

EIR

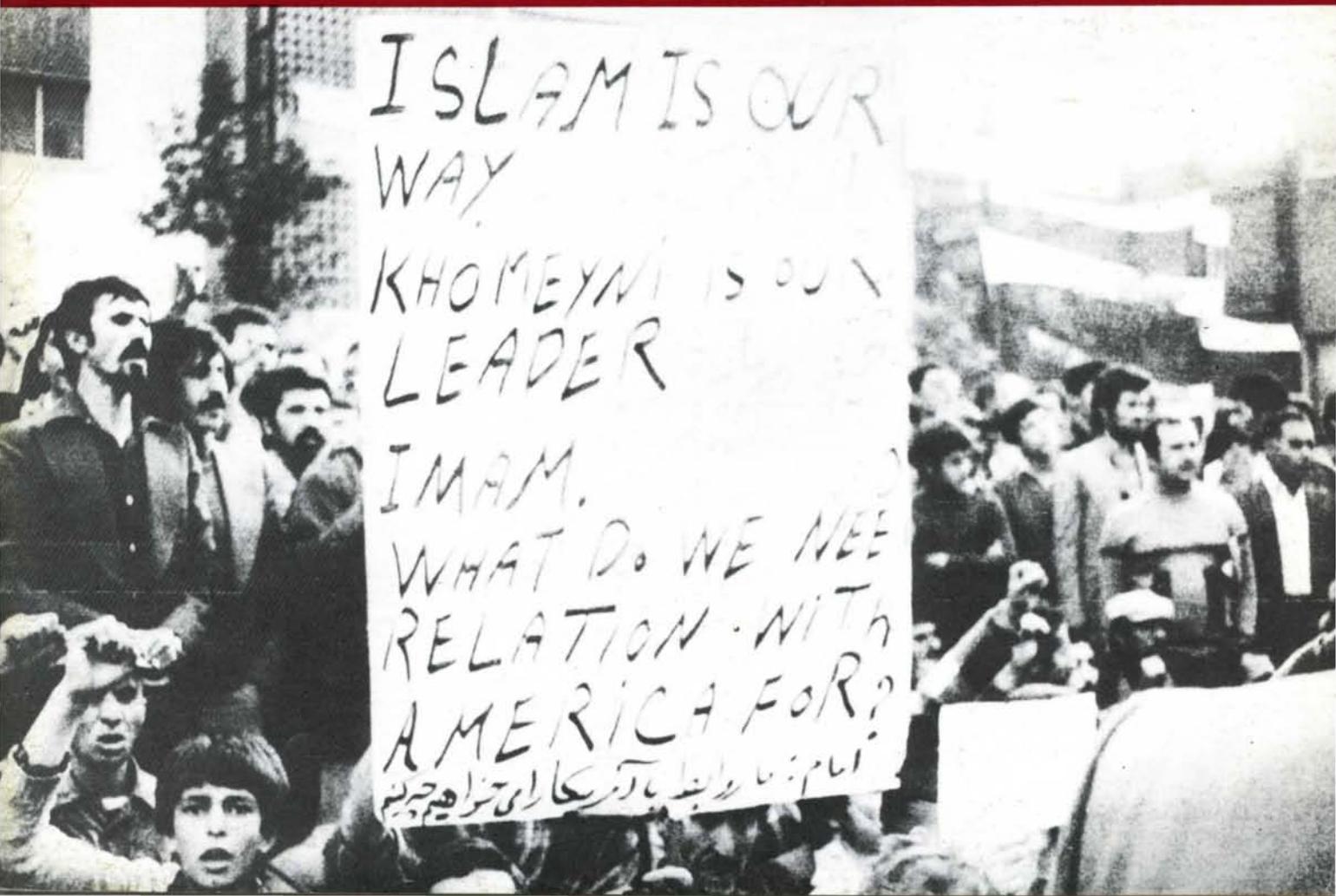
Executive Intelligence Review

March 13, 1984 • Vol. 11 No. 10

\$10.00

Kissinger offers Western Europe to the Russians
Democratic race: a minor candidate beats Mondale
The Soviet war buildup U.S. media won't report

**Khomeini's Iran: the untold story
of five years of mass murder**



EIR Special Reports

Kissinger's Plot to Take Over the Reagan Administration

The surprise naming of Henry A. Kissinger to head the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America was part of a larger long-term operation by the man who has been characterized as acting as Moscow's unpaid ambassador. The report includes dossiers on the top Kissinger-linked people in government, including Bud McFarlane, Brent Scowcroft, Lawrence Eagleburger, and Helmut Sonnenfeldt. Essential for understanding current battles over National Security Council, Defense, and State Department policy.

Order 83-015 \$250.00

The Economic Impact of the Relativistic Beam Technology

The most comprehensive study available in non-classified literature on the vast spinoff benefits to the civilian economy of a crash beam-weapons program to implement President Reagan's March 23 strategic antiballistic-missile defense doctrine of "Mutually Assured Survival." The study, incorporating projections by the uniquely successful LaRouche-Riemann economic model, examines the impact on industrial productivity and real rates of growth through introduction of such beam-defense-related technologies as laser machine tooling, plasma steel-making, and fusion energy technologies. Productivity increases of 300-500 percent in the vital machine-tool sector are within reach for the U.S. economy within two years.

Order 83-005 \$250.00

The Real Story of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi

Why the Libyan puppet was placed in power, and by whom. Examines British intelligence input dating to Qaddafi's training at Sandhurst, his Senussi (Muslim) Brotherhood links, and the influence of the outlawed Italian Propaganda-2 Freemasons who control much of international drug- and gun-running. Also explored is the Libyan role of Moscow intimate Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum and the real significance of the prematurely suppressed "Billygate" dossier.

Order 81-004 \$250.00

The Coming Reorganization of U.S. Banking: Who Benefits from Deregulation?

Under conditions of an imminent international debt default crisis, the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements, the Volcker Federal Reserve, and the New York money center banks led by Citibank, Chase Manhattan, and Morgan, have prepared emergency legislation to cartelize the U.S. banking system. Their aim is to shut down thousands of U.S. regional

banks, and place top-down control over U.S. credit under a handful of financial conglomerates which are modeled on the turn-of-the-century Morgan syndicate and created by "deregulation." This cartel will impose economic austerity on the United States, slashing the defense budget, and giving the Federal Reserve Board the power to dictate reduced levels of industrial production, wages, prices, and employment.

Order 83-014 \$250.00

Will Moscow Become the Third Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement

The Soviet government, in collaboration with the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church and the World Council of Churches, is running the international peace and nuclear freeze movements to subvert the defense of the West. The report describes the transformation of Moscow into a Byzantine-modeled imperial power, and features a comprehensive eyewitness account of the proceedings of the May 25 "U.S.-Soviet Dialogue" held in Minneapolis, where 25 top KGB-connected Soviet spokesmen and leaders of the U.S. peace movement, including leading advisers of the Democratic Party, laid out their plans for building the U.S. nuclear freeze movement. Includes a list of participants and documentation of how the KGB is giving orders to prevent President Reagan's re-election and U.S. beam weapons development.

Order 83-001 \$250.00

Anglo-Soviet Designs on the Arabian Peninsula

Politics in the Gulf region from the standpoint of a "new Yalta" deal between Britain's Peter Lord Carrington and Moscow to force the United States out of the Middle East. The report details the background of the "Muslim fundamentalist card" deployed by Moscow and Lord Carrington's friends, and its relation to global oil maneuvers.

Order 83-004 \$250.00

Jerusalem's Temple Mount: Trigger for Fundamentalist Holy Wars

A detailed investigation whose findings have made the front pages of both Arab and Israeli newspapers in recent months. The report documents the financing and objectives of a little-understood operation to "rebuild Solomon's Temple" at the site of one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Backers of this project are associates of Henry Kissinger, Swiss financiers acting on behalf of the Nazi International, and Protestant fundamentalists who are being drawn into a plan to destroy the Mideast through religious warfare.

Order 83-009 \$250.00

EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

I would like to receive these EIR Special Reports:

Order Number(s) _____

Bill me for \$ _____ Enclosed is \$ _____

Please charge to my VISA Master Charge

Diners Club Carte Blanche

Card No. _____

Signature _____ Exp. Date _____

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (_____) _____

area code

Make checks payable to:

EIR/Campaigner Publications, Dept. MC-1, 304 West 58th Street, 5th floor, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 247-8820.
For further information, contact William Engdahl, EIR Special Services.

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editor-in-chief: *Criton Zoakos*

Editor: *Nora Hamerman*

Managing Editor: *Susan Johnson*

Features Editor: *Susan Welsh*

Assistant Managing Editor: *Mary McCourt*

Art Director: *Martha Zoller*

Contributing Editors: *Uwe Parpart-Henke,*

Nancy Spannaus, Webster Tarpley,

Christopher White

Special Services: *William Engdahl*

Advertising Director: *Geoffrey Cohen*

Director of Press Services: *Christina Huth*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Africa: *Douglas DeGroot*

Asia: *Linda de Hoyos*

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg*

Economics: *David Goldman*

European Economics: *Laurent Murawiec*

Energy: *William Engdahl*

Europe: *Vivian Freyre Zoakos*

Ibero-America: *Robyn Quijano, Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Middle East: *Thierry Lalevée*

Science and Technology: *Marsha Freeman*

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas

United States: *Graham Lowry*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bangkok: *Pakdee and Sophie Tanapura*

Bogotá: *Carlos Cota Meza*

Bonn: *George Gregory, Rainer Apel*

Caracas: *Carlos Méndez*

Chicago: *Paul Greenberg*

Copenhagen: *Leni Thomsen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Julio Echeverría*

Los Angeles: *Theodore Andromidas*

Mexico City: *Josefina Menéndez*

Milan: *Marco Fanini*

Monterrey: *M. Luisa de Castro*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Katherine Kanter*

Rome: *Leonardo Servadio, Stefania Sacchi*

Stockholm: *Clifford Gaddy*

United Nations: *Douglas DeGroot*

Washington, D.C.: *Richard Cohen,*

Laura Chasen, Susan Kokinda

Wiesbaden: *Philip Golub, Mary Lalevée,*

Barbara Spahn

Executive Intelligence Review (ISSN 0273-6314)

is published weekly (50 issues) except for the second week of July and first week of January by New Solidarity International Press Service 304 W. 58th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 247-8820.

In Europe: Executive Intelligence Review

Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,

Dotzheimerstrasse 164, 62 Wiesbaden,

Tel. (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich,

Michael Liebig

In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Días Covarrubias 54 A-3

Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 592-0424.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation,

Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo

160. Tel: (03) 208-7821.

Copyright © 1984 New Solidarity International Press Service.

All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without

permission strictly prohibited. Second-class postage paid at New

York, New York and at additional mailing offices. 3 months—

\$125, 6 months—\$225, 1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Academic library rate: \$245 per year

EIR

From the Managing Editor

Eastern Establishment press and the Reagan administration have uttered another round of paeans to the new chances for peace—which included such gems as the March 3 *New York Times* report that, while Konstantin Chernenko's speech the day before "even appeared to toughen the Soviet stance" on preconditions for resumption of arms-control talks, nevertheless "diplomats said they thought that changing the formula in itself seemed to signal a softening in the rigidity of the Soviet position."

Meanwhile, on Feb. 28 the Soviet press had carried bitter attacks on President Reagan's beam-weapons defense policy, the most prominent such articles to appear since the announcement of Yuri Andropov's death.

After reviewing U.S. beam-weapon programs, *Pravda* states: "The peoples of the world are against the delirious plans for 'Star Wars' and they rightly expect the U.S. to give a businesslike reply to the constructive proposals made by the U.S.S.R."—i.e., a ban on beam weaponry.

Red Star's article, entitled "Threat to Humanity: Washington Pushes the Militarization of Space," declared: "It is apparent, even from reports in the American press, that such systems, especially those which employ laser and beam weapons, could be used not only against space targets, but also against atmospheric, sea, and land targets. . . . The logic of the Pentagon strategists is perfectly clear: A space 'shield' in the form of a large-scale anti-missile defense and ASATs, they believe, would protect the territory of the U.S. from a counter-strike. In other words, this 'shield', by creating the illusion of impunity, might well impel the aggressive forces of American imperialism towards reckless adventurist actions."

Red Star hailed the opposition to ABM defense on the part of what it called "sober-minded Americans," such as "the Democratic presidential candidates."

The Soviet press is also comparing Reagan to Adolf Hitler. All this comes as *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who is accurately credited by *Izvestiya* last fall as the brains behind the U.S. beam-weapons commitment, has gained new influence internationally, influence which the controllers of NBC-TV are attempting to counter by labeling him "a new Hitler." You may draw your own conclusions.

Susan Johnson

EIR Contents

Departments

- 37 Kissinger Watch**
Feeding the lambs to Henry's lions.
- 38 Mother Russia**
Soviets say: 'Too many Indians.'
- 39 Report from Italy**
The shame of the Christian Democracy.
- 40 Report from Paris**
Eyes of Auvergne on Lyndon LaRouche.
- 41 Attic Chronicle**
The Balkan powder keg and Papandreou.
- 42 Andean Report**
Drugs and debt meet in Venezuela.
- 43 Dateline Mexico**
The archbishop and the constitution.
- 59 Elephant and Donkeys**
Gary Hart and the Killer Whales
- 60 Congressional Closeup**
- 64 Editorial**
After Shultz, what?

Economics

- 4 Bankers are rigging the dollar collapse**
EIR's predictions confirmed.
- 6 Ibero-America blasts Kissinger debt grab**
Continental leaders start
- 7 The Pritikin fraud: part of the push to justify Third World depopulation**
Human beings, North and South, need protein.
- 10 1922-82: How Italian industry helped build the Soviet war machine**
Part III of our "East-West Trade Mafia" series.
- 13 Banking**
The soft-currency scam.
- 14 Business Briefs**

Special Report



UPI

A mob in Teheran demonstrates against the United States in November 1979, while U.S. hostages were being held in the American embassy. Today the Ayatollah Khomeini's Dark Age is spreading throughout the Mideast and North Africa, under Soviet sponsorship.

14 Iran's untold story: five years of mass murder

by Linda de Hoyos

18 Khomeini's death cult has turned Iran into a concentration camp

The truth begins to come to light about a regime worse than Kampuchea's Pol Pot.

