prominent members of the "Belgrade Mafia."

● **'JEWISH WEEK'** promoted "gay pride," in its photo coverage of Washington's "Gay Pride Day." The photo shows a banner reading "Jewish Allies," and is captioned: "Members of Fabrangen, a local havurah, march in Washington, D.C. on Gay Pride Day on June 21. The march followed a Shabbat service jointly led by Fabrangen and Bet Mishpachah, Washington's gay and lesbian synagogue."

Editorial

What is wrong with the United States

The July 26 *New York Times*, in an article about Japan, presented a picture that Americans are becoming quite familiar with: glitz and glitter on the one hand, and a smothering conformity on the other. For example, the caption below the accompanying picture reads: "Above: The gleaming new Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office Building, a model of both efficiency and conformity."

This is typical of the attitude which castigates the Japanese for not destroying their society at the rapid rate which we in the West have chosen to do. In the United States and Europe, New Age ideology has fostered the spread of irrationalism and developed a fear of, or outright hostility to, science and technology. This is coupled with hedonism, and disregard for even the most fundamental family values. In addition, we face the brutality which is manifest in the reemergence of terrorism in Italy and in Peru, and in the cities of the United States, where children are turned into drug couriers and gunned down.

Under such conditions, atrocities by Serbia on a scale rivaling or exceeding those committed by Adolf Hitler are allowed to continue without serious challenge, and a renewal of the war against Iraq is threatened on the flimsiest of pretexts.

Japan has not been immune to the virus of New Age ideology, or the rock-drug counterculture, even though Japanese children have not suffered to the extent of their western counterparts. The following comparison made by the author of the *New York Times* article, Steven R. Weisman, is intended to show the inferiority of "conforming" Japanese culture, compared to the freedom given an American child. We ask our readers to judge for themselves. Weisman writes: "From their first day in school, for example, children in Japan are taught that they are to serve the good of the larger group.

"Important tasks are assigned to the youngsters, so that they learn early that their colleagues are depending on them not to let them down. An American friend once asked his English class to list the goals of an ideal

society. From the young students came such things as 'personal responsibility,' 'sharing with others,' and the like." The author contrasts this to a value system in the United States which he obviously believes to be superior. American children, he says, value freedom of speech and privacy most highly.

Thus, the author attacks Japanese society for inculcating respect in their young people for the golden rule and traditional values found in the Christian Bible.

Japan is a society which in many ways is reminiscent of the United States before the assassination of John F. Kennedy, before it began to atrophy. This is particularly so in the positive attitude toward science and technology found within the Japanese population. At the time of the Moon landing, the United States was an inspiration to young people all over the world.

A similar opportunity to reawaken a spirit of cultural optimism within the population of the United States and Europe has existed since the 1989 announcement by Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons, of the reality that nuclear reactions could be produced virtually in a test tube, and at room temperature. After an initial flurry of interest, their announcement was greeted in the United States and Europe with hostility both from the scientific establishment and the media at large.

This was not the case in Japan, where research on "cold fusion" will be receiving major support from government and industry. In the United States, there is a new opportunity to reverse this blunder. In late July, Dr. Edmund Storms at Los Alamos National Laboratory issued a report on a cold fusion experiment in which he achieved considerable excess heat. Using palladium donated by Tanaka Metals Co. of Japan, he was able to replicate an experiment by Japanese scientist Akito Takahashi, which was designed on the model of the work of Fleischmann and Pons.

If the United States and Europe are destroyed, it will not be because the Japanese compete unfairly. It will be because their populations no longer rejoice at the occurrence of scientific potential, which would allow us to provide a good life for all children.

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CALIFORNIA

- MOUNTAIN VIEW—
Mountain View Community
TV Ch. 30
*Clinton's Iran-Contra
Connection*
Thurs., Aug. 20—9 p.m.
- SACRAMENTO—
Access Sacramento Ch. 18
The LaRouche Connection
Wed., Aug. 12—10 p.m.
Wed., Aug. 26—10 p.m.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- WASHINGTON—Ch. 34
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—12 noon

ILLINOIS

- CHICAGO—
Chicago Cable Access Ch. 21
Bush's Genocide
Tues., Aug. 11—10 p.m.
Presidential Sleaze
Mon., Aug. 17—9 p.m.
LaRouche's Economics
Tues., Aug. 25—10 p.m.

MARYLAND

- MONTGOMERY COUNTY—
MCTV Ch. 49
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—2:30 p.m.
Saturdays—10:30 p.m.

- PRINCE GEORGE'S
COUNTY—
PGCTV Ch. 15
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—9 p.m.
- WESTMINSTER—
Carroll Community TV Ch. 55
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—3 p.m.
Thursdays—9 p.m.

MICHIGAN

- TAYLOR—
MacLean-Hunter Ch. 3
The LaRouche Connection
Tuesdays—7:30 p.m.

MINNESOTA

- MINNEAPOLIS—
Paragon Ch. 32
EIR World News
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.
Sundays—9 p.m.

NEW YORK

- DANSVILLE—
Cooney Cable Ch. 6
The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—afternoon
Fridays—afternoon
- MANHATTAN—
Manhattan Cable Ch. 17D
The LaRouche Connection
Fridays—6 a.m.

- ROCHESTER—
Greater Rochester Ch. 12
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—7 p.m.
Greater Rochester Ch. 19
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—11 a.m.
Mondays—7 p.m.

TEXAS

- HOUSTON—
Public Access Channel
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—5 p.m.
The IMF's New World Order
Fri., Aug. 7—4 p.m.
Democratic Party Fraud
Fri., Aug. 7—10 a.m.; 3 p.m.
Sat., Aug. 8—8:30 a.m.; 10:30
a.m.; 12:30 p.m.
Sun., Aug. 9—11:30 p.m.;
12 midnight
Mon., Aug. 10—6 a.m.
Wed., Aug. 12—7 a.m.; 11
a.m.; 3:30 p.m.; 7:30 p.m.
Thurs., Aug. 13—9 a.m.;
6 p.m.
Fri., Aug. 14—9:30 p.m.
Sat., Aug. 15—8 p.m.

