

EIR

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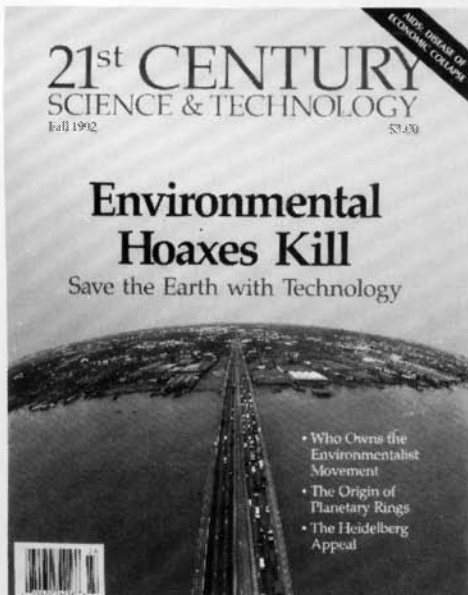
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From the Editor

The *Feature* and the *Strategic Studies* package this week pinpoint two interventions which *EIR* is proud to support.

The cover package mushroomed from an initial idea of a lead international article on the slaughter in Bosnia. It grew to 14 pages, as we received a wealth of first-hand reports and analyses from Bosnia which have not appeared, for the most part, in the major media.

EIR led the way, while others were silent, in denouncing the atrocities committed by Greater Serbians in former Yugoslavia. Among the many interviews and first-hand reports we have published since 1991, I especially remind you of the gripping assessment from Croatia's front lines in the Oct. 30, 1992 issue, by a Schiller Institute delegation that included Germany's former military intelligence chief, Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer. He said that Europe's very survival was at stake and revealed that the United Nations was doing nothing but abetting Greater Serbia's revival of Nazi crimes against humanity.

In January 1992, we interviewed an exile from Mostar (the beautiful Bosnian city in the cover photograph, today reduced to rubble), who told *EIR* he was proud to be Croatian by nationality and Muslim by faith. He recounted how Mostar's ecumenical character was systematically destroyed, and precisely foretold the bloodbath that was to take place in 1992.

In Europe, the Schiller Institute is catalyzing the defense of Christian civilization by using the most powerful cultural weapons to mobilize people for the rescue of Bosnia. To celebrate the recent Christmas holiday in the right spirit of peace and love, groups from all over the continent met in Kiedrich, Germany with Helga Zepp-LaRouche to plan the next steps of this growing movement.

The *Feature* is a report from the front in another battle: the resistance building to the organized-crime scheme to grab Indian Reservations for gambling casinos. Our story should be enough to prompt investigations and indictments of these business bonanzas and their promoters. While we reject the hypocrisy with which 1993 has been declared the "Year of the Indigenous Peoples" by the U.N., may we suggest that a proper celebration of the dignity and rights of Native Americans begins by shutting down Dope, Inc.

Nora Hamerman

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Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina was a model of civilization and ecumenical tolerance among different ethnic groups and faiths before "ethnic cleansing." The photo is from 1985; the city was practically leveled by Greater Serbian troops in 1992.

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New Year's economic policy: 'survival of the fittest'

by H. Graham Lowry

Despite the babbling about "renewed consumer confidence," and rumors among economists of upward motion in one or two tea leaves, the New Year in U.S. economic policy resembles some very old ones. It is already taking shape in state capitals, where the nation's governors have begun issuing austerity proposals for the next fiscal year. To put it bluntly, most of them are offering a lethal mixture of Orwellian doublespeak laced with 19th-century Social Darwinism—the bestial, British-sponsored doctrine especially designed to crush the U.S. labor force.

The renewed vogue for such "survival of the fittest" policies reflects the simple truth that the U.S. economy is in ruins, and current policymakers have no plans to restore it to its former power. Despite his claims to the contrary, the governor of the nation's largest state, Pete Wilson of California, provides a case in point.

In an address televised statewide on Jan. 6, Wilson presented what he called his program to "rebuild California." He offered a puny package of tax credits and deductions, mostly for small businesses, which his aides claimed would create 10,000 new jobs annually. Even if true, to call this a "recovery plan" is pure fraud. The state has lost over 800,000 jobs in the last 30 months; and, at Wilson's pace, it would not regain them for *80 years!* Meanwhile, the notoriously over-optimistic Business Forecasting Project of the University of California-Los Angeles sees no recovery at hand. Their latest concoction, released at the end of December, predicts rising unemployment in the state until 1995.

Now for the bad news. Governor Wilson presented this sop just two days before his scheduled announcement of devastating budget cuts, to cover a projected \$7.5 billion deficit. Even while talking recovery, he declared, "California is in crisis. . . . At least 1 in 10 Californians is out of work. As a result, state government lacks the revenues and cannot

pay—cannot pay—for all the increased services we have been asked to provide." Having previously gouged welfare, health care, and education, Wilson is pressing again for huge cuts in workmen's compensation, all in the name of "saving jobs" by reducing costs for employers.

Darwinists on the loose

Following the end of Reconstruction in 1876 and the subsequent passage of the Specie Resumption Act, the increasing subjugation of the U.S. economy to British policies produced a depression-wracked nation, massive unemployment, and an impoverished population. During the last quarter of the century, British apostles of Social Darwinism spread their filth into the United States, pretending to offer scientific authority for the "necessity" of eliminating the poor and the sick, in order to maintain the strength of the species.

Supposed agencies for the relief of the poor, such as the British-founded Charity Organization Society, campaigned in America against all forms of public assistance. During a period of mass unemployment in New York City, the society restricted its "aid" to only enough bread to keep a man alive for two days, insisting that, if he were biologically fit to survive, he would find a job in time to take care of himself. Most Americans of that time were horrified at such a barbaric idea. Today, even elected governors advocate identical policies.

Take Georgia's Gov. Zell Miller, the close ally and adviser of President-elect Clinton. Miller unveiled his proposed welfare "reforms" on Jan. 4. "I cannot recommend that we simply pump more dollars into the welfare system," Miller declared. "Government cannot and should not be responsible for persons who refuse to take responsibility for themselves." Miller wants the emphasis in public assistance shifted from "assistance" to the "public, that is, the taxpayer. . . . I want the public's limited

resources to be used in a manner that penalizes those who abuse the system, and rewards those who use the system as a bridge back to a productive role in society.”

Miller proposed a bill to require the state’s Department of Labor to periodically assign staff to police county offices where food stamps and Aid to Families with Dependent Children are distributed. He said this would help in identifying able-bodied welfare recipients who refuse work; the bill would terminate their benefits if they reject available work paying “at least minimum wage.” Another of Miller’s proposals would add Georgia to the list of states which deny benefits for the support of children born to women already on welfare. “Let me emphasize,” Miller declared, “this is not intended to penalize anyone. We simply cannot continue to reward personal decisions which cost the taxpayers more money.” Georgia currently ranks 37th in the nation in providing welfare assistance.

‘Health reform’ means more deaths

The same “survival of the fittest” philosophy lies behind the latest health care “reforms” proposed by New York Gov. Mario Cuomo’s administration. Though presented in more stylish doublespeak—and reported on Christmas Day, no less—the Cuomo plan would slash state reimbursements to hospitals by linking the payments to quality of care. “We want legislation to give us the ability to reward excellent performance, so that the hospitals that performed better would get more money on a case-by-case basis,” Cuomo’s health commissioner, Dr. Mark Chassin, told the *New York Times*. In plain language, this means that hospitals in poor areas—with less money, equipment, and staff; sicker patients; and, often, poorer results—will simply get less money and treat even fewer people. Currently, hospitals are reimbursed on a per case basis, regardless of the outcome of treating the patient.

For the state of Virginia, a more straightforward scheme was advanced by the legislature’s Joint Commission on Health Care in its December final report. Acknowledging that 1 million Virginians are without health care, the commission recommends broader coverage, but with drastically reduced benefits. It praises the health system in Canada, where “hospital ‘gatekeepers’ manage the hospital-based high-technology equipment,” and “high-technology diagnostic equipment” and “high-technology diagnostic and specialty care appear to be rationed through the fee structure.” Basic medical services to be covered under the plan would be limited to annual maximums—four medical visits per person, 10 prescription medicines, and \$14,000 per hospital stay.

‘Recovery’ means collapse

For too many of the nation’s governors, “reform” and “recovery” have simply come to mean “continuing collapse.” Michigan Gov. John Engler, in an address on Dec. 17 reviewing his administration’s accomplishments, declared,

“We are the number-one reform administration in America. The nation is watching Michigan to see what we have accomplished.” This is the governor who eliminated General Relief for 90,000 people, laid off thousands of state workers, and imposed a pay freeze on the rest, while cutting \$1 billion from the budget in 1991. Now he faces a \$500 million deficit this year and is preparing more spending cuts. “The 1992 revenues did not come in the way we expected them to,” Engler reported. “Everything is on the table.”

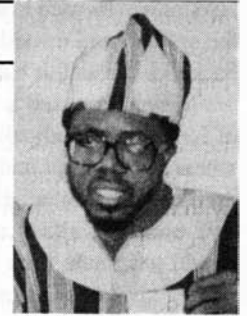
Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar, who has slashed the budget three times in the last two years, greeted the New Year by declaring, “I think we are much better prepared for recovery now that we have downsized government. . . . The reality of the ‘90s is, we have limits.” The annual Illinois Economic Outlook, released by the University of Illinois Bureau of Economic and Business Research, declares that “economists agree that the recession is over.” The report claims that the “gross state product” will grow by 3.2%; but unemployment “is likely to remain uncomfortably high, and employment prospects in some sectors will no doubt be bleak”—especially in construction, mining, manufacturing, and other goods-producing sectors.

Not to be outdone, New York City Mayor David Dinkins, who has presided over the near obliteration of the city’s vital and basic services, opened his annual “State of the City” address on Jan. 4 by declaring, “I come before you filled with pride and determination.” Later this month, he will announce more cutbacks to cover another \$1.6 billion deficit in his upcoming budget. But in his speech, he proposed some modest increases in funding for day care centers and library, education, and housing programs, plus an Economic Development Bank to provide \$250 million for “capital and job retention projects” over four years.

Schools in ruins

Even as Dinkins spoke, word was out on a report to be presented to the city’s Board of Education on Jan. 13, that simply repairing the school system’s dilapidated buildings will cost at least \$24 billion. More than a third of the city’s 1,053 schools still burn coal; half of them are over 50 years old; and some are over 100. Freezing winds blow into classrooms through broken windows, the report says, and in others, windows sealed against vandalism trap choking fumes from science labs. Roofs are leaking and toilets are clogged in hundreds of buildings; elevators are broken in 134 locations.

The last assessment of school conditions, issued in 1988, requested \$17 billion for repairs over 10 years. The city appropriated \$4.3 billion over five years. “The result is disastrous,” says the current report. “The capital backlog is still growing, building emergencies are increasing, and more schools are experiencing one- to three-day shutdowns periodically due to non-functioning systems.” The cost of new school construction, to keep pace with enrollment, is estimated at another \$24 billion.



Africa must break the grip of the IMF's genocide policy

Mr. Nyanseor is the chairman of the African Anti-Malthusian League of the Schiller Institute, and was formerly president of the Union of Liberian Associations in the Americas. He lives in Atlanta, Georgia. Lawrence Freeman interviewed him on Dec. 22, 1992. The following is the conclusion of the interview, which began in our Jan. 1 issue. In the first part, Mr. Nyanseor argued there is no reason for Africa to be as backward as it is today, if a policy of genuine development were applied.

EIR: Would you say that the idea that there are objective conditions why Africa is backward, is a myth that is fed to the rest of the world, to get it to accept the policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the policies of depopulation?

Nyanseor: Yes, that type of arrangement goes back to the Anglo-Americans as well as some Europeans. They decided that we would provide the natural resources, and that created a dependent relationship, in which they would provide us food—food that we used to grow, before we got into contact with the westerners, before colonization, slavery. Africa was feeding itself. What this did, was to produce cash crops, to produce what we could not consume, just for export, for hard-currency exchange.

Africa is very rich in natural resources; the soil is fertile enough to grow whatever you want to grow. But that was not the intended purpose for which our economy was structured by these colonial masters. It was structured to also provide slaves, as one of the raw materials, at the expense of our masses. They then go and install a puppet government—the Mobutus and other African leaders, like one who calls himself Houphouët-Boigny—people who just feel that they are tied with Europeans much more than with the traditional way of looking at things. [The westerners] send guns and ammunition to maintain them, by trying to suppress the masses of people by force.

That's the reason why Africa never had a tradition of government like you have here. When a man comes in by force, he's only thinking about force; that's the only message he can understand. It's not that Africa is incapable of having democracy. The tradition of the people is to change rulers by

force. This is the heritage of colonialism.

EIR: When most people look at Africa today, they see the starvation, they see the masses of people dying and suffering. But there has been a consistent discussion that all this is unnecessary, and that Africa could be a very advanced, productive continent. Cheikh Anta Diop wrote in the 1950s and 1960s in favor of an African-wide development program, in which he highlighted nuclear fusion energy. Lyndon LaRouche wrote several programs for the development of Africa in the 1970s and 1980s. I know you're familiar with both of these programs. What do you think is necessary now? What kind of steps need to be taken to begin a real process of development for Africa?

Nyanseor: Most African leaders come to the West to go to school, and then we realize that we are being miseducated. People come here, they become lawyers, and think they will go back to Africa to work to change the system. But when you leave here and go and try to change the system—the same with people who try to change the system here—you become branded a communist or a radical agitator, and you're terminated.

The only way that genuine development will come to Africa, is for the African leaders to sever their relationship with the IMF and western countries, and try to do things in the best way. One of the ways is to come up with a Federation of African States. Now Europe is trying to do that. We need to come up with a Federation of African States, for infrastructure development. You build railroads, within the continent of Africa, so that if one area is landlocked, you will be able to move its natural resources to a [domestic] market; but if you look at Africa, the way the colonialists built so-called infrastructure, was from where they would get the natural resources, to the port—and that's it.

As a result of that, the African economy becomes very retarded and tied into the western world.

Diop was considered just an African intellectual and as a matter of fact, he had a problem with his government, because he was part of the opposition. They thought that his program was impossible, and could not be done. I think he was incarcerated once or twice, and his dreams did not

materialize. The young, new African breed needs to look at his stuff, read it discriminately, and see how they can implement his policies.

We have to break our tie with the West, or the western mode of development.

Political science professor Hans Morgenthau came up with a theory of modernization, which most African leaders accepted; that was a political blunder. Morgenthau came out with his modernization paradigm: that to build modern cities, you don't need infrastructure or technology transfer; you bring in a foreigner who would build the road, build the dam, and leave it, instead of trying to train the Africans themselves to be able to do this, to build modern dams, like they were doing in Ghana.

Most people thought that what [Kwame] Nkrumah was doing, by building a modern dam in Ghana, was unnecessary, that Ghana did not need it. But Nkrumah was not thinking in terms of Ghana alone; he was thinking in terms of other countries that would use the dam for electricity. Some people felt that Nkrumah was being too ambitious, and as a result of that, they had to get rid of him. Any kind of program that you see that is going to benefit you in the development of technology, to develop your people and the human resources, as well as the economy—they don't want that, because they want Africa to be tied down.

So a Federation of African States is one of the best ways to look at it, where you can have regional economic organizations. If one person is producing cocoa, then you'll have the African Common Market to establish a price in order to export cocoa, and there'll be no infiltration of foreign powers.

EIR: You said before that the African countries have to break with the western mode of development. Typically, people don't understand that the predominant western mode of development is the policies of the IMF and the free traders. But there is also another western mode of development, the American System, which involves building up indigenous manufacturing and agricultural capability.

Nyansoor: I am talking about the IMF, as one of the Anglo-Americans' modes of keeping a country underdeveloped; not the American System that LaRouche and the others support.

EIR: One of the things that's very popular today, unfortunately, on a lot of campuses among African-Americans, is to reject any form of western technology: "Oh, that's western, that's European, that's no good, we have to do it our way, it has to come from Africa." That is being used to deny Africa the type of technology that is absolutely necessary to reverse what is going on today.

Nyansoor: What those people fail to realize, is that knowledge is not the exclusive right of one group of people; even western technology has its roots in the African tradition. If you want to go far into that, you'll find that people borrowed from one culture to another, from one region to another. So

those who are saying that, perhaps, do not understand history as it is.

We are all human beings put on this planet by God, and we develop knowledge from our own locale; that knowledge should also be shared for the benefit of the improvement of mankind. That is how I see it. I don't see everything western as evil; and there are many things in Africa that I as an African would not condone. I would dissociate myself from them.

I am a staunch follower of the LaRouche organization, because a lot of us think that LaRouche's ideas could benefit African people. They could benefit the entire world.

For instance, just the other day, we were talking about the fact that if you want to feed Somalia, you must demand development. Somalia is dying as a nation; Africa is dying as a continent. People have been told that it is our fault. It is *not* our fault. LaRouche has said it clearly: The fact is that Africa and Somalia have been killed by a systematic policy of underdevelopment, underpayment for their exports, underinvestment for their infrastructure, and massive looting through usury and debt policy—these are the things that are causing us to die.

EIR: Africa has a unique problem, which is that inside every country, there are hundreds of different languages and dialects. One of the things that Diop talked about, was establishing one African national language. What do you think about this kind of approach, and how do you think this question affects the process of economic development for Africa?

Nyansoor: You see the evolution that Europe had by trying to unite city-states into a nation. Africa was also going through that evolution, where we had the Senegal, Mali, Ghana, and all sorts of other empires. But slavery actually arrested that; and what the westerners did was to play on those tribal divisions. This has to be overcome, and can be overcome if you have a good leader.

Africans are not fools. Nkrumah, for instance, was doing it, but Nkrumah was also being fought from within the African community. They saw him as a threat to their own sovereignty, because he was proposing that all of the African countries unite and have a federation of African states, and one economic policy to develop the continent.

People who were colonized by the French, or the British—they thought that the French way of doing things was the best, or the British way, because they wanted to remain enslaved. In Africa now, neo-colonialism is dominating, so Africans think that they are French Africans or British Africans, rather than being an African. I strongly support Diop on the issue of language. It should be done on a regional basis: Western Africa would pick a language that it could use; Eastern Africa would pick Swahili or something. This is very essential for our own development.

EIR: Is there anything going on that you know of inside Africa today, that represents a positive current, either cultur-

I am a staunch follower of the LaRouche organization, because a lot of us think that LaRouche's ideas could benefit African people. LaRouche has said it clearly: A systematic policy of underdevelopment, massive looting through usury and debt policy—these are the things that are causing us to die.

ally or for economic development?

Nyansoor: One of the most positive things is Ecomag, the Economic Community of West African States, in Liberia. Ecomag is its military wing. It includes all the West African states—Ghana, Liberia, Togo, Sierra Leone, there are about nine of them. When there is a problem in the West African area, Ecomag, as a regional force, tries to mediate. Nigeria, being the regional force, has played an important role in keeping the peace and trying to bring some stability.

One of the things that I would like to have, was discussed by Nkrumah. Nkrumah said, "Time is everything in our march." He went on to say that "we must, in Africa, crowd into a generation that experience and achievement attained through centuries of trial and error by older nations of the world." He said that "we shall not go through the same trial and error. We do not wish to see Africa set on a course in which her nations grow in different, separate, and competing directions until they develop into a confused and disorderly economic tangle of the '60s and '70s." But, he said, "because Europe has become the victim of such circumstances, there is surely no reason why Africa should follow a similar course."

LaRouche and others have already done the research. And if the research is already available, why should we go through the same trial and error you've gone through? We can borrow from what you already have, and make a test for ourselves. This is one of the things that Nkrumah was speaking about, but most people would say that he was born before his time, like LaRouche. People were afraid of him, especially Europeans were afraid that he'd create an African giant. And that's the problem that we have today.

EIR: Mr. LaRouche is in jail in the United States, and this Jan. 27 will be the fourth anniversary of his imprisonment. Some people feel that if the world is going to get out of crisis and the disastrous state that it's in today, then LaRouche will have to be freed from jail, so that he can begin to apply his knowledge to solving some of these problems. Do you think that's true for Africa as well?

Nyansoor: The Lyndon LaRouche case is sad, not only for America, but it's sad for the world.

One of the things that's very disheartening, is that people, especially Americans, are ignorant of what is really happening. They rely on the tube, the television. Just today I was talking with a friend who was in Brazil and met an African-

American lady. My friend was reading the LaRouche-Bevel *Program to Save the Nation*, and the African-American lady saw it. She's a theorist in economics, and said that LaRouche is a very brilliant man, but he was stealing money from helpless people and this and that. I said to my friend, "Well, you see, that lady seems not to understand what's really going on. She's very ignorant, she doesn't know the facts, and she just wants to confuse you."

But what is disheartening to me is, where are the civil rights leaders? Civil rights does not only belong to African-Americans. Dr. Martin Luther King's dream was the civil rights of all Americans. But it seems that the civil rights leaders have graduated into the establishment, and the party is over. And this is what is very disheartening.

LaRouche stood for the same principles that Dr. King and Malcolm X died for, and if LaRouche has been railroaded, these people should be talking. They have no guts. Amelia Boynton Robinson is one who is very good, who has been very consistent. Then [the Rev. James] Bevel joined our team. Bevel is very consistent. [Reverend Bevel was LaRouche's vice presidential running mate in November.] If these people begin to speak, something is going to be done.

But LaRouche is mainly in jail, because the system is telling us that he's very dangerous, because he is one person who is speaking for the human race. He's not saying, "I'm for Caucasians, or for Indians"—but for humanity. "If humanity is going to survive, x, y, and z needs to be done." What's wrong with that? Socrates died for the same purpose, because he was trying to educate the masses of the people to understand their rights and what needs to be done, and they were saying that he was corrupting the minds of the youth. And that's the same thing for which LaRouche is in jail.

One of the things that I think needs to be done in the movement, is that all African leaders or Third World leaders need to be able to understand the new, so-called economic enslavement that has been established, called the new world order, which is not in our best interests.

I'm also troubled by the role that the United States and the United Nations are playing, even in Somalia. My gut feeling is telling me that they will try to use this as a launching pad to go and to destabilize other countries. If the United States could find a pretext for going to Grenada or some other places, saying that they went in "in the interests of humanity," then America should also be questioned.

High-temperature superconductivity research moving steadily ahead

by Mark Wilsey

In fall of 1986 a team of researchers at an IBM laboratory in Zurich announced that they had achieved superconductivity in a ceramic material at the record high temperature of 30 K setting off a flurry of research. The following months witnessed the development of a number of related high-temperature superconductors (HTSCs), which are materials that transmit electricity with no resistance, no energy loss, and do so at a temperature higher than a few degrees above absolute zero, 0 K, or -273°C .

By February 1987, Paul Chu at the University of Houston was able to report the development of a superconductor with a T_c , the temperature at which it becomes superconductive, of 95 K. The breakthrough held the potential to revolutionize electronics, transportation, and power systems, because at these higher temperatures, practical use of superconductivity became far more feasible, if for no other reason than because more inexpensive coolants, such as liquid nitrogen, at 77 K, could now be used in superconducting systems, instead of liquid hydrogen at 4 K, which is 50 times more expensive.

From 1986 to 1988 the critical temperature, T_c , of high-temperature superconducting materials rose by 100 degrees, but has not risen past about 125 K since then. Moreover, HTSC materials have proved difficult to work with: Their brittle nature was not amenable to forming wires, for instance, unless one applies a great deal of ingenuity.

Granted that the breakneck speed of earlier developments has slowed; nonetheless, progress has been sure and steady, in a way that David Larbalestier, director of the University of Wisconsin Applied Superconductivity Center, compared to perseverance in baseball: Whereas the discovery of a new high-temperature superconducting may be a home run, he told this author, the game as a whole is won by base hits. In short, there is every reason to be confident that the promise of high-temperature superconductivity may soon be realized.

Japan develops scientific expertise

In 1986, when high-temperature superconductivity broke into the news, Japan found itself in a good position to research these materials, because, during the 1970s and 1980s, it had built a strong foundation of expertise in advanced ceramics. Ceramic research had been on the wane, and hundreds found

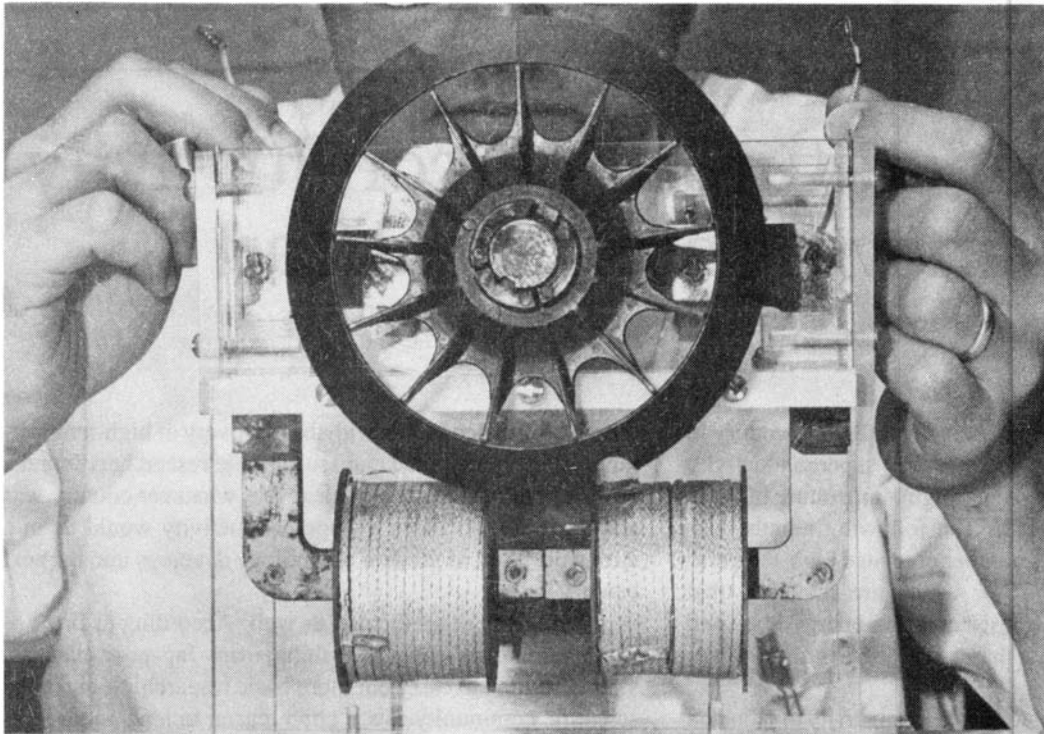
their jobs threatened, but with the discovery of high-temperature superconductors, Japanese ceramic researchers found a new field to turn to. It was clear that whatever country was able to make advances in superconductivity would be in a strong position, as the new technology develops into the next century.

There were other factors, as well. According to Jiro Yoshida, research scientist at Toshiba, many Japanese scientists simply wanted to carry out more basic research. Some in the scientific community saw a good reason to lend encouragement, since it was no longer sufficient for Japan to subsist by applying others' results: Japan needed to create its own ideas if it was to make progress.

Japan saw high-temperature superconductivity as an area in which it could prove itself equal to the West in basic research. In 1987, the Japanese government spending for superconductivity research exceeded that of the United States. However, a 1990 report from the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment noted that, although the U.S. government was spending \$130 million, compared to Tokyo's \$70 million, the difference was nearly made up for by Japanese industry investments of \$107 million, as against \$73 million invested by U.S. companies.

In 1988 Japan's Ministry for International Trade and Industry (MITI) launched a 10-year project to study superconductivity, establishing a consortium with private companies, called the International Superconductivity Technology Center (ISTEC), which runs the state-of-the-art Superconducting Research Laboratory (SRL). In 1992 alone, project members will receive almost \$24 million. Among the firms teamed with MITI are Fujitsu, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Electrical, Toshiba, NEC, Oki Electric Industry, Sanyo Electric, and Sumitomo Electric Industries. SRL has now grown into the world's largest collaborative effort in high-temperature superconductivity research with dozens of Japanese companies and several foreign companies. In November 1992, DuPont joined ISTEC, becoming the first U.S. company to come on board as a full member.

One leading goal in high-temperature superconductivity research has been the ability to fabricate useful shapes from these fragile materials—particularly long, flexible wires; an-



Superconducting motor developed by American Superconductor and Reliance Electric. The motor powers a fan and generates 25 watts. The superconducting field coils are at the bottom.

other goal is to alter the materials' structure in order to improve their properties in high magnetic fields. Like the efforts in other countries, Japan's progress has been incremental, yet steady. Two years ago Sumitomo Electric could, at best, produce a few meters of wire using a bismuth-based superconductor it had developed. (In fact, it was Japan that pioneered this class of HTSCs based on the element bismuth.) Now Kenichi Sato and his colleagues at Sumitomo are making good-quality wires 100 meters long, and in the next two years they expect to be making lengths of high-temperature superconducting wire up to a kilometer in length. Such lengths are needed to begin to make practical devices. Sato uses a technique which sheaths the superconducting compound in a silver tube and is then rolled flat. The silver protects the superconductor from contact with the environment, since the compounds are not very stable chemically, and the silver also adds flexibility.

Another goal is to be able to send high currents through HTSCs, while keeping them superconductive. The problem arises because an electric current will generate a magnetic field, or flux; the higher the current is, the stronger the magnetic field will be. These magnetic field lines tend to shift around, producing what is called "flux creep," which dissipates energy and ends the resistance-free flow of electricity in a superconductor, at a point which is called the critical field. The magnetic flux becomes more sluggish, at temperatures near absolute zero, the temperature at which low-temperature superconductors operate. However, for high-temperature superconductors, techniques must be developed to

deal with flux creep, in order for HTSC materials to be used for motors, generators, or electromagnets on a practical scale.

Researchers are looking into ways of enhancing what is known as flux pinning, in which magnetic field lines are locked into place and are prevented from shifting by pinning sites. These pinning sites are structural defects or impurities in the crystal lattice of the high-temperature superconductor. A new fabrication technique is being developed at SRL, called melt-powder melt-growth (MPMG), which introduces impurities into an yttrium-barium-copper-oxide (YBCO) superconductor to trap magnetic flux. In the melt-powder melt-growth technique the YBCO compound, initially a powder, is melted. Then a YBCO crystal is dipped into the molten mixture and slowly extracted, forming a filament of YBCO crystal. The MPMG technique has increased the material's current carrying capacity sevenfold, to over 100,000 amps per square centimeter at a temperature of 77 K.

The flux pinning phenomenon can also be used to achieve levitation. Magnetic levitation using traditional superconductors depends on the Meissner effect, which is the tendency of a superconductor to expel magnetic fields, creating a repulsive force. In high-temperature superconductors, the magnetic field that is not expelled is pinned near the surface of the superconductor. The flux pinning acts as either a repulsive or attractive force as needed to maintain a relative position between the superconductor and the magnetic source. Using the example of magnetically levitated trains, this effect would not only levitate the train above the track, but would

The superconductivity revolution

Material or compound*	Critical temperature (T _c)	
Ti	titanium	0.4 K
Al	aluminum	1.2 K
Hg	mercury	4.0 K
Pb	lead	7.2 K
NdCeCuO	niobium-cerium-copper-oxide	23 K
LaSrCuO	lanthanum-strontium-copper-oxide	40 K
YBaCuO	yttrium-barium-copper-oxide	93 K
BiPbSrCaCuO	bismuth-lead-strontium-calcium-copper-oxide	110 K
TlBaCaCuO	thallium-barium-calcium-copper-oxide	125 K

*Refers to components of the material, not a specific composition

At the turn of the century, it was discovered that some materials, when supercooled to temperatures near absolute zero—that is, 0 Kelvin, (-273°C or -461°F)—begin to conduct electricity without any detectable resistance. And many of these superconducting materials cannot even begin to conduct electricity at ordinary temperatures.

It took scientists 62 years to raise the temperature at which superconductivity takes place from 4 K to 23.3 K. This progress was achieved through exploring pure metals or alloys like niobium-tin. In 1987, there was a breakthrough, when superconductivity was achieved at 77 K using the new metal-oxide ceramic materials.

also lock the two in their positions relative to each other. Depending on the strength of this field, gravity (or the lack of gravity) would become less of a factor. For example, Toshiba is experimenting with high-temperature superconductors for a maglev conveyor system. Such a system, under gravity, would be able to climb walls and run across the ceiling; similarly, the pinning would allow it to function quite well in space.

SRL has put this flux pinning effect to use in developing a superconducting magnetic bearing. The bearing can support a 2.4 kilogram rotor spinning at 30,000 revolutions per second free of friction. Such a device could be used in gyroscopes.

HTSC Josephson junctions

In August 1991, researchers at Toshiba's Kawashi R&D Center developed the world's first Josephson junction exclusively using high-temperature superconductors. Previously, Josephson junctions had been made with conventional low-temperature superconductors, such as niobium and lead. Jiro Yoshida, chief research scientist at Toshiba's Advanced Research Laboratory, notes that the door is open to a whole new field of superconductive electronics.

A Josephson junction is made up of two superconductors separated by a thin layer of a nonconductor. In this case

the Toshiba Josephson junction, only 850 nanometers thick, consists of a sandwich of two layers of YBCO superconductor with a middle layer of praseodymium-barium-copper-oxide 100 nanometers thick. It was made using an advanced thin-film fabrication process known as multi-target sputtering. Under superconducting conditions electron pairs will "tunnel" through the insulating layer from one superconductor to the other. If the current is kept below a certain critical current for the system, J_c , there is no voltage drop across the junction. With this effect, a Josephson junction can act like an electronic switch, or a basic computer component.

The future development of a Josephson computer is part of Japan's national supercomputer project. A superconducting computer would have a dramatic increase switching speeds over today's information systems. The advantages are that, at zero resistance, there is both little power loss, and also there is no heat generation. Simply put, one could pack as much circuitry on to a chip as our technology will allow without worrying about heat effect. A future superconducting supercomputer could be no bigger than today's laptop computers.

Josephson junctions using high-temperature superconductors could also be used to improve the high-sensitivity magnetic field sensors used in medical diagnostic systems. Called SQUIDS, for "superconducting quantum interference devices," they respond to changes that a magnetic field causes in its electrical properties.

Yet another area under development in Japan is superconducting magnetic shielding. Hiroshi Ohta and his co-workers at the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research have designed a superconducting device, looking like a large bucket, that cuts off extraneous magnetic fields from the interior. The resulting magnetic "vacuum" would be enough to allow researchers to monitor the magnetic murmurings of the human brain. The joint development of this device and high-sensitive magnetic field sensor are examples of the commercial applications beginning to come out of Japan's effort in superconductor research.

Genya Chiba, vice president of the Research Development Corp. of Japan, has predicted that, within several years, high-temperature superconductors will begin to take over many of the functions that previously used low-temperature superconductors, while also gradually being deployed in new applications.