21 Worldwide terror and assassinations: how Moscow's 'Islamintern' uses Iran

24 The European friends of Ayatollah Khomeini

Britain, West Germany, and Italy are selling arms to Iran despite U.S. protests

25 Khomeini's U.S. backers: what are they doing now?

International

26 The war mobilization in the Soviet Union

Documentation: Excerpts from recent Soviet speeches and articles, and our Stockholm bureau chief's assessment of the economic gear-up in the U.S.S.R.

30 Battle in Bonn over decoupling

32 Opposition drawn into Iran scenario

In the Philippines, the "reformers" are to pave the way for chaos and an anti-American revolutionary takeover.

33 Midterm elections in Colombia to strengthen Betancur government

But what will the President and his allies have to do to defeat the threat of a drug mafia coup.

35 Will the Vatican destroy the *filioque*?

A sequel to our March 6 Special Report on the Club of Rome's moves to take over the Vatican.

44 International Intelligence

National

46 Kissinger offers Europe to the Soviet Union

The story behind Henry's March 5 *Time* magazine proposals.

48 The Larry Speakes scandal hurts the palace guard

The White House press spokesman's battle with *EIR*'s Washington correspondent.

49 After New Hampshire, an open field

No more "major" and "minor" candidates.

50 Why NBC's chief fears LaRouche

A dossier on the networks of the Aspen Institute mass murderers.

Documentation: Charges that NBC is aiding a Soviet operation.

55 Meese's mandate: to clean up the FBI

Documentation: FBI sabotages the President's war on drugs.

57 Budget-cutters sabotage farmers: the FmHA is now a debt collector

62 National News

Bankers are rigging the dollar collapse

by Laurent Murawiec

As the dust settled on the false news of a successful Iraqi air raid against the Iranian Kharg island oil terminal, foreign-exchange traders rubbed their eyes in disbelief: While tested conventional wisdom would have called for the dollar to shoot up through the ceiling—traditional trading patterns, in case of crisis, put a premium on America's own energy endowment and its political safety, and a discount on most other Western nations' lack of domestic oil sources, and greater vulnerability to an oil shock—the dollar, through most of that day, Feb. 28, kept on plummeting on the markets.

The U.S. currency lost three pfennigs to the deutsche-mark in the first hours of the morning, and lost across the board to the Swiss franc, admittedly a strong currency, but also to the French franc, whose weakness has become chronic, and did not even rise against the yen—even though Japan depends for 60% of its crude imports from the Persian Gulf. As for the pound sterling, the sky was the limit.

War on Ronald Reagan

The dollar's all-time high of last January is a thing of the past. Open season has been declared on the U.S. currency and, with it, on President Reagan. "The only question is: By how much is the dollar going to be smashed?" a Swiss banker asked. The London *Financial Times* quoted a dealer as saying, "There has been a critical change. There is no question that the dollar has broken. Investors have realized that you can make more money by selling than by buying dollars." As yet, he went on, "There has been no large-scale flight of capital from the U.S.A., but institutional investors and corporations have significantly increased their cover against

losses and are diverting new funds into marks and other currencies."

The same newspaper bluntly editorialized under the ominous title "When Reality Catches Up" that "long expected events can come as a shock too . . . a major fall in the dollar would be an event of world importance." And for no one to miss the *political* significance, it concluded: "The new events in the U.S. are the substantial fall on Wall Street *and the equally substantial fall in the domestic prestige of President Reagan; these could be two sides of the same coin. . . a strong economy with a weak stock market and an accident prone regime turns thoughts to profit-taking* [emphasis added]."

The United States being labeled little more than a banana republic's "regime," the marching orders were clear: sell. Sell quietly, in limited, gradual quantities so as not to frighten the markets, but *build-down dollar exposure*. That is what some credulous, or stupid, economists call the "action of the free market." The *Financial Times* itself has been pressing for a dollar build-down, giving unprecedented and rather shocking front-page publicity to averse sentiment concerning the U.S. currency.

On Feb. 20, a lead article entitled "U.K. Investment Funds Cut U.S. Exposure," stated that "fund managers are not yet predicting a massive slide for the dollar and there are no tangible signs of large-scale disposal of dollar-denominated assets, but many institutional investors take fresh steps to hedge their U.S. investment against a dollar fall." The City's daily even went so far as to mention by name those large institutions and corporations pulling part of their assets

out of the dollar—a very unusual practice.

In the European press as a whole, the dollar's name only appears surrounded with epithets of doom. In Paris, *Le Monde*: "Red alert on the dollar—the unanimous conclusion of international financial circles." The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*: "The uncertainty and instability of financial and currency markets is based on continued mistrust in Reagan's policy."

'Money will go into sterling'

In London, the Foreign Office bank, Morgan Grenfell, explains: "We've been devoting a lot of study to find out why the dollar did *not* collapse in 1983. We've found that all the countervailing factors that prevented the current account deficit from generating the collapse will not be present in 1984. The dollar is poised for a substantial fall. The dollar will crack when it will crack—there is no way this can be avoided with an \$80 billion deficit on current account."

And once more, to put the political icing on the currency cake, the City banker added: "And as the Democrats close ranks—they'll pick Mondale, you will see—and challenge Reagan, this might tip the scale and put the last nail in the dollar's coffin. If there is an oil crisis, this will not even offset the decline of the dollar: Money flows will go into sterling—not dollars."

For the seven weeks in a row that Wall Street has been falling, and while nothing fundamental has changed in the U.S. economic situation (the fraudulent "recovery" data are still streaming into the media and the markets, while the real economy keeps on going through its agonizing shrinkage), the chimera called "market opinion" has been systematically worked upon with the same theme: The dollar collapse is coming. The huge budget deficit, the equally huge trade and current account deficits, are the facts of 1984 as they were of 1983, and the same factors are being cited to motivate the downtrend as they were the uptrend.

In the meanwhile, the spurious debate among Council of Economic Advisers chairman Martin Feldstein, Paul Volcker, and Donald Regan in the course of January started the "reappraisal." Fed chairman Volcker repeatedly announced that the same budget deficit he created with 20% interest rates was now working in an inflationary manner that might well choke off a non-existent recovery. As a result, he said—and a variety of Wall Street gurus, market soothsayers, and assorted imbeciles emphasized the point—interest rates would have to go up significantly. The irrationality in command of world financial affairs motivated, as a result, the extraordinary comment that higher U.S. interest rates would *depress* the dollar.

A climax was reached by the Edinburgh brokers Wood, McKenzie in their quarterly *International Economic Review*, which wrote without blushing that "The U.S. needs to cut its budget deficit. While there are no signs of any such action being taken, market pressures will force the administration's hand. At some point, the dollar will fall. As the U.S. will



Swiss bankers are declaring "open season" on the dollar. Shown here are the headquarters of Cr dit Suisse.

still need to import capital, interest rates will rise. The dollar will fall further [why?—L.M.] The economy will collapse and action on the deficit will be taken."

The latest stage of usury

A market source in London explained: "The markets are disturbed by the Gulf conflict, that is why sterling is soaring. If the oil flow is cut off, there will be a flight from stocks and bonds into Treasury bills, and the safety of depositing money with the banks will be questioned. Debtors will be subject to renewed economic disaster. The Fed, in that case, would have to print like hell to save the banks."

The net result would be, first, a very severe blow to the dollar, which would probably finish off the world economy; the triumphant return of "petro-currency" sterling; the sinking of oil-hungry economies like Japan's or those of much of Western Europe; and a possibly fatal blow to President Reagan's credibility. The present state of pre-dollar crisis is no less rigged by the bankers' marching orders out of the dollar than the dollar's stupendous rise had been by the usurious extortion of hundreds of billions of dollars from the rest of the world, courtesy of Paul Volcker.

Ibero-America blasts Kissinger debt grab

by Timothy Rush

Sebastián Alegret, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), called the “debt-for-equity” scheme of Henry Kissinger—a way to bail out bankrupt financial institutions by looting the resources and industry of developing sector economies—a “very serious” threat to the continent in his speech at a “South-South” conference in Cartagena, Colombia Feb. 26. Alegret said these “proposals for collecting debts by taking equities in Latin American firms” would mean a new colonialism and “the years-long efforts of Latin America’s countries to build their own industry would be lost.”

The Kissinger forces, working through Paul A. Volcker’s Federal Reserve, succeeded on Feb. 1 in putting into effect the “debt-for-equity” grab which Kissinger proposed last August in a private meeting in Vail, Colorado. Ibero-American nations which cannot possibly earn enough dollars to pay their debts—which have mushroomed due to Volker’s interest rates—can now pay in “soft” local currencies, placed in blocked accounts with the debtor nation’s central bank (see *Banking*, p. 13). These accounts will be made negotiable, used for equity investments in the debtor-nation, or marketed at a discount to another institution for local investment.

The same weekend that Alegret spoke, two leading Colombian dailies, *El Espectador* and *La República*, carried details of *EIR*’s attack on Kissinger’s debt grab; Caracas daily *El Mundo* ran similar prominent coverage of *EIR*’s articles. In Argentina, editor Raul Horacio Burzaco of the daily *Tiempo Argentino* wrote a lengthy attack on what he termed the “Kissinger Plan,” quoting from *EIR*.

Mexican debt diplomacy

The shock of Kissinger’s huge looting operation has forced the nations of Ibero-America to regroup and end their retreat before the IMF. A policy of “joint guidelines” for debt renegotiation was made official policy of 27 Ibero-American governments at the Quito Meeting of the Latin American Economic System in mid-January. “Operation Juárez,” *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche’s 1982 proposal for ending the debt crisis immediately, has gotten new impetus from the announcement of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid that he will begin a tour March 26 to Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela in order to “enhance the strategic

value of joint actions in Latin America regarding regional problems.” Along with talks on Central America, the trip will focus on efforts to “advance the creation of a regional system of consultation in the areas of financial and commercial relations.”

“Operation Juárez” demonstrates how coordinated debt reorganization to re-open high-technology imports and rapid economic growth, and the establishment of an Ibero-American common market are essential for the survival of the continent’s economies.

Leaders of the nations that de la Madrid will visit are expressing renewed opposition to the debt gougers. Brazil’s Vice-President Aureliano Chaves, a leading candidate for president in elections early next year, made the strongest official attacks on the IMF in Brazil in six months. In statements covered in both the Brazilian and Argentinian press, Chaves declared that “the country is not in a position to meet its international obligations, given the form in which the IMF accord is established. How are we going to pay our international obligations, [when the IMF is] stopping, cutting off, and intercepting, our productive capacities? We must find new paths.”

President of Argentina’s Senate Finance Commission Juan Trilla declared Feb. 22 that the government of Raúl Alfonsín “is not prepared to pay interest rates which could be considered usurious, nor apply a recessive approach” to the economy. The new Argentine government is in the midst of negotiations with both the IMF and the international banks.

Trilla warned that Argentina could put its economy on a war footing: If international financial bodies “close the doors on us with demands that are impossible to meet, we will have no other route but to shut the economy off, and use other, non-conventional, approaches.” We could “increase trade with the East and with Latin America,” he stated, adding that the government is already beginning to accumulate reserves for such a contingency.

There are rumors in Buenos Aires that the Alfonsín government is studying a memo that outlines steps to carry out the strategy outlined by Trilla, if debt negotiations do not move ahead by a June deadline.

Former Venezuelan president Carlos Andrés Pérez, one of the most powerful figures behind the new Acción Democrática government of Jaime Lusinchi, declared in Lima, Peru on Feb. 27 that Venezuela will pay its debt—but only within “joint guidelines of renegotiation” with other countries of the continent. Pérez proposed that the guidelines include lower interest rates and grace periods of no less than 10 years. The same weekend, Lusinchi unveiled an economic program which did not meet the shock treatment demanded by the IMF.

The Kissinger/IMF policy has been as much an economic disaster for the United States as for Ibero-America. Over \$30 billion in U.S. exports to the region have evaporated in the past two years; with it have evaporated a conservatively estimated 750,000 jobs.

The Pritikin fraud: part of the push to justify Third World depopulation

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

One of the major targets of the Club of Rome and Global 2000 Malthusian networks has been the world food supply in general and U.S. agriculture in particular. In combination with various actions to collapse food production and enforce population reduction by starvation, complementary operations are being run to create a psychological acceptance of reduced food supplies, especially animal protein, in the world population. The significance of this can be seen from the fact that America with an average daily consumption of over 100 grams of protein, of which 70 grams are animal protein, has an average life expectancy of 73 years, whereas Africa with an average daily consumption of 55 grams, of which less than 10 grams are of animal origin, has a life expectancy of 42 years.