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON—ACT Ch. 33
The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—1 p.m.
Mondays—6:30 p.m.
Wednesdays—12 noon
- CHESAPEAKE—ACC Ch. 40
The LaRouche Connection
Thursdays—8 p.m.
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY—
Storer Ch. 6
The Schiller Institute Show
Tuesdays—9 a.m.
- FAIRFAX COUNTY—
Media General Ch. 10
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.
Fridays—2 p.m.
Sundays—6 p.m.
- LEESBURG—
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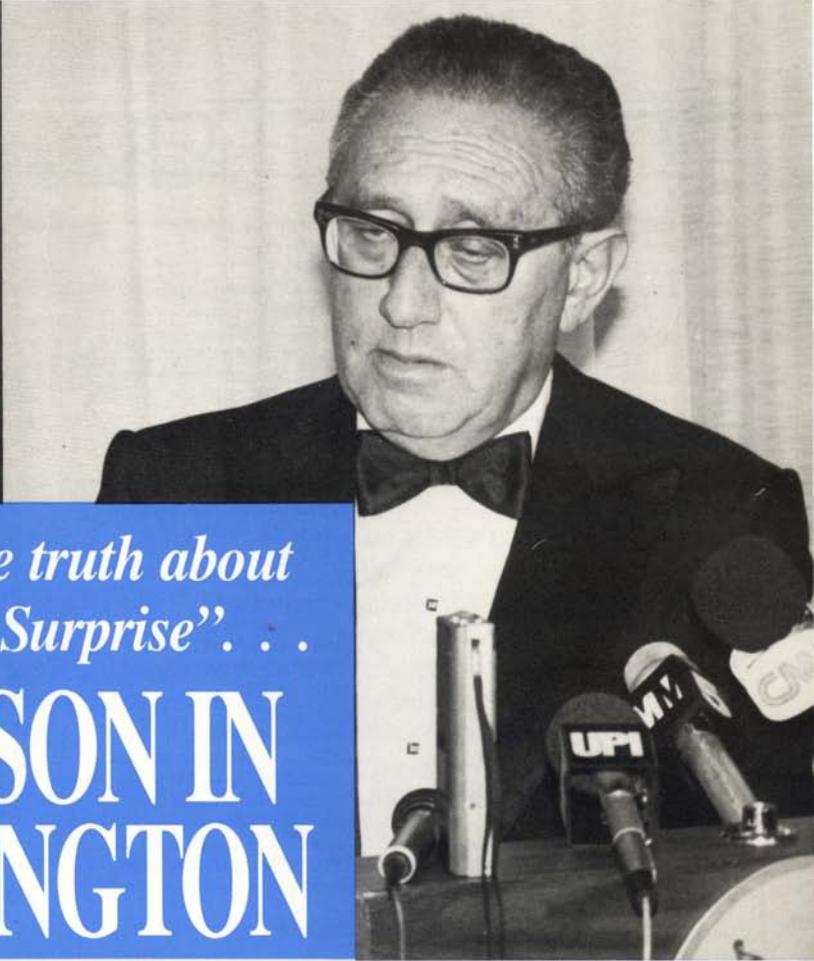
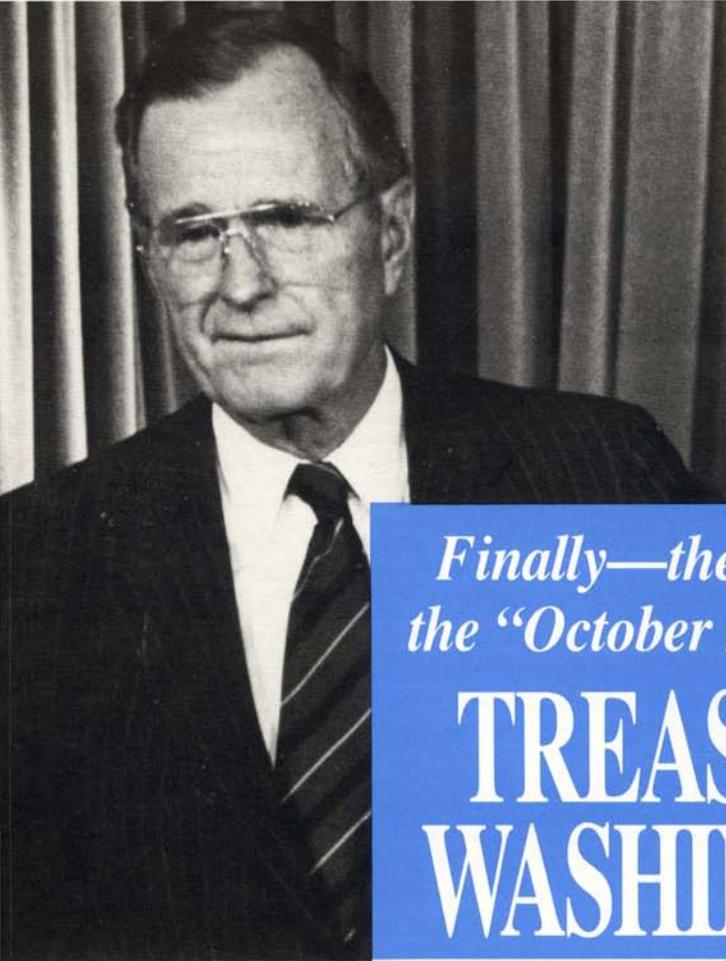
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