U.S. a principal player

There is no doubt that the U.S. is a principal player in the superconductivity field. There has been good, steady work here, Paul Chu of the University of Houston's Texas Center for Superconductivity told me. One company, American Superconductor, is producing 60 meters of bismuth-based superconducting wire which can carry 9,000 amps per square centimeter at 77 K. Argonne National Laboratory has developed a high-temperature superconductor magnetic bearing. Bellcore, TRW, and others are developing superconducting computer chips.

Overall, the state of U.S. superconductor research, said Wisconsin's David Larbalestier, is healthy.

But looking ahead, it is not easy to predict when these devices will be ready for commercial use. Many of the electronic applications soon will be. Larbalestier pointed out that, considering that it took 15 or 20 years before silicon was fully appreciated as a semiconducting material, then in the six years we have been working with HTSCs we have come a long way. We have gained a lot of understanding of these materials, but our research also goes to define our ignorance of them. These are complicated materials, he pointed out, and the models we have are not very good, and they are not predictive.

Paul Chu outlined several areas that would help us to gain a better understanding of HTSCs. Better samples of the materials at higher purities would allow us to differentiate between intrinsic and extrinsic effects. Growing larger crystals would allow for the use of other analytic tools, such as neutron scattering, to examine their structure. Chu would like to see more work with other materials: At present, he said, there are some 75 compounds that are high-temperature superconductors, but they all fall into two or three groups. The elements that make them up are similar, with varying amounts of each. By bringing in other components to broaden the base of materials, one might gain some insight into the mechanisms at work in high-temperature superconductivity.

'There is a wrong kind of realism, timid and static, which tells man to live for his existence alone. . . . The kind of realism we need is the realism of vision.'

— Space scientist Krafft Ehrlicke, 1957

Colonize Space! Open the Age of Reason

Proceedings of the
Krafft A. Ehrlicke Memorial
Conference, June 1985



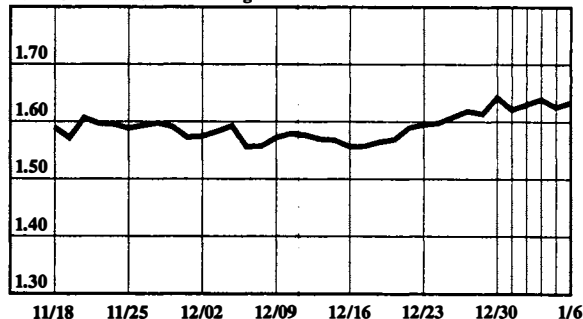
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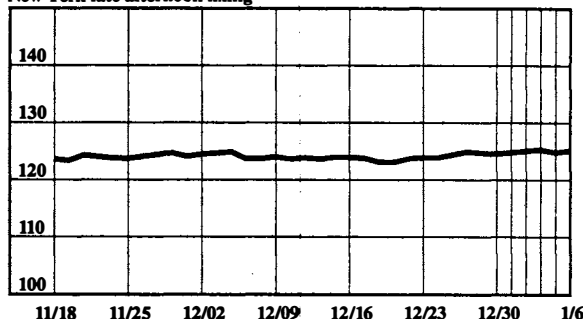
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



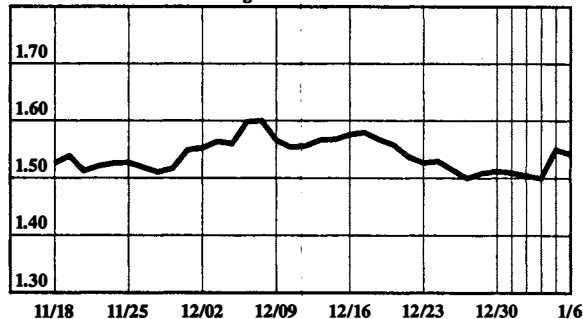
The dollar in yen

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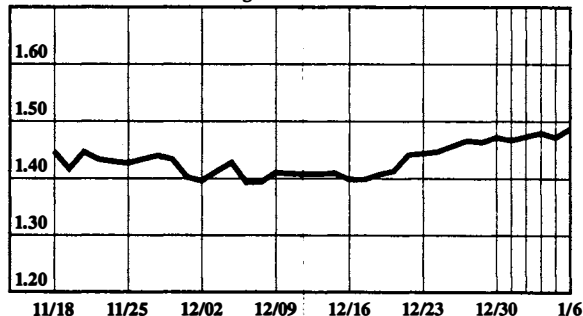
The British pound in dollars

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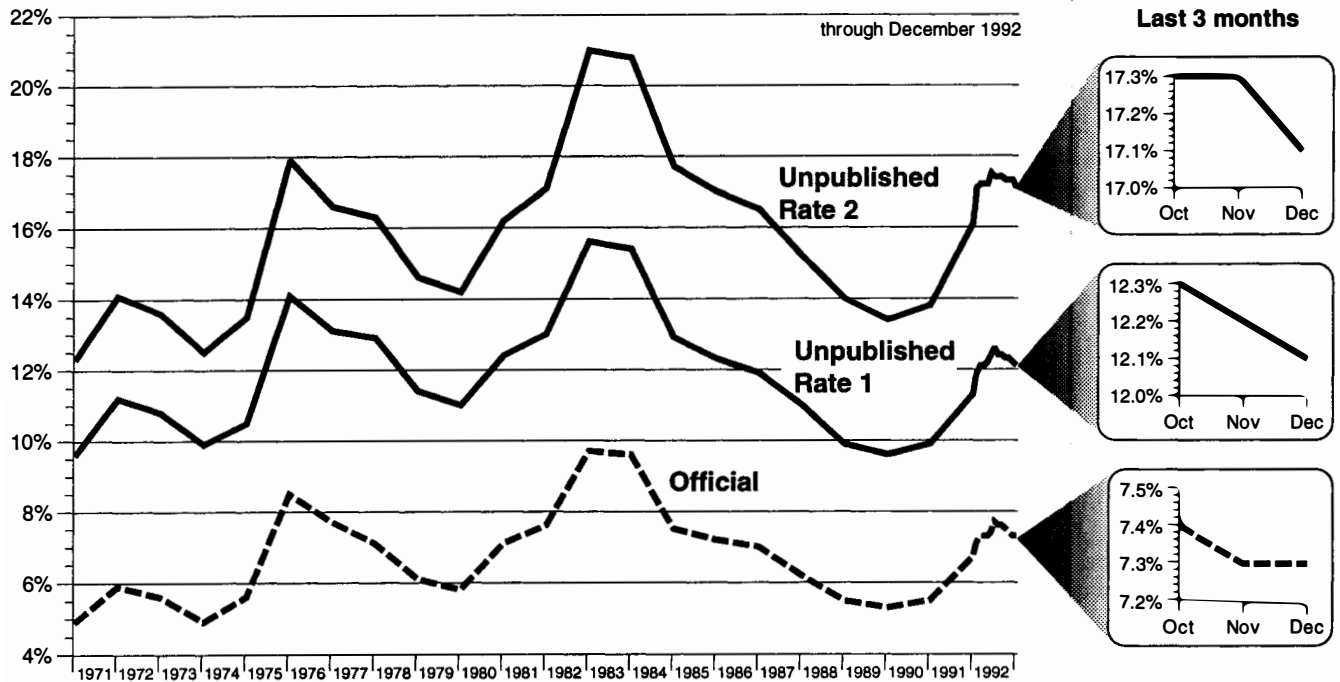


The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



U.S. Unemployment Coverup



Data used for unpublished unemployment rates

(thousands)

Year	Civilian labor force (a)	Official unemployed (b)	Want a job now (c)	Part-time, economic reasons (d)	Total unemployed and underemployed (b+c+d)	Official U-5b rate (b/a)	Unpublished Rate 1 (b+c)/a	Unpublished Rate 2 (b+c+d)/a
1970	82,771	4,093	3,881	2,198	10,172	4.9%	9.6%	12.3%
1971	84,382	5,016	4,423	2,452	11,891	5.9%	11.2%	14.1%
1972	87,034	4,882	4,493	2,430	11,805	5.6%	10.8%	13.6%
1973	89,429	4,365	4,510	2,343	11,218	4.9%	9.9%	12.5%
1974	91,949	5,156	4,514	2,751	12,421	5.6%	10.5%	13.5%
1975	93,775	7,929	5,271	3,541	16,741	8.5%	14.1%	17.9%
1976	96,158	7,406	5,233	3,334	15,973	7.7%	13.1%	16.6%
1977	99,009	6,991	5,775	3,368	16,134	7.1%	12.9%	16.3%
1978	102,251	6,202	5,446	3,298	14,946	6.1%	11.4%	14.6%
1979	104,962	6,137	5,427	3,372	14,936	5.8%	11.0%	14.2%
1980	106,940	7,637	5,675	4,064	17,376	7.1%	12.4%	16.2%
1981	108,670	8,273	5,835	4,499	18,607	7.6%	13.0%	17.1%
1982	110,204	10,678	6,559	5,852	23,069	9.7%	15.6%	21.0%
1983	111,550	10,717	6,503	5,997	23,217	9.6%	15.4%	20.8%
1984	113,544	8,539	6,070	5,512	20,121	7.5%	12.9%	17.7%
1985	115,461	8,312	5,933	5,334	19,579	7.2%	12.3%	17.0%
1986	117,834	8,237	5,825	5,345	19,407	7.0%	11.9%	16.5%
1987	119,865	7,425	5,714	5,122	18,261	6.2%	11.0%	15.2%
1988	121,669	6,701	5,373	4,965	17,039	5.5%	9.9%	14.0%
1989	123,869	6,528	5,395	4,656	16,579	5.3%	9.6%	13.4%
1990	124,787	6,874	5,473	4,860	17,207	5.5%	9.9%	13.8%
1991	125,303	8,426	5,736	6,046	20,206	6.7%	11.3%	16.1%
Monthly data (seasonally adjusted)								
1991								
December	125,619	8,891	5,932 ¹	6,321	21,144	7.1%	11.8%	16.8%
1992 (BLS revision, January 1993)								
January	126,028	8,992	6,068 ¹	6,516	21,576	7.1%	11.9%	17.1%
February	126,185	9,223	6,068 ¹	6,442	21,733	7.3%	12.1%	17.2%
March	126,548	9,284	6,068 ¹	6,436	21,788	7.3%	12.1%	17.2%
April	126,743	9,225	6,291 ¹	6,343	21,859	7.3%	12.2%	17.2%
May	127,039	9,459	6,291 ¹	6,486	22,236	7.4%	12.4%	17.5%
June	127,298	9,788	6,291 ¹	6,100	22,179	7.7%	12.6%	17.4%
July	127,350	9,628	6,147 ¹	6,342	22,117	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%
August	127,404	9,624	6,147 ¹	6,352	22,123	7.6%	12.4%	17.4%
September	127,274	9,550	6,147 ¹	6,362	22,059	7.5%	12.3%	17.3%
October	127,066	9,379	6,209 ¹	6,434	22,022	7.4%	12.3%	17.3%
November	127,365	9,301	6,209 ¹	6,493	22,003	7.3%	12.2%	17.3%
December	127,591	9,280	6,209 ¹	6,349	21,838	7.3%	12.1%	17.1%

¹The want a job now figure is compiled quarterly. The figure used for monthly calculation of the Unpublished Rate 1 is that from the most recent available quarter.

Explanatory Note

In December, over 6.2 million jobless and 6.3 million more semi-employed people were ignored by the U.S. government's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its calculation of the official (U-5b) unemployment rate. To bring out the truth, EIR is publishing the rates you would see if the government didn't cover up.

The widely publicized official unemployment rate is based on a monthly statistical sampling of approximately 57,000 households. But in order for someone to be counted as *unemployed*, the respondent member of the household (often not the person who is out of work) must be able to state what specific effort that person made in the last four weeks to find a job. If no specific effort can be cited, the jobless person is classified as "not in the labor force" and ignored in the official unemployment count.

But nearly 6 million of these discarded people are also reported on the monthly survey indicating that they "want a regular job now." EIR's *Unpublished Rate 1* is calculated by adding these discarded jobless to the officially "unemployed." The *Unpublished Rate 2* includes, in addition, over 6 million more people forced into part-time work for economic reasons such as slack work or inability to find a full-time job. These people show up as *employed* in the official statistics even if they worked only *one hour* during the survey week.

For comparability with the official rate, the EIR rates are calculated on the same base figure, the BLS defined *civilian labor force*. This figure comprises all civilians classified as either *employed* or *unemployed*. For a number of reasons the *civilian labor force* can be considered as a bloated figure. Its use as the divisor in unemployment rate calculations thus further masks the depth of the unemployment problem. Large segments of the population, who might not under healthy economic conditions be forced to seek work, have become a part of the *civilian labor force* over the past 25 years of "post-industrial society" economy. This includes young mothers, the elderly, and many college students.

Eastern Europe deserves better

The new joint farm projects being launched from the U.S. are more apt to line bankers' pockets than to produce food.

In December, the Denver-based National Farmers Union (NFU) announced "Project Hungary," which they describe as "a collaborative partnership with Iowa State University and the Budapest University of Economic Sciences."

Such an initiative to improve agriculture output potential could not be more urgent. However, the political context of such exchanges to date, plus the particulars surrounding this project, portend yet more farm output decline, instead of more food.

Project Hungary is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (AID), which is also providing a grant to the NFU for another project. This latter one is aimed at several of the new republics in the former Soviet Union, and will be a multi-year effort conducted in cooperation with Iowa State University, the Winrock Foundation, and the National Farmers Organization. Last November, two NFU officials went to Budapest to gather information for the projects.

The rub is that ever since the Berlin Wall came down, AID has been functioning as an integral part of a whole battery of western individuals and agencies that intervened in central and eastern Europe to set up special economic arrangements for purposes of looting, not development.

In November 1989, after George Bush went to Poland and Hungary during the summer, Congress enacted a program called "SEED I" involving grants of \$1.5 billion over subsequent years for "Enterprise Funds." These were run as pools of money to facili-

tate the private operations of political cronies of Washington, London, and favored circles. The officials in charge were then-Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, former director of Kissinger Associates; Michael Boskin, chairman of Bush's Council of Economic Advisers; and later, Dr. Ronald Roskens, head of AID, subsequently charged with bribery.

Leading the pack has been the International Monetary Fund, sending its "missions" of banking experts to the eastern capital cities, ordering them to impose austerity in the name of fiscal responsibility.

Under SEED I, there was a Polish-American Enterprise Fund (PAEF) with a ceiling of \$240 million. There was an Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund (HAEF) with a ceiling of \$60 million; and a Czechoslovakian-American Enterprise Fund (CAEF) with a ceiling of \$60 million.

No development came out of these slush funds at all. Such outfits as Citibank in Warsaw lined their pockets. When private family farmers tried to get a loan, they were told the interest rates would be 25-70%!

Look at what has happened with the collectives in eastern Germany and elsewhere in central Europe. Instead of being transformed into independently owned family farms, collectives have largely been turned into "factory farms" operating with peasant-level wages on contract to the big-name cartel companies like Archer Daniels Midland/Töpfer. Enterprise fund money greased the skids for this to happen.

The cartel companies have pro-

ceeded to broker the factory farm output at low prices, undercutting western Europe. In turn, they are dumping selected western European-produced foodstuffs on eastern markets, undercutting any incentive for family farms to be established. Overall, farm output potential is declining drastically in many eastern farm regions.

The top officials of the German Farmers Federation, the sister organization to the NFU, looked the other way.

Those who have moved to oppose this economic subversion have been targeted. Polish farm organizations demanding rural development programs are under judicial attack. Detlev Rohwedder, the German government official who was pursuing a policy to restore private business capabilities under independent ownership, was assassinated in 1990.

Benefitting from these crimes are private, mostly Anglo-American, financial interests pursuing their geopolitical strategy to prevent central European development, especially German, and to foment such atrocities as are occurring in former Yugoslavia, an area in which Lawrence Eagleburger has long specialized.

These are the realities which must be opposed with efforts at real economic development in eastern Europe: infrastructure building, independent ownership of farms and businesses, and increased output through better inputs. Those conducting subversion and profiteering in the name of the "free market" should be prosecuted, not propitiated.

The tipoff that AID is up to its usual dirty tricks in funding the NFU farm projects is the inclusion of Winrock International in the deal. This policy center is based in Arkansas and named for Winthrop Rockefeller. Its specialty is promoting low-input, primitive farming.

Bramalea files for bankruptcy

The empire of Edward and Peter Bronfman has begun its descent into liquidation.

Bramalea Ltd., the \$5 billion Canadian real estate firm controlled by the Edper group of Toronto's Edward and Peter Bronfman, filed for bankruptcy protection under the Canadian Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act (the equivalent of Chapter 11 in the United States) on Dec. 22. The filing, which is the second largest bankruptcy in Canadian history after the May 1992 bankruptcy of Olympia & York Developments, marks the beginning of the end of the Edper financial empire.

Bramalea's fate was sealed in the mid-to-late 1980s, when it bought large quantities of undeveloped land in California and southern Ontario at the peak of the real estate bubble, only to see its value evaporate. "The decision to replenish the land inventory was strategically the wrong decision," Bramalea president Marvin Marshall has admitted, in a bit of understatement.

The timing of Bramalea's failure was no surprise, since the company had been a virtual zombie for months. Bramalea's credit ratings dropped steadily during 1992. The Canadian Bond Rating Service dropped Bramalea to junk bond status in the spring, and the Dominion Bond Rating Service dropped it an unprecedented four notches at once in June.

In May, Bramalea sought to renegotiate its \$4 billion in debt after it defaulted on loan agreements with its bankers. It also cut dividends paid to its stockholders. Its situation was so dire that the *Financial Times* of London observed on June 18 that Brama-

lea "has financial problems at least as severe as those of Olympia & York."

On June 30, Bramalea missed a \$4 million payment on an \$80 million bond issue, further cementing its fate. When it was obvious for all to see that Bramalea could not survive, Edper began severing its links with the doomed company, in the vain hope that it could avoid a similar fate.

The Edper-controlled Trizec Ltd., North America's largest publicly held real estate firm, owns 72% of Bramalea, and had pumped \$170 million in cash into the company over the past year. By mid-summer, Trizec had stopped putting equity into Bramalea and started buying choice assets.

Edper's decision to abandon Bramalea to its fate came to a head on Dec. 10, when it reached an agreement with holders of \$410 million of Bramalea bonds, to give the bondholders control of the company in lieu of repaying the bonds. Under the agreement, the bondholders would wind up owning 52% of Bramalea, reducing Trizec's stake to 20%.

"We believe that the plan is the only alternative available to debenture holders which will allow Bramalea to continue to exist," the committee representing the bondholders said in a letter advising the holders to accept the proposal. The committee's financial adviser estimated that the bondholders would get, at best, 39¢ on the dollar were Bramalea to be liquidated.

Bramalea hoped to be able to force the rest of its creditors to agree to the plan, but found, as did O&Y, that bankrupt companies have little lever-

age. When several banks refused to accept the proposal, Bramalea filed for bankruptcy protection.

Bramalea is the first Edper company to file for bankruptcy, but it will certainly not be the last, since its fall will set into motion a chain reaction which will topple the already-weakened Edper empire.

Since late 1989, the 32 public companies in the Edper group have lost, on average, more than 50% of their value, and lost more than 10% of their value in November 1992 alone. Between the end of 1989 and Nov. 30, 1992, Bramalea's stock lost a staggering 89% of its value, Trizec's stock lost 88%, and the stock of Carena Developments, which controls Trizec, lost 91%. The stock of Royal Trustco, an Edper financial services company, dropped 86% during that period, and the stock of its parent, Trilon Financial, dropped 83%. Royal Trustco is also restructuring, and has cut its dividend each of the last two quarters.

On Dec. 17, just days before its bankruptcy filing, Bramalea announced an after-tax writedown of \$659 million, the bulk of it against the \$1.2 billion nominal value of its undeveloped land. That action prompted Trizec to write off \$446 million, on both its Bramalea stock and its own real estate holdings, and cut its dividend payments another 50%. Carena Developments, in turn, wrote off \$215 million, on both its 40% interest in Trizec and its 56% interest in real estate developer Coscan Developments. During the year, Carena's stock dropped 46%.

The future of Edper can best be understood by watching what is happening at O&Y, where a liquidation is in progress. Prudential Insurance Co. has become the first creditor to seize one of O&Y's buildings, taking title to the 28-story Aetna Canada Center in Toronto.

Business Briefs

Labor

Solidarnosc bows to IMF austerity demands

According to reports about an agreement signed between Solidarnosc and the government of Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka on Dec. 31, the leadership of the pro-government union is once again selling out Polish labor's interests. Solidarnosc had helped to break the strike waves of last summer and autumn, to preserve Poland's accords with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The deal signed in Warsaw is said to contain some concessions on the striking miners' call for debt relief and new social programs for the coal mines, but it doesn't alter the commitment of the government to close most coal mines and end government support for the state sector of Poland's industry to meet IMF conditionalities.

The deal has to be approved in a formal vote of the striking workers at the 65 coal mines of upper Silesia.

Debt

Germany grants Russia partial moratorium

Germany has granted Russia easier terms on at least one-third of the debt owed to it, according to news from German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's press conference in Moscow on Dec. 16 at the conclusion of his two-day visit.

The official description of the arrangement is that it is a "grace period of eight years during which Russia will have to pay neither principal nor interest." But "whatever cosmetic term they want to use, this is a *debt moratorium* the German government has given Russia for eight years. It is a precedent, an important one, and it was done without prior German consultation with Washington," a senior City of London source insisted to *EIR* on Dec. 16.

The agreement minimally covers the DM 17.6 billion (\$11 billion) in debt owed by the former U.S.S.R. and inherited by Russia, to former East Germany, from transfer-ruled accounts converted to deutschemarks.

Arkady Volsky, head of the Civic Union group in Russia, said that the most important partner of Russia is the industry of Germany, in an interview with Germany's 2nd TV program on Dec. 15. He said that the present economic-social crisis of Russia is the result of a government policy in Moscow that has been determined by the Americans. The fact that there is not one German adviser to the Russian government should change, Volsky declared.

Volsky and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin met separately with representatives of 20 industrial managers who accompanied Kohl.

As part of the agreement, Germany will give another DM 550 million for building homes for Russian officers with families returning from their bases in eastern Germany, and DM 1 billion in compensation for victims of wartime military occupation of then-Soviet territory. The DM 550 million will be spent on Russian purchases of construction materials and machines from firms in eastern Germany.

Eastern Europe

Half the population living in poverty

Eastern European nations entered 1993 with half their people living at or below the official poverty level, according to a report compiled on the basis of new data from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and surveys carried out in eastern countries, German and Austrian press reported on Jan. 1.

With the overwhelming majority of people already spending 80% of their average incomes to cover the purchase of food and other basic necessities, the new year will bring even more drastic price increases in most of the eastern European nations. The result will be increased impoverishment and the emergence of a small group of *nouveaux riches*, which will contribute to social tensions and the rise of "old forces" like those favoring a return to communism.

A recent opinion poll in Bulgaria—where 54% of families with more than two children report they do not have enough to eat, and 80% of all households report they are unable to guarantee the minimum meat supply—showed that

48% of the people believe things have never been so bad, and that life was far better under the communist regime of Todor Zhivkov. Only 1% of Bulgarians see an improvement in living standards.

Agriculture

Lack of pesticides leaves Zambia vulnerable

Army worms are advancing through crops in Zambia, and the Agrochemical Association said on Dec. 23 that peasant farmers were powerless to stop them, Reuters reported from Lusaka. "They can only watch their crops [being] destroyed, because they cannot afford the pesticide," an association spokesman said.

The worms were first detected in Lusaka province but have since spread to Central province and Southern province, the country's traditional breadbasket. The worms, usually caterpillars of a species of moth, swarm and attack any crop, including maize (corn), the staple. Agrochemical experts said they had already destroyed hundreds of hectares of crops. Last season, Zambia lost most of its crops to its worst drought of the century.

Ukraine

Price subsidies lifted for basic necessities

The Ukrainian government of Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma on Dec. 26 lifted all remaining price subsidies for basic foods such as bread, and for basic services such as urban transportation. The move caused immediate leaps in prices, with the price of bread, for example, rising fourfold, and the price of a subway ticket tenfold.

Kuchma declared that the lifting of subsidies was a "painful but necessary step" which could not be postponed any longer. The measures have triggered the first workers' protests against the new government. In Kiev on Dec. 26, more than 5,000 workers demonstrated before government buildings.

Briefly

● **ANGOLA** made a plea for emergency medical supplies on Dec. 24. "If relief does not come soon, the results could be catastrophic," Ambassador Afonso van Dunem Mbinda told media at the U.N. He listed needs ranging from antibiotics to disposable syringes and surgical equipment such as scalpels, forceps, and scissors.

● **EGYPT** is at odds with the International Monetary Fund, which won't ease conditionalities to quell the volatile social and economic situation in the country. The "no" means that a standby loan agreement won't go into effect and the Club of Paris will not grant a 15% writeoff on its \$20 billion foreign debt.

● **CHOLERA** has killed 68 people in Zimbabwe since an outbreak of the disease in late November, health officials said on Jan. 1. It could soon become the worst epidemic to hit the southern African country. It has also claimed hundreds of lives in neighboring Zambia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique.

● **HEALTH BENEFITS** for retirees have been cut by more than 20 large corporations, and many others have decided to scale back their costs or eliminate health coverage for future retirees, the Dec. 24 *New York Times* reported. The companies are hurrying to beat the Jan. 1 implementation of new accounting regulations requiring firms to subtract from profits the future costs of benefits for retired workers.

● **DENG XIAOPING** was named the "man of the year" by the London *Financial Times* on Dec. 29, because of his economic reforms.

● **THE WORLD BANK** will undergo a shakeup in January over the performance of investments, Hobart Rowen reported in the Dec. 27 *Washington Post*. An in-house study found that over 20% of projects were in serious trouble in 1991, and that 37.5% of the projects completed by 1991 had been "unsatisfactory," up from 15% a decade ago.

Ukraine is already suffering acute energy shortages, which is leading toward widespread plant closings. In November, Russia took punitive measures in response to Ukraine having left the ruble zone. In a repeat of its energy embargo against the Baltic republics, Russia refused to allow payment for imports from Russia in the national currency (the Ukrainian coupon), insisting on payment in hard currency, of which Ukraine has extremely limited holdings. For Ukraine, which is almost totally dependent on Russia for oil, gas, and many raw materials, the embargo has been devastating. In figures released on Dec. 15 by Nikolai Popovich, head of distribution at the Ukraine State Committee for Energy, imports from Russia since October are down by 75%.

In some regions, such as Chernovtsy in west Ukraine, heat has been turned off in all schools and kindergartens. Gasoline and diesel are in very short supply throughout the republic, one-third of all inter-city bus service has been canceled, and, since Dec. 12, all airline flights to destinations within the former Soviet Union have been canceled, with aviation fuel conserved for foreign exchange-earning flights to the West.

Political Economy

Brazilian uses List to refute neo-liberalism

Economist F. C. de Sa e Benevides, in the Dec. 22 *Jornal do Comercio*, used the writings of the German-American economist Friedrich List to attack the policies of Adam Smith which have been applied in Brazil.

De Sa e Benevides noted that the conception of a "global village" bandied about by the Anglo-Americans "reminds us of Friedrich List when he analyzed Adam Smith's proposals of liberalism, now reincarnated in Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski's formulations of 'functional pragmatism'—since Smithian liberalism is based on the supposition of a world confederation in which all nations are guided by the same ethical principles and live in a state of perennial universal peace." He quoted List asking, "Shouldn't we judge as insane the government which, considering the advantage of this world confederation, does

away with its armies, destroys its naval fleet and demolishes its forts?"

De Sa e Benevides quoted from List's discussion of Britain's naval power: "The nation, whose internal market belongs more to foreigners than to itself, is a nation divided, not only in the economic aspect, but also from a political standpoint. . . there is no more pernicious situation for a nation . . . than the fact that its maritime ports show greater affinity for foreigners than for its own people."

Russia

Soros wants to buy into former Soviet science

George Soros, the Hungarian-born, New York-based financier, announced on Dec. 10 that he will be offering stipends to as many as 10,000 scientists in countries formerly part of the Soviet Union. The \$100 million fund, according to *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* of Dec. 10, derives from Soros's currency trades in September, when he made an estimated \$1 billion (\$300 million of it for his personal account) speculating against the British pound and other currencies.

The plan, which would double the funds he has allocated to various endeavors in eastern Europe in recent years (including Raisa Gorbachova's Soviet Cultural Fund), was detailed at a recent meeting at Rockefeller University in New York City. Its first phase will provide \$6 million for short-term, "survival" stipends to scientists—at \$100 per month for six months, for 10,000 people. This would enable the recipients to live, and to stay in their countries. One speaker said that sum would suffice "for the flower of science, in Russia and the republics."

In a second phase, Soros would fund specific scientific projects. His monies would flow "through the entire existing system of institutes" of the Academy of Sciences.

The Dec. 9 *Wall Street Journal* noted that Soros has recently come under attack in Hungary. Some members of the ruling party there contend that he is part of an "international conspiracy" "intent on undermining Hungarian nationalism."

Dope, Inc. targets Indian lands for casino gambling

by Philip Valenti

An ongoing *EIR* investigation has uncovered a global operation by the drug and dirty-money cartel, "Dope, Inc.," and related intelligence agencies, to exploit the "sovereignty" of Indian tribal lands, and use them as a base for money-laundering, drug and weapons trafficking, and other covert operations, free of control by any government.

This came to light after a group of residents of the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation in North and South Dakota filed suit in Tribal Court to block construction of gambling casinos on the reservation. What looked, on the surface, like a scheme by a local attorney to win a casino contract from the tribe, was soon exposed as an elaborate maneuver by a Swiss-based conglomerate managed by a casino boss from South Africa, all with Zionist criminal connections (as we shall show elsewhere in this *Feature*).

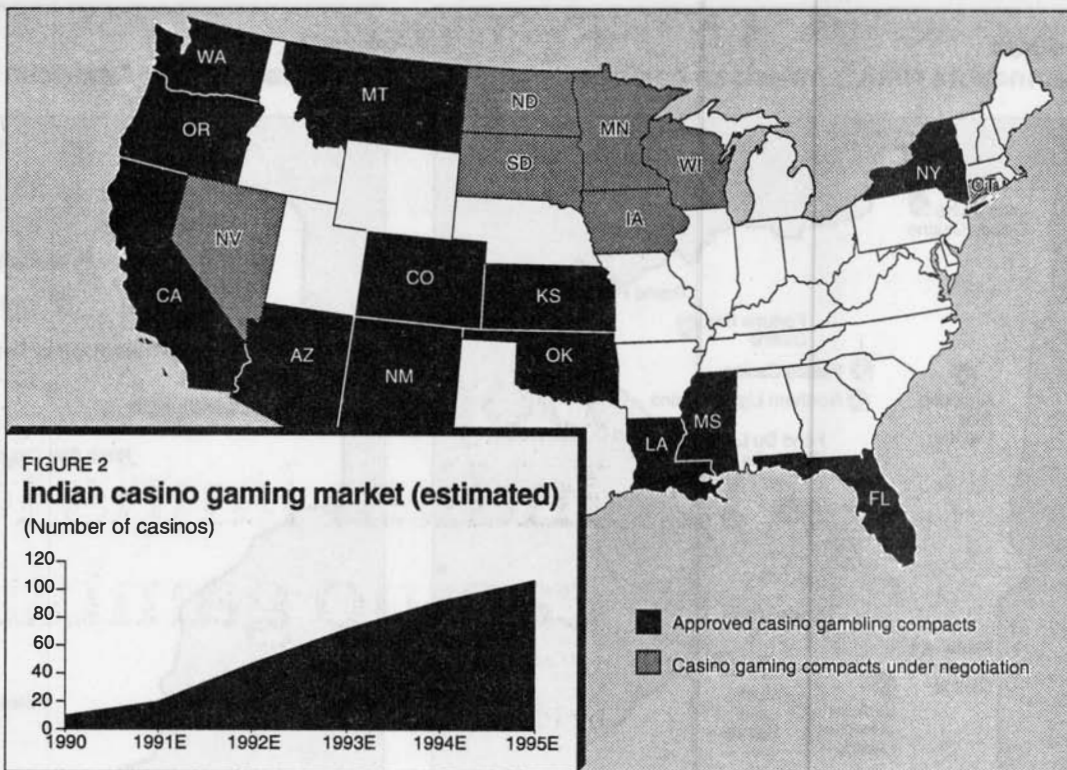
EIR's best-selling book *Dope, Inc.*, first published in 1978 and now in its third edition, proved that gambling casinos, with huge daily cash turnover, provide the ideal means for large-scale laundering of profits from drug trafficking, pornography, prostitution, and other rackets. Court testimony in the Iran-Contra scandal also showed the close connection between drugs and covert operations like weapons trafficking, all of which requires money-laundering capabilities.

Further investigation has shown that the organized crime takeover of Indian reservations in the United States is already well advanced, and that this takeover is part of a larger scheme to force legalized casino gambling through state legislatures everywhere.

Playing for high stakes

Two years after a high-stakes bingo hall was set up by the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1978, the first casino offering draw poker and other card games on a reservation was started by the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians in Riverside County, California. Later investigations showed that the casino was funded and controlled by organized crime figures, and that the outside manager hired by the tribe, John Philip Nichols, was connected to the Central Intelligence Agency.

FIGURE 1
American Indian gaming activity



Source: Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Member N.Y. Stock Exchange, Aug. 12, 1992.

Nichols and his associates were exploiting the fact that, under current law, recognized Indian tribes are “sovereign,” and therefore free from control by both state and federal government. Under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, the Congress is only granted power “to regulate commerce . . . with the Indian tribes.”

Encouraging Nichols and his ilk was the Reagan administration policy of ruthless budget cuts for social services for Indians and others, while fostering junk bond-style profiteering by the private sector. Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs Ross O. Swimmer quoted from Reagan’s policy in a 1987 hearing:

“It is important to the concept of self-government that tribes reduce their dependence on federal funds by providing a greater percentage of the cost of their self-government. . . . It is the policy of this administration to encourage private involvement, both Indian and non-Indian, in tribal economic development.”

When the State of California sued to shut down the Cabazon casino, the U.S. federal court ruled that “neither the state nor the county had any authority to enforce its gambling laws within the reservations.”

California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians led to a landmark decision when the case reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1987. The Rehnquist court upheld the lower court decision, stating:

“To the extent that the state seeks to prevent all bingo games on tribal lands while permitting regulated off-reservation games, the asserted state interest in preventing the infil-

tration of the tribal games by organized crime is irrelevant, and the state and county laws are pre-empted” (480 U.S. 202, 107 S.Ct. 1083, 94 L.Ed2d 244 [1987], emphasis added).

Based on this decision, Congress enacted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) in 1988, which required states to negotiate a “gaming compact” with Indian tribes desiring to open casinos.