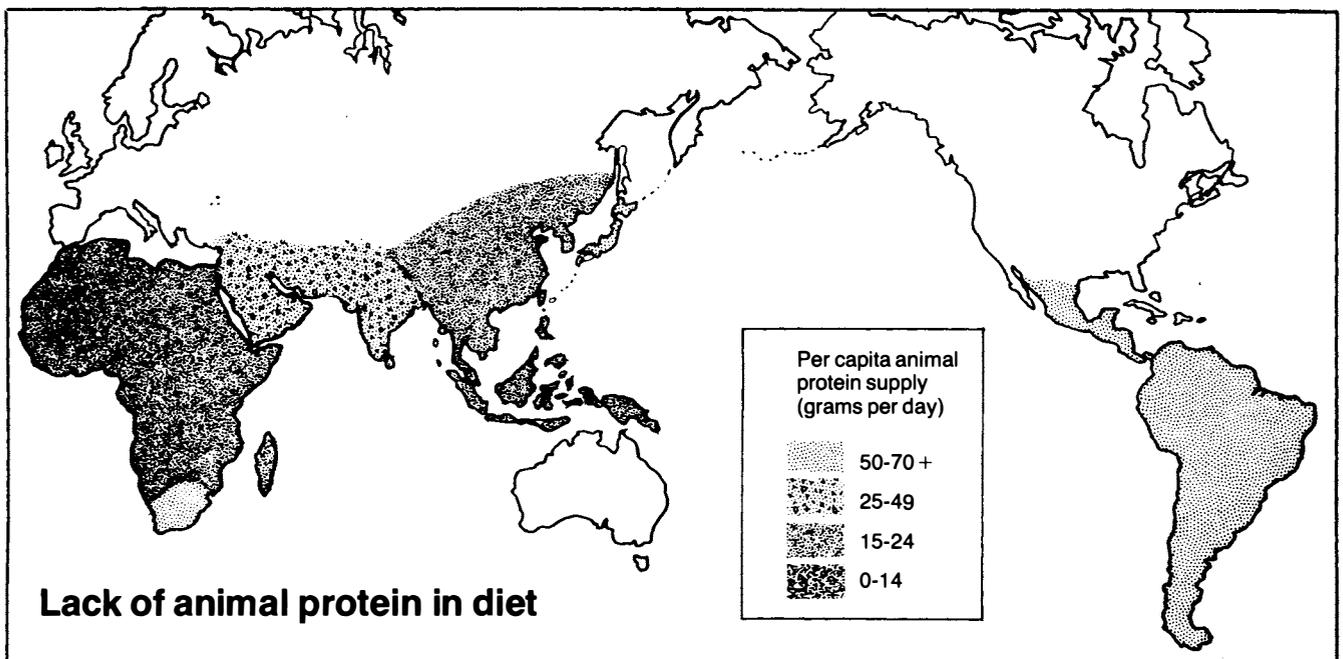
The newest American chapter in the ongoing attack on the food supply has been written by Nathan Pritikin, author of *The Pritikin Program for Diet and Exercise*. This low-fat, low-protein, high-carbohydrate diet, accompanied by jogging, is promoted by a number of community-based Pritikin Better Health Programs and a "Longevity Center" in Santa Barbara, California. The distinctive features of the diet are a

severe restriction of all fats and a warning against protein, especially animal protein. The basis of this attack is the supposed freedom from certain diseases in the protein-deprived areas of the Third World.

Lie No. 1: Protein causes cancer

If one examines these areas of the world, such as Africa, one finds populations which have a lower incidence of certain cancers, such as colon, breast, and prostate, and certain conditions such as atherosclerosis and hemorrhoids. However, one would expect the incidence of these diseases, which tend to occur in older individuals, to be lower in a population with an average life expectancy of 42 years than in a population with an average life expectancy of 73 years. Moreover, the assertion that cancer is rare in these countries is simply untrue.

Primary cancer of the liver, one of the most prevalent cancers in the world, is almost unknown in the United States but is common in those areas with the lowest intake of animal protein. It is associated with widespread infection of the population by hepatitis virus. This is only one of many manifestations of chronic infection in protein-deprived popula-



Source: Fusion Energy Foundation

tions. In addition, cancers involving the immune system, such as lymphomas and Kaposi's sarcoma, are endemic in these areas and correlate with widespread immune deficiency as a consequence of the low-protein, low-fat diet beloved of Pritikin.

Pritikin cites the usual collection of case histories. One can read similar impressive results in other books, such as those of Irwing Maxwell Stillman and Samm Sinclair Baker, and Robert C. Atkins, including reductions of cholesterol and serum lipid (fat) levels. These are high-protein, high-fat, and low-carbohydrate diets, which are diametrically opposed to the Pritikin diet. If one wishes to say that these physicians are lying or incompetent (which Pritikin does not), then one still has to deal with scientists such as the Mexican cardiologist Demetrio Sodi-Pallares, who has produced significant regression in symptoms of arteriosclerotic heart disease and reduction of serum lipids on a diet which provides over 50% of its calories as fat!

The common denominator in the Pritikin diet and in Dr. Pallares's diet is restriction of sodium and highly refined sugar. It is this, and not restriction of fat and protein, which is the most likely cause of the improved blood chemistry in Pritikin's clients. Weight reduction in the obese will lower serum lipids regardless of the diet. Likewise, moderate exercise reduces cholesterol levels, helps normalize body weight, and maintains muscle tone and fitness.

Restriction of fat, and even of protein, in obese individuals will be tolerated as long as the body's own stores can make up the deficit. In the case of protein, this means reduction of muscle mass, and, more ominously, shrinkage of immune system tissue such as the lymph nodes and thymus. It is not uncommon for cold sores and other minor

infections to flare up in people who go on severe crash diets, due to transient immune suppression.

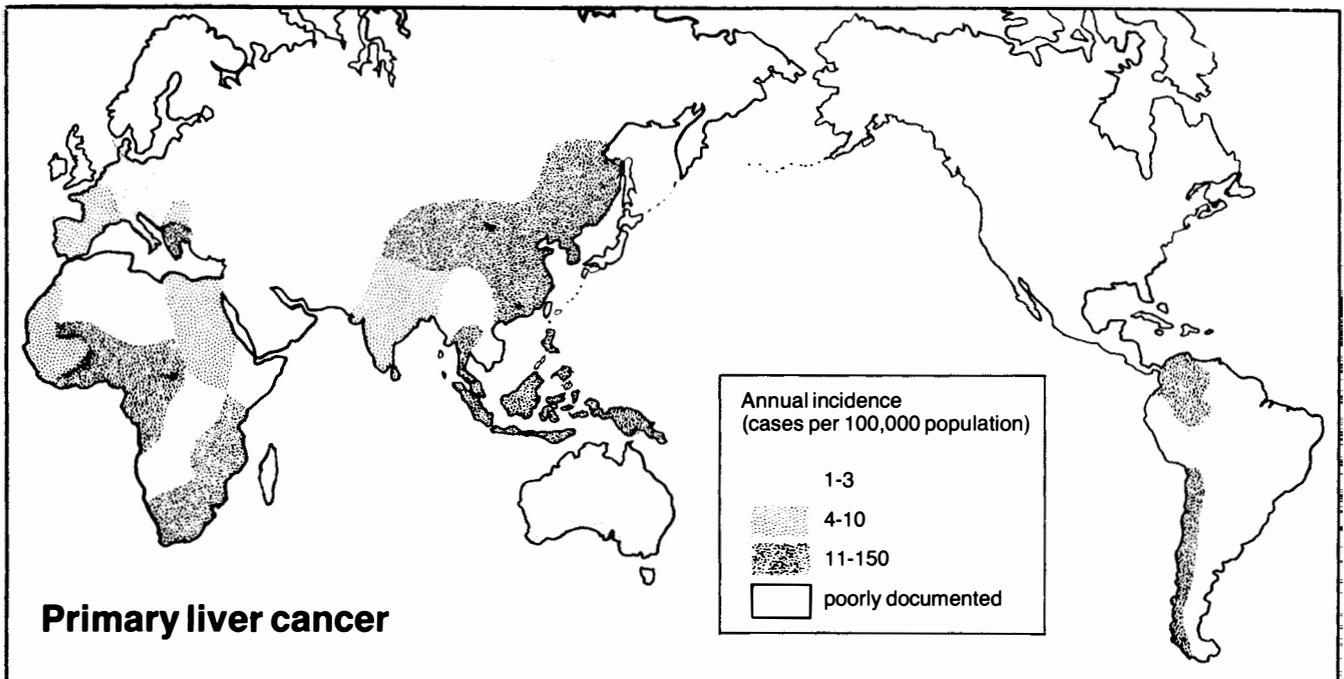
In the Third World, where whatever economy still exists is based on manual labor, the effects of protein deprivation are most blatant. The populations barely exist at an animal level of subsistence, with short life spans and hideous infant mortality rates. In the severe states of malnutrition, the immune system is so depressed that there is absence of some symptoms produced by the immune response. Health researchers for various World Bank and IMF-connected organizations have actually argued that this indicates that starvation has a beneficial effect on these people.

Pritikin recommends the same restrictions of fat and protein for growing children. If we look at populations in which severe lack of fat and animal protein are common, we see stunting of growth and decreased resistance to infectious disease. Low cholesterol intake in an infant is particularly devastating because a large component of the brain's biochemistry is cholesterol. Permanent effects on brain development can result from fat restriction in early infancy.

When this is compounded by debilitating chronic infections, the potential for anything approximating human existence is very low. To argue that such a diet is healthful is to imply that the devastating effects are the fault of some defect in the victim. This is racism, pure and simple. To idealize this sort of existence as benign and uncomplicated is the worst sort of cultural relativism.

Lie No. 2: Vegetable protein is as good as animal

Next comes the issue of animal versus vegetable protein. True, it is possible to combine a number of grains and nuts



Source: Dr. Philippe Maupas, Institut de Virologie, Tours, France.

to make a relatively complete protein which approximates the amino-acid content of meat. The problem is that not only must the elements be consumed together, but a variety of such foods must be available. This is not the case in most Third World countries, and studies on response to immunization in children show that children with a high proportion of animal protein in their diet produce better antibodies than those who consume a high proportion of vegetable protein, even though the total protein intake is the same. In addition nuts and beans, which are major sources of vegetable protein, can become heavily contaminated with aflatoxins, the most potent carcinogens known.

Pritikin contends, along with certain World Bank types, that protein deficiency is in fact just calorie deficiency, and additional caloric intake will cure the condition. But the fact is that kwashiorkor, a grave affliction in Africa, is a protein deficiency and responds to protein supplementation, especially milk powder, and does not respond to simple caloric increase of protein deficient foods such as rice or cassava.

While conceding the necessity for enough protein intake to maintain nitrogen balance, Pritikin contends that anything exceeding that is positively harmful. The problem is that the amount of protein requirement is significantly increased under certain circumstances, including the vigorous exercise he recommends. Studies have indicated selective depletion of leucine, an amino acid most easily obtainable from meat, in persons performing vigorous exercise. Leucine also plays a key role in the body's tissue immune system. This accounts for the immune suppression commonly observed in manually laboring populations of the Third World.

The cult of deprivation

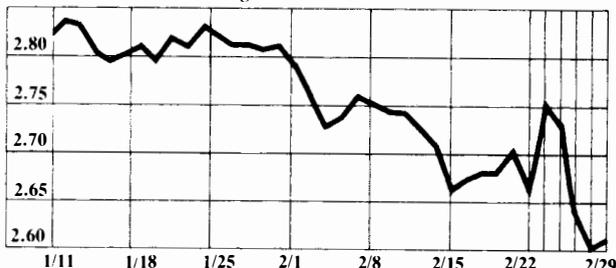
Pritikin's diet, along with the general promotion of vegetarianism, "natural foods," and sundry attacks on food preservatives, is preparing the cultural conditions for acceptance of a reduction in the quality of the U.S. diet as a consequence of policies which are undercutting the U.S. meat and dairy industry and destroying grain production as well. The consequences of these policies will be more palatable to a population which has been conditioned to believe that a lower-quality diet is in fact healthier. A most effective way to do this is to create a cult which promotes deprivation as a positive value.

Guyana in 1979 banned the import of milk, supposedly in the "national interest," but actually in compliance with IMF loan conditionalities that called for cutting imports to have more cash available for loan repayments. Last year, the United States, along with the IMF, took the additional health-producing step of cutting off the remainder of Guyana's food imports. It is predictable that the incidence of heart disease may decrease as the population succumbs to starvation and infectious disease. However, when one reads about the decreased incidence of arterosclerosis found at autopsy in concentration camp victims, it is useful to remember what condition they were in when the observation was made.

Currency Rates

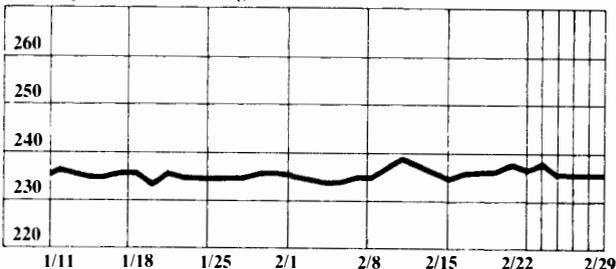
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



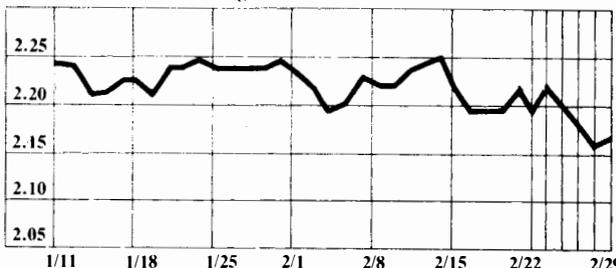
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



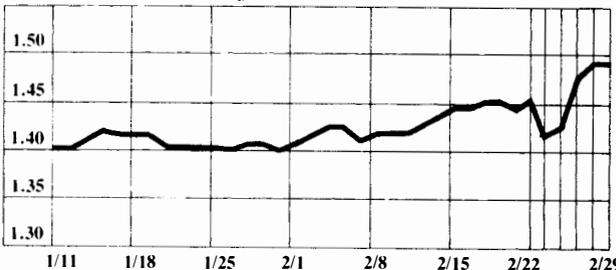
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



1922-82: How Italian industry helped build the Soviet war machine

by Laurent Murawiec

On Dec. 4, 1922 at the Grand Hotel of Rome, two men were laying the ground for vast trade expansion between Italy and Soviet Russia. They were budding dictator Benito Mussolini and Lenin's special envoy and foreign trade minister, Leonid Krasin, a former terrorist and former employee of the giant German firm Siemens. Il Duce wanted Fascist Italy to be the first nation to officially recognize the Soviet government. Enormous publicity was given internationally to this groundbreaking meeting.

On Nov. 30, 1923, Mussolini stated that "the Fascist Government sees no obstacle to a *de jure* recognition of Soviet Russia." The framework agreement called for purchase of Soviet coal and raw materials, to be paid for with Italian capital goods and chemicals. On Feb. 8, 1924—sixty years ago, as both governments proudly celebrated last month—Italy extended formal diplomatic recognition. Mussolini had been beaten past the post only by Britain's Labour government of Ramsay McDonald.

Fascism and communism had no qualms about trade or political relations. Fascist industry and banks played a crucial role in the military industrialization of the Soviet Union through 1941. After the war, barely reconstructed Fascists did their best to repair the four-year interruption in trade. Italy became one of the main Western pivots of legal and illegal trading with the East, with the powerful Communist Party (PCI) fulfilling a central role in the mafia-like deals.

One fine morning of 1976, a jet airplane took off from Turin, the headquarters of Fiat, toward Moscow. On board were Gianni Agnelli, Libya's financial éminence grise Abdullah Saudi, who had just purchased on behalf of Col. Muammar Qaddafi 13% of the stock of Fiat, and U.S. Soviet agent Armand Hammer. "This is the first brick in the construction of a new world economic order!" a few servile journalists wrote. Some world, some order.

Fascism and communism

Fascist notable Marinotti, a top Italian Freemason, was probably the only Westerner who did not leave civil war-torn

Baku, the capital of Soviet oil, during the Bolshevik Revolution. As a representative of the Lane Rossi company, he maintained positions and links with the new regime, and was able to send Mussolini a report, whose tenor was: "Dear Duce, they're communists, but since we can't beat them, let's join them, especially since the British will take this market away if we do not." In 1922, Marinotti established the Compagnia Italiana per il Commercio Estero, CICE, which organized major trade fairs in Moscow and Leningrad.

Marinotti's friend Krasin waxed lyrical when diplomatic recognition was achieved, sending Mussolini a telegram that said "*Domani è il giorno del gran volo*" (tomorrow is the day of the great flight), a quote from Fascist poet-adventurer Gabriele d'Annunzio. CICE jointly owned trading concessions and handled all import-export activity between the two countries from its Milan headquarters and its Moscow branch office. It had exclusive representation for the metalworking, leather, textile, and chemical industries, and represented Fiat, already on the forefront of the business.

In 1928-29, Fiat assisted the development of the Soviet truck-manufacturing industry, a highly military-capable area. Fiat's 1.5- and 3-ton trucks were produced under a licensing agreement, and the Soviets also bought a Fiat tank. The Soviet AMO plant in Moscow benefited massively from Fiat's technology and know-how. Soviet ball and roll-bearing technology was literally created by the Italians, who built the huge Kaganovich plant in Moscow, at a cost of 116 million rubles, which turned out 18 million units in 1938. The Italian company involved in developing this vital unit in Soviet military industrialization, RIV, was a Fiat subsidiary. Fiat and the Ansaldo shipyards were prime movers in the supply of weapons, weapons design and technology, ships, autos, and aircraft. Soviet cruisers and destroyers were built in part by Ansaldo. Soviet air power was being built up by the Savoia and Macchi companies.

The Società Mista Italo-Russa di Commercio e Transporti (Joint Italo-Russian Trade and Transport Company) was handling the logistics. In the first nine months of 1925, Italian

supplier credit to the U.S.S.R. rose from 651,000 rubles in the corresponding period a year before to 11,987 million rubles. The excellence of relations even went to the point that Mussolini granted extraterritorial rights to Soviet enclaves in the ports of Bari and Livorno. Fascist Italy has also contributed to the development of the Soviet oil industry, with the oil concessions granted by Moscow to the Italo-Belgian Georgia Mining Corporation of Turin in 1923. By the 1930s, the Italian oil company AGIP was drawing 40% of its crude from the Soviet Union!

Licio Gelli, P-2, and the Soviet Union

The war did not entirely stop these profitable operations. Acting on behalf of certain Fascist *Gerarchi* (big bosses), the young Licio Gelli, a Fascist secret service agent and torturer, participated in campaigns advocating a separate peace with the U.S.S.R. at a time when Italian divisions were freezing in front of Stalingrad. After the fall of Fascism, Gelli went behind Soviet lines in the Balkans to secure some postwar "deals," and was protected by various Communist partisan leaders when he came back to Italy. Saved from the firing squad by Communists, this known assassin underwent days of interrogation at the hands of PCI security which cleared him and set him free. In the early 1950s, Gelli was arrested for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union—in the company of wealthy nobleman Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, later the brain behind Italian terrorism.

Gelli's Eastern connection went in large part through a Romanian connection, shared with P-2 leader Elia Valori. Gelli was a large shareholder in the Lebole garment manufacturing which pocketed lucrative contracts for supplying garments and building up whole plants in Romania. The Bulgarian Connection of the P-2 masonic lodge also gave him a large chunk of the gigantic arms-for-drugs smuggling networks Italian judges dismantled two years ago when they put Syrian businessman Henri Arsan behind bars.

After the war, Italy renewed its role as a major supplier of capital goods and quasi-military supplier to the Soviet Union—ironically, it had to pay \$100 million in World War II reparations, including "factory and tool equipment designed for the manufacture of war material."

The post-war period in Italy witnessed the stupendous growth of the Communist Party, which had recruited left and right toward the end of the war, and carried out mass membership drives among "former" Fascists. The PCI, with a share of the popular vote oscillating between 25% and 35% over the previous three and a half decades, became a major power, not least in business. It created the huge network of the agricultural cooperatives—centered in but not limited to the rich food-producing region of Emilia-Romagna around "Red Bologna"—which spawned first export cooperatives, and then industrial manufacturing cooperatives of all kinds. A large share of the cooperatives' business consists of trade with the East bloc.

Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Eugenio Reale, a PCI Central Committee member and a very close friend of PCI chief Palmiro Togliatti, was appointed ambassador to Poland in 1946. On his return from that tour of duty, he became something of a foreign trade minister for the PCI. Reale was expelled from the PCI in 1956, but he had apparently been the medium for smuggling the famous "secret report" delivered by Nikita Khrushchev at the Soviet CP's 20th Congress that year into the hands of James Jesus Angleton. From then on, Reale massively developed his East-West business activities.

This was a time when Italy served as a key route for the illegal smuggling of strategic materials into the Soviet Union, from cobalt to plutonium. Reale's associate Spartaco Vannoni and his friend Antonio d'Ambrosio worked—once again—through a "Romanian connection" to do that, which brought the threesome under the investigative suspicions of the Italian magistracy. Their Zürich-based company Falchimex was also funding the PCI, complementing the "Stalinist" faction in the PCI which funded itself largely from the cooperative movement's trade turnover.

Re-enter Fiat

After Togliatti died in 1964, Gianni Agnelli and Leonid Brezhnev ensured that his name would not disappear from the memory of the Soviet population. "Togliattigrad" was established, a giant integrated industrial complex manufacturing cars in Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad). Signed in 1966, notably through the brokering of PCI leader Piero Savoretti, a major financial intermediary for Italy's East-West trade who settled at some point in the Soviet Union—while doubling as an agent for SID, the Italian secret service—and later became a member of the board of Banca d'America e d'Italia.

Gianni Agnelli's predecessor as Fiat board chairman, Valletta, had laid the groundwork for renewed relations. The Siglienti branch of the family of PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer also played a role. Curiously, U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, acting on advice of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, authorized the shipment of sophisticated American technology to Togliattigrad; U.S. technology provided three-fourths of the equipment. Fiat was entrusted with supervising and technically assisting the construction and operation of the giant auto plant, with a capacity of 600,000 cars a year. To develop this military-capable complex, Fiat received a \$65 million engineering fee. Up to 1,000 Italian technicians and engineers worked on the site.

Other Italian companies followed. Montecatini, later Montedison, the chemicals giant, built a series of turnkey plants in the Soviet Union, integrated industrial complexes complete with infrastructure. The rostrum of Italy's East-West trade includes virtually all the largest corporations.

Few companies, however, played as prominent a role as the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) established by Enrico

How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East

In the past year, have you. . .

Suspected that the news media are not presenting an accurate picture of Soviet gains and capabilities in the Middle East?

Wondered how far the Khomeini brand of fundamentalism will spread?

Asked yourself why the United States seems to be making one blunder after another in the Middle East?

If so, you need *EIR's* new Special Report, "How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East." The report documents how Zbigniew Brzezinski's vision of Islamic fundamentalism spreading to break up the Soviet empire is upside down. Instead, using those Islamic radicals, the Soviets are poised for advances on all fronts in the Middle East, from diplomatic ties to conservative Gulf States, to new outbreaks of terrorism, to creating client states such as "Baluchistan" (now part of Pakistan) on the Arabian Sea. The "arc of crisis" has turned into a Soviet "arc of opportunity."

This ground-breaking report covers:

- **History and Mideast policy of the Pugwash Conferences**, whose organization by Bertrand Russell in 1957 involved high-level Soviet participation from the beginning. Pugwash Conferences predicted petroleum crises and foresaw tactical nuclear warfare in the Middle East.
- **The Soviet Islam establishment**, including Shiite-born Politburo member Geidar Aliyev, the Soviet Orientology and Ethnography think tanks, and the four Muslim Boards of the U.S.S.R.
- **Moscow's cooptation of British intelligence networks** (including those of the "Muslim Brotherhood"—most prominent member, Ayatollah Khomeini) and parts of Hitler's Middle East networks, expanded after the war.
- **The U.S.S.R.'s diplomatic and political gains in the region since 1979**. Soviet penetration of Iran as a case study of Moscow's Muslim card. The August 1983 founding of the Teheran-based terrorist "Islamintern," which showed its hand in the Oct. 23 Beirut bombings.

\$250.00. For further information, call William Engdahl, Special Services, at (212) 247-8820

Mattei. On Oct. 17, 1960, Mattei flew to Moscow to meet N. S. Khrushchev, and came back with a contract for 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day—the Soviets, for the first time in the post war period, had broken into the Western oil markets. Relations had started in earnest in 1958; last July, ENI jointly celebrated the 25th anniversary with its Russian partners at Soyuznaftaexport, the foreign oil-trading company.

The Mattei-Khrushchev deal called for supply of Italian technology and know-how in return for the oil. Moscow secured rubber, chemicals, textiles, and above all, machine tools from Nuovo Pignone and turnkey plants from the engineering company Snam Progetti. In 1961, ENI opened an office in Moscow. In 1969, a major natural gas purchasing agreement was signed covering through the year 2000. ENI and its subsidiaries have been heavily involved in the development of the controversial Urengoi gas pipeline.

Fiat again, Libya and Armand Hammer

When Gianni Agnelli's private jet landed in Tripoli, Libya in 1975, Agnelli began 18 months of negotiations that resulted in the purchase of 13% of his company's stock by the shady financier Abdulla Saudi, then head of the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and one of Muammar Qaddafi's top financial advisers, and currently head of the Arab Banking Corporation. Saudi, Major Jalloud, and Qaddafi were making a resounding entry into the Western European business world—and interestingly, they took the totality of a Fiat capital increase of \$104 million, purchasing the stock at more than three times its market value, then at 1,600-1,700 lire, for 6,000 lire a piece! It was understandable that the bloody Libyan dictator should choose Fiat and Italy for this remarkable debut on the industrial stage: He had been assisted in his ascent to power by P-2 Grand Master Licio Gelli and the latter's close associate SS Col. Otto Skorzeny.

The leader of Italy's postwar Fascist party, the MSI, Gen. Vito Miceli, former head of the Italian secret services SID, exclaimed upon receiving the news of the agreement announced in Turin: "Without me, relations between Fiat and Qaddafi would not have come to that." His relations with Qaddafi's own secret services had been intensive. Another little helper was former Socialist parliamentarian Michele Achilli of Milan, a major force in Libyan-Italian trade who also specialized in smuggling goods into the Soviet Union through Libya.

Next Saudi and Agnelli, as noted above, took off for Moscow to build their "new world economic order" with Armand Hammer (see *EIR*, first part of this article, Feb. 14, 1984), whose Occidental Petroleum company had extensive interests in Libya; he had played a major role in installing and maintaining Qaddafi in power. He had also established a large joint venture with ENI, Enoxy, based in Switzerland whereby he took over all chemicals interests of ENI. Nazis, communists, Islamic fundamentalists: such are the East-West trade mafias.

The soft-currency scam

How far has it gone? Ibero-American investment laws as well as U.S. regulations are being torn up.

Intelligence estimates from bankers across the country say that the "new money" packages for Mexico and Brazil are falling apart. Neither Mexico nor Brazil has yet received a cent of the \$3.8 billion and \$6.5 billion jumbo loans in negotiations for months.

Even if pieces of these packages do come through, these countries cannot possibly have enough dollars to meet their current interest obligations in U.S. dollars. The major question in fact is: *How much of these arrearages in dollars are being paid, not in unavailable dollars, but in Ibero-American soft currencies* into blocked accounts to Citibank and the other major banks, as predicted by *EIR* since last December?

Last August, at an American Enterprise Institute meeting in Vail, Colorado, Henry Kissinger proposed that creditors turn their debt into "equity" in debtor nations, since the debt is unpayable. Local currency paid into creditors' accounts would be used to buy up the debtor nations' assets, a new form of British Empire looting.

There already exists a convenient outlet for the use of soft currencies to turn debt, in effect, into equity in the debtor nations. A major move is under way in Ibero-America to rewrite foreign investment laws. In mid-February, Mexico announced a wholesale "reinterpretation" of foreign ownership laws, to allow foreigners to own controlling interests in Mexican companies for the first time. Venezuela announced Feb. 21 that it will "ease

restrictive foreign investment rules." Argentina still has no IMF agreement, and the IMF will probably demand a relaxation of foreign investment rules as precondition.

Kissinger was right about one thing: the unpayability of the debt in dollars. It was in response to the size of dollar arrearages, particularly in Brazil, that Comptroller of the Currency C. Todd Conover wrote a secret emergency letter to Citibank's legal counsel Sherman and Sterling late last year, advising them that they could accept interest payments "in Brazilian cruzeiros" without being penalized by the regulators. Now it is clear why the Comptroller had to let the scheme go into effect by Feb. 1.

There is a new, simultaneous buildup of arrearages across the continent to an extent not seen since Mexico and Brazil declared de facto bankruptcy in late 1982 and early 1983. Brazil was 120 days in arrears on public- and private-sector interest payments at the end of February, and apparently expects to pile up arrearages which by the end of the first quarter will be some 150 days. On a \$12 billion annual interest bill, that means current interest arrears of \$4 billion and projected arrears near \$5 billion.

According to a Pittsburgh banker, "Even if the IMF gave Brazil the seal of approval tomorrow, there is no way in hell they could be disbursed money until the end of March; they'll be 150 days in arrears. First-quarter income is going to look pretty bad for some banks."

Argentina was at least another \$2 billion in arrears at the end of February. Venezuela has also chosen "finance by arrears" for its private sector debt of at least \$500 million as at the end of February. Because the Mexican loan has no near-term prospect of being disbursed, Mexico itself could also fall behind.

This presents a U.S. dollar interest arrearage across the continent approaching \$8-\$10 billion for the end of the first quarter.