Key congressional backers of “Indian gaming” have been Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hi.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and Rep. Sidney Yates (D-Ill.), chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior of the House Appropriations Committee. Both are lavishly supported by the organized crime-linked Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL) and the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

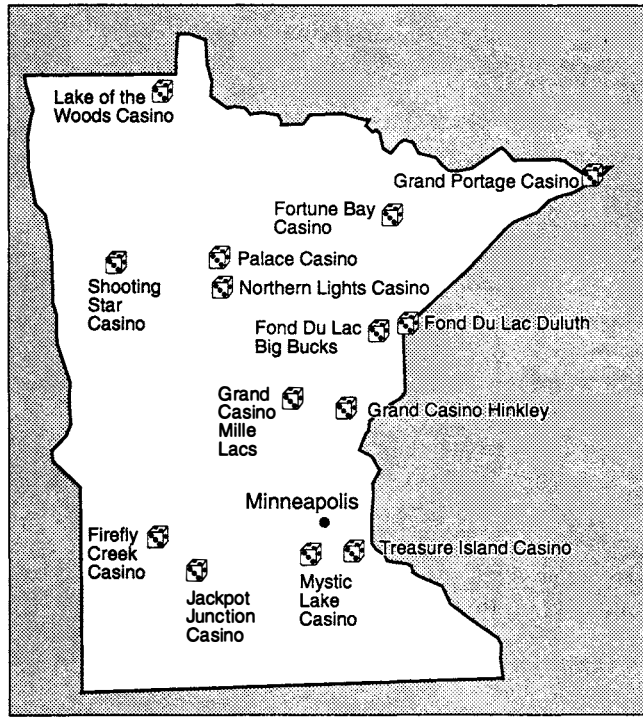
As of July 1992, there were over 100 “gaming compacts” under negotiation or completed in 21 states (Figure 1). Over 40 full-scale casinos are now in operation on Indian reservations nationwide, with 16 in Minnesota alone, making that state the third-largest casino market in the United States, after Nevada and New Jersey (Figure 3).

Today, the largest casino outside of Las Vegas and Atlantic City is the 135,000 square-foot Mystic Lake Casino near Minneapolis, located on the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Reservation, with 100 blackjack tables, 1,000 video slot machines, and a bingo palace.

In addition, some tribes are acquiring land off the reservations, which is placed in “trust” with the federal government.

FIGURE 3

Minnesota Native American casinos



Source: Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Member N.Y. Stock Exchange, Aug. 12, 1992.

This land then also comes under tribal "sovereignty," i.e., a casino can be built there irrespective of state law. One Wall Street study, by Raymond James & Associates, concluded: "This may result in the operation of full-scale Class III casino operations in major metropolitan areas by Indian groups over time. We will watch this emerging area of the evolution of Indian Gaming in North America with particular interest." Class III gambling includes slot machines, casino games, banking card games, horse and dog racing, pari-mutuel wagering, and jai alai.

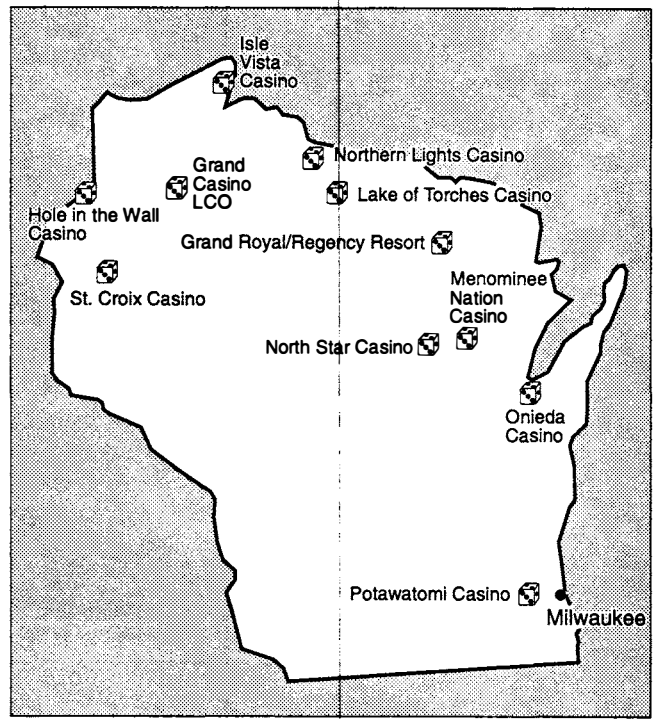
The same study reported a vote by the Connecticut Senate in April 1992, "which would allow the placement of 5,500 video slot machines in the six pari-mutuel facilities in the state. The entire basis for this movement was the early 1992 opening of the Mashantucket Pequot Foxwood [Indian] casino in Ledyard. . . . During the entire process, the debate centered around the necessity of the state to *compete with the tribe* for consumer gaming revenue. We expect this issue to come up again in the state next year" (emphasis in original).

Or, as the rabidly pro-gambling North Dakota *Grand Forks Herald* put it in an editorial in October 1992, after "gaming compacts" were signed by the governor and tribal officials:

"If there is concern about competition [with charitable gambling], the legislature will have to liberalize the existing

FIGURE 4

Wisconsin Native American casinos



Source: Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Member N.Y. Stock Exchange, Aug. 12, 1992.

law to match what Indian tribes offer. . . . The alternative—permitting private casinos—has been rejected repeatedly, but it may be the only practical way for off-reservation interests to compete with Indian gaming.

"At the very least, the compacts signed this week will force North Dakotans to reassess their attitudes toward gambling."

The Kansas state legislature reacted to this sort of pressure by passing a bill prohibiting *all* casino gambling, including by charities, while growing turmoil over gambling profits led to the 1990 armed confrontation on the Akwesasne Mohawk Reservation in New York State, which left two Indians dead. Some \$800,000 in drugs and cash were seized at the reservation after the shootings.

Dope, Inc., however, remains optimistic. The same Wall Street study argues:

"The continued success of video gaming in Montana, similar results in South Dakota, and the emergence of strong support in Canada and Australia have provided a catalyst for the continued introduction of video lottery systems across the world. Cash-strapped states and professional politicians looking for reelection have a compelling incentive to examine revenue production capabilities which do not involve direct taxation. . . .

"We are forecasting the introduction of 315,000 new video gaming units worldwide by the end of 1995."

Cabazon: How 'Indian gaming' began

by Philip Valenti

"That's why they want to ramrod this gambling thing through our reservation, because if it passes here, then all of his connections, his boys in Yakima, Hoopa, Florida, every one of those places will pop up with a casino. And people who'll kill you are backing him; all around here, they're waiting to swoop in."

The statement is that of Fred Alvarez, former Tribal vice chairman of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, tape-recorded by a reporter for the Indio, California *Daily News* in June 1981.

The first gambling casino on an Indian reservation in the United States had been set up the year before on the 1,700-acre Cabazon Reservation in Riverside County, California. The casino was the brainchild of the Tribe's outside manager, John Philip Nichols, who is the individual referred to in the Alvarez statement. Nichols's first-year salary was paid by a \$10,000 grant from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Nichols calculated that "tribal sovereignty" would make his scheme immune from state and federal law or regulation. He believed he could easily control the tiny 30-member tribe, by buying off a few leaders.

Alvarez witnessed Nichols's operation from the inside. He went to the Indio *Daily News* charging "mismanagement of Cabazon monies," and a conspiracy by Nichols and "his boys" to use Cabazon as a test case for a planned organized-crime takeover of Indian reservations nationally. He also insisted, "There are people out there who want to kill me."

On the morning of July 1, 1981, two Cabazon Indians arrived at Alvarez's house to drive him to a meeting with an attorney. They found his body slumped in a chair, shot once in the head with a .38-caliber bullet. The corpses of two of his friends were also discovered there—all three had been murdered execution-style.

Pressure from Washington

Three years later, with the murders still unsolved, Jimmy Hughes, security director for the tribe's bingo and casino operations, went to the Indio police. He confessed to being Nichols's bagman for the Alvarez murder! Hughes refused to cooperate with the FBI, but was later granted immunity by the Riverside County district attorney. He testified on videotape, and then held a press conference.

Hughes told the press:

"Nichols admitted to me the ordering of the Alvarez murder. He stated there was a U.S. government covert action. . . . Pressures from unknown Washington, D.C., government agencies have caused a possible shutdown of this case."

Hughes went on to expose Nichols's plan to manufacture weapons on the reservation, which would be shipped to Central America, part of what later would be known as the Iran-Contra scandal. In fact, the Cabazons had been granted clearance to manufacture weapons by the Defense Department in 1983.

Hughes said that Nichols was brokering an arms deal for Contra leader Raúl Arana, who was supposed to lead an invasion of Nicaragua. He said that Alvarez was interfering with covert operations, and that the investigation of his murder had been blocked by "an agency out of Washington, D.C.," i.e., the CIA.

As of this writing, the Alvarez murder remains unsolved. Hughes reportedly is living in hiding in South America.

In January 1985, Nichols was arrested and charged with soliciting the murder of five people, whom he believed were supplying drugs to his girlfriend. Nichols was caught on a police tape offering \$500 for each murder, and adding, "I need some work done in Latin America. I do a lot of business down there."

Nichols's case never came to trial—he was allowed a generous plea bargain, and served only 18 months in jail.

During this period, the Cabazons built a new bingo parlor on the reservation, paid for in part by a \$90,000 grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. (The grant was supposed to go toward the construction of a museum.) A new, 30,000-square-foot casino was added later. In 1990, the Cabazons received an unprecedented \$404,000 grant from HUD to build an off-track simulcast betting facility.

Other projects arranged by Nichols and his sons include a 45-megawatt power plant built by the Canadian-backed Colmac Energy, Inc. The plant burns wood chips and agricultural waste, and is exempt from state and local pollution controls and other taxes and regulations. Future plans, including toxic waste incinerators, are also premised on exploiting "tribal sovereignty."

Backing from the Supreme Court

The criminal conspiracy which Alvarez hoped to expose received crucial support from the Supreme Court of the United States in 1987. In *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, the court endorsed Nichols's theory of "tribal sovereignty," ruling, "To the extent that the state seeks to prevent all bingo games on tribal lands while permitting regulated off-reservation games, the asserted state interest in preventing the infiltration of the tribal games by organized crime is irrelevant."

Ironically, the organized crime financing and control of

the first Indian casino is so well-documented that it was exposed in 1985 on national television. The ABC News "20/20" program showed that organized crime figures Irving "Slick" Shapiro and Rocco Zangari ran the casino for Nichols, and that one Tommy Marson, previously convicted of bankruptcy fraud in an organized crime skimming case, lent Nichols \$50,000 in startup money.

How has Nichols been able to get away with his crimes? According to the testimony of his former bodyguard Hughes: "Nichols has made a deal with the FBI through the Wackenhut Corp. Possibly . . . he himself has been protected by the FBI."

Indeed, the Cabazons, through Nichols, had entered into a partnership with the \$600 million-a-year Wackenhut Corp., which included proposals to manufacture air-fuel explosives, advanced firearms, night-vision goggles, and biological weapons on the reservation. Participants later acknowledged that some of these weapons were supposed to be shipped to the Nicaraguan Contras. Other schemes included a joint venture to provide a security system for the palace of Crown Prince Fahd in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

In 1980, as part of these arrangements, Wackenhut deployed computer expert Michael Riconosciuto to the Cabazon Reservation. Riconosciuto is also a convicted drug trafficker, who claims to have been involved in several covert operations under the Reagan-Bush administration. (One of

Riconosciuto's partners in the Cabazon weapons deals, suspected drug money-launderer Paul Morasca, was murdered in San Francisco in January 1982.)

Wackenhut itself is an important branch of the U.S. "intelligence community." Former CIA head William Casey was its outside counsel before 1981. Wackenhut's corporate directors include former FBI director Clarence Kelley; Frank Carlucci, former secretary of defense and CIA deputy director; Gen. Joseph Carol, former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; and James J. Rowley, former director of the U.S. Secret Service.

'The Octopus'

In August 1991, freelance journalist Danny Casolaro planned to visit the Cabazon reservation, as part of an investigation of what he called "the Octopus." Casolaro was digging into an alleged conspiracy against the Inslaw computer company, which has a lawsuit against the Department of Justice, involving the DOJ, the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, and the Iran-Contra principals, among other possible connections. In a book proposal, Casolaro listed Nichols as a "former CIA agent."

A few days before his visit to Cabazon, Casolaro's body was found in a West Virginia motel room. His death was ruled a "suicide."

Former N.D. governor backs casino opponents

Former North Dakota Gov. Arthur A. Link, along with other members of the North Dakota Council on Gambling Problems, addressed the following letter to Standing Rock Indian Reservation casino opponents Dorla Sadler and Phyllis Wilcox on Dec. 2, 1992:

Dear Friends,

We are pleased to respond to the request for moral support made by you, and other members of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation, who are opposed to casino gambling on the reservation.

We are in complete agreement with your stand against casino gambling, and sincerely hope that government officials will respond to your request for public hearings and a congressional investigation.

Promoters of casino gambling promise jobs and easy money for economic development and social programs but say nothing about the social costs. The following are some examples of gambling problems:

- Twelve of DE Counseling Service in Bismarck have filed bankruptcy in last 2 months;
- A lady, 36, twice divorced—dual addiction—borrowed \$1,200 from her employer—lost it all in one day at pull tabs and blackjack;
- A male, married, two children. In three years lost 2 real estate businesses. Lost \$50 to \$30,000 at roulette in Las Vegas. Three-year losses=\$108,000.
- A male, 44, married, 2 children—one high school, one college. Last Christmas no gifts. Lost 2 homes. Lost 8 jobs; 3 involved embezzlement of funds.

The expansion of gambling sweeping the whole country, including North Dakota, is a troubling sign and we are only seeing the tip of the iceberg. We see much pain and disruption of families and neglect of children as a result of gambling.

There must be a better way to develop the economic and social lifestyle than by gambling. The Indian Trust Funds, for example, could be used in conjunction with other available resources to develop manufacturing, processing, agriculture, science and education on the reservation. Every legitimate means should be pursued to help create good productive jobs for reservation people.

We truly appreciate your bringing this important issue to our attention, since the outcome will affect all of us.

'Indian gaming' 1993: South Africa comes to the Dakotas

by Philip Valenti

In March 1987, an Israeli businessman named Shabtai Kalmanowitch was arrested in London for passing \$2 million in forged checks to the National Bank of North Carolina.

Kalmanowitch was extradited to the United States, over the protests of his friends in the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad. He was released on bail, traveled back to Israel, and was arrested by Israeli authorities on charges of espionage for the Soviet KGB.

Kalmanowitch's base of operations was Bophuthatswana, one of the "sovereign tribal homelands," or "bantustans," set up by the South African regime in the late 1970s to keep control of the black population. There, he was a business partner of Sol Kerzner, known as the "casino king" of South Africa.

Now, Kerzner's top South African "casino boss" is pushing to be hired as manager of the proposed casinos on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation on the border of North Dakota and South Dakota in the United States, with financing from Switzerland.

Further investigation by *EIR* shows that Bophuthatswana has functioned since its creation as an organized crime paradise and base for dirty intelligence operations, as well as a South African-controlled "ghetto" to maintain political and economic oppression of the black majority.

These criminal networks may now be planning to apply this model wholesale in the United States, under the cover of "Indian gaming."

The Aug. 5, 1987 issue of the British newsletter *Africa Confidential* explained the origin of casino gambling in South Africa:

"The first attempts to satisfy the lusts of some white South Africans for gambling, soft porn and sex across the color line was met by setting up South African-owned hotel casinos in the neighboring states of Lesotho, Swaziland, and Botswana. All these activities were then against the law in South Africa, although the latter is now legal. These centers of entertainment were relatively small, and inconveniently far from South Africa's main urban areas. . . .

"The government's 'grand apartheid' policy was enshrined in the creation of the four nominally independent homelands of Transkei (1976), Bophuthatswana (1977), Venda (1979), and Ciskei (1981). This provided a legal way of establishing casino entertainment complexes within the

homelands themselves, in the heart of South African territory and therefore close to its main metropolitan areas."

By 1988, the South African government could boast that at least 60% of blacks lived in the homelands, under repressive and corrupt administrations kept in power by the South African military:

"Unemployment in the homelands is probably running at about 50% of the active population. . . . About 70% of homeland households are below the generally accepted poverty datum line. Disease and malnutrition are commonplace. . . . An added attraction [to business investors] is that most homelands ban trade unions and have no minimum wage or similar labor legislation, and the wages in many homeland factories . . . are less than two dollars a day" (*Africa Confidential*, Jan. 22, 1988).

From the outset, the biggest business in the homelands has been casino gambling, and the South African "casino king" who monopolizes the business there is Kerzner. Today, Kerzner, through his Sun International company, owns 29 hotels and casinos throughout the region, including the lavish 1,200-room Sun City complex in Bophuthatswana.

According to *Africa Confidential* (Aug. 5, 1987), "Reports commissioned by the Bophuthatswana government found exploitative labor practices at the [Sun City] complex and a damaging impact on the surrounding population. A report commissioned by Sun City itself found 'an almost complete lack of proper security.'"

Sun International's reputation is so dirty, that its subsidiary "Kunick Leisure Group" was denied a casino license by the British Gaming Board, *Africa Confidential* reported on Aug. 5, 1987. At the same time, *Africa Confidential* reported on Aug. 19, 1987, Sun's bid to break into the French casino market was met with angry protests by labor unions and others. Later, Kerzner was officially denounced for practicing massive bribery in the homeland of Transkei (*Africa Confidential*, Feb. 23, 1990).

Kalmanowitch and the Mossad

One of Kerzner's business partners was Shabtai Kalmanowitch, an Israeli who had emigrated from the Soviet Union, and who became a trusted operative of the Mossad. Kalmanowitch, through his Israeli intelligence front-company LIAT, financed at least one of Kerzner's hotels, and the

two became partners in a crocodile farm.

Kalmanowitch's influence grew so rapidly, that he became known as the "white president" of Bophuthatswana. He was appointed homeland "trade representative" to Israel, and used his position to run covert operations in Africa. LIAT is credited with the 1985 overthrow of the Sierra Leone government, which installed a pro-Israel regime there.

Another Kalmanowitch front was "Bophuthatswana International," or "B International," which later became involved in the Iran-Contra affair. Solomon Schwartz of B International was arrested by U.S. Customs for weapons smuggling in 1984, and claimed that the operation was sanctioned by his known associate Oliver North. Schwartz was never prosecuted.

Kalmanowitch also worked with Swiss-based commodities trader Marc Rich to illegally ship Iranian oil to South Africa. Rich was indicted in New York in 1983 for violating the Trading with the Enemy Act, and remains a fugitive in Switzerland.

A similar operation was run by reputed Israeli intelligence asset Bruce Rappaport, a golfing partner of the Reagan CIA director William Casey. Rappaport also played a central role in the Iran-Contra affair, by arranging the 1985 shipment of weapons by Israel to Iran, in exchange for the release of U.S. hostage Rev. Benjamin Weir in Lebanon. He also helped finance Israeli weapons-trafficking in Central America. Rappaport's international banking and shipping empire is based out of his Inter-maritime Bank of Geneva, Switzerland.

Kalmanowitch's subsequent arrests and conviction for espionage in Israel showed that this entire nexus is among the most corrupt and traitorous on the face of the earth. In 1992, every element of it showed up in North Dakota, looking to exploit "Indian gaming."

North Dakota is a place where video gambling and even a state lottery have been soundly defeated in public referenda. Yet, by October 1992, the governor had signed "gaming compacts" with four Indian tribes, and full-scale casino gambling seemed inevitable there nevertheless.

Resistance spreads

Within days, two courageous women on the Standing Rock Reservation filed a motion in Tribal Court for a temporary restraining order against the casino. They were supported immediately by local backers of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

Although the injunction was denied by the court on grounds of "sovereign immunity," the fight hit the front pages of the local press. It soon emerged that Bismarck attorney and Democratic Party influential Arly Richau, who had been hired as casino manager by the tribe, was merely a front-man for Seven Circle Resorts of Switzerland.

Seven Circle, which had just been incorporated in Delaware on Sept. 11, 1992, was itself a subsidiary of Tivolino, based in Zurich. Although Tivolino's bank accounts are se-

Chippewas demand congressional probe

The following statement was released on Dec. 21, 1992 by Joseph J. Peltier of Dunseith, North Dakota:

We enrolled members of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation in North Dakota are completely opposed to casino gambling on our reservation. We want public hearings and a congressional investigation to find out what is really behind all the gambling on reservations across the country.

We believe that casino gambling will destroy our Indian identity and corrupt our people, especially the youth. We believe that big organized crime money is behind casino gambling. We believe that outside criminal people want to take advantage of the lack of accountability on the reservation.

We need good, honest jobs for our people, so they can live as dignified human beings. *We do not want gambling.* We hope that all good people, Indian and non-Indian, will work together with us to stop this corruption.

cret, reliable sources have told *EIR* that the company is financed by the Goan family, part of the same Zionist network as Marc Rich and Bruce Rappaport.

Brian McMullan, Seven Circle's proposed casino manager for Standing Rock, boasts in his resumé that he was "casino consultant" (May 1986-November 1986) and "director of gaming operations" (November 1986-April 1992) for Sun International. As such, he says, he "was responsible for the entire gaming operations" of Sun's casino empire in Bophuthatswana, Botswana, Lesotho, Ciskei, Namibia, Swaziland, Transkei, Venda, and the South African Riviera.

From 1972 to 1982, McMullan had been employed in various capacities by the Playboy Group of casino companies in Britain. In February 1981, Playboy's administrative offices in London and two of its casinos (the Playboy Club and the Clermont) were raided by the police. Later that year, the police and the British Gaming Board opposed renewal of Playboy's casino license, forcing the company's British chairman to resign in disgrace. Other police reports link another McMullan-managed casino, Victoria Sporting Club, to the late Philadelphia organized crime boss Angelo Bruno.

Resistance to casino gambling is currently spreading on the Indian Reservations of North and South Dakota. Public pressure forced the Standing Rock Tribal Council to break its contract with front-man Richau on Nov. 6. A decision about Seven Circle is expected within weeks.

Minnesota: return of the Syndicate

by Philip Valenti

“Is Mob Making a Move on Area Casinos?” So read the banner headline of the Sunday, June 19, 1991 *Duluth News-Tribune*. The newspaper exposed a secret 1988 meeting in Toms River, New Jersey, organized by Carmen and Thomas Ricci, known as associates of the Bruno/Scarfo organized crime family. The Riccis controlled Greyhound Electronics and B&C Enterprises, which produced and maintained video gambling machines. In 1990, the Riccis, Nicodemo Scarfo, Jr., and others were indicted for racketeering and conspiracy. The case ended in a plea-bargain.

A multimillion-dollar operation

With Scarfo's help, the Riccis had been supplying video gambling systems to the Gambino crime family in New York, and to other purchasers in Michigan, Florida, California, and Minnesota. An earlier dispute between the Bruno/Scarfo and Lucchese gangs over control of SMS Manufacturing, another New Jersey video poker outfit, had resulted in a clubbing murder in Toms River.

The guest of honor at the Riccis' 1988 meeting was Darrell “Chip” Wadena, Tribal Chairman of the White Earth Chippewa Reservation, and president of the entire Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Also present were Minnesota Chippewa Tribe attorney Kent Tupper, and Victor Collucci of Providence, Rhode Island.

According to the *News-Tribune*, “Collucci is the director of special product sales at G-Tech, the world's largest on-line lottery firm. G-Tech runs the Wisconsin lottery and more than a dozen other state lotteries. . . .

“Collucci, Tupper, and four other men own Creative Games Technology, Inc., a company that leases video gambling machines to casinos at the Leach Lake, Bois Forte, and Grand Portage Chippewa reservations. . . .

“Collucci, Tupper and one of their partners—Cyril Kauchick of Gilbert—participated in establishing Bois Forte's Fortune Bay Casino between 1984 and 1986. Tupper is also attorney for Bois Forte and for Fortune Bay. Kauchick is the casino's general manager and president of the casino board.

“Another partner in the firm, Eddie D'Ambra, also of Providence, works for Gamma International, which provides satellite bingo at Fortune Bay and 55 other Indian and chari-

table bingo halls in the country.”

The Riccis had already sold the White Earth Chippewas 30 video gambling machines, and were now offering to finance the construction of a new casino on the reservation. A deal was made, but supposedly fell through later.

White Earth's \$10 million Shooting Star Casino opened in September 1991. Wadena still refuses to explain where the money came from, citing “sovereign immunity.” Fifty-four Indians were arrested at a sit-in protest against the deal, and opponents have demanded a congressional investigation.

Several White Earth members have since confessed to rigging a tribal election in favor of a key Wadena supporter.

Arguing the need to “compete” with “Indian gaming,” a coalition called Revenue for Minnesota, led by the Minnesota Licensed Beverage Association, plans to lobby the legislature in 1993 to legalize video gambling machines in bars.

‘The Minneapolis Combination’

Gambling, murder, and political corruption have a rich history in Minnesota. The so-called Minneapolis Combination, nominally headed by the late Isadore Blumenfeld, a.k.a. “Kid Cann,” was a major part of gangster Meyer Lansky's National Crime Syndicate.

According to *MPLS-St. Paul* magazine in November 1991, the Minneapolis Combination split in the 1945 elections, with gang leader Dave Berman backing Mayor Marvin Kline for reelection, while Blumenfeld had connections to the successful challenger, Hubert Humphrey.

Berman was forced out of Minneapolis, while Blumenfeld's illegal sports and casino gambling operations flourished under Humphrey. Berman moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, where he helped set up the Flamingo and other casinos.

One of the major players in the Minnesota “Indian gaming” market today is Grand Casinos, Inc., which operates two casinos on Indian land in Minnesota, and has plans to expand to reservations in Wisconsin and Louisiana, plus dockside gambling facilities in Mississippi.

The president, chief executive officer, and chairman of the board of Grand Casinos, Inc. is Lyle Berman, described in company literature as “a world class professional poker player,” who “frequently participates in professional gambling tournaments in Nevada.” Reliable sources connect Lyle Berman to the infamous Bermans of the Minneapolis Combination.

All of this has proceeded under the nose of Minnesota Attorney General Hubert “Skip” Humphrey, who brazenly claims to be opposed to the expansion of gambling in the state. Humphrey is the darling of the organized-crime linked Anti-Defamation League (ADL), which has long been a major influence in Minnesota politics. Among Humphrey's financial backers are the ADL's Honorary Chairman, Burton Joseph of Minneapolis, and ADL National Commissioners Robert Latz and Stephen Lieberman.

U.N. backs Serbia with plan to partition Bosnia

by Umberto Pascali

On June 28, 1914, in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo, a terrorist killed the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, igniting World War I. The executors of the plot belonged to a national-masonic organization known as "Young Bosnia," which included the most fanatic Greater Serbians living in Bosnia. One of the Young Bosnia leaders who participated in the assassination was Vaso Cubrilovic, one of the forerunners of the ferocious Chetniks who are now persecuting the Bosnian population under the leadership of Rodovan Karadzic.

In 1937, Cubrilovic presented to the government of the King of Yugoslavia a genocidal plan for the "Expulsion of the Albanians" (see excerpts, page 37). Cubrilovic, who later served in Tito's communist regime, explained in the 1937 memo that, despite all the formal protests, no one in the world would concretely oppose the plan. "To tell the truth, the greatest danger lies in the possibility that our great allies, Britain and France, might interfere," he wrote. But not to worry: "There must be given the cool and resolute answer that the security of the Morava-Vadar line [which the presence of the Albanians would endanger—ed.] is in their interests, a thing that was confirmed during the last great war, and it will be made more secure, both for them and for us, only when we completely dominate the regions. . . ."

In light of this history, the question today is posed: Did Slobodan Milosevic, the leader of the Greater Serbians, give the identical "cool and resolute answer" to "peace mediators" Cyrus Vance and David Lord Owen? Indeed, the only way to explain Vance and Owen's activities, in particular at the recent Geneva Conference, is that they see their task as that of forcing the sovereign government of Bosnia to surrender to Serbian aggression.

Behind the cantonization scheme

Lyndon LaRouche stated in a recent interview that Vance and Owen, "whose policy is the one originally carried out by Lord Carrington, Henry Kissinger, Lawrence Eagleburger, and Brent Scowcroft, are the actual architects of the disaster. Their plan was to destroy the Balkans, to start a Balkan war like that of 1912, in order to destroy Europe, so that Germany and other nations on the continent of Europe would not 'take advantage of' the collapse of the Iron Curtain in order to extend railway systems, energy systems, technological progress, and other economic influence into the former communist regions of eastern Europe.

"So this was a *deliberate*, criminal action by London and Washington, in order to set the Balkans aflame to disrupt Europe from within. And they are just going ahead with it." Behind the free hand given to Milosevic, there is a "rotten agreement to redivide the world between two—principally—superpowers, the U.S. and Moscow."

This agreement was discussed at the January summit in Moscow between George Bush and Boris Yeltsin. "Bush cut a deal with Yeltsin in which former Yugoslavia would be divided in a partition—that is, a global strategic division just like the Yalta division of territory: 'This side is yours,' and 'this side is ours.'" This new Yalta "goes together with the collapse of the effort to bring Moscow closer into cooperation with Europe, and goes together with the tendency in Russia now to form not a communist regime, but a hardline, Russian nationalist, imperialist regime, which proceeds on the basis of what it perceives to be its geopolitical global interest, while the United States, with Britain, proceeds from the other side. We have a new partition of the world, not settled, but in progress—a new partition which could *lead to World War III.*"

The U.N. treason

The plan presented by Vance and Owen in Geneva (see page 28) was in fact a simple request to Bosnia that it capitulate. The republic is supposed to be divided in 10 autonomous provinces along ethnic lines. Sarajevo itself is to become an "open city," i.e., outside the control of the Bosnian government. The genocidalist gangs of Rodovan Karadzic, the leader of the Chetniks in Bosnia, are allowed to withdraw, with all their heavy weapons, inside "their" cantons. U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali provocatively told the Bosnians that the talks represented "the last chance for peace." Karadzic congratulated himself for having been able to participate to a face-to-face meeting with the Bosnian government, and thereby gaining recognition. It took months of brutal pressure on the side of the United Nations to force Bosnian President Alija Itzebegovic to sit down to talk with the butcher of his people. Karadzic was full of praise for Lord Owen and the "sophisticated British diplomacy."

To be sure that the right pressure was applied to the Bosnians, the U.N. made sure that the Geneva meeting took place while the Bosnian capital city of Sarajevo was under siege, with people starving and dying of cold. The U.N. leadership thereby descended to an unprecedented level of immorality.

On Dec. 28, U.N. spokesman Fred Ekhard called a press conference to leak—and possibly sabotage—a military operation being organized by the Bosnian government. He said: "The concern is that there may be a major offensive in preparation by the Bosnian government to try to regain lost territory or possibly *even to try to liberate Sarajevo*." This response, to a reported attempt by a sovereign government to free its own capital city from the aggression of terrorist paramilitary gangs! On the other hand, there has never been an instance in which the U.N. has leaked a military operation prepared by the Chetniks, not even when these operations were setting up rape camps!

"Ghali Hitler!" "Ghali fascist!" "Boutros Ghali—Shame!" chanted the people of Sarajevo, when the U.N. secretary general arrived in the city for a six-hour public relations visit. Sarajevo residents distributed an open letter to Boutros Ghali: "May God help you in the New Year as you helped us this year!"

The provocations of the peace mediators continued. On Jan. 5, Lord Owen repeated that an international military intervention in favor of Bosnia must be avoided, because it would hinder the "humanitarian help" supposedly being rendered by international forces. Cyrus Vance, from his side, intervened—according to several reports received by *EIR*—to block a meeting that had been tentatively scheduled for Jan. 8 between President Itzebegovic and President George Bush at the White House. Vance's rationale was reportedly that such a meeting would be disruptive for the peace process! Finally, on Jan. 8, Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger let down his mask and brutally attacked Bosnia and Croatia.

Serbian-occupied territory in Bosnia-Hercegovina



Eagleburger, who has been a somewhat covert sponsor of Milosevic, now no longer feels the need to hide his policy. His words were echoed by the assassination of Bosnia's deputy president, while Itzebegovic was out of the country.

Bosnian government stands firm

But despite the pressures and the provocation, the Bosnian government stated its position with force and dignity. President Itzebegovic stated, after the first round of talks in Geneva, that Bosnia must retain sovereignty over its territory, and that the Chetniks should not be allowed to retain the heavy weapons given them by the Serbian Army, while the U.N. and European arms embargo has destroyed the ability of Sarajevo to defend its population from the slaughter. "I don't think there is any sense in coming back to this conference again unless these principles are accepted," President Itzebegovic said. He said that Bosnia does not need a military intervention from outside, just the lifting of the embargo.

"The desire of our soldiers is the lifting of the arms embargo," said Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic, during a visit to Bonn. "If that is not possible, then there should be a limited military intervention, that is, the destruction of targets from the air or by missiles." The U.N. arms embargo is "illegal." "Sarajevo is dying. It is freezing to death; yet we are not allowed to use the little bit of army we have. It is not only those monsters in the hills who are killing Sarajevo and other towns; it is the international community killing Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Either stop the aggression or let us stop it. Anything else

is complicity. It is very hard not to suspect there is willingness on the part of the international community to surrender Bosnia-Hercegovina to the aggressors. . . The world has Bosnia-Hercegovina on its conscience!"

Schiller Institute mobilization

Even at this late hour, the world is not represented by Vance or Eagleburger. The campaign launched by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, "Stop Milosevic's Rape of Bosnia!" is receiving an enthusiastic response in Europe and the Americans. Most people can see that the Bosnians are eager to fight to defend their land, and that the arms embargo represents a legitimization of the rape

of camps and the other atrocities. The Serbian campaign to present the Bosnia government as "Islamic fundamentalists" has miserably failed. There is a need for real economic help (as opposed to the "humanitarian" alibi of Boutros Ghali) for the reconstruction of Bosnia.

Maybe we are a few months before June 1914, but this time there is a lot that can be done. The Schiller Institute leaflet on Bosnia reads: "We stand on the brink of world war once again, thanks to the western elites' craven behavior toward Serbia. Do not expect that these cowardly and complicit men will of themselves move to stop what they have set in motion. It is urgent that all men of good will act to stop this war now!"

The Vance-Owen plan for carving up Bosnia

The following is the official text of a "Constitutional Framework for Bosnia and Hercegovina," presented in Geneva on Jan. 2 by mediators Cyrus Vance for the United Nations and Lord David Owen for the European Community:

- 1) Bosnia and Hercegovina shall be a decentralized state, with most governmental functions carried out by its provinces.
- 2) The provinces shall not have any international legal personality and may not enter into agreements with foreign states or with international organizations.
- 3) Full freedom of movement shall be allowed throughout Bosnia and Hercegovina.
- 4) The constitution shall recognize the three major "ethnic" groups as the constituent units of the state, as well as a group of "others."
- 5) All matters of vital concern to any of the constituent units shall be regulated in the constitution, which as to these points may only be amended by consensus of these three units; ordinary governmental business is not to be vetoable by any constituent unit.
- 6) The provinces and the central government shall have democratically elected legislatures and democratically chosen chief executives, and an independent judiciary. The Presidency shall be composed of three representatives each of the three constituent units. The initial elections are to be U.N./EC/CSCE (United Nations, European Community, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) supervised.
- 7) A Constitutional Court, with a member from each group and a majority of non-Bosnian members initially



This map of the partition of Bosnia, proposed by "mediators" Cyrus Vance and David Owen, was published in the Croatian newspaper Vecernji List.

appointed by the ICFY (Geneva International Conference on Former Yugoslavia), shall resolve disputes between the central government and any province, and among organs of the former.