Meanwhile, it is common knowledge in some banking circles that blocked accounts are already a major finance mechanism. Citibank senior vice-president William Rhodes and Manufacturers Hanover senior vice-president for Latin America Douglas McCouch have admitted to regional bankers that most of the \$4-\$5 billion in Brazilian arrearages is already being accepted by the major banks in Brazilian cruzeiros at Brazil's central bank.

"We are perfectly well aware that Citibank has been accounting past due interest payments in cruzeiros and we don't like it one bit, it's very inflationary," one Florida bank's international division chief told me in late February. "But if the regulators allow it—and I've already heard about the Comptroller's letter to Citibank—then the banks will do it."

Some bank accountants have already quietly agreed to the soft-currency practice. Lloyd, Haskins & Sells has given one Florida bank a written opinion which states that the regulators agree not to classify loans with large arrearages as non-performing, as long as the arrearages are paid in soft currencies. The letter reportedly states that such payments into blocked accounts may be treated as current interest income under the regulators' interpretation.

Business Briefs

Ibero-American Debt

Mexico loan package in trouble?

Mexican Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog made a surprise declaration March 1 that Mexico is getting neither loans nor investments. If this situation continues, he stated, it will have grave repercussions for Mexico's economy. It is essential to encourage economic growth at no less than 4% in order to neutralize the growing crisis, Silva Herzog went on, noting that the country's oil revenues are not sufficient to meet the trade deficit.

"The news is that nobody wants to give any money to Mexico because they're convinced the economic miracle can't last," a spokesman for a Philadelphia bank stated Feb. 21. Bankers are beginning to realize that the extent of Mexico's import cuts is destroying the nation's economy. "I've spent the entire Washington Birthday weekend trying to come up with a package and I'm getting turned down all over the place," he complained; well under \$3 billion has been assembled.

The banker said that he has been asked to report the names of regional banks who are not willing to contribute to Citibank in New York, and that Citibank senior vice-president William Rhodes is giving the names to Fed chairman Paul Volcker and Comptroller Todd Conover. "Volcker and Conover are getting on the phone personally at a very high level with the recalcitrant banks and arm-twisting them, to be very very polite," he said. "The threats are tremendous. These regulators have the power to close down some of these banks."

U.S. Budget

White House rejects defense cuts

President Reagan rejected demands by the National Governors Association (NGA) executive board and Senate Budget Commit-

tee chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) for large cuts in U.S. defense spending on Feb. 27. House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and Majority Leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.) have responded by calling for an alliance with Republicans to ensure that the defense budget is gutted over White House and Pentagon opposition.

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a speech Feb. 26 to the NGA, said that the defense budget is "not what I want but what the country needs." He added that defense "is not adding materially to the deficit. . . . If you cut \$1 billion from the defense budget, you lose 35,000 jobs."

The NGA proposal called for reducing the deficit by 1989 to \$120 billion by cutting \$60 billion from the defense budget, \$183 billion from non-defense programs (including a freeze on cost-of-living increases in most federal programs), and raising \$217 billion in new taxes.

Domenici proposed cutting a total of \$79.8 billion from the Reagan budget. His proposal was put forward at a negotiating session Feb. 27 between Congress and the administration to discuss reduction of the budget deficit. Administration representatives were James Baker III, Donald Regan, David Stockman, and Richard Darman.

The Reagan-proposed defense budget would represent an increase of 13% over present levels; Domenici's variant would represent an increase of only 5 percent, as proposed by Walter Mondale and Sen. Ted Stevens.

European Community

London attacks CAP and 'Gaullism'

The future of the European Community (EC) is in jeopardy if the policies which have ensured high productivity in agriculture are not eliminated, claimed a Feb. 27 editorial of the *Financial Times*, the mouthpiece of the City of London. In "Europe at a Turning Point," the paper warns that "three weeks from now, the EC will be facing the moment of truth. . . . It will be in grave danger of

falling apart" if the March 19 summit does not capitulate to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's demands for budget refunds at the expense of the Common Agricultural Policy, which until recently had used price supports and other means to guarantee prosperity to European farmers.

"The apparent success of the CAP is turning . . . into an ever more apparent failure," the *Financial Times* went on. "The high-price policy and modernization and improved productivity has led to a rapid increase in output. . . . Costs are rising unsustainably.

"Behind these particular failures and imbalances lies the nationalist reflex and the legacy of Gaullism. . . . All governments since the recession a decade ago, have attempted to shore up their domestic positions by interventionism, welfarism and nationalist devices. . . . These instincts have been reinforced by the Gaullist demand for the right of unquestionable veto," the clause that protects national sovereignty in the EC.

Food Crisis

State Department cuts aid to Bolivia

The Bolivian government issued an international call for nations of the world to send emergency food aid to prevent the mass starvation of its people the week of Feb. 20. Most food supplies in Bolivia were running out, and wheat supplies, the main staple of the country, are gone. The government requested that the food be sent by airplane, because ships would be too slow to prevent mass famine.

The U.S. State Department committed itself to sending 62,000 tons of wheat, but announced that the emergency supplies will not be sent until the government of Hernán Siles Zuazo, the first elected government to rule Bolivia in years, eliminates the official subsidy on flour and bread, because these subsidies "distort the objective" of the food aid.

The Siles Zuazo government has thus far refused the State Department's offer, because prices would rise far beyond the pop-

Briefly

ulations' ability to pay if the subsidies were eliminated.

To date, Argentina is the only country to respond to Bolivia's plight; it is immediately supplying the country with 300,000 tons of grain.

Last fall, a devastating drought wiped out between 70% and 90% of Bolivia's subsistence agriculture, affecting 1.5 million farmers and then threatening 1 million people with famine conditions.

The richest agricultural land in eastern Bolivia, the one area not affected by the drought, is used for growing coca, the raw material for cocaine. Last year this region provided approximately 80% of the coca in Bolivia. Last year, 5,000 peasants facing starvation migrated into this area in hopes of making quick cash from selling coca to drug traffickers.

Labor

Truckers' strike goal: reorganize European map

Pan-European leader and oligarch Otto von Hapsburg called on striking European truckers to continue their strike until they make a "revolution by creating a Europe without borders," when he announced his support for the weeks-long strike in a statement before the European Parliament in Strassbourg Feb. 27.

Earlier in that week, von Hapsburg stated on Bavarian television that he supported the truckers' demands to work for the dissolution of the borders between Italy, Austria, and Germany.

The president of the German Truckers Association, Herr Rempe, confirmed to *EIR* that the undermining of European nation-states was a goal of the strike from its beginning. "We truckers had the feeling," Rempe said, "that during the strike something very principled and permanent happened with immediate effects for Europe." Weeks before the allegedly "spontaneous" strike at the Brenner Pass, the associations had sent out questionnaires to trucking companies and individual drivers to ask them if and for how long they would support a border blockade.

Rempe added that he thought that the truckers' strike made a great contribution to the revitalization of the EC and that the current crisis was solved. Those who really stood behind the truckers' demands, he added, were the governments of Bavaria, Austria, and the South Tyrol, where strong separatist movements exist. Christian Social Union leader Franz-Josef Strauss of Bavaria visited the truckers the weekend of Feb. 28-29 in the Austrian village of Kiefersfelden and was given a hero's welcome.

West German Labor

Unions demand 35-hour week

With unemployment close to 8 million, the West German public employees' union, the ÖTV, is organizing a national campaign for a 35-hour-week as the only answer to unemployment. At a Feb. 29 conference of the ÖTV's youth membership in Dortmund, president Wulf-Mathies declared that "for 1 million youth, the right to work is denied. We must prepare a strike to ensure the introduction of the 35-hour week."

No union has proposed a policy for fostering industrial growth instead.

Ernst Breit, a spokesman for the DGB, the West German equivalent of the AFL-CIO, stated the week of Feb. 23 that the fight for shortened work time is top priority for all current wage negotiations. All unions are making the same basic demands, with the more "radical" trade unions including I. G. Metall (the giant metalworkers' union), Drupa (printers), and HBV (white-collar workers) wanting to shorten the work week, while the "moderate" unions including the textile and chemical workers want early retirement.

Wage negotiations for the ÖTV broke down during the week of Feb. 23. For I. G. Metall, talks have broken off after three rounds; the next round is scheduled for March 13. A no-strike agreement ended Feb. 28, and the first strikes began the next day in Frankenthal and Rhineland Pfalz. A national warning strike wave is planned for March 7.

● **IRAN** will pay for the purchase of a direct reduction steel plant from Kobe Steel of Japan by selling crude oil to a group of Japanese oil firms associated with Showa Oil Company and Shell Oil Company. The group concluded the contract, worth some \$215 million, with the National Iranian Oil Company at the end of February.

● **BERNARDO SEPULVEDA**, Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, stated March 2 in Mexico that "the realization of common actions responds to an urgent demand to explore new solidarity actions among the Latin American countries in order to confront the economic and political crisis of today's world. This demands that we elaborate a regional strategy which articulates joint actions to overcome the obstacles to development." Sepulveda was meeting with his Argentine counterpart Dante Caputo, who is arranging the visit of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid to Argentina.

● **ULISES GUIMARAES**, Brazil's opposition party leader told the Venezuelan Congress Feb. 29 that "the IMF's perverse policies on fiscal and monetary austerity, cloaked in a false economic liberalism, are aimed at [forcing Ibero-America] to pay all the debt under the pretext that we are the only ones responsible for it, which we are not. If we continue to accept those 'adjustment' programs, Latin America will be erased from the World map."

● **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Monitor** claimed Feb. 27 that the danger of a monetary collapse has disappeared. Calling those who still predict a moratoria by the big debtors like Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico "pessimists," the *Monitor* concludes that although Latin America's debt crisis is under control it will be another 10 years before the region can begin to consider economic growth.

Iran's untold story: five years of mass murder

by Linda de Hoyos

In its five years in power, the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini of Iran has emerged as the most hideous force of evil seen in this century. The thousands of young Iranian children lying dead on the battlefields of the Iran-Iraq war only begin to tell the story of the criminal death machine Khomeini has made of the people that once constituted the nation of Iran. All the geopolitical power games the Soviet Union or the Anglo-American empire forces might believe they are perpetrating in their prolongation of that war, are reduced to nought by the simple fact that Ayatollah Khomeini and the Islamic fundamentalism he has unleashed are inherently uncontrollable and represent the single gravest threat to human civilization today.

Khomeini must be stopped. Iran is an outlaw government that is carrying out crimes against humanity as defined by the Nuremberg code of law: "Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds."

The blood-curdling deeds of the Khomeini government have been blanketed by a conspiracy of silence by most of the Western news media, by the United Nations, and by leading Western governments. We present here a small portion of the documentation that has so far made its way to the West.

In 1979, the *Executive Intelligence Review* alone exposed how the British and their agents of influence in the United States—Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Ramsey Clark—were actively working to bring down America's ally, the Shah of Iran, and replace him not with a constitutional monarchy or republic, but with the fanatic Khomeini. This immorality was justified as U.S. policy by Zbigniew Brzezinski: "Islamic fundamentalism is a bulwark against communism." Even today, many Anglo-American imperial policy-makers foolishly believe that Islamic fundamentalism will spread into the Soviet Union and cause the break-up of the Russian empire.

But Moscow has found common cause with the Ayatollah's anti-Western ideology, just as Moscow has found common cause with the old Nazi International that built up the Islamic terrorist apparatus in the first place. The United States was



Iraqi Government Information Ministry

Over 5,000 Iranian prisoners of war now being held in Iraq are children with an average age of 14, the Iraqi government reports. Ayatollah Khomeini sends children in human waves across minefields, to die a "martyr's" death for the "Islamic Revolution."

driven out of Lebanon by the Soviet Union and Soviet-dominated Syrian regime; by the Islamic fundamentalists led by Khomeini followers Mussavi and Fadlallah in Lebanon; and by the faction led by Henry Kissinger in the United States.

The Iran-Iraq war now threatens to take this victory for Khomeini further. Khomeini is waging a relentless war of attrition against Iraq, a less populated nation; he has made it known that he is prepared to send every Iranian to the front in order to defeat Iraq's Saddam Hussein. The first tactical goal of the escalated war is to seize the city of Basra in southern Iraq and proclaim it a new "Islamic republic." From there, Khomeini will have a base to spread his plague throughout Iraq and into the Gulf states and the rest of the Arab world.

Those who think to destroy the Russian empire with the force of Islamic fundamentalism will achieve the destruction of civilization instead. By this we mean the annihilation in the minds of human beings of those principles of morality and reason that define us as human beings, that define man's unique ability to create civilization. This principle of potential creative reason defines the sacredness of each individual human mind. Khomeini has declared war against this principle and against all its manifestations—human economic and cultural development.

This is not the first time such irrationalism has gripped the Muslim world. The forces of Al-Ghazali in the tenth century unleashed a dark age of hatred of all knowledge, destroying the great Islamic renaissance of the preceding two centuries. From this calamity the Arab world has never recovered. The Khomeini cult of irrationalism today feeds upon

the most illiterate and backward sections of an underdeveloped population—upon those most desperate and hopeless. Iran is run today by 200,000 "mullahs" who control every minute of the daily lives of the Iranian people. These mullahs have been self-selected from among the most backward people of village and town. Alongside the mullahs are Khomeini's Revolutionary Guard, a force of depraved youth who function in the same way as Mao's Red Guards of the Cultural Revolution.

The result is a nation that has been turned into a giant concentration camp fixated on the imagined glories of murder and death. Imagine, if possible, a population that has been so dehumanized that mothers will willingly send their children to die on the battlefield in order to attain the privilege of buying a refrigerator. Imagine a leader who repeatedly proclaims to his people that their sole purpose in life is their martyred sacrifice for wars that have no purpose, but the global spread of such insanity to the entire Middle East and beyond. Imagine a nation where the only act of resistance to such insanity is either escape or suicide.

This is the psychosis that has gripped Iran. This is the psychosis that Moscow, along with the British and their allies in the United States, are now working to spread throughout the underdeveloped world!

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and American statesman Lyndon LaRouche have called for the total blockade of Iran by all nations of the world. That blockade must go into force immediately. Any government that does not comply with that blockade must be exposed as being complicit in the destruction of all of humanity.

Khomeini's death cult has turned Iran into a concentration camp

by Judith Wyer

"In the event that Iranians were to obtain their goals, they would not stop fighting for the victory of Islam over the world. We must give a beautiful meaning to death and martyrdom. If during the adventure, Iran were to disappear, it would not matter. We must drown the world in crisis because it is during crisis that those who are called to export the revolution can dull their senses and their desire for comfort."

This is only one of many recent calls from Iran's theocratic dictator Ayatollah Khomeini, glorifying martyrdom as Iran's primary weapon in its war with Iraq. The Khomeini regime draws on the same Dark Ages tradition of pagan cult practices which flourished in the Mideast and destroyed the Renaissance culture of early Islamic civilization. Khomeini himself is a stated enemy of humanism, the tradition from which both the Mideast and later European Renaissance emerged.

In an interview shortly after he took power, Khomeini stated his objective of establishing a regime "to the left of Mao." Today the devastation his regime has subjected Iran to rivals that of Mao's cultural revolution, or the evil Pol Pot's destruction of Cambodia.

Death worship is the foundation of Khomeini's ideological control over the nearly 40 million Iranians. Death is the theme which permeates Iranian society today, glorified in Iran's press, and the primary subject of Islamic education which dominates Iran's schools. Little wonder that for those Iranians who do not espouse Khomeinism and who do not have the means to leave Iran, the rate of suicide is reported to have increased nine-fold. For others addiction to heroin and opium has skyrocketed as a means of escaping the terror which has consumed Iran. In the last three months of 1983 the price of heroin produced in Pakistan climbed by 400 percent largely due to the rapid increase in demand for the drug in Iran.

Khomeini is waging his Islamic revolution by brutally purging those who are viewed as "corrupted" by the influence of the Shah's regime. War is the means by which Iranian society will be cleansed of the corruption of the Shah's regime, asserts Khomeini.

Over the past five years Iran's population has dropped by well over two million. This includes an estimated one and a half million that have fled Iran, victims of political executions, and the hundreds of thousands of martyrs from Khomeini's bloody "human wave" attacks on Iraq.

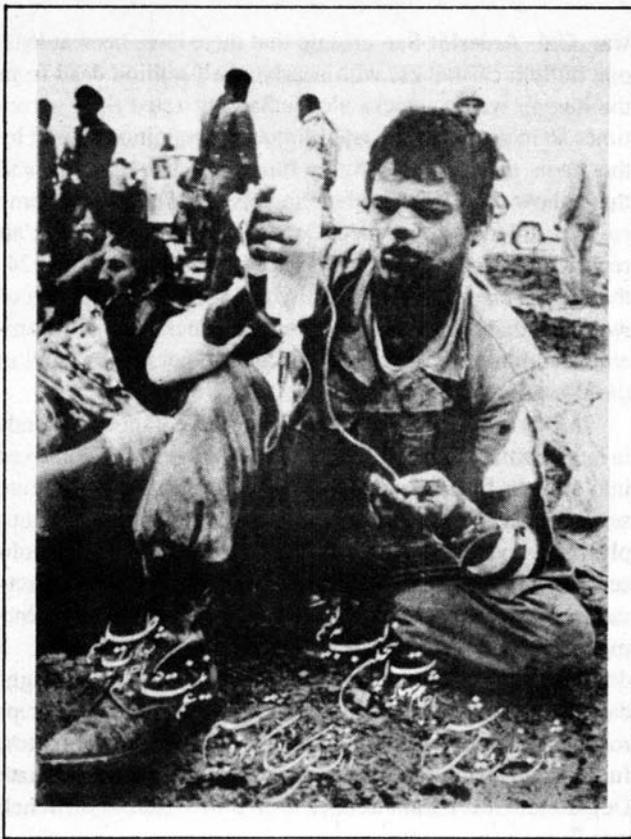
Compared to the international human rights campaign which was waged against the Shah, barely a voice has been raised against the Khomeini dictatorship. The Western media has chosen to ignore the atrocities of the Khomeini regime, despite efforts of Iranian exiles and other Middle Easterners to bring the truth to light.

As many as 50,000 Iranians have perished through systematic political persecution, aimed primarily at Iran's educated middle class, which has been the heart of opposition to the Islamic dictatorship. By conservative estimates, well over half a million Iranians, many under the age of 18, have died in the Iran-Iraq war as a result of the barbaric Iranian human wave offensives repeatedly thrown against the militarily superior Iraq. In one failed human wave assault in 1982 Iran lost 20,000, according to a recent report.

From Khomeini down through the ranks of the estimated 200,000 mullahs (Shi'ite Muslim priests) which rule Iran, genocide is a witting policy, and the three-and-a-half year old Gulf war is perpetuated as the most efficient means of "cleansing" Iran of "corrupt" elements—no matter how young. Khomeini himself professed this policy late last year in his 30-page Will which was submitted to the Council of Experts, a group charged with choosing the octogenarian dictator's successor.

Khomeini wrote: "There are three generations in Iran; the first is the generation of men and women who are more than 30 years of age. This is mostly a corrupt generation; the country should be cleaned of such a generation. They should be sent to the front; if they die at the front they will be pardoned by God, and if they come back safe, their lives will be changed.

"The second generation, which is in between and includes the youth who are between 19-30 years of age, whom the Shah had provided with a Western style of living and the



This advertisement in an Iranian government newspaper shows a soldier giving himself a blood transfusion, with the inscribed poem: "We are the enemy of darkness and night. The martyr drinks to his death. We burn from flames of war. We are not sad; we all want to be martyred."

corruption of the West. Most of this generation was taught in non-Islamic schools or universities; such a generation should be purified by sending them to the fronts and putting them under surveillance in all fields. . . . We need the war because it purifies our society. Even when our war with Iraq is over, we will launch another war somewhere else."

Selling the children to Allah

The system which has emerged under Khomeini offers the means of effectively buying children to go to the front from poor peasant families. It is from this strata that not only most of the gestapo of mullahs has risen, but also that most of the young *shahids* (martyrs) are recruited. Recruitment of Iranian boys, some as young as ten years of age, into unarmed brigades, is organized through Iran's secondary and primary school system. Immediately after the Khomeini takeover Iran's school system was shut down and transformed into a brainwashing apparatus to produce young zealots to die for Khomeini.

Iran's tightly controlled media daily solicit martyrs, printing letters from Khomeini's young recruits praising martyrdom and photographs of young fighters portrayed with red

bandanas on their heads stenciled with Islamic slogans revering death.

Khomeini himself praises Iran's Islamic school system for having kidnapped a generation of young Iranians to fight for his revolution. "They run away from their parents," he boasted last year. "They become martyrs. And parents take pride in having their children martyred. Even parents with five martyred children regret that they don't have any more to send to the front." The regime offers what poor Iranian families would consider high compensation for losing a child at the front. Up to \$10,000 is reported in some instances to be offered for more young martyrs, plus increased government food subsidies and home appliances. Certain mullahs have even reportedly offered civil service jobs, an enticing offer given high unemployment, to Iranians whose children who have been sacrificed in the war.

The 'business' of death

Many of the top leaders in Khomeini's mullaharchy are said to have become multi-millionaires as they have pocketed fortunes through corrupt business practices far exceeding the corruption of the previous regime. Khomeini's gestapo is said to be organized into four basic mafias, each of which runs its own independent prison and police system.

Khomeini's oft-repeated characterization of the United States as "blood-sucking" applies even more to his own Islamic cohorts. Even the bodies of Iraqi war prisoners provide "business" for these mullahs. The recent hearings of the U.N. human rights commission in Geneva included dozens of testimonies on the new blood traffic taking place within Iran's jails. All prisoners condemned to death are entirely bled before they are taken to be shot; their vital organs are removed and often the entire skin as well. Some of the blood is reportedly sold in Europe. Blood plasma and others organs are selectively used for the wounded.

So many political prisoners have been taken that makeshift prisons have been created, including one at a silk factory near Teheran. Iranian sources report that the Khomeini regime often deploys prisoners and "unwanted" Iranians, like orphans and old people, to the front. The same treatment is said to be given to Iran's growing number of political refugees. Afghani refugees, now numbering well over a million in Iran, are also now sent to the front. These refugees and the estimated one million Iranian refugees who have fled from the villages along the 750 mile Iran-Iraq border have added a drain on Iran's already overcrowded cities. The solution? Send the excess population to war.

With unemployment high, many of Iran's youth see no other opportunity than to join Khomeini's shock troops, the Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guards). The Pasdaran have been systematically built up as the military arm of the Islamic Republic, not only for use in waging war against Iran's neighbors, but to police Iran internally. Officers of the Pasdaran deploy the human wave brigades and are rapidly replacing the Iranian army as the principal fighting force. Khomeini is

said to view the Pasdaran as the basis for a massive Chinese-style People's Army in the future. Young Iranians who survive will simply have nowhere else to go. They are receiving the ideological indoctrination in Khomeini's Islamic schools necessary to prepare them for joining this fundamentalist brigade.

One means of inducing school boys to go to the front is to exempt them from year-end examinations. Before they enter the combat zone they are brainwashed about the "beauty of martyrdom," and are told that an Islamic saint will carry their souls to paradise. They are given either a "key to heaven" or a Khomeini-signed passport to paradise. For up to four days there are fed a diet containing no protein, only sugar. This is an old wartime technique used by North Korea, which starves the brain, producing an irrational and hyperactive state. Once they are sent to the front, often to walk through minefields and absorb Iraq fire, they dutifully chant Allah-u-al Akhbar (Allah is great).

Bodies instead of tanks

When recently asked about the practice of sending unarmed youths to defuse Iraqi minefields, an official of Khomeini's regime explained that martyrs were needed because Iran "has too few tanks."

As of early 1983, Iraq claimed to be holding well over 5,000 prisoners of war with an average age of 14. *Newsweek* reported March 21, 1983 that an Iranian who visited an Iraqi prisoner camp outside Baghdad found that some of the boys there had been abducted by Khomeini's "recruiters" and sent directly, without explanation, to the front, where they miraculously escaped almost certain death. According to this report, many of the Iranian youths held in Iraq resist being returned to their homeland, because Khomeini considers the fact that they are still alive to be proof of their treason. "I don't consider them to be true Muslims. . . . They escaped. They didn't go to martyrdom," states Khomeini.

An Arab diplomat reports that the carnage Iraqi forces have witnessed after confronting a human wave of Iranian youths and children has caused some Iraqis acute psychological distress. They say that this is precisely the "wearing down" effect Khomeini hopes to subject Iraq to.

In an interview with the *Turkish Daily News* Jan. 31, the Iraqi commander of the Third Army at the fortified southern town of Basra, General Maheer Abdul Rasheed, described firsthand experience of combatting a human wave attack. Rasheed said that the front guard of any attack "is usually wiped out in the minefields. The human waves that follow face death by our concentrated air raids, shelling, and rocketing and those Iranians who manage to reach our positions are killed by machine gun fire and during face-to-face confrontation."

According to a former medical officer in the Iranian army who defected from Iran last month, Iran has systematically lied about the number of casualties it has suffered during the

war. Col. Ardeshir San'ati said that there have been at least one million casualties, with nearly a half million dead from the human waves attacks alone. San'ati stated that "sometimes so many are killed and so much ammunition is used by the Iraqis that they eventually run out of ammunition, and that is how the Khomeini human-wave tactics have in some cases resulted in some pieces of land being taken." San'ati reported, during a press conference in Washington Feb. 24, that Iran is unequipped medically to deal with the number of wounded that return from the front. He declared that Khomeini is committing "enormous atrocities" not known at all in the West.

In a series of battles north of Basra in the Iraqi marshlands in late February, several thousands of Iranians were deployed into Iraq in boats. Iraqi forces allowed them to penetrate several miles inside Iraqi territory, then sealed off their supply lines and opened fire. But as one Mideast analyst observed, this has not stopped Iran from sending in thousands more to "be chewed up at the front." In February Iraq commenced its long-threatened bombardment of Iranian cities, a desperate move to attempt to force Iran to accede to Baghdad's three year old bid to end the war. This has been reciprocated with Iranian bombardments of Iraqi civilian sites, further increasing the casualties in the war which the State Department last month dubbed a "World War II-style trench war."

Iranian sources say that as a result of the Iraqi attacks on border towns, Iranians who would otherwise not fight for Khomeini are enlisting to go to the front purely as a matter of self-defense. Iraq, which has only one third of the population of Iran, cannot continue to fight a ground war of attrition. In February, Iraq announced that it is prepared to use its heavy fire power, including Soviet-supplied SS-12 missiles, to hit deep into Iran, if Khomeini does not agree to end this senseless war. Khomeini maintains he will continue to fight until Iraqi President Saddam Hussein falls—a remote short term prospect.

Khomeini's intransigence is therefore inviting even further slaughter against the Iranian people. Baghdad is known to be reluctant to hit Iran as hard as it has threatened, but if its own survival is at stake it will be forced to do so.

Over the past five years Khomeini has consistently relied upon war as a means of insuring the survival of his Islamic Republican Party. Iranian sources say that Khomeini is committed to killing as many of his own countrymen as necessary to keep the Gulf war going. Even if Khomeini were to succeed in overthrowing the government of Iraq and establishing an Islamic regime there, he is intent on spreading his genocidal revolution beyond Iraq.

Khomeini calculates that a victory over Iraq will feed the fanaticism now growing in numerous countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Iran is already deploying thousands of Revolutionary Guards to Lebanon to support the radicalization of Lebanon's large Shi'ite Muslim minority.

Worldwide terror and assassinations: how Moscow's 'Islamintern' uses Iran

by Allen Douglas

On August 20, 1983, in Teheran, a new institution was formalized for the "export of the Iranian Revolution." Named the **Assembly of United Islamic Movements (AUIM)** and nominally under the control of a handful of Khomeini's closest associates, this new terrorist international was quietly guided through its founding by the Soviet KGB and military intelligence, the GRU. With Soviet brains behind its radical "Islamic" ideology, the new organization was dubbed "the Islamintern" by Western intelligence sources.