8) Bosnia and Hercegovina is to be progressively demilitarized under U.N./EC supervision.

9) The highest level of internationally recognized human rights shall be provided for in the constitution, which shall also provide for the ensurance of implementation through both domestic and international mechanisms.

10) A number of international monitoring or control devices shall be provided for in the constitution, to remain in place at least until the three constituent units by consensus agree to dispense with them.

Ethnic constitution is unacceptable

by Prof. Dr. Kasim Trnka

Prof. Dr. Trnka is an adviser to Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, and a member of the delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina in Geneva. His article has been translated from Croatian.

The Geneva talks on the constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina that started on Jan. 2, 1993 in the first two days were held on only two aspects. So far, two key problems were examined closely: a political-constitutional solution, including the issue of "separation," and cease-fire. Two teams of negotiators were discussing those issues.

The delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina is somewhat surprised by the approach of the problem of constitutional arrangement of Bosnia and Hercegovina that has been offered by the co-chairmen of the Geneva conference. Our delegation expected a logical and foreseeable course of events. In these talks, we were expecting to work on the constitutional arrangements that were suggested by the co-chairmen (Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen) even on Oct. 27, 1992. We were to work on securing the conditions for their application. Principles contained in the draft of the constitution of Bosnia and Hercegovina were in essence acceptable since they were based on traditional democratic foundations and experiences in organization of democratic countries. This time around, however, the co-chairmen introduced ten additional principles. Their paper was passed around at the very beginning of the talks. We were surprised to find out that certain categories and institutions that were discarded already were reintroduced, categories that were abandoned after Lord Carrington's project was abandoned—that is, a project of Mr. Cutillero, that started from the premise of three constitutional units, and planned division of Bosnia and Hercegovina on an ethnic-territorial principle. Unfortunately, now, again, amongst the ten additional principles that were introduced, there is a clear reintroduction of three constitutional units, based on an ethnic principle.

The delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina stressed the importance of clarification of these issues before the actual negotiations on the territorial arrangements of provinces are discussed. However, the co-chairmen insisted that first of all, territorial arrangements of provinces-to-be are discussed.

In their discussions on these arrangements, the Bosnia-

Hercegovina delegation, having a strong interest in a unified, sovereign, and unbroken territory of the country, and with regard to the suggestion of the co-chairmen, insists on organizing the provinces on geographic, cultural, economic, and ethnic principles. The other two delegations (Serb and Croat) insist that those are the negotiations of three nations, and favor strictly ethnic criteria, that is, when it suits their purpose. In areas where they are trying to "conquer" more territory within their projected province, where one nation is supposed to form a majority, they are using other criteria also.

Another essential problem is distribution of power and jurisdictions between the central government and provinces. In the most recent project, suggest the co-chairmen, the majority of jurisdictions are to belong to provinces, which accounts for why the task of establishing their borders becomes so enormously important.

At this writing, very little mutual agreement has been reached on the issues relating to the provincial borders. One is to expect a certain amount of improvement on these issues. Something that the delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina does not accept is a return to the idea of "constitutional units" and formation of provinces on certain ethnic principles.

In the working group that deals with military issues, a complex of measures, along the lines of U.N. resolutions, is being discussed. The delegation insists on enforcements of the London conference declarations and other previous declarations. So far, there have been a lot of resolutions but a very negligible amount of enforcement. The delegation is seeking an effective control, by the U.N., of all heavy artillery and weapons presently in the hands of the aggressor. Humanitarian corridors must be functional and undisturbed by fire from the aggressor's positions.

Due to all of these discrepancies, if those two conditions brought up by the delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina (rejecting the ethnic principle in formation of provinces and such, and control of Serbian heavy armaments) are not met, the delegation does not feel it can take any further part in the negotiations.

One must stress that our demands were previously supported and accepted by an international community. That is why our delegation does not feel alone during these Geneva talks. Quite the contrary, the international community continues to support our just cause and our demands. Of course, that does not mean that the world public is fully aware of our just cause and demands, as well as the suffering of our people, who are exposed to this aggression. One would expect the media to promote our just cause must more effectively.

The fact is that we sat down to negotiate with our butcher Radovan Karadzic and that we agree with the application of all international resolutions and resolutions of the U.N. relating to the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. That in itself speaks of our tolerance and cooperative spirit.

No capitulation to the politics of death

by Musadik Borogovac

Mr. Borogovac is an economist in Sarajevo.

The date to give as the official beginning of the war against Bosnia and Hercegovina is April 6, 1992, one day after the international recognition of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

What is happening to residents of Bosnia and Hercegovina has all the characteristics of apocalypse. War, hunger, illnesses, death, torture, rapes are done by creatures that collected guns, tanks, and ammunition for decades, while collecting hate for centuries.

Bewildered by the fact that even after 70 years of total domination by a creation called Yugoslavia, spiritually they remained at the edge of the forest, Christian pagans, known to the world under the name of Orthodox Christian Serbs, are slaughtering Bosnian Muslims with the same ease with which they slice bacon.

Vehicle: the army

Although led by irrational instincts, criminals have planned the crime in detail well in advance. JNA, the army that saw its interests in supporting an autocephalous "Greater Serbia," in one moment found itself concentrated in Bosnia and Hercegovina turning their weapons against villages and towns.

SDS, the parliamentary party of Serbians, people beyond salvation, prepare their execution lists of all pillars of Bosnian Muslim society, honest, educated successful Bosnian Muslims, even in towns where Serbs constitute only 10% of the population.

Goal: genocide

It is interesting that while it is a worldwide practice that writers, journalists, universities, and churches, in many cases, represent control or some form of opposition to the government, in the case of Belgrade, all those forces gathered behind the government project of "Greater Serbia," creating a power structure that kills without the slightest regard for basic human values.

The University of Belgrade, under the leadership of Dobrica Cosic, a current president of so-called Yugoslavia, in the mid-80s, created a document, known as a "Memorandum," a slice of spiritual food for the primitive Serbian peasantry, sending them the message that they are as they are

mainly through the fault of others, primarily their neighbors. According to the "Memorandum," the long-established idea of the greater Serbian empire, "Dusan's Empire," must be realized according to the Orthodox Serbian dogma: "All Serbs in one state."

The Society of Serbian Writers in Belgrade sensed that, after the fall of communism, a renaissance of long-suppressed cultures—Islamic and European—would reemerge, and rushed to affirm their false values of superiority of their own primitive agrarian culture, thus legalizing the aggression against anybody who thinks differently.

The Serbian "people's church," the Serbian Orthodox Church, under the "wise" leadership of Patriarch Pavle, took over from the communist ideology, under the same assignment: building the populist spirit, populist democracy, populist art, populist economy, all the way to the "populist God," and people's territory. Prior to the outset of war, Patriarch Pavle toured the borders of the self-proclaimed "Serbian lands," sending a spiritual message to his people on the proposed borders of his autocephalous state under one leader and one God.

Strategy of horror

The consequences of those spiritual and human regressions on the soil of the Balkans, at the end of the 20th century, for Muslims are unforeseeable and tragic.

After shelling municipalities, targeting entire Bosnian Muslim families, Serbs are immediately going in and killing, according to well-prepared lists, hundreds of the most educated Bosnian Muslims. Children and women of those males who escaped with a gun in their hands, are being immediately slaughtered in the street, in the fields. Worried fathers are throwing down their weapons and returning to their villages, only to see their dead child one more time, just in time to be slaughtered themselves (a well-documented case from the village of Zaklopaca in Bosnia).

- **Rapes:** Girls ages 7 or 9 are being raped in front of their mothers until they bleed to death. Girls and women, ages 14 to 30, are being taken away in groups to improvised bordellos, where they are being raped for weeks in the most perverse and morbid ways. Some manage to kill themselves, some are tortured and killed, some are made pregnant and kept so ("to bring Serbian children into the world!"). After a visit from an international "humanitarian" organization, all of them were killed (a well-documented case from "Vilina Vlas" camp near Visegrad in Bosnia).

- **Destruction:** The most beautiful architectural gems of Islamic culture are being destroyed. Parking lots have been made on those locations in Brcko and Foca.

- **Death camps:** All those selected, mostly young men and girls, but others, too, are being taken to death camps, where intellectuals are being executed in several days. The methods of killing are most cruel: cutting off genitalia, slaughter with axes, knives, iron rods. Serbian girls are prac-



The enchanting Bosnian city of Mostar, with a minaret in view, in 1985. "Christian pagans, known to the world under the name of Orthodox Christian Serbs, are slaughtering Bosnian Muslims with the same ease with which they slice bacon."

ticing target-shooting on prisoners.

- **Concentration camps:** Concentration camps are improvised, where babies are killed by starvation, butchery, and other methods. Adults are being made to watch. Women are raped in front of their families, men are cruelly beaten—mostly to death.

- **Transit camps:** To cheat the international community and media, which have no interest in truth, foreign representatives are being taken to transit camps, where prisoners are being kept before they are expelled from the land.

- **Cities-ghettos:** Trying to convince themselves that they are a "superior race," Serbs are introducing race laws in the occupied territories. Non-Serbs (Bosnian Muslims, Croatian Catholics, and others) are marked, mistreated, and starved.

- **Ethnic cleansing:** Using the "element of surprise" and the able hands of the "Yugoslav People's Army," Serbian terrorists are deploying a "strategy of terror" to move large portions of the Bosnian Muslim population, mostly toward larger towns, as well as across national borders. The Serbs are using the "March platform" created by the European Community in Lisbon in March 1992 as their territorial map. Special Serbian "death troops" are executing a massive genocide within the entire Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly in the "border zones" between "ethnic regions."

Humanitarian fraud

Indolence on the part of the world community indicates a possible acceptance of this "solution" to the war. Killing of civilians is being treated as "war gains," surrounded cities

are treated as "humanitarian problems," and the war against civilians is being treated as a "civil war." This kind of attitude clearly shows the western world's support for Serbia. The only problem that the western world finds with this practice is that "the Serbs are overdoing it." The other problem that the western world finds is that Bosnian Muslims are consolidating their defense.

We, members of a people who discovered individualism and humanism through faith or history, can never, with our outlook on the world, recognize this endemic evil. That would amount to applying psychology, the science of individualism, to a society that never evolved from tribal existence to individuality. We would arrive at the wrong conclusion that the Serbian criminals are insane individuals, and thus release them from guilt. They are just common Serbs, followers of the most prominent and educated people in their society. The criterion to be used in their case is the one used for "collective minds," and not for individuals. In this case it is only politics—the politics of forcible expulsion of those wretched criminal tribes from our own land, which is something no one can any longer forbid Bosnian Muslims.

The Serbs have killed up to 200,000 people, at least 50,000 are missing, and at least 800,000 have been made refugees. At least 30,000 women were raped and tortured. Half the women were killed after the most cruel, multiple gang rapes. The Bosnian Muslim population before this genocide was only 2 million.

This all tells us that the plan for genocide of the Bosnian Muslims should never be taken as a grounds for surrender. Bosnians have to fight to the bitter end, and never capitulate.

Foreign minister: 'Shame is the only word to use'

Below is part of an unofficial transcript of the media briefing given by Bosnian Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D.C. on Dec. 18, 1992. It has been largely blacked out of the mainstream press and media:

. . . The overall impression when one reads about Bosnia in western papers is usually as an English politician, a former politician involved in the Yugoslavia question said, "They, down there in Bosnia." Well, Bosnia, I'm proud to say, is a cultured place, used to be for hundreds of years.

And if we suffer now, we suffer because we are not understood. As a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society, that's played very well, and with dignity, the role of bringing civilization together. Bosnia is a seam in the fabric of civilization, bringing civilizations together. You cannot do without these welded places, without seams, and that is what Bosnia is. It brought us a lot of problems, but it brought us a lot of quality too, and the quality is the knowledge of the otherness, the knowledge of the imperative to live together. That the ethnically pure means nothing, and that, you know, only if you live with another, if you experience life. Five hundred years ago, just one example, of Bosnia being a refuge for all those who need refuge: The Spanish Sephardic Jews came to Sarajevo through Istanbul and Greece, trying to find a refuge from then exclusive Europe, the least to say. And they found it there, not because there was a United Nations charter, but because Bosnia was used to receiving refugees; was itself a refugee from the world's exclusiveness. That was a special place.

Fascism and extremism are not dead

Now that place, at the end of 20th century, after all—after piles of documents on human rights—that place is being destroyed, not because the world does not need those places anymore, not because the fascisms and extremisms are dead, because we know very well they are not dead. But because the world does not appreciate that, does not fully understand the impact of destroying such a successful model of culture and civilization as Bosnia is.

We warned those who either do not care, or do not know, that Bosnia is going to be paid heavily for. They thought it was far-fetched, just a small place—it might be a small place, it's only about 5 million people—but then it carries a

great weight—historic, civilizational, culturally. We warned about that. And now the time is coming when we can say they did not listen to us, and because of Bosnia, or encouraged by Bosnia, there are dangerous movements in Europe, in Asia, the former Soviet Union. And that Bosnia has become the prism in which all tensions reflect, instead of being protected as a model of cultured and civilized society—civilized profoundly, not through charters or administrative decisions, but because of a tradition not of co-existence, but pro-existence between different cultural groups, ethnic groups, religions, and so on.

Now that is something that I do not understand, that this fact is not appreciated. That in today's civilization, whatever is not immediate gain, immediate and pragmatic, is dismissed as far-fetched, or not of vital interest.

And especially because in 1938 we had a lesson to be learned, and obviously we did not learn anything. We are repeating the mistakes. So history never repeats itself. Man repeats mistakes. That is what we are doing now, in Bosnia. So I am proud to say I come from that country, from such a country, where, until today, and despite all that happened—and what happened there, has only a few precedents in human history. Despite all that—in the town of Sarajevo, besieged by savage people, shelling it now for 9.5 months—despite all that, you still have in Sarajevo all four major, I would call them cultural groups. The Croats, the Jews, the Serbs, and the Muslims, not only living together, but fighting together.

I do not mean to make a pathetic cause of Sarajevo. This is reality. And this is a shame; this is to shame today's world; Bosnia is a shame for all of us. They are fighting there, they are growing thinner and paler every day, but they grow stronger, and that is what these savages, sitting around on the mountains, cannot understand.

But we expected the cultured, civilized world to understand. But the civilized world did not care at all, because they do not need Bosnia. They got either far away, or too strong. Well, let me tell you, the virus of extremisms could not be contained in Bosnia, if the purpose is to contain the fire in Bosnia. That virus of radicalisms, extremisms, fascisms, cannot be contained there. . . . You cannot contain it by tanks. It spreads like fire, and we feel it now. And all those concerned know very well that we asked for peacekeeping troops one year ago. We asked them to understand, but they wouldn't listen. Most of them would not listen.

Now what is the . . . immediate cause of what they call conflict in Bosnia? And war. In my opinion, what goes on in Bosnia is euphemistically called war. Probably for lack of a better technical term, because there cannot be war between hundreds of tanks and none, aircrafts and none. There can be only slaughter. And that is what it is, exactly. In Bosnia and Hercegovina, we do not have war, we have slaughter.

Under the watchful eyes of the civilized world, we have

a big slaughter going on now for nine months. That is why I do not hesitate to use the word shame, because that is the only word to be used, and the only one adequate to describe our feelings toward this, what is going on in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The old plan of Greater Serbia

The immediate cause is expansionist policies of the Belgrade regime. That plan of greater Serbia is 100 years old,

approximately. This regime went back to history, and to that plan, because they could not produce a viable, modern, economic, national, cultural program. Going back to history in the Balkans always pays. And in blood.

Unfortunately, the expansionist plan was to be carried out without regard to human life. So as a consequence, as a direct consequence, we have people killed or driven out of their homes as the main goal of the war, not as a by-product. But the main goal is to have cleansed territories either by



Amelia Boynton Robinson addresses a rally in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 25, 1991, against the Serbian oppression of Croatia and other Balkan republics.

Schiller Institute broke the blackout on genocide

While all the world was keeping silent about the atrocities being committed by Greater Serbia against its neighbors, Amelia Boynton Robinson, a leader of the Schiller Institute, visited Croatia July 1-6, 1992, and pledged a worldwide effort to bring the truth to light and to put a stop to the genocide. Pictured above, Mrs. Robinson addresses a

Croatian rally in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 25, 1992.

Mrs. Robinson is a veteran of the U.S. civil rights movement and a collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche. She visited Croatia as the guest of the Croatian group Bastion of Love—Mothers for Peace.

In a press conference in Zagreb, she sharply criticized the policy of the Bush administration, which she accused of having egged on the Serbian military against the other republics seeking independence from the communist dictatorship. Her interventions received widespread coverage in the Croatian press.

killing or by the combination of the two.

That is why we have 128,448 persons killed in Bosnia and Hercegovina. That is the effect of an A-bomb. Devastated cities, devastated generations. I was asked the other day how many children died in Bosnia, and I answered, all of them. Those who are really dead are dead—sometimes cruel deaths. But those still living are not children any more, because they experience the rape of their mothers, death of their friends, sisters, and brothers, and they are not children any more. They are just young very old men.

That is why I refuse, when we talk about the possibility of military intervention in Bosnia, to talk any more about any reason beyond this reason. There can be no reason beyond the fact that there is a great crime against humanity being committed in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bosnia is one big bleeding place, has been now almost for a year, without almost any meaningful, *any* meaningful reaction from the civilized world. There are some people that really sacrifice their lives there, try to help; but those are individuals from some organizations attempting to do something, but nothing adequate to the colossal crime going on in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

I also think whatever we do now is too late, too late for those dead, for those raped, and for Europe, because it has been defaced, dehumanized. Having rape camps in Europe at the end of the 20th century, having death camps, having people transported in cattle wagons—and not to react to that—is, indicative of a state of mind of this civilization. A new neo-isolationism which is, I must say, caused not by political considerations so much as by sheer selfishness and the lack of understanding of how history works.

That is why I say it is my duty to come here to convey the message of what is going on. And it is up to those who can make decisions and who make decisions to do it. If they can live with this, then we can die with this.

Ambassador: 'While we live, it is not too late'

What follows is part of an unofficial transcript of an interview on "CBS This Morning" with Mohammed Sacirby, Bosnia's ambassador to the United Nations, conducted on Dec. 28, 1992 by Paula Zahn.

Zahn: As we approach the end of the year, U.S. troops are securing the relief effort on the ground in Somalia, and patrolling the no-fly zones in the skies over Iraq. And sometime soon, U.S. forces may also be called upon to enforce

the United Nations' no-fly zone over Bosnia. . . . Should the U.S. and other foreign nations enforce the no-fly zone?

Sacirby: Absolutely. It has some practical value for our people, because it prevents helicopters and jets from attacking our town, but it also, I think, sends a symbolic message to stay out of Bosnia's skies.

Zahn: It does not appear that all nations are on board with this idea at the moment. The Russians are sort of going back and forth on this notion.

Sacirby: It does not appear so. I think it's unfortunate because we have so many resolutions passed on Bosnia and by the U.N., and none of them are being enforced. This really sends a very hollow message of what the new world order means.

Zahn: Why do you think the Russians are resisting at this point? And what is your concern about their vacillation?

Sacirby: Well, I think there are quite a few countries that are resisting for reasons that I'm not quite clear on. But, I suspect some of them have to do with concerns that—regarding their troops in Bosnia; and number two, regarding, I think, their being proven wrong in their entire policy of what I would consider appeasement of Serbia.

Zahn: The concern you hear from many Americans is: Okay, so we go in and help enforce the no-fly zone. Then what? Are we going to find ourselves involved in a quagmire like Vietnam and ultimately have to use our ground forces?

Sacirby: Bosnia already has more than sufficient manpower to resist the aggression on its own—

Zahn: You don't think U.S. ground forces then are needed?

Sacirby: Absolutely. We don't think they're needed and we don't, frankly, want them. We think it's a bad idea.

Zahn: What then has to go on from here on out?

Sacirby: I think there are three steps. Number one, enforce the no-fly zone; number two, give the Bosnian troops the right to arm themselves against the superiorly armed enemy; and number three, use American and other western air assets to neutralize the heavy weapons—the tanks, the artillery—that keep bombarding our cities. That three-step solution, I think, could be very effective.

Zahn: How about, in addition to that, surgical air strikes; wiping out power grids; really creating an economic blockade around Belgrade?

Sacirby: Well, at this point in time, we're concerned about the aggression in Bosnia, and nothing is being done to stop the killing of the civilians in Bosnia. If the next necessary step is to do something more regarding Serbia's economic base, so be it.

But, we do not want to have Serbian citizens being at-

tacked. We want to have their military taken out of our country.

Zahn: Senator D'Amato suggested this morning though: Unless you do something about strangling Belgrade, then a lot of the things you're talking about wanting to happen, simply won't.

Sacirby: I think that's at least partially true. I think the problem in Bosnia and in Serbia is not necessarily Milosevic, it's the entire military structure that I think has been way overbuilt and that's, by a factor of ten, too large. Their military structure needs to be significantly shrunk, and I suspect that something along the lines of what happened in Iraq may be necessary.

Zahn: Give us an idea of the scale of the type of operation you're talking about that it would require to wipe out the Serbian military strength in terms of tanks and planes.

Sacirby: When we're talking about what's present in Bosnia—and only in Bosnia—we're talking about anywhere from 500 to 600 tanks. We're talking about a couple of thousand at least artillery pieces. I think a lot of that, obviously, could be dealt with strategical air strikes, and could be done within a relatively short period of time. But, remember, the idea is not to destroy everything. The idea is to get it, to be either withdrawn, or to be handed over to the national control.

Zahn: Why is protecting the Bosnians in the national interest of Americans?

Sacirby: I think the strategic interest kind of has been lost in discussions regarding oil or other economic interests. But, it is the most important strategic interest the United States could have, and that is preserving international law and order.

If we do not preserve it in Bosnia, then we will not manage to preserve it again in a place like Kuwait, or in a place next to our borders. If we talk about strategic interests in terms of economic interests, then what it comes down to is the United States is applying international law and order on a selective basis. And international law and order applied on a selective basis really doesn't constitute law and order anymore; in fact, it constitutes imperialism, so that—

Zahn: Does it anger you? Because, you are—in fact, you're talking about U.S. troops going over to help the Somalians. You now see that the no-fly zone being enforced over Iraq.

Sacirby: No, it doesn't anger me. I'm very happy to see what's happening in Somalia. I think those people deserved it. I think they had a justified humanitarian need.

But, Bosnia deserves it just as much. We not only have a humanitarian need, we also have, I think, a political—and most importantly—a legal need here. A country has been invaded. Its citizens are being slaughtered. Genocide is going

on. We find no help coming; worst of all, we find ourselves facing an arms embargo that prevents us from even coming up close to being able to confront our enemy.

Zahn: We had a number of senators push for involvement more than a year ago. Have we missed our window of opportunity?

Sacirby: For our people, the window of opportunity exists as long as we're alive. And, frankly, from the western prospective, the longer that we wait to confront the Serbian aggression—the Serbian military—whether it's maybe in Bosnia or down the road in Kosovo or Macedonia, I think the worse it will be.

So, yes, to some extent, I think we've missed many golden opportunities, but we shouldn't assume that time is passing by. Certainly, Bosnians are not thinking time has passed them by. We continue to struggle.

Women's group documents mass sexual atrocities

The Women's Group Tresnjevka, located in Zagreb, Croatia, released the reports excerpted here on Sept. 28, 1992:

... The stream of survivor testimonies which we came across, together with the work of other organizations throughout Croatia and information gathered in refugee camps throughout Europe, prompted our investigation into the systematic sexual atrocities being committed against women in the context of the Serbian and Montenegrin occupations of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are in the second month of our research, which is bringing staggering and appalling results.

At the time when the world was shocked by the media pictures of Nazi-style concentration camps on the occupied areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina, we were finding out about the existence of rape/death camps for women and children, mostly of reproductive ages, in occupied territories of both Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia. Very little is known about the fate of these women, and unfortunately the topic of sexual abuse is still treated as a secondary concern within the world organizations and the media which are investigating the war crimes that are occurring on these territories.

Rape/death camps

The existence of rape/death camps must be understood as a strategy or tactic of genocide, of a "final solution." Unlike rape camps which were set up during the wars in, for example, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Korea, the camps in

Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia are not solely sexual abuse centers but are a part of an organized system leading to liquidation, i.e., "ethnic cleansing" of those of Muslim and Croatian nationalities. Sexual abuses in this context have modern precedents only in Nazi Germany.

The Serbian-Chetnik strategy of "final solution" has resulted in the establishment of over 100 concentration camps and forced exoduses of more than 1,500,000 non-Serbian refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Over 120,000 people from all occupied parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been deported to concentration camps as a part of this Serbian-Chetnik genocidal operation.

Three major groups of captives make up the population of those in concentration camps: 1) people of reputation and those who are in positions of local power; 2) important intellectuals; 3) other less "threatening" civilians. Captives of the first and second groups are condemned to liquidation because they represent the most educated and influential aspects of those ethnicities targeted for "ethnic cleansing"; genocide requires the destruction of the intellectual, cultural, and national identity of a people. Those who comprise the third group are primarily civilians from rural areas. Some of their names have been disclosed to international humanitarian organizations. This group also includes the largest number of women, most of whom have been forgotten.

Thus far, not enough attention has been paid to the sufferings of women and children in this current war of occupation. The governments of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina have presented them as individual and random cases (i.e., 150 women left in late pregnancy from gang-rape), which taken as a whole are not considered very significant.

Women and children are the victims of grenades, snipers, the knives of Chetnik butchers, diseases, hunger, exhaustion from hiding in shelters and basements. They comprise almost 70% of the total number of killed people in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are 75% of the known number of 120,000 captured people in concentration camps. Yet everyone remains silent about them. These figures attest to the fact that these are not sporadic cases but are a gender-specific onslaught that is systematic.

Our sources indicate that there are over 35,000 women and children in Serbian-run rape/death camps, enduring the most frightful methods of terror and torture. Such tortures include rapes, gang-rapes, forced incest, the draining of the blood of captives to provide blood for transfusions for the needs of the criminals, setting children ablaze, and drowning babies. These are only a part of the daily death crimes.

Females between the ages of 10 and 30 years are the primary objects of daily gang-rapes. They are raped daily by between 40 and 50 Chetniks. The females suffer from venereal diseases, internal injuries, starvation, and other forms of humiliation based on both gender and ethnicity.

The Women's Group Tresnjevka demands that the concentration camps be shut down immediately. . . .

List of camps in Bosnia-Herzegovina

1) Motel *Vilina Vlas*, Visegrad. This camp was established at the end of April 1992. The number of women captives is not known, but we suspect that it is very high, since the areas surrounding the camp have been rendered almost completely "ethnically clean."

2) Hotel *Galeb*, Brcko County.

3) Restaurant *Vestialia*, Brcko County.

4) Brezovo Polje, Brcko County.

5) Hotel *Elvis*, Brcko County. These four concentration camps were set up immediately after the Serbian occupation of Brcko. Their captives come mainly from east and west Bosnia. The rape/death camp of Brezovo Polje has been moved to the school center in Bijeljina County.

6) Trnopolje, near Prijedor. Survivors testify about the establishment of a number of smaller local residences for the purposes of sexually abusing females.

7) Secondary School Center, Bijeljina County.

8) Peikovici Village, Bijeljina County.

9) Mrakovica Mountain, on the way from Prijedor to Bosanska Dubica. The female population from the Croatian and Muslim villages on the slopes of the Kozara Mountain are prisoners in this rape/death camp. This camp was established at the beginning of 1992 since part of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been under occupation for over a year. The number of captives is not known.

10) Laktasi, Banja Luka County. There is a rape/death camp for girls and women up to 24 years of age.

11) Teslic, near Prijedor. This is the main center for the ultra-fascist Serbian military forces from western Bosnia. This camp of over 1,000 women and children is located in the woods, 20 km from Teslic. Survivors testify that girls of 10 years of age were also raped. Twelve women who managed to escape the camp are now in advanced stages of pregnancy, and are awaiting birth in Zagreb hospitals.

12) Ripac, near Bihac. At the beginning of May 1992, Serbian forces massacred the Muslim and Croatian populations of this area. Some survivors fled to Bihac and Cazin. Some were taken to this camp for Croatian and Muslim inmates.

13) Lomnica, near Sekovici, Tuzla County. This is a rape/death camp in which over 200 girls up to 15 years of age have been enduring sexual atrocities for several months now.

14) Jesenica, near Bosanska Krupa. This rape/death camp was established in May 1992. Its captives are from Bosanska Krupa, Cazin and from surrounding regions.

15) Kamen-Grad, Sanski Most County.

16) Duboki Potok on Kozara Mountain, near Mostanice Monastery. We have no information about when this camp was founded, but women from Banja Luka and its surrounding villages have been held captive there for over a year. There is no specific age group, but the largest number is of reproductive age.

Serbia's 1937 plan to expel Albanians

Serbia is planning a Nazi-style "final solution" in Kosova, and "our country is next on the ethnic genocide list of Serbia," Kosovan Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi warned on Jan. 5. His warning is absolutely to the point. It has long been one of the tenets of the Greater Serbians that the areas inhabited by Albanians, like Kosova, must be "cleansed" and replaced with "pure" Serbians.

The secret document we excerpt below, "The Expulsion of the Arnauts," the Serbian name for Albanians, was written by Vaso Cubrilovic 56 years ago, and presented to Prime Minister Stoyadinovic on March 7, 1937.

In 1914, after the assassination in Sarajevo of the Archduke Ferdinand, Cubrilovic was arrested for having participated in the plot. He was a leader of the terrorist organization Young Bosnia, which included the most fanatic Greater Serbians living in Bosnia, the future Chetniks. After World War I, Cubrilovic became a political adviser to the new Karageorgievic dynasty in Yugoslavia. He was later a minister in the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Serbia, and a member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In 1970 he held the post of director of the Institute of Balkanology in Belgrade.

This memorandum was recently released in English by Harry Bajraktari, the publisher of the Albanian-American newspaper Illyria.

The expulsion of the Albanians

The problem of the Albanians in our national and state life did not arise yesterday. It played a major role in our life in the Middle Ages, but its importance became decisive by the end of the 17th century, at the time when the masses of the Serbian people were displaced northwards from their former ancestral territories of Raska and were supplanted by the Albanian highlanders. Gradually the latter came down from their mountains to the fertile plains of Metohija and Kosova. Penetrating to the north, they spread in the direction of southern and western Morava and, crossing the Sar Mountain descended toward Polog and, thence, in the direction of the Vardar. In this way, by the 19th century, the Albanian triangle was formed, a wedge based on a Debar-Rogozna axis that penetrated as far into our territories as Nis and separated our ancient territories of Raska, Macedonia, and the Vardar Valley.

This Albanian wedge inhabited by the anarchist Albanian

element hampered any strong cultural, educational and economic connection between our northern and southern territories in the 19th century. This was the main reason why Serbia was unstable, until 1878, when it managed to establish and maintain continuous links with Macedonia, through Vranje and the Black Mountain of Skopje, to exercise the cultural and political influence on the Vardar Valley. . . . Serbia began to cut pieces off this Albanian wedge as early as the first uprising, by expelling the northernmost Albanian inhabitants from Jagodina. . . .

From 1918 onwards it was the task of our present state to destroy the remainder of the Albanian triangle. It did not do this. There are several reasons for this, but we shall mention only the most important of them;

1) The fundamental mistake of the authorities in charge at that time is that, forgetting where they were, they wanted to solve all the major ethnic problems of the troubled and bleeding Balkans by western methods. Turkey brought to the Balkans the customs of the Sheriat, according to which, victory in war and the occupation of a country confers the right to the lives and property of the subject inhabitants. Even the Balkan Christians learned from the Turks that not only state power and domination but also home and property are won and lost by the award. The concept of the relations of private ownership of land in the Balkans was to be softened to some extent through laws, ordinances and other international agreements issued under pressure from Europe, but this concept has been to some degree the main lever of the Turkish state and the Balkan states to this day. We do not need to refer to the distant past. We shall mention only a few cases of recent times, the removal of Greeks from Asia Minor to Greece and of Turks from Romania to Turkey. While all the Balkan states since 1912 have solved or are on the way to solving the problems of national minorities through mass removals, we have stuck to slow and sluggish methods of gradual colonization. The results of this have been negative. That this is so is best shown by the statistics from the 18 districts which comprise the Albanian triangle. From these figures it emerges that in those regions the natural growth of the Albanian population is greater than the total increase in our population from natural growth plus new settlers (from 1921 to 1931 the Albanian population increased by 68,060, while the Serbs show an increase of 58,745, a difference of 9,315 in favor of the Albanians). Taking into account the intractable character of the Albanians, the pronounced increase in their numbers and the ever-increasing difficulties of colonization by the old methods, with the passage of time this disproportion will become even greater and eventually end in our own colonization from 1918 onwards. . . .

Colonization of the southern regions

. . . From the military-strategic standpoint, the Albanian bloc occupies one of the most important positions in our country, the starting point from which the Balkan rivers flow

to the Adriatic, the Black Sea, and the Aegean Sea. The holding of this strategic position, to a large degree, determines the fate of the Central Balkans, especially the fate of the main Balkan communication line from Morava to Vardar. It is no accident that many battles of decisive importance for the destiny of the Balkans (Nemanja against the Greeks, the Serbs against the Turks in 1389, Hunyadj against the Turks in 1446) have been fought here. In the 20th century, only that country which is inhabited by its own people can be sure of its security; therefore it is an imperative duty for all of us that we should not allow these positions of such strategic

“The world today has grown used to things much worse than this and is so preoccupied with day-to-day problems that this should not be a cause for concern. At a time when Germany can expel tens of thousands of Jews and Russia can shift millions of people from one part of the continent to another, the shifting of a few hundred thousand Albanians will not lead to the outbreak of a world war.”—Dr. Vaso Cubrilovic

importance to be in the hands of a hostile and alien element. The more so since this element has the support of a national state of the same race. . . .

The Albanians cannot be repulsed by means of gradual colonization alone; they are the only people who, during the last millennium, managed not only to resist the nucleus of our state, Raska and Zeta, but also to harm us, by pushing our ethnic borders northwards and eastward. Whereas in the last millennium our ethnic borders were shifted to Subotica in the north and Kupa in the northwest, the Albanians drove us from the Skadar and its region, the former capital city of Bodin, from Metohija and Kosova. The only way and the only means to cope with them is the brute force of an organized state. We have had no success to speak in assimilation of the Albanians in our favor. On the contrary, because they base themselves on Albania, their national awareness is awakened and if we do not settle accounts with them at the proper time, within 20 or 30 years we shall have to cope with a terrible irredentism, the signs of which are already apparent and which will inevitably put all our southern territories in jeopardy.