The Islamintern is a principal arm of the Soviet drive to oust the United States from the Middle East, and especially from the Persian Gulf. At the same time it provides an assassination capability against key elements of the command structure of the Western alliance in Europe and the United

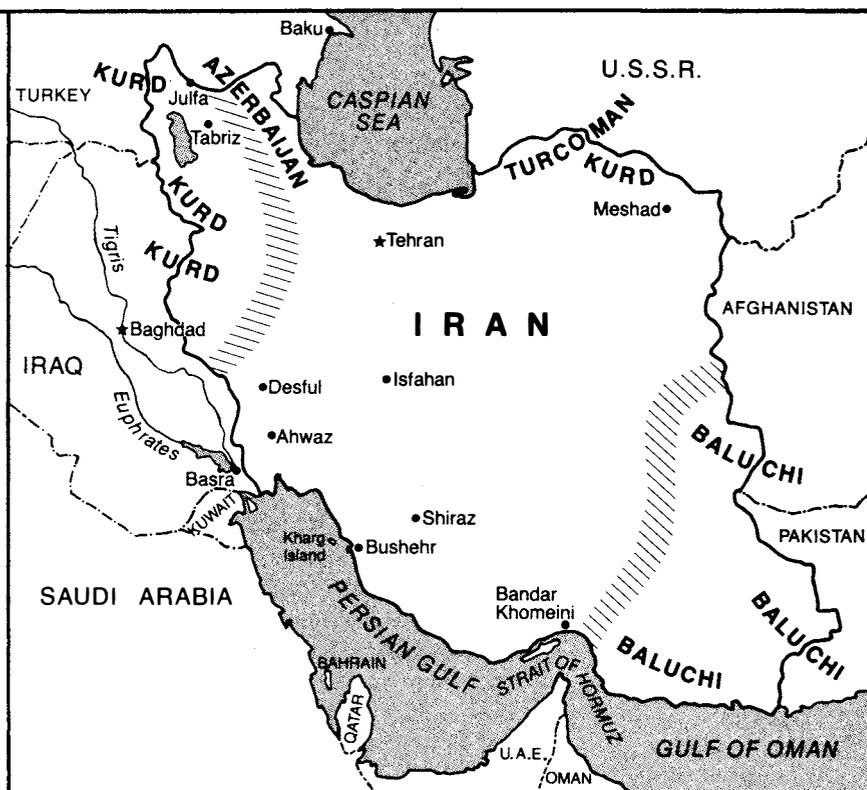
States, particularly those individuals opposed to Henry Kissinger's "decoupling" of the United States from Europe. The most recent victim of these assassination squads was U.S. anti-terror official and chief of the U.S. Sinai forces, Leamon Hunt.

The Islamintern terrorist offensive is openly proclaimed from the highest levels of the Teheran government. Prime Minister **Mir Hussein Musavi** announced a "kamikaze" terrorist offensive in March 1983, one month before the bombing of the American embassy in Beirut.

The AUIM's first spectacular act of terror was the Oct. 23, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Marine compound and French military headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon. European security agencies (the Club of Berne) held an emergency meeting in

Iran's ethnic regions

Iran's ethnic minorities provide a fertile ground for Soviet penetration operations. The cross-hatching on the map shows the distribution of the two largest tribes, the Kurds and the Baluchis. The various ethnic groupings overlap one another, and also extend beyond Iran's borders into neighboring countries.



November to prepare for an expected wave of car and truck bombings in Europe. In Washington, the White House and other U.S. government offices were sandbagged and barricaded against terrorist attack. On Dec. 12, the U.S. embassy in Kuwait, the French embassy, a branch of the Kuwaiti Electric Power company, an affiliate of the Raytheon Corporation, and the U.S. embassy residential compound were hit by a series of terrorist bombs that went off nearly simultaneously. In early January 1984, there were reports in Western Europe of the existence of a 19-person AUIM assassination target list of the AUIM, on which U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President François Mitterrand figured prominently.

Peel away the "Imam" Khomeini's pious slogan of "Neither East nor West," and the Islamintern is exposed as a *Nazi-Soviet* entity. The close associates of Ayatollah Khomeini who are involved in the Islamintern were trained in East Germany or at Moscow's Patrice Lumumba University. Their terror methods are modeled on those of the Nazi RSHA Amt-VI (foreign intelligence service) and trained by North Korean specialists in Persepolis, Iran. Logistical and financial support for the Islamintern comes from Soviet clients Syria and Libya and from old Nazis who travel between the Middle East and Switzerland.

Preliminary meetings for setting up the Islamintern, attended by Iranian Foreign Minister **Ali Akhbar Velyati**, were held in the London offices of the **Muslim Research**

Institute of Khalim Siddiqi.

The Muslim Research Institute was created as a research center for Iran's intelligence service, the Savama, and maintains correspondents throughout Europe. Its official associate in West Germany, according to Siddiqi, is **Olga Wolff a.k.a. Fatima Hereen Sarka** (reportedly the daughter of SS Gen. Karl Wolff), at the **Islamic Center** of Munich. Siddiqi also maintains intimate relations with the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Britain.

Before the formal founding of the Islamintern, Iranian terrorists had operational capabilities in the United States, Western Europe and the Middle East itself. Other capabilities are now being developed rapidly in Africa and Asia, through an upgrading of the Iranian diplomatic corps. This expansion under diplomatic cover is largely modeled on the Soviet diplomatic corps, which serves as cover for espionage and other activity well outside the bounds of protocol. Within the larger pool of Soviet agents in a given country, there is an inner core with assassination, or "wetwork," capability. But whereas the Soviets generally carry out assassinations in the West only in certain restricted areas (such as the elimination of defectors, and even then, agents of an allied state are usually used as intermediaries), the Iranians are not hampered by any such diplomatic niceties. When the Islamintern was established the Iranian foreign ministry arranged a purge of personnel deemed too diplomatic for the coming assignments.



Iranian mullahs and soldiers hail the Islamic Revolution from the top of an armored personnel carrier. The "Islamintern" which maintains Khomeini in power is a Nazi-Communist entity, and many of Khomeini's close associates were trained in the U.S.S.R.

The European command center for the Islamintern is based in the Iranian embassy to the Vatican, on a huge estate on the Via Nomentana in Rome, under command of **Ayatollah Khosrow-Shahi**. With very little diplomatic activity per se to be conducted from this embassy, it is used as the coordination, training, and redeployment center for hit squads. Every week 20 to 30 *Pasdaran* (Revolutionary Guard) terrorists arrive at Rome's Fiumicino Airport on a direct flight from Teheran, accompanied by a religious figure who goes back the next day. After receiving training and instructions, they are funneled into centers across Europe until deployed in terrorist operations. The Iranian embassy is directly adjacent to the Libyan embassy to the Italian state, facilitating Libyan-Iranian terror coordination.

The choice of Italy reflects the political protection of Iranian terror by the outlawed Propaganda-Two (P-2) freemasonic lodge infiltrated heavily into the Italian secret services and political life. Indicative of this is the presence of 18 (!) SISMI (Italian secret service) men at the Italian embassy in Teheran as well as the push by the Italian ambassador to Teheran, Giuseppe Balducci, for closer "cultural understanding" between the two countries. To achieve this he has been in close contact with the Iranian Minister for Islamic Orientation, the brother of the speaker of the Parliament and Islamintern supporter **Hashemi-Rafsanjani**.

The P-2 networks are the front-men for the old Roman nobility and its historical links to Islam represented by families such as the Pallavicini, Massimo, Alliata di Montreale, and Savoy (the former ruling house of Italy). In the political arena, the oligarchy's flunkies such as Giulio Andreotti, the foreign minister who played an important role in pushing for the collapse of a U.S. presence in Lebanon, and who is a personal friend of both Syria's Hafez Assad and Libya's Muammar Qaddafi, provide protection through organizations such as the **Italo-Arab Friendship Society**. It was these circles which facilitated Billy Carter's infamous "Libya connection," through which the Carter brothers reportedly raked off a cool \$25 million in return for Libyan political muscle in the United States. The Carter administration, it must also be remembered, protected the assassin of exiled Khomeini opponent **Ali Tabatabai**, but allowed Iranian arms smugglers under Savama official **Captain Setoudeh** to operate right out of the U.S. Office of Naval Affairs in Washington.

In surveying the map of Islamintern personnel, the Soviet strings are omnipresent, beginning with the sheer number of Iranian mullahs who were educated either at **Patrice Lumumba University** in Moscow (a center for Third World students and a main KGB recruiting ground), **Leipzig University** in the East German city where many old Nazis are grouped, or—in the greatest numbers—in Tashkent. The number of Iranian mullahs, of the total mullah population of 200,000, to have been trained in Tashkent, at the religious schools of the **Spiritual Administration of Muslims** of Central Asia and Kazakhstan or at facilities controlled by the

Orientalology Institute, is in the thousands; the high estimate, from a source in Western Europe, is 12,000. If even one-tenth that many is the true figure, this denotes an enormous Soviet capability, the more so since the mullahs trained abroad are the more cosmopolitan ones, who become active in Iranian domestic politics at the national level and in foreign policy.

Many members of the Imami faction or **Followers of the Imam's Line** were trained in Eastern Europe and have long histories of association with the Soviet Union and East Germany. Among them is the activist **Ayatollah Muhammed Musavi-Khoiniha**, known internationally for leading the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Teheran in 1979.

The Imami faction is the leftist wing of the ruling **Islamic Republican Party (IRP)** of Iran. The Imamis espouse a socialist economic program for Iran and ideologically reflect an outlook similar to Islamo-Marxism. The other dominant faction of the IRP is the **Hojitia** faction of ultra-conservative mullahs, centered around the Imam Reza shrine in Meshad, Khorason province in northeastern Iran. Since 1981, the Soviet Union has repeatedly denounced the Hojitia faction as supporting the Afghan rebels against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

But it is not merely training of Iranians by Soviet agencies which reflects the major Soviet influence in Iran but also the direct presence of 14,000 East bloc personnel in all aspects of industrial, political, and intelligence work. This figure includes, according to the Italian defense journal *Interarma News*, 3,000 Soviet officials, 30 of which virtually run Iranian intelligence, the Savama, on a daily basis.

In the logistical and financial support for the Islamintern, there is a rough division of labor among Soviet allies and clients, including Bulgaria, North Korea, Syria, and Libya. The North Koreans train suicide squads at a center, obscenely dubbed a "university," in Persepolis in northern Iran. Their first tests were gruesomely efficient; they placed condemned criminals in trucks and cars loaded with explosives and sent them at full speed into walls. The effectiveness of the blasts and the behavior of the drivers were videotaped for review and refinement. The psychological training program uses sensory deprivation, drugs, and brainwashing on the "glories of martyrdom" theme that is central to Khomeini's Sufi brand of Shi'ism.

The explosives for truck bombings come from Bulgaria, often as a conduit from the U. S. S. R., in the case of the plastic explosive hexogen, which is much more powerful than TNT and was used in the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound. Syria provides on-the-scene logistical support for the extensive Islamintern activities in Lebanon, with "revolutionary guards" conduited overland from Iran through eastern Turkey down into Syria for Soviet-sponsored training in both Syria and in camps in Lebanon such as Chtoura, where some of the last-minute indoctrination before recent suicide runs took place.

The European friends of the Ayatollah Khomeini

by Thierry Lalevée

If Hitler's economics minister Hjalmar Schacht were alive today, he would be most satisfied with his Iranian pupils. Indeed, only through the most drastic Schachtian austerity measures have the Iranian rulers succeeded, after more than three years of war, in maintaining \$13 billion in foreign currency reserves. Massive Iranian oil exports, at the level of close to one million barrels per day, coupled with a precipitous collapse of the living standards of the population, have been key to this "success" of the Khomeini government. As a result of these measures, the majority of the population can no longer afford to eat meat. The average yearly wage is 25,000 rials (ca. \$300), and meat costs 1,000 rials a kilogram. Even rice costs 500 rials per kilogram.

Also key to this economic "success" have been a few countries which, despite the atrocities perpetrated by the Iranian regime, have maintained and even increased their trade commitments. Three countries stand out as particularly complicit: Great Britain, West Germany, and Italy. They are now locked in a fierce competition for the place of top exporter to Iran.

Britain has offered an array of weapons to Iran, including Rapier missiles, defying repeated requests from the Reagan White House and the Pentagon to heed Washington's effort to organize an arms embargo against Iran.

As for West Germany and Italy, responsibility for support for Iran rests with the two foreign ministers, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Giulio Andreotti, both known as friends of Iran. The two were essential during the 1979 hostage crisis in breaking the American and European Community-approved boycott of Iran.

Today's European trade with Iran is a far cry from the nuclear energy projects and other industrial development deals begun during the reign of the Shah; now it is a corrupt arms-for-drugs traffic which is thriving. Whatever industrial goods are imported by Iran today are only meant to maintain already existing projects, to counterbalance the destruction brought about by the war with Iraq. If from time to time rumors fly about how some Western industrialist is about to get a contract to restart Iran's nuclear energy program, these reports amount to nothing more than an efficient psychological warfare campaign by the mullahs aimed primarily against Iraq.

The bulk of exports to Iran are weapons or military-related materiel. Purchase of a tank is often camouflaged under the designation "tractor," etc.—particularly in the case of West Germany, whose arms export business is a very sensitive foreign-policy issue. Weapons are loaded on trucks or dismantled and sent to Portugal before reaching Iran through indirect routes.

Iran has received authorization in recent months to establish its own trucking terminals in Munich, Frankfurt, Salzburg, and Vienna. Several hundred trucks leave each day for Iran from these depots. In the case of the new Frankfurt terminal, several dozen trucks depart daily, not taking the usual route through the Balkans and Turkey to Iran, but heading from Czechoslovakia into the Soviet Union, around the Black Sea and into Iran via the northern border.

Trade is booming and West Germany last year again reached the pre-1978 level of trade with Iran—6 billion deutschmarks (about \$2.4 billion). At the vanguard of such a relationship is the Mercedes-Benz company, which produces cars as well as trucks. Demand for air-conditioned and armored Mercedes is booming. But Mercedes is also a front for delicate negotiations handled by the Bonn foreign ministry or the intelligence services. Mercedes' Iran team is regularly debriefed in the quiet suburbs of Bonn.