The international problem of colonization

If we proceed from the assumption that the gradual displacement of the Albanians through our gradual colonization is ineffective then we are left only one course, that of their mass resettlement. In this case we must consider two states, Albania and Turkey.

With its sparse population, its many undrained swamps and uncultivated river valleys, Albania would be in a position to admit some hundred thousand Albanians from our country. With its large and uninhabited and uncultivated territories in Asia Minor and Jurdistan, modern Turkey has almost boundless possibilities for internal colonization. However, despite all the efforts of Kemal Ataturk, the Turks have not yet filled the vacuum created as a result of the removal of the Greeks from Asia Minor to Greece and some of the Kurds to Persia. Hence, the greatest possibilities are that the bulk of our displaced Albanians might be sent there.

First, we stress that we should not limit ourselves to diplomatic steps with the Ankara government only, but should employ all means to convince Tirana to accept some of our displaced people. I believe that this will come up against difficulties in Tirana because Italy will try to hinder this process. However, money plays a great role in Tirana. In the talks about this question, the Albanian government should be informed that we shall stop at nothing to achieve the final solution to this question. Eventually, secretly, the notables in Tirana may be persuaded by material gain to raise no opposition to this whole business.

As we have heard, Turkey has agreed to accept about 200,000 of our displaced people initially, on condition that they are Albanians, something which is most advantageous to us. We must comply with this desire of Turkey readily and sign a convention about the resettlement of the Albanian population as soon as possible. In connection with the resettlement of the Albanian population we must study the conventions which Turkey has signed recently on these questions with Greece, Romania, and Bulgaria, paying attention to two things: that Turkey should accept the largest possible contingent, while from the financial aspect it should be given the maximum assistance, especially in the matter of organizing their transportation as quickly as possible. Undoubtedly, this problem will give rise to some international concern, which is inevitable in such cases. Over the last 100 years, whenever such actions have taken place in the Balkans, there has always been some power which has protested because such an action did not conform to its interests. In the present instance, Albania and Italy may make some protest. As to Albania, we have already pointed out that attempts should be made to conclude a convention with it over this problem, and if we do not achieve this, we should at least secure its silence over the question of the removal of the Albanians to Turkey. We repeat that skillful action and money properly used in Tirana may be decisive in this matter. World opinion, especially that financed by Italy, will be upset a little. Nevertheless, the

world today has grown used to things much worse than this and is so preoccupied with day-to-day problems that this aspect should not be a cause for concern. At a time when Germany can expel tens of thousands of Jews and Russia can shift millions of people from one part of the continent to another, the shifting of a few hundred thousand Albanians will not lead to the outbreak of a world war. However, those who decide should know what they want and persist in achieving this, regardless of the possible international obstacles. . . .

The mode of removal

As we have already stressed, the mass removal of the Albanians from their triangle is the only effective course for us. To bring about the relocation of a whole population, the first prerequisite is the creation of a suitable state of mind. It can be created in many ways.

As is known, the Muslim masses, in general, are very loosely influenced, especially by religion, superstitious and fanatical. Therefore, first of all we must win over their clergy and men of influence, through money or threats, to support the relocation of the Albanians. Agitators to advocate this removal must be found, as quickly as possible, especially from Turkey, if it will provide them for us. They must describe the beauties in the new territories in Turkey, the easy and pleasant life there, kindle religious fanaticism and awaken pride in the Turkish state among the masses. Our press can be of colossal help by describing the gentle removal of Turks from Dobruje and how well they have settled down in the new regions. These descriptions would create the necessary predisposition to move among the mass of Albanians here.

Another means would be coercion by the state apparatus. The law must be enforced to the letter so as to make staying intolerable for the Albanians: fines, and imprisonments, the ruthless application of all police dispositions such as the prohibition of smuggling, cutting forests, damaging agriculture, leaving dogs unchained, compulsory labor, and any other measure that an experienced police force can contrive. From the economic aspect: The refusal to recognize the old land deeds, the work with the land register should immediately include the ruthless collection of taxes and the payment of all private and public debts, the requisitioning of all state and communal pastures, the cancellation of concessions, the withdrawal of permits to exercise a profession, dismissal from state, private, and communal offices, etc., will hasten the process of their removal. Health measures: The brutal application of all the dispositions even in the homes, the pulling down of encircling walls and high hedges around the houses, the rigorous application of veterinary measures that will result in impeding the sale of livestock on the market also can be applied in an effective and practical way. When it comes to religion the Albanians are very touchy, therefore they must be harassed on this score, too. This can be achieved through ill-treatment of their clergy, the destruction of their cemeteries, the prohibition of polygamy, and especially the

inflexible application of the law compelling girls to attend elementary schools, wherever they are.

Private initiative, too, can assist greatly in this direction. We should distribute weapons to our colonists, as need be. The old forms of Chetnik action should be organized and secretly assisted. In particular, an invasion of Montenegrins should be launched from the mountain pastures, in order to create a large-scale conflict with the Albanians in Metohija. This conflict should be prepared by means of our trusted people. It should be encouraged and this can be done more easily since, in fact, the Albanians have revolted, while the whole affair should be presented as a conflict between clans and, if need be, ascribed to economic reasons. Finally, local riots can be incited. These will be bloodily suppressed with the clans and the Chetniks, rather than the army.

There remains one more means, which Serbia employed with great practical effect after 1878, that is, by secretly burning down Albanian villages and city quarters.

Organization of the removal

. . . It is apparent what regions must be cleared. They are: Upper Debar, Lower Polog, Upper Polog, Sar Mountain, Drenica, Pejd, Istok, Vucitern, Stavica, Lab, Gracanica, Nerodimje, Dalovica, Podgor, Gora, Podrimje, Gilan and Kacanik. Among these regions which together comprise the Albanian wedge, the most important for us at present are: Pejd, Dakovica, Podrimja, Gora, Podgor, Sar, Istok, and Drenica north of the Sar Mountain, as well as Upper Debar and the two Pologos in the south and the Sar Mountain. These are border regions which must be cleared of Albanians at any cost. The internal regions such as Kacanik, Gilan, Nerodimje, Gracanica, Lab, Vucitrin, etc., must be weakened if possible, especially that of Kacanik and Lab, while the others should be gradually and systematically colonized over a period of decades. . . .

Resettlement should begin in the villages and then in towns. Being more compact, the villages are more dangerous. Then the mistake of removing only the poor should be avoided: the middle and rich strata make up the backbone of every nation, therefore, they too must be persecuted and driven out. Lacking the support which their economically independent compatriots have, the poor submit more quickly. This question has great importance, and I emphasize this because one of the main causes for the lack of success of our colonization in the south is that the poor were expelled while the rich remained, thus we were no further forward, because we gained very little land for the settlement of our colonists. During the creation of the state of mind for the resettlement, everything possible must be done to send off whole villages, or a least whole families. A situation in which part of the family is shifted while others remain behind must be prevented at all costs. Our state is not going to spend millions to make life easier for the Albanians but to get rid of as many of them possible. . . .

Peru ousts IMF minister to win war on terrorism

by Gretchen Small

Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori accepted the resignation of the International Monetary Fund's top agent inside the Peruvian government, Finance Minister Carlos Bologna, on Jan. 5, and informed the IMF that Peru was not ready to sign the austerity accord which Bologna had negotiated, because its terms were not compatible with the primary national priority of Peru today—defeating the satanic narco-terrorists which have destroyed civilized life in the country over the past 12 years.

People on the street and in the barracks in Peru received the news with euphoria. Bologna's IMF policies had collapsed Peru's already abysmal standard of living by more than 10% in two years, exacerbated a cholera epidemic, bankrupted hundreds of national businesses, and forced soldiers to carry out the battle against the Shining Path terrorists without adequate equipment or pay.

Less than one year ago, IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus could hail the Fujimori government's economic program as a "model" for the rest of the world. Now, the bankers' showcase has been shattered. Most worrisome for international financiers, is the fact that their Peruvian showcase was overturned over the specific issue of the IMF's policy of dismantling the Armed Forces. Although most politicians are still kow-towing to the collapsing Anglo-American powers, a rebellion is rapidly spreading in military ranks across Central and South America against the bankers' malthusian new world order. Peru's dumping of Bologna increases the potential for a domino effect of military anti-IMF actions throughout the Americas.

Peru was a case study in the IMF anti-military strategy. Bologna had fanatically implemented the IMF dictate that everything must be sacrificed to the payment of the debt, including the Armed Forces. Under the conditions of warfare reigning in Peru, this IMF condition had not only sabotaged

the war against terrorism, but had brought the military to the brink of collapse as an institution. The Army, according to Peru's *Expreso* newspaper and other sources, put its foot down: Bologna and his policies had to go.

A crossroads: peace or the IMF

The IMF's first big warning of trouble came on Dec. 13, when President Fujimori sent off a letter to Camdessus, announcing that his government was not prepared to sign the 1993-95 accord as negotiated by Bologna, until the cabinet evaluated whether, under the terms of the accord, "the principal objective of my governmental policy" could be achieved; that is, "the pacification of Peru." The letter went on to make clear that, in the President's opinion, this was not the case.

He wrote: "Our country has two grave problems which differentiate it from many Latin American countries: terrorism and drug-trafficking. . . . The successes obtained in the police-military area against terrorism must be completed in order for economic policies that make possible the eradication of poverty and misery to work. That constitutes the best guarantee to annihilate terrorism and drug trafficking. In this context, an economic program to deal with the situation of Peru must be understood basically as an instrument of pacification."

While it is necessary to consolidate "the strict fiscal and monetary policy we have adopted since August of 1990 to continue reducing inflation," Fujimori continued, "I consider that a program in accord with the pacification process requires an intensive program of investments and generation of jobs, whose amounts are now being determined. . . . I have the firm conviction that in the IMF's cooperative spirit and will toward countries that are carrying out heroic efforts to reconstruct themselves, it will permit the lifting of all legal or technical restrictions in order to aid in these efforts."

A principal reason Peru has had no money for investment is that, for example, in 1992, the government sent \$750 million out of the country in debt payments, and spent all year less than \$60 million—less than one month's debt payment—on anti-poverty programs.

The President released his letter, reportedly written without even consulting Bologna, to the public. He did so, he explained in a Jan. 2 interview with Radio Programas del Peru, to generate public debate over whether the country should continue with the IMF policies and "reinsertion" into the IMF financial system, "so that later I would not be called an IMF'er."

On Dec. 30, Fujimori asserted national control over another long-standing bastion of the oligarchy in Peru, the diplomatic corps. An executive decree fired 25% of its personnel, including 28 ambassadors, and 117 people in all. Unnamed "western military attachés" in Lima responded by giving interviews to the international wire services warning that "we could see another coup attempt against [Fujimori] in the future," because the diplomatic corps was one of the untouchable "institutions that are the basis for real democracy."

In his Jan. 2 interview, Fujimori explained that he had been forced to clean out the diplomatic corps not only because of its "demonstrated inefficiency," but also "for reasons of moral order," i.e., homosexuality. "I have nothing against the personal, private conduct of these people, but if it is the case of a person displaying . . . his homosexuality in a scandalous manner, it is not honorable for this gentleman to represent his country," Fujimori said. The President cited the example of Peru's ambassador to Argentina in the mid-1960s, who "was not invited to an official meeting for fear that these displays would create unrest at the meeting," and noted that "no government has been able to touch this diplomatic elite, but I believe it has been necessary."

The counterattack begins

At midnight on Jan. 4, Bologna handed in an "irrevocable" letter of resignation. The letter made explicit that Bologna had always opposed the anti-terrorist war. Not only did Bologna cite the government's decision to put off signing the IMF deal and discuss changes in economic policy as reasons for his resignation, but he reiterated his opposition to the institutional changes introduced by President Fujimori on April 5, 1992. Those changes, including the closing of Congress and revamping of the judiciary, had put Peru on a war-footing against terrorism, allowing the government to deliver the first devastating blows to the Shining Path's command structure in its 12 years of terrorism.

His resignation was accepted, Prime Minister Oscar de la Puente told the press on Jan. 6, "in view of the fact that the successes in the pacification process could be weakened [by] a balance of payments deficit . . . the disappearance of many companies . . . [and the lack of] reactivation of the national productive apparatus" caused by Bologna's policies.

International financiers responded with threats. Calls poured into Lima from Washington, London, Madrid, and Buenos Aires, threatening capital flight and economic warfare if the Fujimori government did not name a successor firmly committed to IMF policies. The stock market collapsed, and speculators fled into the dollar.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Bernard Aronson took to Peruvian television on Jan. 6 to threaten that the United States would not renew financial aid to Peru, nor encourage others to do so, until the Fujimori government met a series of conditions, amongst them, payment of the foreign debt on the terms prescribed by international financial bodies and cleaning up alleged "human rights violations."

Peru's business community, which except for the Banking Association had been demanding Bologna's head for months, suddenly got cold feet, and began warning the government that it must not provoke "adverse reactions" in the international community by a real change in policy. "Peru is once again under international observation," *Expreso* worried in a Jan. 6 editorial which recommended the President "go fishing to reflect" before making a decision on a successor. More than 48 hours after Bologna resigned, no successor had yet been named.

U.S. activates narco-military assets

The bankers' boys within the Peruvian military went into action as well. Two retired Army generals, Alberto Arciniegas and Luis Cisneros, began openly fomenting military opposition in December, as the government's fight with the IMF became evident. In a series of interviews, the two went after Fujimori and the commander of the Army, Gen. Nicolás Barí Hermoza Rios, while defending the group of U.S. agents who had attempted to overthrow Fujimori in the name of "democracy" last Nov. 13. The night Bologna resigned, General Arciniegas called in foreign press correspondents to denounce the government, and then dramatically took asylum in the Argentine embassy, claiming he feared for his life from the regime.

The Army command initiated military tribunals against both generals on charges of insulting the nation, the symbols of the nation, the Armed Forces, and their commander in chief, charges which carry prison terms.

The two are hardly nationalists acting on their own. Arciniegas, an ostentatiously wealthy man who the United States charged not two years ago protected the Upper Huallaga Valley drug trade, went to work for Hernando de Soto's Institute for Liberty and Democracy, an agency of the U.S. National Endowment for Democracy, after he was retired from the Army in December. And Cisneros has become a leading spokesman within the Peruvian military for the U.S. program to "downsize" the armed forces of South America and place them under supranational control. This is the man who became infamous in 1982 when he declared that, to defeat the Shining Path, it would be justified to kill 60 innocent people to get three terrorists.

Tajikistan bloodbath used to boost Russian 'sphere of influence'

by Konstantin George

The worst bloodbath in Eurasia, aside from Bosnia, has been occurring in the "civil war" in the Central Asian republic of Tajikistan, and there is no end to the fighting in sight. The war is a depopulation war, steered by forces in Moscow, with Anglo-American complicity. It has the geopolitical goal of using the destabilization and destruction of Tajikistan to cause the other Central Asian republics to stay closely allied to Russia for security reasons, and thus maintain this huge former Soviet region within the Russian sphere of influence.

The targeting of the Tajik nation has a simultaneous flank across the border in Afghanistan, where the number of Tajiks exceeds the Tajik population in Tajikistan itself. Beginning in the late spring of 1992, roughly in tandem with the launching of the civil war in Tajikistan, the ethnically Tajik-dominated, post-communist government of Afghanistan came under repeated armed attack, igniting several rounds of bitter fighting in Kabul, the capital. The cumulative death toll of the Kabul fighting exceeds that of Sarajevo, Bosnia, and has wrecked what is left of the Afghan economy and society. This civil war was begun and maintained by armed units of the Mujaheddin and militias who are core assets of either London or Moscow. On the London side are the Mujaheddin of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who is the key British agent in the Afghan resistance, and who started the post-communist Afghan civil war. In November and December, Moscow helped escalate this civil war by having its main asset, the ethnic Uzbek militias of Gen. Rashid Dostum, which before 1992 had fought on the side of the Kabul communist regime, break their April 1992 alliance with the Tajik-based resistance movement of Ahmed Shah Massoud and plunge Kabul into another round of fighting.

There are several reasons why the Tajik nation has been singled out for destruction. One is the "overpopulation" in Tajikistan, even though its entire population before the present war was only 5.5 million. Starting in 1988, articles appeared in the Soviet media complaining of the "overly high birth rates" among the Tajik Muslims, and alleging that this was the reason why Tajikistan was the "poorest and most backward" of the Soviet republics.

Another reason concerns what for all of Central Asia

comprises the most precious resource, namely, fresh water. Mountainous Tajikistan is the only Central Asian republic with large surplus reserves of fresh water, and its ability to expand and channel these freshwater resources to the rest of Central Asia is indispensable if there is to be any real economic development in the region.

Also, the destruction of the Tajik nation is cultural genocide. Distinct from all the other Muslim peoples of Central Asia, the Tajiks are not Turkic but Persian-speaking, and have maintained through the centuries the traditions of classic Persian Islamic culture. In fact, the great Persian-Islamic Renaissance through Ibn Sina was a Persian-Tajik Renaissance, and the great cities associated with this Renaissance, Bukhara and Samarkand, though now in Uzbekistan, are to this day ethnically Tajik cities.

Mass murder in Tajikistan

Both Russian TV and Tajik media report a confirmed death toll from the civil war in the last six months of 1992 of 50-60,000, and nearly 500,000 Muslim refugees, including 100,000 who reached Afghanistan. In scenes reminiscent of Bosnia, refugees are living in the open in unheated tents, with little food and water, where medicine is non-existent, and there is a grave threat of mass deaths caused by hunger, cold, and disease. The statistics do not include the hundreds of thousands of Russians and other Europeans who have fled to the Russian Federation.

The Tajikistan parallels to former Yugoslavia are striking. The bulk of the killings have been the slaughter of Muslim civilians by irregular Chetnik-type communist militias, armed by the Russian Army, and led by convicted murderers and other criminals. The victims belong almost exclusively to clan-ethnic or regional groupings, such as the Badakhshanis from southeast Tajikistan, and the Gharmis from the region of Gharm in northeast Tajikistan, who together formed the main support of the interim "Islamic-Democratic" government that was driven from power during the autumn by the communist militias.

On Dec. 9, communist militias entered and seized the capital, Dushanbe. The new communist government is nomi-

nally headed by Tajik Supreme Soviet President Imamali Rakhmanov, who is from the Kulab region, as is his entire cabinet. However, the strongman, also from Kulab, is Sangak Safarov, 63, a convicted murderer and embezzler who spent a total of 23 years in Soviet prisons. Safarov has unleashed his Kulab militias in a gruesome pogrom against the 180,000 Badakhshanis living in Dushanbe. In scenes like those in the towns of eastern Bosnia seized by the Serbs, the streets of Dushanbe are littered with hundreds of hacked up corpses of murdered Badakhshanis, and every day, dozens of others "disappear." The slaughter of the Badakhshanis, who form the backbone of the intelligentsia and educated-literary class of Tajikistan, illustrates the Pol Pot-type policy being practiced, namely, the attempt to exterminate the nation's intellectual elite.

This genocidal depopulation is quietly promoted by Moscow, with the Russian 201st Motorized Rifle Division, based in Tajikistan and commanded by General Asharov, a Tajik from Kulyab, providing the arms and logistics for the Safarov killing machine. The first evidence of American backing was given to the Tajik media, ironically, by the Safarov group itself. According to their own account, soon before the fall of Dushanbe, Safarov and other militia leaders met with Mark William, first secretary of the U.S. embassy in Dushanbe, from whom they received "advice." What is confirmed is that the U.S. embassy was informed about the coming march into Dushanbe, and as a result, organized the air evacuation of both U.S. embassy personnel and of the Turkish embassy staff.

The open Russian support for the communists has been carried out around a flood of propaganda in the Russian media about the threat of "Islamic fundamentalism" in Tajikistan. Russians were told that the pre-Dec. 9 Dushanbe regime, in reality a coalition of moderate Islamic and national democratic forces, was a stalking horse for a Muslim fundamentalist takeover, and played up the threat to the Russian population of Dushanbe. Nothing of the sort was true. During the brief tenure of the non-communist opposition, not a single Russian was hurt, let alone killed. The alleged "fundamentalists" did not even ban the sale, distribution, or consumption of vodka or pork, to say nothing of an enforced "Islamicization."

The 'Central Asian Union'

The consolidation of the Russian position in Central Asia was affirmed by the Jan. 4-5 Tashkent summit of the five Central Asian states. By including the Tajik communist government, the other four added their stamp of approval to that of Moscow for the Russian-installed Dushanbe regime. At the summit were the Presidents, prime ministers, and economics and defense ministers—former communists in every case—of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and the new communist leadership of Tajikistan. The five states decided to form their own "League of States . . . should the CIS [Community of Independent States] prove

Tajikistan



incapable of functioning." The end of the moribund CIS was predicted by Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, who said he doubted whether there will be any more CIS summits after the next one, set for Jan. 22 in Minsk, Belarus.

This new grouping, called the "Central Asian Union," will function in close coordination with Russia. After the summit's conclusion, Radio Moscow reported on Jan. 6, the five states agreed to form a "cooperation council" and a "regional communications center," both to be based in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The communications center will oversee a regional TV station and a regional Central Asian newspaper. A "packet of multilateral agreements" were signed, centered on trade and economic cooperation, creating a "common economic space."

Attesting to the closeness with which this new "Central Asian Union" will work with Russia, the five agreed in essence to a joint defense policy, supplementing existing bilateral military agreements with Russia, and affirmed their common interest in a defense against "attempts to achieve influence" in the region by Islamic states, specifically naming Iran and Turkey, as well as "other states." Reaffirming what Moscow has already said, Tajikistan, meaning its communist government, was assured that its borders with Afghanistan and China would be guaranteed, and "moral and material" support would be provided. The five agreed to stay in the CIS as long as it exists, and to remain in the ruble zone.

For the promoters in Moscow of a Russian imperial strategy, the population war against Tajikistan was bearing its first fruits. In reality, however, the hastily concluded "Central Asian Union," by making Tajikistan a fifth-wheel appendage to a Turkic-dominated "union," will serve to escalate the ugly war in Tajikistan and increase the danger that it will spill over into populous Uzbekistan, where there is a large Tajik minority.

Central Asian nations look for help

by Ramtanu Maitra

On Nov. 28-29, Pakistan hosted the extraordinary session of the council of ministers belonging to the Economic Cooperation Organization, consisting of five Central Asian nations, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, and the host. The two-day session was the third of its kind since 1964, when ECO's earlier version, the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), had been formed with Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan as its member nations.

Leading the optimism at the conference in Islamabad, was the host nation, Pakistan. Now deeply in debt and in the grip of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Pakistan has suffered with the collapse of the Cold War. The American largesse flowing into Pakistan since 1979 to build the barricade against the Soviet Union has practically stopped. The unwise use of the largesse and the perpetuation of a feudal society where a handful pocket the bounty, has given rise to various distortions in Pakistani society, all of which show up in the state of the nation's economy. It is only natural under the present circumstances that Pakistan will be eager to build new bridges with the countries which have large reservoirs of natural resources but little capability to exploit them successfully.

The theme that ran throughout the two-day seminar, was the necessity for the grouping. Pakistan is more than eager to forge a tie with the Islamic nations which will provide them some independence from western control. Iran and Turkey,

looking at the Central Asian mosaic where they hope to emerge as the power brokers within the Islamic nations, are interested in using the forum for diplomatic purposes.

Pakistan's view was expressed by its President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who emphasized the potential of the group to emerge as a strong, dynamic, and vibrant organization capable of transforming the quality of life of some 300 million people in a short span of time. He also pointed out the necessity of a better transnational infrastructure in the area of communication and transportation to make the region economically more productive and a highly profitable trade zone.

The director general of Pakistan's Institute of Strategic Studies, Lt. Gen. Syed Zakir Ali Zaidi, in his welcoming address, pointed out that Pakistan has always been moved by a vision of a larger Muslim nationalism. Such nationalism is not a negation of national identities and state sovereignties. Yet no nation can be sufficient unto itself, he argued, and in contemporary times the Muslim nations need one another more than ever before. Concrete progress can be made toward unity through such associations as the ECO, Zaidi stressed.

A four-day seminar, organized by the Rawalpindi-based Foundation for Research and National Development and Security (Friends), a brainchild of former Chief of Army Staff Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, on regional cooperation, and attended by representatives from all the ECO member countries, had addressed this theme extensively. The Friends seminar directly preceded the ECO summit.

The speakers discussed the strategic importance of the area and its role for the future. The mood of the seminar, according to media coverage, was that the emergence of these Central Asian nations has coincided with the resurgence of Islamic movements throughout the Muslim world. It was pointed out that the emergence of 50 million well-educated Muslims has reinvigorated Islamists all over. There were even some who predicted that with the emergence of the

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in 1964 as the Regional Cooperation and Development (RCD) after the meetings of heads of state of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan. After four summit meetings in 12 years, Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan decided to revive their regional cooperation under the name of the Economic Cooperation Organization in 1985. In 1992, the first ECO summit was held in Teheran. On this occasion, five members—Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan—were admitted into the grouping. Afghanistan was admitted as a full member during the extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers in Islamabad last November.

Among the aims identified by the grouping are:

- Reduction in trade barriers.
- Industrial collaboration through the establishment

of joint ventures based on the regional market, and through inter-industry cooperation and specialization in production of components.

- Establishment of an ECO Investment and Development Bank.
- Promotion of intra-ECO tourism.
- Expansion of air travel and air cargo.
- Establishment of facilities for training technical personnel.
- Establishment of an ECO Science Foundation, with headquarters in Islamabad, with a view to building up a pool of highly skilled scientific manpower.
- Promotion of cultural exchanges and establishment of youth organizations.
- Establishment of close cooperation between media agencies of member countries.

French military cuts fit Anglophile agenda

In raw figures, the new French military budget of 200 billion francs (\$36.7 billion) represents an increase of 1.38% in current francs—that is, an across-the-board cut of 1.5% in constant francs, taking inflation into account. This fits right into the law programming in “austerity” for 1992-94, which anticipated a decrease in the budget, from 3.37% of the Gross National Product in 1991 to 3.1% over this period.

The greatest reductions are in the nuclear programs, which, after the fall of communism, decreased by 11.5%. The land army will see a decrease in its active forces from 280,000 to 225,000. In contrast, there is an increase of 13% in the areas of space and intelligence, such as intelligence-gathering satellites, as well as 6% in research.

Given the severity of the cuts, several voices have been raised, including from Socialist elected officials, denouncing the threat of unemployment in defense production regions. However, there remains, as has been the case since the Berlin Wall came down, a total failure to

define new objectives for the national defense.

There are two questions to be addressed in defense outlays: What should be defended? Against whom? French strategists are avoiding the first question entirely, while for the second, most lean dangerously toward Anglo-American doctrines that say the new threat comes from the underdeveloped South, where nations are “proliferating” everything from nuclear weapons to population.

Both left and right tend increasingly to advocate coming back into the NATO fold. At an International Colloquium organized by Defense Minister Pierre Joxe in October on the new defense priorities, both he and the defense expert for the RPR (neo-Gaullist) party proposed that France become closer to NATO, while rejecting complete reintegration for the moment.

There is a blind spot on the issue of military technologies, paralleling the cuts in the civilian nuclear energy program. Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy proclaimed his refusal “to adhere to a project for an anti-missile space shield,” saying that “it represents the unacceptable risk of relaunching the arms race and militarizing space, thereby countering disarmament efforts.” By turning its back on these new technologies, France is mortgaging its military, scientific, and economic future, to the Anglo-Americans.—Christine Bierre

Central Asian nations, the focus of Islam will shift from Arabia to Asia. As a result, the non-Arab Muslim states will now soon be in a position to shift the pro-Arab agenda of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) to one which will reflect the broad spectrum of concerns of the Muslim world.

Turkey's role resented

Turkey, whose Foreign Minister Cetin promoted the free market and private sector for the Central Asian nations at the ECO meet, came under heavy attack at the seminar. Some participants noted that Turkey's pro-western secularist ideology would counter the influence of Pakistan and Iran in the grouping. Others pointed out that Turkey, facing consistent rejection by the European Community, will be left with little choice but to act responsibly and effectively in the grouping.

But the major problem is the difficulties facing all the nations involved. Member countries like Afghanistan and Tajikistan remain in chaos with little hope of peace returning soon. Others are in a state of semi-paralysis because of the political transitions that are expected to take place shortly.

In addition, while the Central Asian nations may be ready to allow investments, their own economies are still closely tied to Moscow's and the other republics of the former Soviet Union. Nor is there any anchor nation to form the core economic power of the grouping providing capital and skill.

While Turkey and Pakistan have vigorously encouraged

free trade, the free market, and private capital, the Central Asian nations have concentrated on public ownership of the means of production and central planning. Such a policy has left these nations with little wealth of private entrepreneurship, but in social and economic development, they have not done much worse and sometimes better than the others. A comparison of the economies of Tajikistan, the poorest of the Central Asian nations, and Pakistan shows that Tajikistan's per capita income and per capita electricity consumption is significantly higher than that of Pakistan's. And whereas Tajikistan has one doctor per 12,400 people, Pakistan has one for 51,883. While Pakistan is dogged by high poverty and a weak social base despite a reasonable rate of growth, the Central Asian nations, though middle-income countries, are suddenly facing a drastic drop in production due to sudden political and economic dislocation, aided by a complete institutional vacuum.

These difficulties in the economic sphere will be hard to overcome. Moreover, it cannot be ruled out that the Central Asian nations will continue to rely more on the established network of republics of the former Soviet Union and take Russia's help to open up strong economic channels with Europe. At this point, therefore, while it does not seem that the ECO will be a viable economic grouping in the short term, the military and strategic side of this alliance could emerge as a factor in the region very soon.

Itamar Franco's inauguration: a great opportunity for Brazil

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

Itamar Franco's inauguration as President of Brazil, as a result of the unprecedented impeachment proceedings against former President Fernando Collor de Mello, offers the country a unique opportunity in its republican history: It could become a leader in the continental battle against the monetarist free-market order imposed by the Anglo-American establishment.

Brazil has the precious opportunity to restart its industrialization project and thus occupy the position in the world to which it has always aspired. The Anglo-American establishment is determined to ensure that this does not occur. While portions of Franco's first address to the nation on Dec. 30 were excellent, other aspects reflected the influence of Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a top Anglo-American asset.

Franco has the qualities required to bring about positive change. He is appalled by the social inequality and hunger afflicting many Brazilians. In his address to the nation, one day after his swearing-in, he stated that "in the articles proclaiming our objectives and principles, the Constitution of the Republic embodies and summarizes the nation-state's *raison d'être*—the building of a free, just, and sovereign society; guaranteeing development, ending poverty, eliminating the inequalities among the country's people and regions, and promoting the common welfare without prejudice or discrimination of any type."

The new President was categorical in recognizing that Brazilian society is profoundly unjust. "In unjust societies such as ours," he said, "the only thing which is equally distributed is fear. Let us not hide with false illusions that fear which dominates us. No one feels safe, and the weakest, hemmed in by the desperation of their misery, feel tempted to place themselves under the protection of criminals who organize simulated states and foment violence using the perverse argument that this is a substitute for justice. The state's duty is to maintain its monopoly of force, ensure compliance with the law, and eliminate these foci of banditry. But we should also recognize that these groups don't emerge by accident, nor are they encouraged only by organized crime. Crime finds its means of sustenance because the state has absented itself from the poorest regions."

"We shall not resolve Brazil's social problems," Franco said, "until each of us is capable of looking into the faces of all Brazilians—children and elderly, city or rural dwellers—

and see them as our own children, our own parents, our own brothers. We cannot look on the poor with the pity felt for the miserable, but with the sense that we stand before human beings like ourselves, who share our same fate within these borders, under these same skies, and as part of this same history. Our survival as a nation depends on our ability to unite and work together."

No to 'savage capitalism'

President Franco emphasized his intention of seeking development and combatting the international banking system's voracious usury, which he identified as a sign of "savage capitalism." This latter suicidal policy has sacrificed tangible production to a parasitic culture which his predecessor and many other Washington-owned Presidents euphemistically called "modernization." Franco stated: "In the almost three years since false modernity was proclaimed as the program of government, the results have been a setback for the economy. Tomorrow, Dec. 31, statistics will show that the GDP for 1992 will be 3.7% less than for 1989. Since the population increased during those three years, the per capita drop is almost 10%. In sum: The much-heralded slogan of modernity has impoverished the country by 10% in only three years."

The President then touched on the suggestion of putting a cap on interest rates—an issue which causes bankers to quake. The Brazilian Constitution states that rates cannot exceed 12% annually, but thanks to the monetarism which has been applied since the heyday of former Finance Minister Delfim Netto's megalomania, high interest rates have become the chief source of parasitical wealth in Brazil. Franco said that "the policies of modernity and fighting inflation cannot be based on maintaining high interest rates. The real interest rate paid to refinance the federal public real estate debt, that is, to refinance the paper held by the banks, was until recently 2.2% monthly or almost 30% annually. How can we possibly invest in productive activities when the government itself pays so much for credit? And where will the government find the resources to pay its creditors at such high rates? Gentlemen, we are dealing here with a dream, a nightmare from which we must awaken."

"There are still among us," he charged, "practitioners of a savage, anachronistic, and predatory capitalism. They are the ones who hasten to make—and dissipate—fortunes. Impartial observers have confirmed that in no other country in

the world does capital enjoy such a privileged position. . . . I am certain that the economic and financial operatives will now understand that social peace and tranquillity are also in their permanent interest."

Franco promised to restart investment in infrastructure and social programs, and restore to government financial institutions to their role as promoters of economic development. He announced changes in the program for privatizing state companies. "What changes in this process," he explained, "is its ethical orientation."

Franco made special mention of Brazil's Armed Forces, one of the key institutions in the resistance to the "new world order," and a target for dismantling by the Anglo-American powers. During Collor de Mello's three-year rule, the Armed Forces were subjected to a regimen of misery and destruction. Franco said, "I have a word for our Armed Forces which, with their renewed democratic and patriotic commitment, have contributed to our overcoming our difficulties. I know they face immense challenges, given the inadequacy of equipment, in defending our borders, our skies, and our coastline."

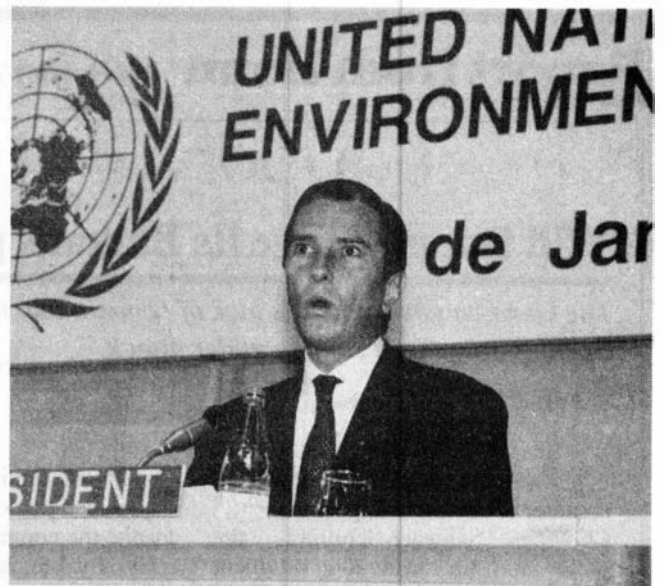
The Inter-American Dialogue's trap

Franco's first presidential address also showed weaknesses, which could turn this historic moment of great hope into a national tragedy. There is no way to reconcile the economic nationalism which the new President desires for Brazil, with the universalist, or "liberal," view which is reflected in the foreign policy domain, due to the influence of Foreign Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso, who has never displayed any independence or dignity vis-à-vis the Anglo-Americans.

Cardoso's influence is evident in the second part of the address, in which the President propitiates international bankers by promising to comply with austerity agreements with the International Monetary Fund, the primary cause of the domestic economic depression. Moreover, Franco took up the same environmentalist agenda spawned by foreign interests, which the Collor government had attempted to impose.

The foreign minister's influence is also visible when Franco praises "a universal political society" and lauds the use of "appropriate technologies" and the panacea of "sustainable development" promoted by the World Bank. He promised that Brazil will "participate in the international control of nuclear activities and technologies which can threaten world peace." These are the new world order's demands to establish technological apartheid, one of the issues which has sparked the most outrage within the Armed Forces.

These ideas are all dictated by the Inter-American Dialogue, the Washington-based policymaking group which joins a select group of people from the Anglo-American establishment and their Ibero-American toadies such as Cardoso. Since 1986, the Inter-American Dialogue has demanded the dismantling of Ibero-America's armed forces. Together with former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, Cardoso belongs to the World Resources Institute, which calls



Out of office, and not a minute too soon: Fernando Collor de Mello.

for cutting military budgets so as to use the "saved" resources for environmental projects.

Since prominent Dialogue members will occupy influential posts within the administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton, pressures on Brazil to march in step with the new world order will intensify. Foreign Minister Cardoso will serve as the group's Trojan horse within the Franco government. He is a longtime friend of Secretary of State-designate Warren Christopher, dating back to the days of the Carter administration, when Christopher directed destabilization campaigns against Brazil, using a phony "human rights" issues as a pretext. In 1976, this led to a break in U.S.-Brazilian military agreements.

It's clear from the schizoid structure of Franco's address, that the near future will bring a showdown between nationalist forces and those of the social democracy, who want to make the new President into a more respectable version of Fernando Collor de Mello. Before the corruption scandals broke out, Cardoso's group was prepared to join the government. Now, from the Congress, they are putting together a political coalition, in which the Workers Party (PT), led by Luiz Ignacio "Lula" da Silva—also a member of the Inter-American Dialogue—could participate in an attempt to impose the social democratic agenda.

Respect for "consensus" under these conditions is Franco's weak point, as noted approvingly by a representative of one of the multinational companies based in Brazil. Quoted in the weekly *Relatorio Reservado*, this individual explained that foreign companies aren't worried about Franco's possible nationalist measures, due to the fact that "he has no parliamentary bloc able to give him a majority in the Congress." This would make Itamar Franco a "Collor without Collor."

Will Bonn change its Balkans policy?

The German government's lack of commitment to end the Bosnian tragedy is coming under attack.

“One must feel ashamed of being a member of the German government,” Christian Schwarz-Schilling, the postal minister, said at a turbulent Bonn cabinet session on Dec. 9, attacking the government’s inaction in the face of continued Serbian genocide against the civilian population of Bosnia.

This inaction has always been justified by Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel with the supposed “need of sailing in convoy with the rest of the western partners,” which are refusing to act.

The postal minister resigned a few days later, but the way the resignation occurred showed the pragmatism of Bonn politics: Kohl urged his rebellious minister to postpone his resignation until Dec. 15, after the European Community summit in Edinburgh, to avoid bad headlines at these talks. And indeed, Schwarz-Schilling did not announce his resignation before Dec. 14.

The resignation, late as it came, occurred in an atmosphere of increasing outrage about the Serbian atrocities. On Dec. 7, a delegation of women from Bosnia appeared at a special hearing of the parliamentary commission on youth and women’s affairs, reporting on the organized mass rape of Bosnian females of all ages by bestialized Serbian soldiers and militiamen.

Immediately picked up in the media, the report triggered a host of calls by political groups, individual politicians, church groups, and relief organizations for the government to give up its policy of “benign neglect.” The

four female ministers in Kohl’s cabinet decided to mobilize special funds, despite the commitment to fiscal austerity, for programs that would provide care for raped Bosnian women.

On Dec. 8, a turbulent session of the parliamentary group of Kohl’s Christian Democrats (CDU) featured the much-applauded report on the situation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia by Stefan Schwarz, a young parliament member who had toured Bosnian cities several times in 1992 to get a firsthand reading of the situation “down there.” He said that “only military intervention can stop this unimaginable slaughter and murder in the heart of Europe,” adding that “nobody will be able this time, as it was the case after the Nazi dictatorship, to make the excuse he did not know the dimension of violence.”

A senior member of the CDU parliamentary group, Heribert Scharrenbroich, backed Schwarz, saying that if military intervention by Germany was banned by the Constitution, “everything, but definitely everything, has to be done, then, to make sure the Bosnian people are supplied with arms for their self-defense.”

This call to lift the U.N. arms embargo against “all states on the territory of former Yugoslavia,” which works against Bosnia, has become a prominent issue of groups that are mobilizing, across the party spectrum, for an efficient way for the West to intervene against Serbian military might.

Several weeks earlier, the first call for lifting the arms embargo appeared on a mass-circulation leaflet by the

German associates of Lyndon LaRouche. Then, the call had met a stone-wall from politicians, who declared that giving arms to the Bosnians would “only add more fuel to the flames of war, instead of burning them out”—one of the standard arguments of the Foreign Ministry to justify continued inaction.

The approach of the LaRouche-inspired campaign to “speak up” on Bosnia, at a time when most policymakers would not even consider Germany taking responsibility to end the war, paid off in the way the debate developed after Dec. 7.

It also paid off in the media. The Jan. 4 *Tageszeitung*, for example, a Berlin-based leftist journal that has been hostile to LaRouche, ran a feature on the “Belgrade Connection” of Anglo-American foreign intelligence interests, drawing upon original dossiers published in *EIR* during 1992. The author of the feature, Scottish journalist Paul Harris, portrayed the small group of senior Anglo-American politicians around Kissinger Associates as the real string-pullers behind the Balkans policy of the Bush administration.

There is an “embezzling network of interests” that documents “the close entanglement of these politicians with the leadership of Serbia,” Harris wrote, naming U.S. Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, former Balkans chief negotiator of the EC Peter Lord Carrington, outgoing Serbian Prime Minister Milan Panic, and lastly, Henry Kissinger.

Harris referred to the 1990 “Wolfowitz Doctrine,” which called for U.S. action against the rise of any new superpower after the end of the Cold War (Germany being among the “new enemies” of the United States), to explain the motives of this network’s pro-Serbian tactics.

U.S. proconsul warns Endara

The U.S.-pet narco-government is shaken as more drug ties are revealed, proving EIR's charges.

The American proconsul in Panama has warned the U.S.-installed government that it will not survive if it doesn't put a lid on the drug and corruption scandals that are daily coming out about virtually every high official of the regime of drug bankers headed by Guillermo Endara. The warning, delivered by outgoing U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton in a speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in Panama on Dec. 15—just five days before the third anniversary of the bloody invasion that was ordered by George Bush to remove the supposedly “drug-trafficking dictator” Gen. Manuel Noriega from power—is all the more significant as Endara's only hold on power are the soldiers of the U.S. occupation forces.

“The constitutional government might well not survive if widespread corruption, or even uncertainty about the extent of the corruption, slowly undermine public confidence in democracy,” said Hinton, according to an unofficial Spanish-language translation of his speech published on Dec. 22 by Panama's *La Estrella*. The American proconsul said that Panama's offshore banking center, its financial system, and the Colón Free Zone were particularly vulnerable to “drug trafficking and money laundering.” Local authorities say that in 1992 alone, 6.2 tons of cocaine were confiscated in the Free Zone, and that's believed to be merely a fraction of the drugs that pass through there.

On Dec. 18 and 19, *La Estrella* published the transcript of an interrogation of convicted Medellín Cartel former chief money-lauderer Ramón

Millán Rodríguez, conducted by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). According to the DEA report (which some believe was leaked by Panama's Attorney General Rogelio Cruz), Millán said that he laundered millions through Dadeland Bank of Florida, which was owned by Panama's *La Prensa* publisher Roberto “Bobby” Eisenmann, Carlos Rodríguez, and current Vice President Guillermo “Billy” Ford; that Ford and his brothers, Henry and Jaime, now ambassador to the United States, and his nephew, Jaime Ford, Jr., currently head of the Colón Free Zone, helped him launder money in Panama. Millán also said that Henry Ford had replaced him as treasurer of the Medellín Cartel.

Since last October, *La Estrella* has been publishing articles on Ford and Dadeland Bank based on *EIR*'s 1987 “White Paper on the Panama Crisis.” The exposé documented the Stephen Samos drug money-laundering case in Miami, involving Dadeland's owners and in which Panamanian lawyers Alvin Weeden and Iván and Winston Robles figured as unindicted co-conspirators.

ABC News correspondent in Panama Tomás Cabal rushed to the defense of the Dadeland gang. Weeden and the Robles brothers were merely naive “young lawyers who got sucked into” money-laundering because they had been exiled by Panama's military government to Miami “where they found themselves in dire economic circumstance,” wrote Cabal in the Jan. 4 *Panamá-América*. This is the same Cabal that ABC beamed into your living room every evening to

brainwash you into supporting Bush's campaign against Noriega.

Ford's faction retaliated by forcing the Christmas Eve ouster and arrest of Attorney General Cruz, on charges of releasing nearly \$40 million in frozen bank accounts belonging to suspected Colombian drug kingpins. After he threatened to reveal all he knew about corrupt actions by high government officials, Cruz was released from house arrest by Panama's Supreme Court on Dec. 29, but he still faces legal charges.

In interviews, Cruz said that he had dirt on Chief Justice Carlos Lucas López, his former partner at First Interamericas, a cartel-owned bank that was shut down by Noriega. Cruz also accused Solicitor General Donatilo Ballesteros, responsible for his ouster and arrest, of working to unfreeze suspect bank accounts.

Two days before his fall, Cruz had ordered the arrest of Customs chief Rodrigo Arosemena. Officials of Customs are involved in drug trafficking and drug money-laundering, said Cruz. As it turned out, Arosemena was released and given back his job, while Cruz got the axe, ironically based on a complaint signed by drug syndicate dirty-tricks man Alvin Weeden.

Weeden's law firm, Robles and Robles, was among several law firms that got Cruz to release the confiscated bank accounts of suspected drug traffickers, collecting 10-20% of the money on deposit, and then turned around and filed charges against Cruz for releasing the money. According to the Jan. 4 *Panamá-América*, other law firms that participated in the scam include that of President Endara, and Galindo, Arias and López of Chief Justice Lucas López and Treasury Minister Mario Galindo, another of Cruz's former partners at First Interamericas.

Venezuelan human rights scandal

Why isn't Washington investigating the human rights abuses under Carlos Andrés Pérez in Venezuela?

By any normal standards of decency, the government of Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez would have long ago been the subject of a major human rights scandal in Ibero-America. CAP, as Pérez is known inside Venezuela, has trampled on constitutional and civil rights to smash all political opposition; he relies on a CIA-linked parallel security apparatus to keep himself in power, many of whose members are under investigation for drug trafficking, money laundering, and other illicit activities.

Over the past two months, evidence has come to light on the tactics used by government troops, on CAP's orders, in the aftermath of the Nov. 27 coup attempt against him, including torture, murder, and "disappearances" of presumed participants in that action. Military personnel and other civilian eyewitnesses have given shocking accounts of soldiers and civilians massacred in cold blood, crushed under tanks, shot at point-blank range through the head, and murdered in the act of surrendering, which violate every code of military conduct. Many detained in relation to Nov. 27 have been denied access to lawyers and have been kept incommunicado.

But there has been no hue and cry from the Bush administration, which has made defense of human rights the trademark of its policy toward Ibero-America. The Organization of American States hasn't sent the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to Caracas to investigate these abuses as it has done in the cases of Haiti and Peru.

On the contrary, the Bush administration has threatened through its mouthpieces that there will be hell to pay if any attempt is made to remove CAP from power. Why?

Venezuela is the premier example of the type of "democracy" Washington is promoting for all of Ibero-America. CAP has imposed the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) austerity policies and assaulted those national institutions, such as the Armed Forces, which might resist them. His subservience to this agenda, which has virtually destroyed national sovereignty, has earned him the hatred of most Venezuelans; there were two attempts by nationalist military last year to oust him. Countries such as Peru which have challenged Washington's policies have been labeled "undemocratic" and "dictatorial." Yet CAP remains in power.

This is the kind of backup Pérez has received from the Anglo-American establishment since he took power in February 1989. Only three weeks into his term, the world witnessed his troops' merciless repression of thousands of poor people who took to the streets to protest the harsh austerity measures he imposed at the IMF's behest.

Following the Feb. 5, 1992 coup attempt, a psychological warfare and terror apparatus, including several long-time CAP "security guards" from the Cuban exile community who were trained by the CIA, was set up precisely to crush or blackmail political opponents. The group is reportedly coordinated by Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte Bresslau and Orlando García

Ugarte. Ugarte Bresslau is the head of a Miami-based company, Celere, Inc., which on three separate occasions has been investigated by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for suspected involvement in cocaine trafficking. He is also attached officially to the DISIP, the political police which largely performs dirty operations on CAP's behalf. García is currently a fugitive from Venezuelan justice for fraud and illegal weapons sales.

Venezuelan press reported some time ago that this squad was set up by joint U.S.-Venezuelan intelligence teams with input from the U.S. Southern Command in Panama and operates out of a highly sophisticated bunker in Caracas.

Civil rights in the country remain suspended. Military nationalists who had escaped the purges following last February's coup attempt have been rounded up along with opposition lawyers, politicians, and intellectuals of every political persuasion. The country has been scandalized by the arrests of such prominent figures as José Antonio Cova and former Development Minister Manuel Quijada, on trumped-up charges of involvement in plotting the Nov. 27 coup attempt.

By presidential decree, CAP has ordered the creation of an "Accidental War Council" to conduct summary military trials of several hundred accused participants in that coup attempt, despite the fact that such an "extraordinary tribunal," as well as the military trials of civilians, are explicitly banned by Venezuela's Constitution, except in times of war. Lawyers for the more than 200 people detained have brought a legal challenge to CAP's war council before the Supreme Court. They consider this the last opportunity to impose the rule of law in the lawless state which has existed since 1989.

Start with the organ and fortepiano

Bach, "Organ Works," Lionel Rogg, *Harmonia Mundi HMX 290772/83*

Beethoven, "The Broadwood Fortepiano," Melvyn Tan, *EMI 54526*

Bach, "The Art of the Fugue," Tatiana Nikolayeva, *Hyperion 66631/2*

Beethoven, "Variations," Glenn Gould Edition, *Sony SM2K 52646*

A problem plaguing audiences and musicians alike—how to understand the piano—is addressed by two new keyboard recordings: Bach's complete "Organ Works" by Lionel Rogg, and Beethoven variations on "The Broadwood Fortepiano" by Melvyn Tan. Both recordings pair original instruments (like those the composers themselves used) with fine musicians, and set a standard for hearing works by the same composers played on flawed modern keyboards.

Keyboard instruments have a capacity for four-voiced polyphony that is almost unique. When the rich solo piano repertoire is well performed, the composer's mind, such as Beethoven's, exerts sovereign control over the music. But in today's banal culture, solo piano playing often breeds anti-social ignorance of musical dialogue.

A frequent flaw even among technically clever pianists is inability to hear other voices, something a violinist usually learns early, in the string quartet. Fear of singers and the singing voice often comes disguised as dislike. This "pianistic" attitude breeds a non-vocal, monotonous sound.

Much blame rests with the modern piano, which has been rebuilt as a mere percussion instrument in which the *vocal registration* reflected in the design of early keyboard instruments

has been ironed out—thanks to the cast-iron frame.

Lionel Rogg's 12-CD Bach set, performed on the magnificent 1761 organ built by J.S. Bach's friend Johann Andreas Silbermann at Arlesheim, Switzerland is one antidote. (The CDs can also be purchased singly.) In pipe organs, each rank of pipes is made in a different shape and often in different materials. The Silbermann organ registers have the distinctly vocal quality which characterized this ancient instrument in early times.

Organ register and vocal dialogue

One of the most important stops is *vox humana* or "human voice." Each note is produced by *two* pipes, tuned at a slight interval to create "beats," an interference pattern simulating human vibrato. Other organ voices simulate the timbres of orchestral instruments. The Arlesheim organ has a rank each of flute, trumpet, and bassoon register pipes, among its 30 voices.

Unlike the piano, where touch is crucial, much of the organist's art lies in his choice of registration, which is not given by the score, but which he plans before performance. Avoiding the bombast and plodding of many organists, Rogg plays with great joy, bringing in each new voice with apt articulation.

Beethoven's Broadwood

Beethoven's friend Thomas Broadwood shipped his most advanced London Broadwood fortepiano to the master in Vienna in 1817 as a gift. Its triple stringing and longer strings gave the fullest tone of the day.

This Broadwood, now in Budapest, has nearly the strength of a more recent grand, without the metallic homogeneity of cast-iron frames. The fortepiano, unlike its successor, retains registral capabilities which partially echo the old pipe organs. It has five voices, low bass, bass, tenor, mezzo-soprano, soprano, and soprannissimo, produced simply by going up and down the keyboard, plus pedal voices such as the "celeste" stop.

EMI took Melvyn Tan and the newly restored Budapest Broadwood on European tour this spring and recorded Beethoven's uproarious "God Save the King" Variations in C and others in London. Mr. Tan's playing brings out all of Beethoven's humor, which lies in counterposing the voices with unexpected pauses.

The modern piano

Tatiana Nikolayeva's 2-CD set of Bach's "The Art of the Fugue" presents "one of the great wonders of musical art," as the well-documented liner notes state. While every one of Bach's musical entrances is clearly heard, Nikolayeva's hand is a bit heavy and the sound from her modern grand is all too homogeneous.

For the tenth anniversary of Glenn Gould's 1982 death, Sony Classical is bringing out a line of his CDs, concert videos, and laser discs. Although Gould only played the modern grand, and often with a bit of a heavy touch, to his credit, he insisted on playing mostly Bach and Beethoven, emphasizing Beethoven's "Eroica" Variations, Bagatelles, and the "32 Variations on an Original Theme in C minor." Gould also took slow tempi to draw out the contrapuntal voices. The "Six Bagatelles," recorded in 1952 at 15 minutes' length, were 22 minutes long by 1974.

International Intelligence

Vatican Radio quotes EIR on Serbian war plan

In its daily review of press coverage on the Balkans on Dec. 29, the Vatican's Croatian-language radio broadcast reported: "In its pre-Christmas issue, the U.S. weekly magazine *EIR* reports about a Serbian secret plan for a war against Macedonia, and not only Macedonia, but also Sangjak and Kosova, including an operation to finance extremists that then would give to Serbia a pretext to attack. [The Serbian Chetnik leader in Bosnia] Rodovan Karadzic—as well as many other Serbian leaders—is going around repeating continuously that he can count on the support of the Russians. What he wants to achieve with this is a war of religion.

"The U.S. weekly, writing about the attitude of the European countries, and in particular Great Britain and France, stresses how their behavior is unsustainable and lacking in morality."

The article in question, "Secret Serbian Plan for War on Macedonia," appeared in *EIR* on Dec. 18.

Whatever happened to democracy in Nicaragua?

On Dec. 30, Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro ordered troops to surround Nicaragua's Congress building so that congressmen could not reach their offices, and named a provisional leadership made up of three members of the Sandinistas, replacing the leadership which had opposed the communists. No word of protest was heard from Washington, nor has an emergency meeting of the Organization of American States been convened—although the OAS recently voted to alter its charter to allow suspension of member states that violate democracy.

In the case of Peru, Washington and the OAS screamed bloody murder when President Alberto Fujimori disbanded the corrupt Congress last year, in order to wage war against the narco-terrorists.

Why the double standard? It seems that this time, executive revamping of the Con-

gress favors the communists. On Sept. 2, 1992, the Sandinistas had walked out of the Assembly, when the anti-communist majority passed a bill requiring the government to return private property seized by the Sandinistas during their reign to its original owners. The majority of the Congress continued functioning, but the Supreme Court has now ruled that all decisions taken by Congress since Sept. 2 are invalid. This provided the excuse for the Chamorro government—a creation of the U.S. "Project Democracy" apparatus, which now co-opts with the Sandinistas—to move against Congress.

Barbados paper compares LaRouche to Dreyfus

The largest-circulation newspaper in Barbados, *The Advocate*, in its Sunday edition of Dec. 20, compared the political prosecution of Lyndon LaRouche to the frameup of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus in France in the 1890s, and reprinted an article by Friedrich-August von der Heydte, a German professor of constitutional and international law, which established that comparison. The headline was "A Glaring Example of How the Judiciary Is Abused for Dispensing of Political Justice; LaRouche Was Treated as Captain Dreyfus Was." "In both cases," the editors wrote, "the courts rushed to carry out the sentence, in order to deprive the accused of the ability to influence events."

The article by Professor von der Heydte, originally circulated in 1991, was reprinted in *EIR* on Nov. 27, 1992.

The Advocate and another Barbados paper, *The Nation*, have been regularly publishing features and news releases from *EIR*. Evidently this has upset certain circles close to the U.S. embassy and the Anti-Defamation League. Some anonymous individual or group has taken to distributing a pamphlet containing diatribes against LaRouche from drug-lobby scribbler Dennis King and the ADL. Undoubtedly aware that everyone would know where it came from if they put out a slick four-color job like the ADL's attack against LaRouche in Venezuela a few months before, the Barbados attack was pro-

duced on a home computer and is being given out, virtually as an "underground" publication.

Salvadoran government stalls in purge of Army

The government of El Salvador did not purge The Army on Dec. 31, as promised under a United Nations-sponsored agreement with the communist guerrillas. Squeezed by the United States and U.N., the government had committed itself to purging of officers deemed "unacceptable" to the communist Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) by 1993. But only three officers were relieved of active duty in the year-end General Order, instead of the 76-110 officers reported to be on the U.N.-FMLN hit-list.

According to the *Washington Post*, President Alfredo Cristiani told FMLN leaders on Dec. 30 that there would be "acts of insubordination" by the military if the government stuck by the agreement, and therefore, in the interests of preserving the stability of the nation, he would not meet the deadline.

FMLN leader Ana Guadalupe Martínez warned in response that "this opens a new crisis. Things are very tense right now." What sanctions may be adopted against El Salvador as a response have not been announced.

Khmer Rouge bombs U.N. buildings

United Nations facilities in Cambodia were bombed by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas on Dec. 31, in what is being termed by U.N. spokesmen a deliberate attack against peacekeepers in northwest Cambodia. U.N. Security Council-imposed trade sanctions on Khmer Rouge-controlled zones were scheduled to go into effect that night.

Helicopters were due to evacuate U.N. troops and civilian electoral teams from the beleaguered position, but the pullout was delayed while the bombardment continued, they said. The personnel to be pulled out comprised 27 Bangladeshi soldiers, two

Briefly

military observers and an Australian signaler, four U.N. police, two international electoral staff, seven Cambodian electoral staff and two Cambodian interpreters, all part of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Khmer Rouge guerrillas massacred 14 civilians, all but two of them ethnic Vietnamese. The developments in the last week of December were called by observers the bloodiest since the peace accord was signed in 1991.

In a related development, Cambodian head of state Norodom Sihanouk and his son, opposition leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh, announced early in January that they would no longer work with the U.N. peace mission. In a statement on Jan. 5, the prince told reporters that he was leaving the capital of Phnom Penh because he feared for his safety. His father had said the previous day that he was ceasing cooperation with the United Nations forces for the same reason.

Italian daily covers conference on Mattei

The Italian Socialist Party newspaper *Avanti* on Dec. 5 reported on the Nov. 27 conference in Milan, organized by *EIR* and the Schiller Institute, on the heritage of Enrico Mattei. Mattei was the Italian industrialist, president of the national oil company ENI, who challenged the Seven Sisters oil cartel, and died in a suspicious airplane crash in 1962.

Wrote reporter Luca Mantovani: "The action by Enrico Mattei, mythical ENI president, and the circumstances of his disappearance were at the center of an international conference organized by the Schiller Institute and by the *Executive Intelligence Review*, last Nov. 27 in the FAST room, in Milan. . . ."

"Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute, compared the obscure plane accident in which the ENI president lost his life to two recent, serious attempts against top-level representatives of the economic world, such as Deutsche Bank Chair-

man Alfred Herrhausen (author of a little-known proposal for reorganizing the debt and for the development of eastern Europe), and Treuhandanstalt President Detlev Rohwedder (known for his anti-liberal views, opposite to those of his successor).

"Concluding her intervention, Mrs. LaRouche launched a call for reopening the investigation of the 'Mattei case' because, she said, 'the truth of the Mattei case will be crucial for bringing Italy out of the life and death crisis it is going through.'

"Disturbing testimony was given by U.S. Col. Fletcher Prouty, former Kennedy adviser and member of the defense general staff (and inspirer of Oliver Stone's movie "JFK"), who indicated there was a common denominator in the deaths of Mattei, Herrhausen, Kennedy, and Moro in the policies of independent economic development and national sovereignty which they promoted, contrary to what had been established by the Yalta agreements."

Russian and Romanian churches in conflict

Sparks are flying over the unilateral extension of the Romanian Orthodox Church's jurisdiction to territories in neighboring Moldova that were part of Romania until 1940. The decree by Theocist, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, that Bessarabia and Bukovina would henceforth fall under his jurisdiction, on Dec. 29 earned him a harsh protest from the patriarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow.

The Moscow ROC told Theocist that Moldova was sovereign, non-Romanian, territory, and should not be touched.

The conflict on the religious level overlaps with building tensions over Moldova in connection with activities of Romanian nationalists working for the reincorporation of Bessarabia and Bukovina into the Romanian state—as was the case before 1940. Ominously, a new National Party for Reunification, calling for the reincorporation of all territories held by Romania in 1939, was founded in Bucharest at the end of December.

● **BEIJING** wants dissidents out of China, according to the Hong Kong monthly *Cheng Ming*. The Ministry of Public Security had been advised not to block "those who hold liberal positions or different political views" from getting visas to leave. The ministry was even taking steps to persuade those who were associated with the Tiananmen Square movement to go to other countries.

● **A TAIWANESE** human rights group has called on the government to abolish the death penalty. Chen Chu, spokeswoman for the Taiwanese Association for Human Rights, said that 86 countries have abolished capital punishment, and Taiwan should follow suit. Taiwan executed a record 78 people in 1990.

● **THE CZECH** republic is reinforcing its border with Slovakia to keep out migrants from the East, announced Antonin Baudys, the Czech defense minister, on Jan. 4. The move is in line with recent measures in Warsaw, reinforcing Poland's eastern borders.

● **BRITISH** neo-Nazis went on trial in eastern Germany on Jan. 5, on charges of attempted manslaughter. Members of the racist British rock music group Skrewdriver and local members of the German neo-Nazi group German Alternative are charged with violence at a rock concert in Cottbus on Oct. 3, 1992, in which one youth was seriously injured.

● **EGYPT**, Algeria, and Tunisia called for a crackdown on terrorism, at a meeting of Arab interior ministers early in January. The ministers sought to establish cross-border coordination. "Those who think that what is happening in Algeria and Egypt, and to a lesser degree in Tunisia, are internal problems, are gravely mistaken," said Algeria's interior minister, referring to the most recent violence.

Two great libraries bring word and picture together

by Nora Hamerman

The Bernard H. Breslauer Collection of Manuscript Illuminations

by William M. Voelkle and Roger S. Wieck, assisted by Maria Francesca P. Saffiotti
The Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, 1992
252 pages, paperbound, \$49.95

1492: An Ongoing Voyage

edited by John R. Hebert
Library of Congress, Washington, 1992
169 pages, hardbound, \$25

On Dec. 9, the J.P. Morgan Library in New York opened its exhibition of "The Bernard H. Breslauer Collection of Manuscript Illuminations." This is the first show to gather for the public the single leaves of illustrated books collected by the rare book dealer Bernard Breslauer, ranging from the late 11th to the early 17th centuries. Now an elderly gentleman living in New York, Mr. Breslauer was born in Berlin, fled from Hitler with his family to London in 1937, and gradually rebuilt his father's book trade after World War II.

The exhibit introduces one not only to these magnificent small works of art, but also to the mind of the collector, who used his formidable knowledge and taste to acquire a great collection with resources too limited to purchase full books. These leaves had at some point in the past been removed from damaged books, or books were actually pulled apart and the decorated pages sold separately. One might be scandalized at such mutilation, but the practice is documented as

early as the 15th century.

Breslauer's single pages will be on view at the Morgan until April 4, along with another important show of letters and other documents of Thomas Jefferson (whose 250th birthday is being celebrated). The show is accompanied by a richly illustrated catalogue written by William M. Voelkle and Roger S. Wieck, which is a model of scholarship—each entry filled with solid information about the subject and history of the picture, discussion of "sister leaves" from the same source and now in other collections, and a modest solicitation of input from experts, since the Breslauer leaves have not been studied before as a group.

What is miniature painting?

Anyone who delves into the monumental arts of the medieval and Renaissance period, by which I mean large-scale painting and sculpture, soon suspects that the pictures were intended to be "captioned," if not literally, at least conceptually. One should not overemphasize the notion of the "Bible of the poor"—in which the Gothic cathedral sculptures and later, frescoed murals, had as an included purpose the telling of sacred stories to the illiterate. In almost all cases, a real understanding of the visual artifact requires a knowledge of the text or texts upon which it was based. Christian Europe was a consummately literate society, and while writing and picture never blended into each other (as in the case of that other consummately literary civilization, China), nevertheless they worked on their marriage all the time.

The Breslauer manuscript pages verify this connection, because they are often quite similar to big altarpieces and murals, but in every case they occur in the context of a text or text with musical score. The art of painting on relatively non-absorbent vellum (sheepskin) with delicate little scenes, single figures, and decorative borders gave us our word "min-



Adoration of the Magi, *historiated initial E* by Franco dei Russi, 1470s, 15×15.7 cm. The artist had collaborated on one of the most magnificent books in Italian art, the great Bible of Borso d'Este (completed in Ferrara in 1461). (Bernard H. Breslauer Collection.)

ature” (from the Italian verb *miniare*, to color with red lead, a word of Iberian origin), which has come to mean anything exquisitely small, like these paintings.

Often, though not exclusively, carried out by monks, but in any case by well-trained artists, this skill was held in very high regard. In a famous episode in Dante’s *Purgatory*, set in the year 1300, the poet asks a soul repenting for the sin of pride, “*Non sei tu Oderisi, l’onor di Gubbio e la gloria di quell’arte ch’ alluminar si chiama a Parisi?*” (“Aren’t you Oderisi, the honor of Gubbio and the glory of that art called illumination in Paris?”) One artist in the Breslauer collection, an illuminator who flourished in the 1320s in Perugia, an Umbrian town very near to Gubbio, was named Marino di Oderisi—perhaps a relative of Dante’s interlocutor. Dante’s *alluminare* (illuminate) refers to another aspect of miniature painting—the use of very costly, hand-burnished gold leaf to give the illusion of light on the page, which is what creates the sparkle we find so enchanting. The finely ground pigments included other expensive minerals, such as ultramarine blue, made by crushing lapis lazuli, which came solely from Afghanistan and cost as much as gold. The binding medium was glair, derived from eggwhite; or gum arabic.

The relation between text and picture is embodied in the “historiated initial,” in which the capital letter that begins a paragraph is made especially large and “puns” by serving as

a picture in its own right, as well as often being filled with a story relevant to the text. In Cat. 2, a French leaf dating from the late 12th century, a seated saint perches in a V composed of a pillar and a stylized swan. I counted 49 such historiated initials out of 104 items—nearly half!

One of the most beautiful examples of an artist’s ability to “pun” between the form of the letter and the scene he wished to depict, is the historiated G from a choirbook illuminated by Franco dei Russi, who was active at the two influential Renaissance courts of Urbino and Ferrara in the 1460s and 1470s. The round space inside the letter G is exploited by this celebrated illuminator to form a composition circular both in the plane and in depth, as the journey of the Magi spirals from the background toward the front. (The rather mean-looking horses are an apparent allusion to a legend which characterized the Magi as mortal enemies before the Star brought them together.) An interesting detail is the fact that there is no African Magus, as often depicted by Flemish and Spanish artists of a slightly later era; rather, the servant who holds the horses of the Magi is the African.

Choirbooks

The books from which Mr. Breslauer’s single leaves came, varied widely in purpose. A great many were used in the liturgy of the Roman Catholic Church. Some of these



Adoration of the Magi, Miniature from a Book of Hours illuminated by the Master of the Older Prayer Book of Maximilian I, Belgium, ca. 1490, 17×9 cm. The artist demonstrates his gift for bringing out human content in traditional devotional subjects, as the wrinkled and balding oldest Magus kisses the foot of the Child, and the young black Magus doffs his headgear while gazing in wonderment at the Virgin. (Bernard H. Breslauer Collection.)

were Missals, with the text of the Mass to be read by priests and deacons; there were Lectionaries from which the Scripture readings were read out; others were Graduals and Antiphonaries, destined for use by a choir. (Choral singers who have reached the age of reading glasses can appreciate the size of these monumental illuminated scores; they were meant to be read by the entire choir, which was generally made up of monks or nuns, required to sing plainchant as part of their religious duties.)

In this regard, there is a particularly interesting large leaf (Cat. 75) from a Gradual illuminated in Florence by the well-known artist Bicci di Lorenzo, who also painted large-scale altarpieces. In a two-story composition which once orna-

mented a Gradual, he depicted the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, and below it, St. Bridget and nine nuns of the Brigittine order which she founded. The nuns are craning their necks to read a large choirbook mounted on a lectern and held down with a weighted cord. One nun turns the page, and standing just behind her, another nun raises her hand in gesture, perhaps marking time. (Choir directors did not stand in front waving their arms, but individual singers would keep the count with their fingers or by tapping on each others' shoulders. As polyphonic music emerged, with extremely complex mensuration, such counting techniques became ever more necessary.)

This large page is of unique historical interest. Dated around 1435, it coincides with the preparations by the neo-Platonic humanists of Florence for the watershed Council of Florence, the ecumenical council which convened there in 1439 and launched the Renaissance on a European scale. It is the only manuscript illumination attributed to Bicci di Lorenzo, a prolific painter whose known works include the Annunciation in the Walters Gallery in Baltimore, one of the very few early Italian altarpieces to be preserved fully intact with its original frame and predella. According to the Breslauer catalogue, the choirbook from which this miniature comes was "probably commissioned for Il Paradiso, the Brigittine convent in Florence founded by the Alberti family in 1394, three years after St. Bridget was canonized by Boniface XI. The convent was built on the land of the Alberti palace, where some of the greatest Florentine minds participated in Florentine gatherings." Nuns came from some of the most important families, such as the Alberti, Machiavelli, Frescobaldi, and Ghiberti. The Swedish St. Bridget (1302-73) had been very active in persuading the pope to return from exile in France to Rome. The renewed activity of the Brigittines in Florence in the 1430s might be linked to plans for the Council of Florence, which was to shore up the papacy in Rome and end a new schism.

The 'Book of Hours'

Others of the books from which Mr. Breslauer's pages came, were illustrated commentaries, such as Peter Lombard's *Liber Sententiarum* or the Beatus commentary on the Apocalypse, or law books, like the *Decretals* of Gratian, the compendium of the canon (church) law. There were legal documents—registers of guilds, and a ducal privilege with a wonderful portrait of Duke Francesco Sforza, who ruled Milan. There were beautiful ornamented books intended for private devotions—Psalms and especially, Books of Hours, for praying the "hours" or devotions which followed fixed sequences according to the time of day and seasons of the year. These include several by Simon Bening (ca. 1483-1561), who was both the son and father of an illuminator, and who many scholars consider the individual who brought Franco-Flemish illumination to its pinnacle of perfection. Close to Bening is the "Master of the Older Prayer Book of Maximilian I," a Ghent illuminator who painted the "Adora-

tion of the Magi” from a Book of Hours of ca. 1490. The young African Magus who tips his cap to the Christ Child is a singularly moving image.

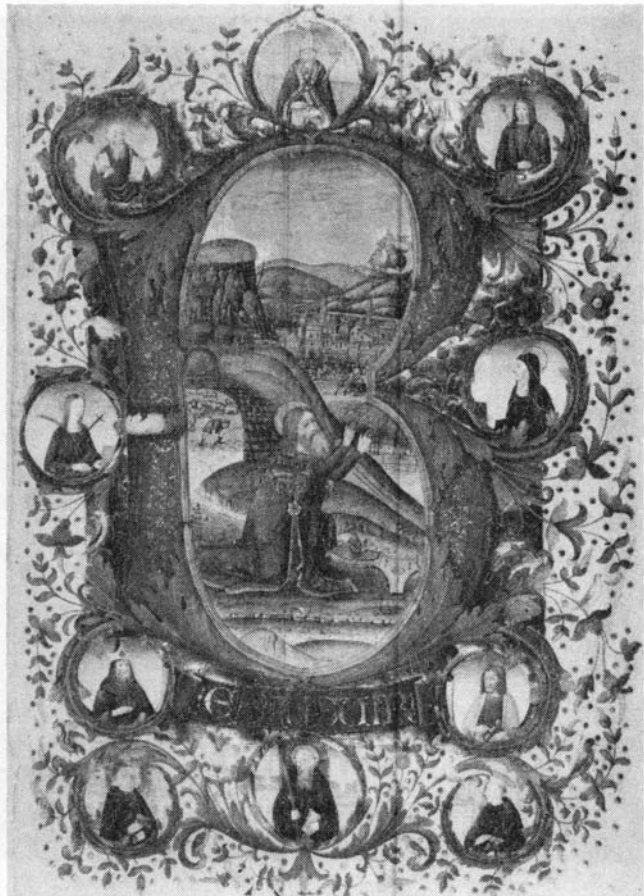
From Spain come two masterpieces, the first dating from the first third of the 13th century, the era of the great French Gothic cathedrals and the spread of the Cathar heresy. It is an illustration to the commentaries on the Apocalypse by Beatus of Liebana, a popular Spanish book completed in 776. In the miniature, the Lamb of God is shown as a crusader striking the heads off ten evil kings, a subject from Apocalypse 17:12-14. The second Spanish leaf is a very large leaf from an Antiphony commissioned by the Cardinal Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza sometime between 1482 and 1495. It has the coat of arms of the cardinal and an historiated initial P with the Ascension of Christ inside it. Cardinal Mendoza was the leading member of the famous Mendoza family which is credited with having brought the Renaissance to Spain—not merely with importing the Italian Renaissance, but with fostering an independent Spanish line of Christian humanism. In 1482 Mendoza became archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, and he was involved intimately in the decision by the Catholic Monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella to sponsor the voyage of Columbus in 1492.

‘1492’ at the Library of Congress

Simultaneous with the opening of the Morgan show, this reporter had the opportunity to view another show with some related contents, featuring rare manuscripts, maps, and early printed books as well as a few oil paintings and precious scientific instruments of the 15th and 16th centuries. This is “1492: An Ongoing Voyage,” which has been at the Library of Congress (Madison Building) in Washington for some months and will remain there until Feb. 14, 1993.

The hundreds of objects in the Washington exhibit are awesome (in the traditional sense of that word), and the fact that 90% come from the Library’s own collections gives a mind-boggling insight into the riches which belong to that institution. Just to give one example, the Library owns the first book printed in Portugal, in 1489 (the year Portuguese explorers first rounded the Cape of Good Hope and proved that the Indian Ocean was not an inland sea) and lo and behold, it is a Hebrew Torah!

Unfortunately, I would be disinclined to take any youngster to this show, because, despite a veneer of historical objectivity, it is organized as a polemic against the Columbus quincentennial celebrations and the very notion of European civilization—the only civilization to date which has not failed. Thus the exhibit will feed into the general climate of brainwashing which typified most public school programs on this topic during 1992. This bias is known in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries as the Black Legend, according to which the Spanish conquistadors and the Roman Catholic Church are portrayed as uniquely vicious oppressors of the indigenous inhabitants of the Americas, the whole idea that Columbus “discovered” anything is pooh-poohed, and in



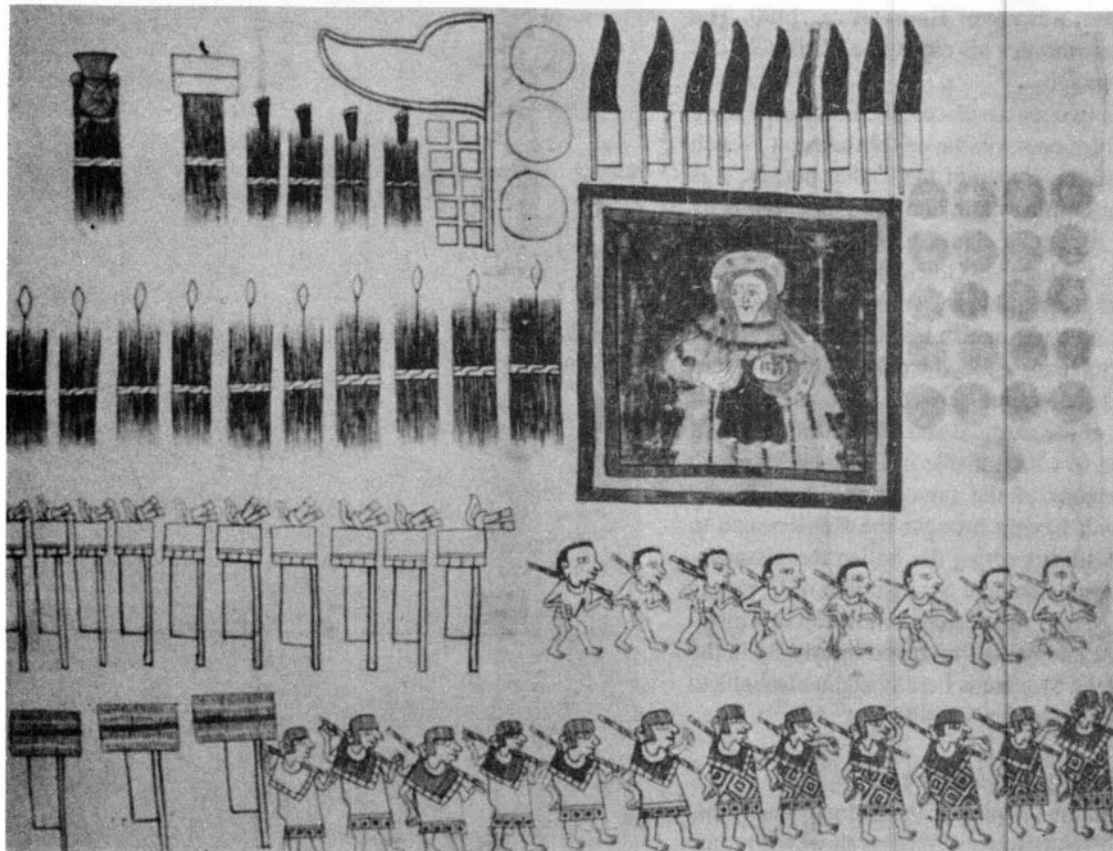
Penitent David, leaf from a Psalter (collection of psalms), Italy, ca. 1500. The initial B begins Psalm I (“Beatus vir”—happy is the man). David, considered the chief author of the psalms, kneels in prayer at the front. In the background of the deep landscape, earlier scenes of his life are shown. (Bernard H. Breslauer Collection.)

general, it is conveyed that the native Americans would have been better off if Columbus had never sailed.

Particularly obnoxious is the eight-minute videotape which begins the exhibition, and plays over and over so that you are never quite out of earshot of it. Only one quote from Columbus is used, which portrays him as obsessed with gold. Europeans are one-sidedly presented as greedy and violent, and it is even stated that they “introduced slave labor” to the Americas, which is an outright lie. (The Aztecs practiced debt-slavery on their own subjects. Captured enemies were treated more honorably, of course—they were sacrificed and eaten.)

The exhibit itself, and the accompanying catalogue, are somewhat better than this disastrous introduction. For example, although the video does not even mention the evangelization of the Americas, the show contains numerous impressive examples of the books written and printed by the Spanish missionaries, who attempted to master and to give written form to the various indigenous languages, such as Nahuatl, which prevailed in the Aztec domains of Meso-America, and Quechua and Aymara in the Inca domains of the Andean spine.

The first section of the exhibit, dedicated to the indige-



Tribute, including a banner with Madonna and Child, Huejotzingo Codex, Mexico, 1531. This document protests injustices by colonialists and is painted on indigenously made paper. Harkness Collection, Library of Congress.

nous American societies before 1492, gives the false impression of a tranquil and large population living at peace with the ecology and contentedly munching on renewable resources. The point is made that “Indians” was a European term devised to cover what were a wide swath of distinctive cultures, which would not have regarded themselves as having a common name. Some of the earliest surviving written and illustrated records of these societies are on display.

It would be foolish to deny that many Europeans who came to the “new world” did evil things, that many were greedy, and that many practiced slavery. It would also be foolish to deny the real accomplishments of ancient American civilizations. But whatever they had achieved in the past, the great empires which ruled the western hemisphere when Columbus, Cortés, and the other Spanish soldiers, explorers, and missionaries started arriving, were plunging toward oblivion, and with them the societies they ruled—because their religion was based on hallucinogenic drugs, human sacrifice and cannibalism, polygamy, and slavery. However deep the differences in language and custom which divided these native American societies, those repugnant traits were largely universal.

To try to inculcate sympathy for such societies, as the conceptual framework of the Library of Congress exhibit does, is to endorse genocide in the name of “ecology” against the descendants of those native Americans, who now inhabit Ibero-America and form a growing ratio of the North Ameri-

can population as well. The fact is that only an outside intervention could have saved the American “Indians” from the collapse of their societies.

That intervention came fortuitously from Europe, where, many centuries earlier, Christian evangelization had rescued the peoples of northern Europe from the twin evils of the aggressive Roman Empire and their native human-sacrificing, nature-worshipping cults. Given the way the Library of Congress has mounted “1492: The Continuing Voyage,” we should almost expect that the next salvo will be an exhibit honoring the Druids and the Germanic cults, which hung their enemies’ entrails on trees for decoration, and attempting to prove that the missionary efforts of St. Boniface, St. Patrick, and others were merely an instance of “contact between two cultures.” (This is intended to be a sarcastic *reductio ad absurdum*, but judging from the “Winter Solstice Whole Earth Concert” recently offered at New York’s Cathedral of St. John the Divine, I fear it could soon materialize.)

If you can hold your nose against the stench of political correctness, however, the Library of Congress exhibit is more than worth seeing. Simply to examine the original prints by Albrecht Dürer at close range is worth the trouble of getting to the Library (admission is free of charge), not to mention the many other extraordinary engravings on display, like those of the Dutch engraver Philip Galle, who recorded the most advanced technologies of the late 15th century. There are oil portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella painted in

their lifetime, in 1499. There is a series of European maps from the mid-1300s to the end of the 16th century, which kaleidoscope the advances in knowledge that occurred over a couple of centuries. There are dozens of early drawings, prints, and watercolors recording the appearance and customs of the native American population.

One piece owned by the Library of Congress itself is especially revealing. The Huejotzingo Codex of 1531, produced less than a decade after the completion of the Conquest of Mexico, is a painting by indigenous artists on pre-European paper and it records a lawsuit which the people of the town of Huejotzingo (state of Puebla) asked the conqueror of Mexico, Hernan Cortés, to initiate against certain members of the first Audiencia, or high court of New Spain, who had abused the people and unjustly used the incomes and profits secured from the town during Cortés's absence. It contains what may be the earliest known indigenous image of the Madonna and Child. You would not realize this from the exhibit, but the catalogue makes clear a very important point: that the natives looked to Cortés as their protector. In other words, it was not a matter of the good natives versus the bad Spaniards, but instead, of deep factional splits among the Europeans themselves, as well as, no doubt, among the indigenous. These splits must also be examined in the case of the massive introduction of black African slave trading into the Caribbean, a crime which is documented by artifacts in the show associating it with sugar-cane cultivation, but never actually probed in terms of its historical causality.

A glimpse at a more transcendent notion of cause is provided in the section dealing with navigation, cartography, and instruments, which is among the most inspiring parts of the exhibit. This includes a page from the book by Rodrigo Zamorano, *Compendio del arte de navegar (Compendium on the Art of Navigation)*, published in Seville in 1588, showing a compass with the image of the Virgin and Child in the center. It is labeled "*Maris Stella succurre nobis*" ("Star of the Sea, come to our aid"). Columbus and other Mediterranean sailors associated this star with the Virgin Mary, one of whose titles was Star of the Sea (Maris Stella).

The Latin hymn, "Ave Maris Stella," became the theme of numerous polyphonic Mass settings by the leading composers of the Renaissance, such as one composed around 1510 in Italy by the Franco-Flemish genius Josquin des Prez, and later, by the Spaniard Renaissance composer Tomás Luis de Victoria (1549-1610). One can not help but wonder if this music were not intended to celebrate the discoveries and evangelization of America by Europeans, under the aegis of the Virgin Mary.

If the destiny of the civilization that resulted from that encounter is to build a new model of society in which every individual, regardless of skin color or ethnic origin, is treasured as a creature made in the living image of God, then the Library of Congress exhibition, despite its monstrously flawed premises, presents a formidable compendium of the cultural resources from which this can be made reality.

British ecologist promotes going thirsty

by Alexander Hartmann

The Dammed: Rivers, Dams, and the Coming World Water Crisis

by Fred Pearce

The Bodley Head, London, 1992

376 pages, hardbound, £18

When you read this book, you will have the impression that the author really "did his homework," and researched just about every water project in the world—and certainly all the major ones—for their environmental impact. His list of references is long, and often it refers to interviews and observations the author made on "fact-finding tours" throughout the world.

You are introduced to the irrigation techniques invented millennia ago in the Near East, in the Americas, and elsewhere. After all this work, you might think his opposition to each and every major project under way to improve the availability of water for human consumption, whether in households, agriculture, or industry, were the hard-earned fruit of his labor; and his position, that we have to return to the ancient technologies of "harvesting water" to feed an—if possible—non-growing human population, were indeed what should be done; and his polemical language were justified. That is what any reader will think who is not familiar with the issues.

But if you have any knowledge about some of the little details of the issue, you will find that his polemic is less a justified judgment reached after a fair trial, than it is a symptom of incurable bias that prevented the author from seeing the truth—or maybe, just from reporting it.

Half-truths and lies

There is no *audiatur et altera pars*, you are told only one side of the story. Just one example: He claims that the ancient Mexican technique of using "floating gardens" permitted up to six harvests per year on lakes covering about one-fourth of the central Mexican plains, feeding up to 100 million natives at the time of Columbus. He does not report, though, that most of these lakes were too salty for any agricultural use, a fact widely known in Mexico. With the technologies that were in use at the time in the Americas, only about 20 million people could possibly have existed there. There are

plenty of other instances, where he mixes half-truths with facts and straight misrepresentations.

Hence, for most people, the book is worthless to read, since only a very few have the opportunity to check out which of the details the author reports are true, and which are not—and that is indeed necessary for every single assertion he makes.

For those familiar with the author, this comes as no surprise. Fred Pearce, a contributor to British publications, including the *Guardian*, the *Independent*, the *Observer*, and the *New Scientist*, has been on the forefront of every ecological scare the international news media have decided to impose on the world. As with the scare stories expounded in his books *Acid Rain* and *Turning Up the Heat*, the allegations Pearce makes in his newest volume might well turn out to be more hot air than all global warming will ever produce.

Britain and the geopolitics of oil

by Peter Rush

A Century of War: Anglo-American Oil Politics and the New World Order

by F. William Engdahl

Böttiger Verlag, Wiesbaden, Germany, 1993
283 pages, paperbound, \$19.80

The 1974 “oil crisis” was not created by the Arab governments of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), as most people still believe, but by the ruling elites of the West. This one of the revelations of this book by *EIR*’s European Economics editor. The underlying reality was exposed by *EIR* at the time, but William Engdahl has investigated the conspiracy for the first time in detail, and made it the subject of a book written for a popular audience.

Conventional wisdom has it that the fourfold increase in oil prices in early 1974 was OPEC’s retaliation for losing the October War with Israel in 1973. But in reality, in April 1973, six months before the war, and almost a year before the oil price increase, a collection of Europe and America’s most influential people attending the meeting of the Bilderberg Society in Sweden were briefed on the coming “crisis” by U.S. oil analyst David Levy, who announced that OPEC would shortly be quadrupling its oil prices.

Given the devastation this would cause, especially in Europe, the reaction ought to have been one of anger and concern to avert this. Instead, the entire discussion after

Levy’s presentation focused on how to “recycle” the huge inflow of dollars that would pour into Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other OPEC countries. A year later, the topic was called “petrodollar recycling,” but the Bilderberger gentlemen discussed it nine months before there were any “petrodollars.”

Author Engdahl also shows how Henry Kissinger, who attended that Bilderberger meeting, proceeded to provoke the war by systematically lying to both Israel and the Arabs about each other’s plans. All the ensuing devastation to the world economy caused by the OPEC oil price hike—gasoline lines and inflation in the United States, western Europe, and Japan, and economic disaster for the Third World—was thus the result of a plot by behind-the-scenes powers for motives having nothing to do with Arab-Israeli conflicts.

Engdahl’s source for this revelation comes from the mouths of conspirators themselves, a story which he related in a recent public seminar but chose not to include in the book. Five years ago, he spotted a volume containing the 1973 Bilderberger proceedings, marked “Not for Public Distribution,” in a used bookstore in Europe. Hoping the bookseller would not see the inscription, Engdahl paid a pittance for the book and left the bookstore. Inside was a transcript of Levy’s speech, and the discussion that followed, as well as a list of all the participants, and information on the other panels. Since all Bilderberger meetings are wrapped in secrecy, and leaks are rare, this was a most fortuitous find.

But why did these circles seek to provoke the oil shock? Engdahl answers that question, beginning with the mid-19th century decision by Great Britain to become the dominant world power. The British System was based not on an effort to develop the largest economy, but to control world finance, world trade, and the world’s natural resources, toward which goals it also sought to maintain the largest colonial empire. After World War II, the United States became the supreme financial power, and Britain developed “the special relationship” with the United States, which means that leading circles in Great Britain pull the strings of American policymakers.

After World War II, the United States began copying the British blueprint for decline: Rather than investing in new technologies or needed infrastructure, with the partial exception of the Kennedy period, the United States shifted its economic focus from production to the “post-industrial” economy, in which the tangible production of useful goods is suffocated in a mountain of useless paper values. By the early 1970s, the rise of more productive economies in Japan, Germany, and France, relative to U.S. stagnation, was undermining the U.S. dollar. The point was fast approaching when these nations would have dumped the dollar as the primary reserve currency.

But that would have undermined the ability of the Anglo-Americans to run the world financial system. As Engdahl documents, at the same time that OPEC quadrupled the price of oil, it also demanded that all payments for oil be made in dollars. Suddenly, the entire world became dependent on acquiring enormous quantities of dollars to pay for oil. And

the accumulation in OPEC nations' coffers of tens, soon hundreds of billions in petrodollars, which found their way into Swiss, U.S., and British banks seeking financial investment, ensured that the bulk of international lending would still be made in dollars. Control of world finance by Wall Street was assured for another two decades, and a new lease on life was extended to the delapidated City of London.

France, 1968

Engdahl sheds light on another well-known event, the destabilization of French President Charles de Gaulle, through the unleashing of the student revolt that nearly toppled him, and did force him to retire a year later. In 1967, during an international monetary crisis, France had been buying American gold with dollars accumulating in France, because of a chronic U.S. balance of payments deficit. France was urging the United States to rescue the international gold-exchange system by doubling the official price of gold, in effect devaluing the dollar against gold by 100%. This would have doubled the value of the U.S. gold reserves, and rescued the U.S. from its crisis, at least for a while.

The U.S. refused, despite direct appeals from General de Gaulle. Why? To have devalued the dollar would weaken the ability to maintain the U.S. as the center of world finance. Instead, the U.S. government sought the creation of international funny money, called Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), to be issued by the International Monetary Fund. De Gaulle vetoed the proposal in early 1968. Within a few weeks of the veto, the student riots began. Coincidence? Engdahl doesn't think so. He presents the evidence for British intelligence infiltration of the student movement in France. The effect was to remove from the scene the only serious obstacle to Anglo-American world domination.

Britain started World War I

The book also offers a fresh view of what led to World War I. Conventional histories blame Austria for triggering the war, and Germany for backing Austria, which supposedly forced Russia into the war, and then France and England. Germany's guilt in starting the war was the excuse for U.S. entry on the side of France and Britain, and the rationale for the Versailles Treaty, which forced defeated Germany to pay astronomical reparations.

Engdahl shows that the war was fundamentally the outcome of Britain's aim to be the preeminent world power without working for it by developing its own economy. When the German industrial economy took off, after national unification in 1870, Britain had to find the means to cut Germany down, or become a second-rate power.

Britain had built its imperial delusions on gaining control of the world's seaways, and the maritime chokepoints. It was able to achieve this control by deployment of the Navy, acquisition of resource-rich colonies, and manipulating special trade relations such as with the countries of South America. It outmaneuvered France to effectively control the Suez Canal and to

take Egypt as a colony from the French. It took over Capetown, South Africa, to rule the sea route around Africa, and it courted the governments of Chile and Argentina which controlled the sea route around South America.

Germany built its power on rapid industrialization and use of its resources of iron and coal. But by the turn of the century, oil was becoming crucial for some industries, including for powering naval vessels. Germany had to import oil. Nonetheless, as Engdahl paints the picture, it pioneered in the use of oil for warships, threatening British dominance of the seas. At the same time, Germany allied with Turkey and began building the Baghdad to Berlin railway, to benefit both the Turkish and German economies.

The first years after 1900 saw frantic growth in the world oil industry. British-linked oil interests were busy acquiring oil rights throughout the Middle East, including taking over Iran's oil. About 1910, oil was discovered along the right of way of the proposed final spur of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, the spur into Baghdad and on to the sea near Kuwait, in what is now central Iraq. Had the rail line been completed, and the oil reserves been developed, Germany would have unlimited access to oil. It would be all but immune to a British naval blockade in the event of war. Britain had to act.

The weak link of the railroad was that it had to traverse Serbia, a de facto British protectorate. British intelligence was hyperactive in Serbia, creating a guerrilla movement which harassed the rail line, among other activities. And, as Engdahl documents, Serbian guerrillas allied to the British touched off the First World War by the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914.

Britain, as part of its imperial aims, set up the diplomatic games that gradually isolated Germany from its relations to Russia, and broke Germany off from ties to France. Britain had by 1910 created a ring of allies around Germany—Russia, France, and Italy chief among them—just waiting for a pretext to have a war. While many of these events can be found in other history books, the role of Britain at the center of the spiderweb is always buried.

The book concludes with the 1970s and 1980s, documenting the systematic attack on the world's nuclear industry. Today, nuclear energy (which would have overturned the "petrodollar" gamble) is all but dead, including in the United States and the Third World. The wrecking operation was carried out to prevent the world from decreasing its dependence on oil—controlled by Anglo-American finance and their oil multinationals. Engdahl shows that Bush's Operation Desert Storm was fought not to liberate Kuwait, but to prevent western Europe from responding in a healthy way to the breakup of the former Soviet Union and its empire.

The target of Anglo-American operations, as it has been for over a century, is still Germany, which is seen in these circles as the greatest danger, and whose economic linkup with Russia is as much feared today as it was in 1922 when the British had German Foreign Minister Walter Rathenau murdered for concluding the Rapallo trade treaty with Russia.

Colorado leads nationwide anti-'gay rights' revolt

by Kathleen Klenetsky

The crusade by the homosexual lobby and its supporters to legitimize the "gay" lifestyle ran into a major roadblock this past November, when the citizens of the state of Colorado voted for an amendment to the state constitution that prohibits the extension of preferential treatment to homosexuals.

Much to the dismay of the "gay" movement and its backers, such as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), the Colorado victory has galvanized an incipient national revolt against what has become an extraordinarily aggressive campaign by homosexual activists to infiltrate their agenda into the nation's institutions, from the schools and churches to the military and media. Already, efforts are afoot to put measures similar to that adopted in Colorado on the ballot in at least seven other states in 1993 and 1994.

Known formally as Amendment Two, the Colorado initiative not only rescinded "anti-discrimination" ordinances extending special rights to homosexuals that had been adopted in three of the state's cities, but it also prohibits such ordinances from being enacted in the future. Despite the fact that opponents of the amendment outspent supporters by a two-to-one margin, the measure passed by a vote of 53.6-42.4%.

Far from being the discriminatory measure the national media and the homosexual rights mob have depicted it to be, Amendment Two simply states that homosexuals should not be considered a special minority, with the special privileges such a designation would involve.

The text of the amendment, as it appeared on the ballot, reads: "Shall there be an amendment to Article II of the Colorado Constitution to prohibit the state of Colorado and any of its political subdivisions from adopting or enforcing any law or policy which provides that homosexual, lesbian, or bisexual orientation or conduct, or relationships constitutes or entitles a person to claim any minority or protected

status, quota, preference or discrimination?"

"Homosexuals have the same civil rights under the Constitution as do other Americans," says Will Perkins, head of Colorado for Family Values (CFV), the group which sponsored the amendment, collecting approximately 85,000 signatures to put it on the ballot. "What we object to is their desire to obtain a special protected status, like ethnic minorities or the handicapped," Perkins said in an interview with *EIR*.

Perkins said the CFV was formed about a year and a half ago, when homosexual activists were moving to enact a pro-"gay" rights ordinance similar to those already in force in Denver, Aspen, and Boulder. "Rather than trying to build an organization that would fight community by community, we decided to take the ballot initiative route," attacking the problem at the state level.

"We don't hate homosexuals," Perkins told *EIR*, "but we feel they are looking for special status" under the law. Perkins expressed concern that once such special status was written into law, the homosexual lobby would use it as the legal basis for implementing the rest of their agenda, from promoting homosexual marriages, to force-feeding schoolchildren the lie that homosexual perversion represents a valid "alternative" lifestyle, such as is being done now in the New York City school system.

Effects of the boycott

Passage of Amendment Two has sent the gay lobby and its political allies into a frenzy. Fearing that the measure will set a precedent for similar initiatives elsewhere, Colorado has been made the target of a national lynch mob, whose organizers have made it very clear that they want to "teach Colorado a lesson."

"People need to know that if they adopt measures that

discriminate against gays they will be ostracized," says Bill Rubenstine of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) National Lesbian and Gay Rights Project, which is involved in efforts to overturn Amendment Two through the courts.

A boycott of the state, endorsed by the *New York Times* and other organs of the liberal establishment, has already caused Colorado to lose a reported \$20 million in business, although that figure is disputed. In fact, according to published reports, tourism at Colorado's ski resorts has soared 20% this winter, while only one of the 125 conferences which out-of-state groups had previously planned to hold in Colorado has actually been canceled.

Moreover, the boycott appears to have increased support within Colorado for Amendment Two. A poll conducted in late December for the liberal *Denver Post* and local television station Four showed that 94% of those queried had not changed their minds about Amendment Two, and that 43% said the boycott made them less likely to support its repeal.

Ironically, the boycott has also caused a split in the anti-Amendment Two coalition, between those who support it, and those who don't, either because they own a business which stands to be hurt by the boycott, or are Hollywood glitterati types, like Barbra Streisand, who spend their winters schussing down Aspen's ski slopes, and aren't inclined to give up their hedonistic pleasures even for the politically correct issue of gay rights.

"People [in Aspen] act as if they are exempt from all this," complained Jan Williams, of Boycott Colorado, the group coordinating the boycott, to the Dec. 30 *New York Times*. "Even gays in Aspen act aloof as if the end of their civil rights doesn't matter that much. Isn't there anything more important to them than their own momentary pleasure?"

In addition to economic warfare, supporters of gay rights are using legal maneuvers against Amendment Two. The ACLU, the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, and the cities of Boulder, Aspen, and Denver (which had passed gay rights ordinances) have joined with several other organizations to file suit in federal court to overturn the measure. An initial hearing on their action was expected to occur on Jan. 11.

The pro-drug, pro-abortion Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) has, not surprisingly, jumped into the fray. According to Bobbie Towbin, an official at the ADL's Denver office, the group "formally opposed" Amendment Two prior to the election "on the grounds that it discriminates against homosexuals." In the aftermath of Amendment Two's passage, the ADL has "offered our services to the Colorado Legal Initiatives project and Equality Colorado," the two organizations spearheading the campaign to overturn Amendment Two in the courts. In addition, Towbin says the ADL "will probably file an *amicus* brief" against Amendment Two.

"What's really going on is that certain homosexuals are terrified that Amendment Two-type measures will pop up in other states, and they want to preempt that by terrifying

people into thinking that they will be economically destroyed," Paul Hetrick of Focus on the Family told *EIR*.

Family-oriented groups not deterred

But neither the threat of economic warfare nor legal action has deterred family-oriented groups in other states from trying to get Amendment Two-modeled initiatives passed in their locales. So far, individuals or groups in California, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, and Ohio are working to put similar measures on the ballot.

The Oregon Citizens Alliance (OCA) is currently reworking a constitutional amendment that it had placed on the ballot this past November, but which was defeated. Like the Colorado initiative, Measure 9 would have banned legislation giving homosexuals the same legal standing as ethnic minorities under federal civil rights laws; in addition, it would have written into the state constitution language designating homosexuality as "perverse, abnormal, unnatural, and wrong."

Nathan Carroll of OCA said in an interview with *EIR* that the group plans to put another anti-"gay rights" amendment on the ballot in 1994. In consultation with attorneys and other interested parties, OCA has decided to drop the word "perverse" from the new measure, but is still in the process of developing a final version.

Carroll is hopeful that the Catholic Church in Oregon, which opposed Measure 9, will either support the new version, or at least remain neutral. The church "got a lot of flak" for opposing the measure, Carroll reported, including from rank-and-file parishioners who "believe the church's teaching that homosexuality is a sin."

Carroll said that OCA had distributed copies of a statement which Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect of the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, issued to the American Catholic bishops in June, addressing the issue of homosexual rights legislation. "Such initiatives, even where they seem to be more directed toward support of basic civil rights than condonement of homosexual activity, may in fact have a negative impact on the family and society," it stated. "Such things as the adoption of children, the hiring and firing of teachers, the housing needs of genuine families, landlords' legitimate concerns in screening potential tenants, for example, are often implicated."

The OCA has decided to expand its operations, and is now in the process of setting up citizens alliances in Idaho and Washington, with the express purpose of mounting similar efforts in these states.

According to the Clinton-Gore transition office, President-elect Clinton has not yet made a public statement on the Colorado fight. But given his notorious support for "gay" rights, a position he took early and often during the campaign, not to mention his post-election statement that he will repeal the ban on homosexuals in the military, it would come as no surprise were he to come down on the side of the anti-Amendment Two forces.



Kidnappers' trial shows how rotten U.S. system has become

On Dec. 31, 1992 in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, Judge Timothy Ellis, in a blatant act of political corruption, intervened with the jury in the conspiracy to kidnap case against former Loudoun County Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore, self-proclaimed deprogrammer Galen Kelly, lawyer Robert "Biker Bob" Point, and the conspiracy's alleged paymaster, millionaire E. Newbold Smith, causing their acquittal (see EIR, Jan. 8). The four were charged with conspiring to kidnap Lewis du Pont Smith, an associate of political leader Lyndon LaRouche and an heir to the du Pont fortune.

In response to questions from the jury while they were deliberating, Ellis created a novel and restrictive standard of conspiracy which effectively allowed the jury to ignore the contents of hours of surveillance tapes that featured the would-be kidnappers plotting the kidnapping and discussing contingencies, including the possible murder of Lewis should their plans go awry. Ellis declared that for anyone to be guilty, two or more of the defendants had to agree on a specific common plan for a way to kidnap; general agreement on a kidnapping was, in his opinion, not sufficient for a guilty verdict.

The trial, and especially the more than 60 hours of secretly recorded tapes, brought into the daylight the dirty side of the conspiracy arrayed against the LaRouche political movement, which has corrupted the U.S. justice system, and would use all of the methods described on the tapes, including kidnapping and murder, to achieve its aims.

The following comments by Lyndon LaRouche on that trial are excerpted from an interview conducted by Mel Klenetsky on Jan. 4.

EIR: There was recently a trial that took place in Alexandria, Virginia, which involved E. Newbold Smith, Galen Kelly, Don Moore, a number of people who were involved in an alleged attempted kidnapping of Lewis du Pont Smith, an associate of yours. The trial ended in an acquittal of these people on conspiracy to commit kidnapping charges. Can you tell us a little bit about what was going on there?

LaRouche: Well, a very interesting development occurred in the last day, approximately a day and a half after the jury had begun sitting in the trial. Some legal questions were floating in from the jury to the judge, and the judge sent back

a message, saying that there could be no conviction on a conspiracy against any of the defendants unless it were demonstrated that at least three of the defendants had agreed upon a detailed plan for the execution of the kidnapping; that is, an agreement to participate, to solicit, and act to effect a kidnapping, was not itself grounds for conspiracy. That, of course, is against every precedent in conspiracy charges of recent years. And it was also contrary to the nature of the instruction which the judge had given repeatedly, including in his charge. There may have been some forewarning of that buried between the lines, but to all observers of the point, the judge very clearly suggested the direct opposite of that view, that simple agreement to participate in the conspiracy to kidnap and all that participation that was involved, was sufficient evidence of a conspiracy and also of solicitation.

What obviously happened, was that at the last moment in the process, the judge was somehow turned by some kind of pressure to reverse himself, and, in effect, to order an acquittal, contrary to everything which apparently had been the case in the trial up to that point. In short, the fix was put in, but it was put in in a very naked way, where it could not be denied.

For example, the foreman of the jury, interviewed after the verdict, said that it was this particular information which the judge had sent in, which broke all resistance to acquittal, and the acquittal therefore came down fast for all the defendants based on this sudden turn-around by the judge. It's a fix. That is, the interesting thing is that it's an open fix, one which is not done behind the scenes, not done so really surreptitiously, but done overtly, where a judge was turned to go against himself in order to save a protected asset of the political circles behind the kidnappers.

EIR: Galen Kelly is known as a cult deprogrammer. He has worked with the Cult Awareness Network. He was involved in this. What does this say in terms of the LaRouche organization and the efforts of people like Kelly? Does this mean it's open season on people in the LaRouche organization?

LaRouche: It does not. Quite the contrary. There are other trials impending against Galen Kelly and also Donald Moore, the former deputy sheriff who was involved in this. The action here was simply to save Newbold Smith.



Defendant Galen Kelly, a self-proclaimed "deprogrammer" and member of the "Get LaRouche" taskforce, along with his friends in the Cult Awareness Network. His legal troubles are not over, as past victims of his kidnapping schemes would like to see him behind bars.



Don Moore, a former sheriff's lieutenant and self-proclaimed expert on the LaRouche movement, who boasted on tape that the kidnapping of Lewis Smith could end up with Smith "sneakers up in a ditch . . . a murder rap."



Defendant Edgar Newbold Smith, who moved to have his son declared incompetent and to take away control of his fortune, when Lewis Smith invested in the publication of a book exposing the top-level controllers of the drug trade.

Newbold Smith is a "cousin," so to speak, by marriage of the former governor of Delaware, Pierre du Pont, and thus the du Pont family, which, together with its allies among the Mellons and so forth, actually has a controlling influence within the Republican Party, as well as elsewhere, and, with the Mellons, have a very specific influence, including that of John Warner in the Commonwealth of Virginia. These pressures were put on to save a member of the family, Newbold Smith, from embarrassment not only to himself but to the families themselves. The trials against the others will undoubtedly proceed.

But to understand this, you have to understand that the so-called Cult Awareness Network is an outgrowth of two things. One thing is the American Family Foundation, an organization which is engaged in kidnapping, or sponsoring it, over years. This is the group that was behind the creation of the Jim Jones cult of Jonestown, Guyana. But the Cult Awareness Network is an outgrowth of some very radical orthodox Jewish groups which were concerned to stop a Christian missionary recruitment of Jews—even Jews who were not members of their particular orthodox sect.

Thus the history of Galen Kelly, is that he is a tool of JINSA, that particular so-called Zionist organization, and is very closely tied to these types of sects, particularly wild radical sects such as the Lubavitchers around New York. So the Cult Awareness Network is really an attempt to prevent

the Christianization of Jews.

EIR: Can you give us a little bit of background on the Cult Awareness Network, what is the American Family Foundation, and what does this have to do with the Lyndon LaRouche organization?

LaRouche: This happens to be a group of people, the American Family Foundation, who are philosophically our enemies. That is an offshoot of what was exposed in the 1970s as MK-Ultra, the organization which included the CIA, British intelligence, and others, participating in a project to use LSD drugs and other means for certain kinds of sociological experiments. This went together with getting God out of the schools, with introducing what was called a cultural paradigm shift, to produce the kinds of cultural changes which have been in progress over the recent years. We've been opposed to them, and opposed to what they're doing, because we were opposed to drugs. They were the initial group behind spreading the practice of drugs in the United States, through people like Margaret Mead, who was in anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History and at Columbia University, and who was a leading figure of certain foreign-based circles which were running this drug operation in the United States back in the early 1960s.

So we've been their enemies, and this is one of the instruments that our enemies have used to attempt to harass us,

over a period of years. And a lot of the filth that has come out against us, which has been used through the major media—these filthy, libelous accusations that are intended to shock people and so forth—is actually produced by people who are part of this American Family Foundation-Cult Awareness Network. These people are essentially just a bunch of kidnapers and gangsters. Many of them are poor, lost souls; they're wrecks—the people who are used in these groups. And they work with Galen Kelly and with these thugs.

Remember, the Lubavitchers are the heart of the criminal community among American Jews. So these criminals are used, together with Kelly, who works closely with them as a coordinator, to throw them into some closet someplace and terrorize them the way Patty Hearst was terrorized by the Symbionese Liberation Army, and to try to turn them, the way the Symbionese Liberation Army turned Patty Hearst into a terrorist, so to speak, from being a normal heir of the Hearst family. And that's the kind of thing they do.

EIR: There was a great deal of evidence that was presented. Explain it to us. What does this mean, this general conspiracy and this particular conspiracy? It's hard for people to understand these kinds of terms.

LaRouche: That's because it doesn't accord with what most people believe. Most people tend to believe "what I heard on the news," "what my friends and I seem to know from what we hear on the news," "our opinion." They don't know how their opinion and their minds are manipulated by most of the news media.

But in point of fact, from the FBI investigation of the kidnapers, the FBI had, for a period from about June 30 to Sept. 30, when the kidnapers were arrested as they were going out to put the final details on the plans for the kidnaping, 60 hours of electronic monitoring of the conversations of these conspirators. Now in those tapes were a lot of things which were in part directly relevant to what came up at trial, but a lot of other things which had a broader relevance which did *not* come up at trial. And this included a great deal of information going back to 1985, which identified, in fact, the way the government had committed crimes (or what would be crimes if anybody but the government did it), and how it used private organizations, including CAN, to commit these crimes in order to create not only financial injury and other crimes against supporters of my efforts—that is, brainwashing, thuggery, this whole business that they did—but how this group of thugs, including this former deputy sheriff, had been key in creating the fraudulent information, known to be fraudulent by the government prosecution, which was used to incarcerate me and some friends of mine, by information, testimony, and acts which were completely fraudulent in nature, which were done either by the government or done with the knowledge and complicity of the government. And crucial parts of that came out in these 60 hours of consensual

tapes. We haven't seen them all, but we've seen enough of them, including the affidavits which were submitted to the court with the copies of the tapes attached and so forth, to get a smell of what is in those tapes.

EIR: One of those supporters was Lewis du Pont Smith. What happened to him?

LaRouche: He was against drugs. And in 1985, the minute he moved in to support, to risk money by investing in the publication of a book, *Dope, Inc.*, the second U.S. edition of an exposé of the drug trade, which was part of a broader anti-drug effort which was later shut down by friends of the American Family Foundation and CAN, his family moved against him to have him declared incompetent. That is, because of his investment, actually a political not a financial investment, in getting the book out along with others, they used a judge who the du Pont circles owned, Judge Wood in Pennsylvania, to have him declared incompetent in the administration of his own money, because of his assistance in financing the publication of that book.

So he was victimized in many ways by that. The Bronfmans, who are very close to the DuPont firm, who are the leaders of the DuPont organization, moved in heavily and demanded that Newbold Smith, the father of my friend, Lewis du Pont Smith, do everything possible evil, even up to risking the life of his own son, in order to remove this connection between our efforts and some of the Du Pont family. And all kinds of evil things were done over the years, including earlier kidnap attempts in Paris and elsewhere, which were authorized by the father and in some cases—in all cases, I believe—involved Galen Kelly.

EIR: You are coming up to the fourth year of your sentence in prison. Many people around the world have described your incarceration as a political incarceration. Does this case shed any light on your case?

LaRouche: Sure. Particularly with the fix being delivered by a federal judge to change his views or change his rulings up to that point, to fix a trial to get an acquittal of people that he knew to be culprits and to invent, in effect, to go against the standing law in conspiracy to commit crimes, in order to get people acquitted, to give a virtual directed acquittal.

That kind of thing exposes to anyone who looks at the record, the kind of muscle at the highest level of government, in not only the Executive branch but the Judiciary as well, and the extent to which they're willing to go to try to keep me out of circulation. As was said on Evans and Novak by Novak in an interview back in 1986, he thinks "they're afraid of Lyndon LaRouche." And they are. They want to keep me out of circulation.

Everyone in the world who is a legal expert who has studied this case, knows that this is a completely rotten case that shows how rotten the entire system of justice has become in the United States.

LaRouche enemies plot a kidnapping

Below are excerpts from transcripts of more than 60 hours of consensually monitored, taped conversations used as evidence in the case of U.S. v. Edgar Newbold Smith et al., that are in the public record. Spelling anomalies are those in the transcripts. UI= unintelligible.

Don Moore discusses how he and Galen Kelly operate

The excerpts below are from a conversation taped the night of July 7 to the early morning of July 8, 1992, in defendant and former Loudoun Sheriff's Deputy Don Moore's car, as he and Doug Poppa (government informant) traveled from Leesburg to Radnor, Pennsylvania. In this conversation, Moore discusses defendant Galen Kelly's history as a kidnapper, and boasts how he, Moore, is the "expert" on the LaRouche political movement.

Moore: I have brought some big people out [i.e., deprogrammed them—ed.] It takes a while to do it—

Poppa: Right.

Moore: —but you got to have unlimited access, and frankly, unlimited time.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Okay, which, when I was working on the LaRouche case, I had. Now, Newbold [Smith] has basically got me on salary, but (inaudible). And I won't be doing the deprogramming. There's a guy named Galen Kelly—it's a name you should get to know, because Galen—Galen and I worked for probably, shit I can't say, well ever since the beginning of LaRouche, since '85.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Galen's got an interesting history. Very intelligent guy, majored in psychology, became one of the first people to recognize that cults were dangerous, back in the early '60s. Started doing what was very primitive deprogramming—

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Back in those days they just used to grab—snatch people on the street, kidnap them, and deprogram them.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: He got hauled in on a kidnapping beef, did not get convicted, but it sort of changed his tenor. He went off to do corporate security kinds of investigations.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Didn't like it. A lot of people would call him up, say "save my son or daughter, save my son or daughter."

Poppa: Right

Moore: He is nationally known as the guy to do that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Where Galen and I fit together is Galen doesn't know dick about the LaRouche organization.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Frankly, Doug, you're talking to the only guy who does.

Nonpertinent conversation deleted

Moore: Galen apparently has had another kidnapping go bad.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: He's on the lamb.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: He's been out of the, out of the socket for about three weeks now.

Poppa: Uh huh.

Moore: He talked to Newbold (UI) wanted to get Galen's thought processes on how this thing could proceed.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Galen was unreachable, we left messages at the common spots, word that got back was that he'll call us when he can call us.

Poppa: Right.

Later in the same conversation

Moore: . . . What we are looking at right now is what I'm calling "Grenade the Chicken Coop" or "Busting the Covey." You'll hear that expression used.

Poppa: What did you call it? Bust what?

Moore: Busting the covey. You've heard of a covey of quail?

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Okay, if you've ever busted a covey, you run right into the middle and all the birds go

Poppa: They go flying, right.

Moore: Okay, grenade the chicken coop, same idea.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Okay. (Chicken noises) Everybody goes. What I am trying to do is bust the covey up here. The way we're going to do it is they've moved into this big house.

Poppa: Um hm [yes].

Moore: My belief is they're going to move the business in right afterwards.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: It is against the zoning to do that.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Moreover, they're moving into rich bitch Chestnut Hill area, lot of people with a lot of bucks, and "we don't want the riff-raff around," and that kind of thing.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: We've got the gold paper. It's kind of like upper-class McLean.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: We don't want "them" moving in.



Lewis du Pont Smith and Andrea Diano at their wedding in Rome. They were targeted for abduction and deprogramming by his father, E. Newbold Smith, for collaborating with Lyndon LaRouche (at left behind the bride and groom).

Poppa: Un huh [yes].

Moore: The basic idea is to get as much information as we can collect—

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And then at the appropriate moment, bust the covey.

Poppa: Right. How are you going to do that? I mean—

Moore: Well, have papers move in, you know, LaRouchies move in, and expose, de da de da-de-da.

Poppa: Right, right. Expose them everybody—

Moore:—We'll do that under the auspices of CAN, Cult Awareness Network.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: We'll call a press conference. "The LaRouchies are now in your neighborhood! You know, it rhymes with T and stands for L, and (inaudible) LaRouche, or whatever.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: . . . Um, so anywhere, we're going to bust the covey. Now, on the shelf, we're also going to have an—and I'm just telling you this, and it's not to be repeated, but at some point in time, there will be an operation, number and we will have nothing to do with.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: That is called the A-Team. It is also called Wetwork.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You hear the expression "Wetwork" you don't need to know about it, or the A-Team. All right?

Poppa: Right.

Moore: That will be a group of Jewish guys who will just move in, do it.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Okay. Busting the covey, it may or may not cause this thing to happen. The death of LaRouche could cause it to happen, break-up in the organization. The idea is to set up something on the shelf.

Poppa: Right, to make these people (inaudible).

Moore: Yeah, yeah (inaudible) (Talking to driver of another car) You fuckin' bastard! (inaudible) So right now, where you are I am basically I'm going to have you doing some surveillance, uh, to make you familiar with Philadelphia. Some map work, where these offices are. . . . I just need to confirm what I know. Okay. We're going to check on some deeds. We're going to check on business licenses.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Shit like that. See what I've got what I need for me, for my plan of action is to know as much about what they've basically got and where.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: As I can. Um, and that's where you come into the picture. Since Galen is now in the wind, I have to create 'my own organization,' and that's how I brought you into Newbold's. This is the guy that I was telling you about the deputy that you know

Poppa: Right.

Moore:—caused all the commotion where I ended up coming out, (inaudible) coming out, the Sheriff is a crook.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And so, he automatically thinks highly of me. This is a very smart Republican, any time a Democrat gets whacked he thinks it's God's justice.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You're an agent (inaudible).

Poppa: Right.

Moore: But—ah, right now, what I'm ostensibly doing is creating my own organization or at least the backup organization.

Later in the same conversation

Poppa: This guy Kelly is out of this thing.

Moore: Well, no. Kelly is out of it for now. And if he's back in, he won't be in doing operational kinds of things.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: His big thing is wetwork and [nonpertinent conversation deleted] deprogramming.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: What we have decided to do, we've done on the other organizations, is I set up the plan, I come up with a plan, I set up the plan, I gather in the intelligence.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I point out where the guy is, the houses, all the stuff, with that information, they go in.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: That way there's distinct break-off, I can say hey, I didn't know they were gonna kidnap him.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: I'm just doing what they, they asked me to find

out. I've found out, I've given a report and I've walked away.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And that's what we're gonna do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Now, so it gives, it gives Newbold plausible denial, gives me plausible denial, gives everybody plausible denial.

Moore discusses the Lubovitchers and what he would do as sheriff

In the same July 7-8, 1992 conversation between Moore and Poppa, Moore discusses Kelly's use of a Jewish group called the Lubovitchers for kidnappings, and how Moore would use the office of Loudoun County Sheriff.

Moore: Um . . . at the other end of it, you know they're gonna have a tough time busting up the jews.

Poppa: Right. What do you mean the jews, busting up the jew?

Moore: Well, what I mean is, if they ever caught any of them, these guys would not. . . .

Poppa: What about the jews? What are they, Moussad?

Moore: Yeah. No, they're um, there's a connection in there. There is a connection to that. But that's another thing. There's a second Jew who's called Leubovitz(?).

Poppa: Leubo who?

Moore: Leubovitz, Leubovitchers. Um,

Poppa: Hasidic Jews?

Moore: No.

Poppa: The real religious—

Moore: No, no, no, no. These guys—well, they are, they're orthodox, but they don't wear the curls and the flat hats and busbies and the whole nine yards.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: But they're a Jewish cult.

Poppa: Right. . . .

Moore: Yeah. Anyway, the Jews—these Jews believe that it is their religious mission to fight cults. . . . Then he needs to pay for it, and Galen pays [non-pertinent deleted], [cult] the Rabbi. . . . And the Rabbi calls all over the United States and pulls up people and you like last time he got a college student.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: From uh Norfolk, big heavy fat girl. . . .

Poppa: Uh, huh.

Moore: Had a couple, that, you know, the guy, big round guy with a beard, and his wife was round, she was French.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You wouldn't have made them in a crowd. And they, I mean they're muscle.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And they. . . .

Poppa: They, they come up and they snatch her?

Moore: That's exactly right. They go rent a van, they tape over all of the information on the van. . . .

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Uh, usually one of the, uh, (UI) play like he's a drunk.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Waiting at the door, if it's like in a city.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You know, which is how this one went, you know lying around on a poncho. . . .

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And a bottle and the whole nine yards. The gal that was to be snatched came up oh my god, you, da da da da.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: Excuse me, I'll, I'll leave, just a second let me get up from my, I won't give you no trouble, and meantime they put a toothpick in each one of the door locks. . . .

Poppa: Right. So she can't open the door and get in it.

Moore: And uh, he stands up, grabs a hold of her, the van pulls up and the door slides open, they throw her in the van, they've carpet in the back and roll her up in the carpet.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: You know, sit on her.

Poppa: Adios. . . .

Moore: That's what these fuckin' guys do.

Poppa: Well what do they do with, what do they do with the first one

Moore: Oh, they take them off to Galen and he deprograms them.

Poppa: Do they stay deprogrammed?

Moore: Yeah. The last job—I've got some tapes here of the last gal that he deprogrammed. She thinks Galen is a god! . . . And we've just—we've always worked very well together. We think alike and it was just a natural formation of things to do.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: And when I got fired, you know, Galen was still working part time for Newbold, part-time for (inaudible). He said a lot of people been waiting for you to come out.

Poppa: Right.

Moore: What I discovered was I have just a sum of knowledge that nobody else has—

Poppa: Right. Most of these people that he's gotten out, you've gotten out, most of them stayed normal, or they go back into the

Moore: No, no, they stay normal. They're my best friends. I've had them over—a week before I had Chris Curtis over. You met him.

Poppa: Is he deprogrammed?

Moore: Yes!

Poppa: Oh, he was.

Moore: Yeah.

Poppa: There's no chance of him swinging back, right?

Moore: No. Matter of fact, Chris is now getting his law degree. And my friend I will tell you this, should I be elected Sheriff, I am creating a LaRouche investigative organization and Chris Curtis is going to be part of that.

National News

ADL wails, Clinton picked 'wrong Jews'

The *New York Times* of Jan. 5 carried an article venting the rage of Abraham Foxman and his organization, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) over Clinton's Jewish cabinet appointments, and calls for Richard Schifter to be appointed to a high post as a guarantee that the Israeli lobby will be represented.

Labor Secretary-designate Robert B. Reich and Attorney General-designate Zoe Baird are not the right kind of Jews, according to Foxman, since they have not been associated with "pro-Israel causes," and key Clinton transition aides such as Sara Ehrman, community liaison adviser, Peter Edelman, legal affairs adviser for the transition, and Eli Segal, who was the campaign chief of staff—are associated with Americans for Peace Now, and other Jewish groups the ADL conducts hate campaigns against.

"There is disquiet" about Mr. Clinton, Foxman says, because "all of those who will be dealing with Israel come from that background."

LaRouche bogey haunts hypocritical school debate

A pattern of allusions to fear that the jailed American philosopher Lyndon LaRouche's ideas may be gaining ground in schools, in opposition to prevailing brainwashing trends, is cropping up in the print media. The Dec. 7, 1992 issue of *Business Week* ran a lengthy advertising section to promote free-market education, titled "The Choice Debate." Author Kevin Hopkins (Hudson Institute), in the midst of arguments for and against various "choice" plans, inserts: "Some public-school defenders insist that publicly financed choice will bring about a proliferation of marginal, hate-mongering schools. . . . Predicts California's Bill Honig, 'we'll have schools teaching the Marxist-Leninist view of history, we will have Far-

rakhan schools, we will have schools that teach the LaRouche point of view, and nobody can do anything about it.'"

The December 1992 edition of the liberal magazine *Washington Monthly* has an article entitled, "Why Johnny Can't Tell Right from Wrong," by Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, the director of the Maryland Student Service Alliance of the Maryland Department of Education. Townsend, a JFK niece, claims that positive changes in U.S. education are coming from introducing "values curricula," "character education programs," and "community service."

Noting that such "reforms" have often generated anxiety and opposition among parents, teachers, and other groups, she writes, "A smart values program includes parents, too. Before a values program at Gauger's Junior High in Newmark, Delaware, was implemented, 100 people—parents, teachers, students, and community representatives—attended a two-day conference in which they learned about the purpose and goals of the program and the ways they could help implement it. Parents provided input and teachers knew they had community support. And in the end, nobody had to worry that little Petey would bounce home from values class clutching the collected works of Lyndon LaRouche."

LaRouche, who has written in great depth about the crisis in education and fought for a return to the classical curriculum, is not mentioned anywhere else in either article.

Ky. schools become 'New Age' test tubes

Kentucky has initiated a pilot program curriculum reform which eliminates textbooks, grades, and classrooms in kindergarten through third grade. Six-year-olds will work with eight-year-olds in common classrooms, instructed by teams of teachers using advanced brainwashing techniques based on the theories of psychologist Jean Piaget. One school has resisted the plan, with the understated objection that "it is almost humanly impossible to teach when you put so many age levels in one classroom."

One elementary school, which pioneered the "hands-on teaching" and "whole language" and "whole math" techniques, last year showed a 21% drop in performance on standardized tests. Principal John McIntyre insisted that this was irrelevant, since the children are "learning to solve problems." Another experimental school last year showed a 10% drop in computational skills and 20% in phonics comprehension.

A typical lesson was described by the *Wall Street Journal*: "When six-to-eight year olds studied forestry recently, they pitched a tent in class, crawled in it and sang camp songs while feasting on trail snacks . . . the lesson ended with a play about the different parts of a tree."

B'nai B'rith member rips phony poll

A letter in the Dec. 16 issue of the Broward County, Florida *Jewish Journal* by Simon L. Cherry took the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) to task for extrapolating the results of a poll to say there were 40 million anti-Semites in the United States. The *Journal* boasts the largest circulation of any Jewish weekly in the country.

Cherry wrote: "Many times I have wanted to rebut an article or differ with an expressed opinion by person or group, giving the impression that he, she, or they are speaking on behalf of most of us when the article is patently untrue.

"The article I am now referring to is the ADL Survey that 40 million hold anti-Semitic views. This is according to a major national survey released this week by the ADL.

"This statement is based (according to your article) on interviews with 1,101 American adults, conducted by the Boston polling firm of Martila & Kiley and the comment by Abraham Foxman, ADL's national director.

"I not only don't believe that the opinion of these 1,101 adults translate into a viewpoint of 40 million people but I decry the use of ADL funds for such a stupid project. I am and have been a member of B'nai B'rith for over 35 years. I have read and seen many

diverse viewpoints and opinions and with it all I have learned to separate the wheat from the chaff. I don't believe the veracity of this so-called report but would like to know how much this service caught and who authorized it. Too many members of our faith carry it as a chip on the shoulder and if any arguments arise, the other party is called anti-Semitic. The most virulent anti-Semitic groups are our own peoples in Israel."

Confederate flag won't fly over Ala. capitol

Alabama's Gov. Ray Hunt was ordered to remove the Confederate flag flying over the newly renovated state capitol by a circuit judge in Montgomery, the first week of January.

The effort to remove the Confederate flag from flying over the state capitol prevailed thanks to the efforts of both Democrats and Republicans, whites and blacks. That effort was further boosted by State Rep. Alvin Holms and three other black lawmakers, who sued Hunt over the flag issue. Circuit Judge Gordon ruled that Hunt can only order the Alabama state flag and the U.S. national flag flown.

Representative Holms told reporters that this was the "greatest moment" he had been associated with, "since the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act." Holms had filed suits against the Confederate flag in federal court in 1976 and 1988, failing both times. Speaking on behalf of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce, Will Hill Tankersly stated, "I regret that it took a court order instead of an executive order" to have the flag taken down.

Washington murder rate dropped in '92

The murder rate in Washington, D.C. was lower in 1992 for the first time in seven years, although still phenomenally high, according to the Dec. 31 *Washington Post*. For the first time since 1985, the number of

people killed in the District is lower than it was the year before: 448 were slain, down from 489 in 1991. In Prince George's County, Maryland, the metropolitan area's second most violent jurisdiction by far, the 1992 homicide toll—139—was 19 less than 1991. The same trend showed up in many of the nation's major cities.

The *Post* quoted local police officials, who, while saying "the problem is not going away by any means," credit the improvement, in part, to "neighborhood leaders who organized anti-violence programs because they didn't want to see any more of their children die." The article also specifically noted the efforts of the Nation of Islam: "For a while, members of the Nation of Islam patrolled Bellevue [a crime-infested neighborhood]. Drug turf wars there ended."

Statistically, one-third of the District's 1992 homicides were related to drugs. 84% of the victims were black males, and most of them were 18 to 25 years old.

Daschle gives backing to Iraqi milk lift

Sen. Tom Daschle (D-S.C.) read a statement into the *Congressional Record* on Oct. 8, 1992, detailing the U.S. efforts of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq. The international activities of the committee are supported by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche.

"Mr. President, I speak today to support the humanitarian effort of farmers across the country who are working to send milk powder to disadvantaged children in Iraq.

"This project is supported by a non-partisan organization known as the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, founded in May 1991. . . . The effort to send milk powder to Iraq [began] on Oct. 1, 1991, when 20 farmers from 8 states, including South Dakota, developed a plan to help children in Iraq who are being denied proper nutrition. This was conceived at a time when some dairy farmers across the country were considering dumping milk on the ground to protest low farm prices. Since then, they have sent four shipments from the United States amounting to over 9,750 pounds of nonfat dry milk, which would equal about 50,000 quarts of fluid milk for Iraqi children. . . ."

Briefly

● SPECIAL PROSECUTOR

Lawrence Walsh's office said on Dec. 31 that "we are continuing to obtain and review the Bush notes," regarding the Iran-Contra operations. Mary Belcher, spokesman for Walsh's office said, "No decisions have been made one way or the other regarding further action because we aren't done yet."

● EARTH FIRST!

has distributed a leaflet opposing the Mt. Graham International Observatory in Arizona that includes fabricated anti-Indian and anti-Semitic remarks attributed to people involved with operation of the Vatican telescope at the observatory.

● BILL CLINTON

was to meet with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari on Jan. 8 in Austin, Texas, according to the *Washington Post*.

● MILWAUKEE

students participating in the city's school choice program scored lower than their counterparts in public schools in standardized achievement tests, according to a study issued Dec. 31 by a University of Wisconsin professor.

● SOURCES

have told *EIR* that several Indian reservations near Woodstock, New Brunswick in Canada are being targeted for casino gambling. The Woodstock chief knows who the casino operators are, but will only say that "they are from Minnesota, have New Jersey sponsors, and have been cleared with the FBI."

● THE FIRST HANGING

in 27 years was carried out on Jan. 5, in Washington State, as a vengeful mob waited eagerly outside the prison to hear news of the death of Westley Allan Dodd.

● VIRGINIA'S

Democratic Party apparatus is splitting over the corruption of Attorney General Mary Sue Terry. Terry expects to succeed Doug Wilder as governor in 1994, but Wilder has reneged on supporting her.

Editorial

What recovery?

The cat is out of the bag: George Bush's so-called recovery is based upon a massive deception operation, which is being revealed bit by bit. As we have told you repeatedly, the U.S. budget deficit was deliberately projected to be far lower than was indicated by the proliferation of so-called off-budget items, the bankruptcy of the banks, the collapse of the real estate market, and of job losses. Even now, the revised estimate for 1994, from \$274.2 to \$292.4 billion, is a vast underestimate. The estimates for subsequent years, similarly, are not projected to go down.

Last year, Bush was seeking to cover up the extent of the skyrocketing deficit during the Bush and Reagan administrations, in order to perpetuate the free-market economy myth. Now it is in the interest of the powers that be to create conditions which will make the imposition of vicious austerity palatable, to a population which voted for Bill Clinton in the hope that he really meant to implement a major investment program which would stimulate the U.S. economy.

What is needed is not cutbacks by President Clinton of his planned infrastructure investment program, but LaRouche's program for a massive stimulus of the U.S. economy—based on credit, not debt—which could put 6 million Americans back to work and relieve the burden upon the rest of the world of supporting the increasingly defunct U.S. economy. This credit would be in the range of \$1 trillion, half to be issued for a massive increase in public works projects, and half for loans to the private sector for investment primarily in high-tech engineering sectors.

The mechanism for this would be a new, U.S. Third National Bank, which would replace the present banker-controlled Federal Reserve System. This, of course, is strongly opposed by the commercial and investment banks which currently are being kept afloat by borrowing from the Fed at 3%, and buying U.S. Treasury securities which are paying 7-8%, among other such swindles. With the breakdown of the regulatory system, the bankrupt U.S. commercial and investment banks have also begun to systematically undervalue their non-performing loans in order to give the appear-

ance that they are solvent and profitable.

The situation is similar on the employment front. As IBM, like the automotive industry, continues the pattern of major layoffs, few Americans find news of an economic recovery to be credible. In fact, holiday buying is now acknowledged to have been mainly a last blast by Americans, financed by a massive increase in credit-card debt.

Take November 1992, for example. The total number of jobless and partially unemployed reported by U.S. government figures was supposedly 21,934,000, down by a scant 47,000 from the previous month. Even by the government's own figures, this amounts to 17.2% of the civilian labor force, compared with a high in May of 22,338,000, or 17.6% of the labor force—a barely significant difference. By comparison, the jobless and partially unemployed total for 1990 was 17,207,000, or 13.8% of the labor force.

In December, General Motors announced plans to close nine auto plants, affecting more than 17,000 auto workers, the vast majority of whom will not be re-assigned but thrown onto the unemployment lines. During the past year, GM has announced a total of 23 plant closings, which will eliminate 80,000 jobs over the next several years. Michigan again bore the brunt of the shutdowns: GM's Flint truck assembly plant, Kalamazoo metal fabricating plant, and Livonia component plant will be closed within the next two years, eliminating nearly 10,000 jobs. GM's previously announced shutdowns in Michigan will eliminate 23,000 employees, with 12,000 of those scheduled to be let go in January alone.

Equally as bad as the unemployment picture is the bankruptcy of state and local governments throughout the United States. Education is also being badly hit as the school year is shortened, class size increased, and content watered down, especially in the sciences.

There is no recovery; what there is, is a dangerous pattern of destruction of the living standards and infrastructure of all of the major world economies, most particularly those of the former Soviet Union, the United States, and the war-torn nations.

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The Genocidal Roots of Bush's New World Order
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Tuesdays—9 a.m.
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The LaRouche Connection
Wednesdays—6:30 p.m.
Thursdays—9 a.m.
Fridays—2 p.m.
- LEESBURG—MultiVision Ch. 6
The LaRouche Connection
Mondays—7 p.m.
- RICHMOND & HENRICO COUNTY—Continental Cable Ch. 31
The Schiller Institute Show
Thursdays—6:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON

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The LaRouche Connection
Sundays—11:30 p.m.
- SPOKANE—Cox Cable Ch. 20
End Confederate Justice in the U.S.
Tues., Jan. 19—4 p.m.
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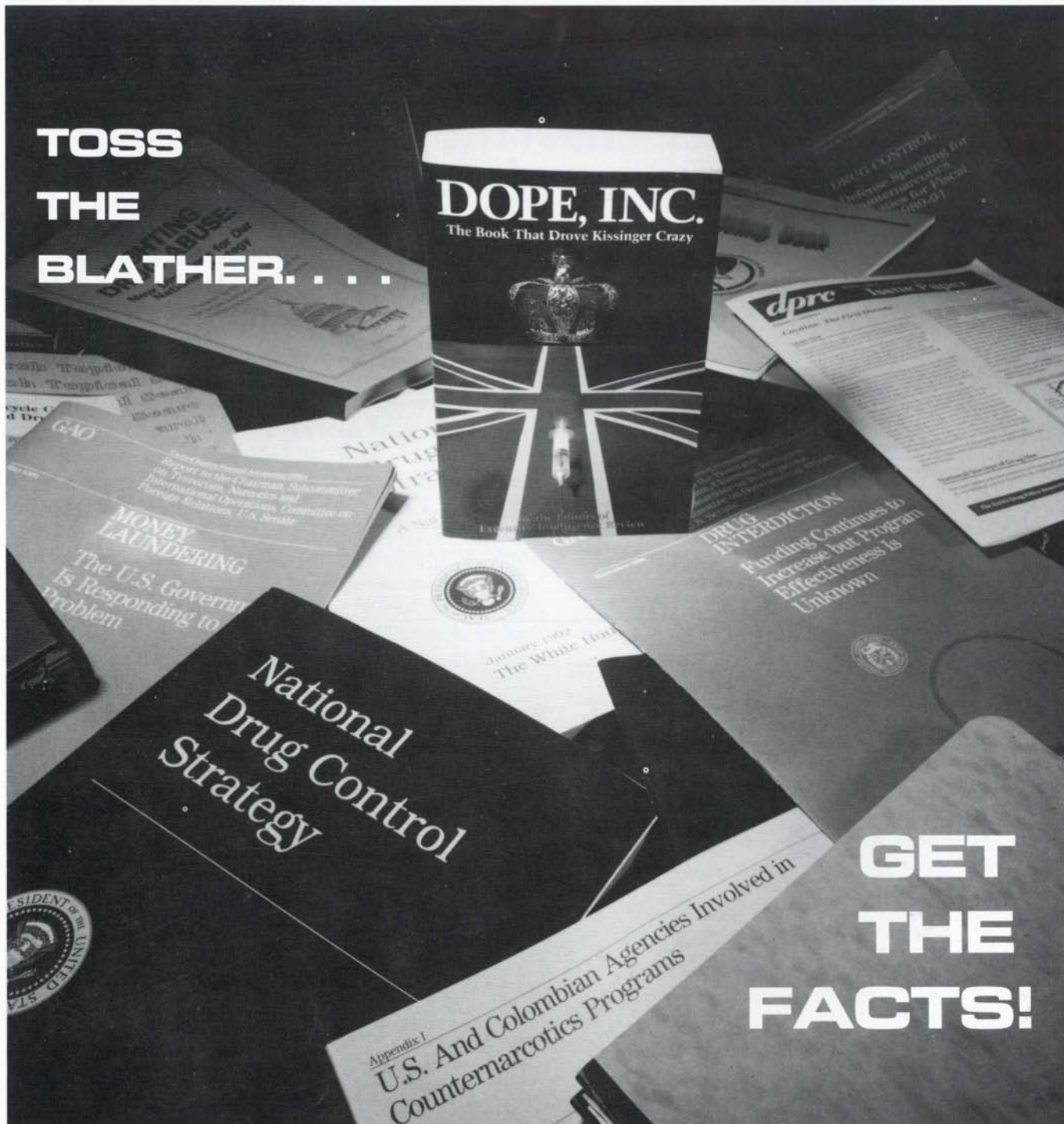
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