At Teheran's recent trade fair, no fewer than 165 German firms were present, and discussions were sensitive enough that neither the Chamber of Commerce nor Genscher's foreign ministry would release the list of participants. Indeed, ever since Genscher was caught protecting Iranian diplomat and drug-smuggler Sadeh Tabatabai in February 1983, Bonn has become very cautious on the public aspect of its relations with Teheran.

While the spotlight is on West Germany, Italy is not far behind. Recent articles in the Italian press have heralded Rome's export policy toward Teheran as putting Italy ahead of Britain, Germany, and Japan—to the tune of several billion dollars in annual orders. Unlike West Germany, Italy has no reason to worry about public appearances in its arms trade, and has become an aggressive exporter of its own helicopters, weapons, and gunboats, as well as of any American hardware it can put its hand on through its membership in NATO. Italian-Iranian relations were good under the Shah, with Italy's nobility often being the guests at the Shah's court. Today, Italy's nobility is contemplating a conversion to the Ayatollah, and some have already made the leap.

In turn, Teheran has made its embassy to the Vatican its most important in Europe, coordinating the activities of all Iranian embassies in Europe and of its staff at United Nations facilities in Geneva. The embassy to the Vatican serves as a deployment center for terrorist commando squads throughout Europe. It is hardly a coincidence that while the Americans and the French were being bombarded in Beirut by militias under Iranian control, the Italian contingent of the multinational force was left in peace.

Khomeini's U.S. backers: what are they doing now?

by Susan Welsh

The Islamic Republic of Iran, ushered in on Feb. 12, 1979, was immediately greeted as "our friends" by President Jimmy Carter. As documented in the book *Hostage to Khomeini* (1980), Khomeini's takeover was prepared by top officials of the Carter administration and the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). What are these traitors up to now?

They are plotting a "second Iran"—in the Philippines, orchestrating the destabilization of President Ferdinand Marcos just as they did against the Shah of Iran. **William Sullivan**, formerly U.S. ambassador to Teheran, is now promoting Philippine opposition leaders, working with **Cyrus Vance** and **Ramsey Clark**—both veterans of the campaign to install the Ayatollah Khomeini.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's National Security Adviser, was the driving force behind the promotion of Islamic fundamentalism as a "bulwark against Communism."

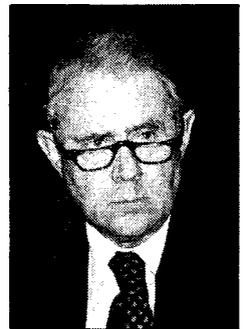
Today Brzezinski is continuing to promote this bankrupt policy, at the same time fostering the decoupling of Europe from the United States and a shift of U.S. policy focus to the Middle and Far East. Brzezinski is a fellow at Columbia University's Harriman Institute and at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. In a speech at Georgetown in September 1982, Brzezinski forecast the "disintegration of the Eurocentric world order" and called for the United States to "deemphasize the centrality of NATO."

Zbig gave the keynote address at a gathering of Afghan Islamic rebels hosted by the State Department Dec. 12, 1983—shortly after the murder of over 200 U.S. marines in Beirut by Islamic fundamentalist terrorists. Brzezinski called for supplying Afghani *mujaheddin* with "relatively simple weapons," as well as for U.S. support of "key Muslim countries." Another speaker at the State Department conference was Afghani rebel leader Farouk Azzam, who was effusive in his praise for Brzezinski's Islamic card policy. "We thank you Pakistan, and also Iran and those who are helping us, espe-



cially the United States," he said. "We are all one, we are all *mujaheddin*, we are all brothers!"

Cyrus Vance, Carter's secretary of state, is currently with the Simpson, Thatcher, and Bartlett lawfirm in New York. Vance is a senior policy adviser to the election campaign of Walter Mondale and Chairman of the Center for National Policy, the leading Democratic Party think tank cum strategy center. An advocate of the "nuclear freeze," Vance is a member of the East-West arms control commission of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme—which was recently revealed to have received its political marching orders from a Soviet KGB agent installed in the Norwegian foreign ministry, Arne Treholt.

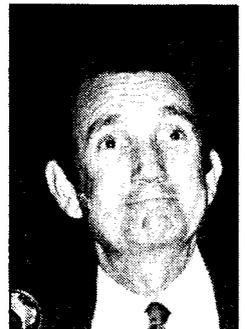


Ramsey Clark, the White House envoy plenipotentiary to Iran during Khomeini's rise to power, marched under banners reading "Death to America!" in a procession in Teheran demanding the overthrow of the government of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the moderate who preceded Khomeini. Clark met with Khomeini in Paris and issued the following extraordinary statement: "The Ayatollah Khomeini and I hope that the American people and President Carter will respect our wishes, and that the United States will not interfere through the army, through American advisers, the CIA, or through support for Bakhtiar and let the nation determine its own fate." Within hours, Khomeini was on his way to Iran to assume absolute power.

Clark was attorney general during the Johnson administration (1967-69); his number two man in the Justice Dept. was **Warren Christopher**, who as undersecretary of state in the Carter administration sent Clark to Iran.

Today Clark is chairman of the advisory board of the Fund for New Priorities, a group which is organizing the overthrow of the Philippine government of Ferdinand Marcos. (*EIR* will soon publish a full exposé of this plot.)

Active with Clark in the mobilization against Marcos is anti-nuclear energy fanatic **Richard Falk**, another veteran of the Iran project. A member of the Club of Rome, Falk authored the "human rights" section of the CFR *1980s Project*, designating the Shah of Iran as a target for overthrow. He made numerous trips to Iran and remains close to Islamic fundamentalist groups throughout the world. Today Falk is active in the Committee Against Military Dictatorship (CAMD), which includes radical activists from El Salvador and the Philippines.



The war mobilization in the Soviet Union

by Rachel Douglas

On Feb. 23, a scant two weeks after Yuri Andropov died, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Nikolai Ogarkov revealed at a Moscow reception that Andropov's successor as party chief, Konstantin Chernenko, has been made chief of the Defense Council. It took several months for Andropov to be so designated after his accession to power; this round, Ogarkov has wasted no time in making clear that the military is in charge.

Even more revealing of the mode the Soviet military junta is in, Warsaw Pact forces carried out maneuvers in East Germany designed to mimic an attack on Western Europe. According to the West Berlin-based West-East News press agency, over 60,000 Soviet and East German troops participated in the secret mid-February exercise, in which a new element was introduced: Two of the four divisions crossed the river Elbe in parallel, under combat conditions. Other segments of the Elbe form the border between East and West Germany, so the message was unmistakable.

The Western press image of Chernenko as an accommodating old fellow from the Siberian countryside has been quickly torn apart by the Soviet marshals themselves, even though Henry Kissinger's friends are still babbling about a "return to the Brezhnev era of détente."

Soviet Armed Forces Day, Feb. 23, served as the occasion for fire-breathing by the top brass. A *Pravda* article by Defense Minister Dmitrii Ustinov, termed by the European press "the toughest anti-American statement from the Soviets since Andropov's death," did not contain a single conciliatory word, and rather fit into a wave of pre-war propaganda coming from Moscow, both for internal consumption and to terrorize especially audiences in Western Europe.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, speaking at a so-

called election rally on Feb. 27, followed up with another icy shower on all the fatuous talk about a speedy resumption of arms negotiations. Accusing the Reagan administration of "recklessness and irresponsibility," Gromyko was every bit as harsh as he was while Andropov was allegedly still alive.

Combat maneuvers

In the daily *Izvestia*, military commissar Gen. A. Yepish-ev wrote Feb. 23 that "the increase in the direct military threat from the U.S. and NATO requires that we be on alert and maintain combat readiness at the highest level." The current maneuvers of Soviet troops are special, he explained, simulating actual combat conditions so as to master "the science of winning modern battles."

The crossing of the Elbe was one such maneuver, which, because of its size and secrecy, made a mockery of the East-West talks on confidence-building measures going on in Sweden. Under the rules of the 1975 Helsinki agreement on European security (called CSCE), maneuvers that big should have been announced in advance.

Other Warsaw Pact troop exercises, made public, are taking place all along the frontier with the West. Some were held in northern Czechoslovakia early this month with Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian troops. The "Friendship 84" maneuvers of East German, Soviet, and Polish troops in northern Poland are beginning in the last week of February. And in March, there will be "Soyuz 84" (Alliance 84) staff maneuvers in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and southern Ukraine.

On Feb. 22, the Soviet military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*) out of the blue attacked Denmark for permitting

NATO to use the strategically placed island of Bornholm for reconnaissance plane stopovers. Bornholm, the paper noted, was taken by Soviet troops in May 1945 and those troops were withdrawn in March 1946, under the condition that Denmark would not let "any foreign troops or foreign administrators" take control of the island. NATO use of the island for reconnaissance planes would be a "gross violation" of the 1946 Soviet-Danish understanding, *Red Star* said, raising the question of whether the Soviets are looking for a pretext to seize Bornholm island again.

Below and on the following pages, we document not only the far from conciliatory statements of Ustinov and Yepishev, but the depth of the Soviet war mobilization, which has been all but blacked out in the Western press: the gear-up of the Soviet economy for war production and the internal propaganda to prepare the population for total defense of "the motherland and socialism."

Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, in *Pravda*, Feb. 23, 1984.

The American imperialists, gripped by class hatred, have proclaimed the Soviet Union to be "the focus of evil" and, ignoring the lessons of history, have declared a "crusade" against the U.S.S.R. and world socialism. In practice, the United States today is playing the role of chief organizer of the imperialist policy of aggression. All of Washington's actions in the political, military, economic, and ideological fields are subordinated to the course aimed at establishing world domination and primarily at achieving military superiority over the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Pact countries. To this end, the United States has unleashed an untrained arms race and is commissioning more and more new systems of nuclear and conventional weapons, on which it is spending enormous sums.

The siting of American Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles on the territory of West European NATO countries, in defiance of the will of their peoples, poses a particular danger to the cause of peace. It has enflamed the world situation even further, intensified the danger of war, created an additional threat to the U.S.S.R. and its allies, and made it impossible to continue the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Disregarding the generally accepted norms of international law, the U.S. administration declares whole regions of the globe to be "zones of U.S. security" and flouts the sovereignty and independence of the peoples of other states. . . . In creating hotbeds of aggression and conflicts, Washington is relying on its NATO allies and striving to widen that bloc's zone of operations even further. . . .

Attempting to dull the vigilance of the peoples, alarmed by the U.S. administration's militarist course, its official representatives have begun to don the garb of "peacemakers." But the peoples cannot be deceived. They are able to see with increasing clarity, that the present U.S. leaders'

words are at odds with their actions. They are continuing to push mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

In the face of the intensification of imperialism's military threats, the concern to strengthen the defense capability of our Motherland and the security of the entire socialist community assumes priority significance. Historical experience teaches us that the stronger the Soviet Army and the higher its vigilance and combat readiness, the stronger is the peace on our borders and the more stable is peace on earth. We have grasped this well. The Great Patriotic War also taught us this. . . .

All [our] proposals have one goal—to safeguard the world against the conflagration of nuclear war and ensure mankind's right to life. The Reagan administration bypasses our proposals in silence and is reluctant to take concrete steps in this sphere. It intends to deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, threats and pressure. The U.S.S.R. resolutely rejects this approach. Attempts to conduct "strongarm diplomacy" with us are hopeless.

General Aleksei Yepishev, in *Izvestia*, Feb. 23, 1984.

The situation in the world today is alarming. Despite the lessons of history and common sense, reactionary imperialist circles want to destroy socialism as a social system. They have declared a "crusade" against our Motherland and the other socialist countries. The forces of reaction are seeking to retard the world revolutionary process by force of arms. Reactionary circles in the West are endeavoring to conceal their hectic military preparations beneath a heap of deliberate lies about the so-called "military threat" from the Soviet Union. . . .

The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone. But in conditions of the heightened danger of attack by reactionary imperialist forces, the U.S.S.R., together with its allies, is taking steps to protect its own security. By agreement with the GDR [East Germany] and CSSR [Czechoslovakia], our enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles are being deployed on their territory. Appropriate Soviet weapons will be deployed in ocean regions and at sea. Other steps are being taken. . . . Thanks to the daily concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the people's labor, the Army and Navy now have all they need for the reliable defense of the Motherland and the gains of socialism. Their combat might enables them to perform successfully any complex task that they might encounter in today's situation. . . .

Today you will find the sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes in the ranks of the Army and Navy. They have a high level of general education, are versed in the combat and revolutionary traditions of the party and people, and are totally loyal to their beloved Motherland. In intensive training, under conditions as close as possible to those of actual combat, the troops constantly improve their ground, air, and sea skills, mastering weapons and equipment and the science of winning modern battles.

Purge against the opponents of U.S.S.R. war economy

by Clifford Gaddy

The Feb. 24 edition of *Pravda* carried on its front page, instead of an editorial, a statement from the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party which announces the beginning of the first big public purges in the Soviet Union since the appointment of Konstantin Chernenko to replace the deceased Yuri Andropov.

The target of the purge will be the academic economic establishment—the theoreticians, planners, and researchers attached to the Economics Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The Central Committee document accuses the institute of shortcomings across the board and demands that the body “get rid of persons who are fruitless from the point of view of the results of their scientific work.” The Russian emigré press has reported that one shakeup already occurred in Novosibirsk, with the removal of Academician Abel Aganbeyan from the Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production at the Academy’s Siberian Branch.

The scathing attack in *Pravda* leaves no doubt that the objective is to get rid of everyone involved in Soviet economic policy who either cannot or does not want to follow the line that the military junta has staked out for the economy. There is every indication that the announcement of the purges marks the beginning of implementation of a “surge economy”—a total war mobilization of all available economic resources, as if in war, but launched *before* the war starts.

This is the concept presented in the writings of Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov as early as 1981. What Ogarkov calls for is emphatically *not* the launching of a new phase of economic development through long-term, high-technology investments, but rather pure and simple austerity—“primitive accumulation” at the expense of built-up wealth in capital stocks and labor power. It is the kind of fascist, slave-labor economy that existed in the Soviet Union in 1942-45, when Stalinist Russia used the same brutal methods to rebuild what had been destroyed by the initial Nazi onslaught. The methods envisaged are old; Ogarkov’s innovation is that, this time, the Soviets will start that process *before* the attack begins, not after.

The Soviet High Command has been ruling the country since, at the latest, the point when Yuri Andropov disappeared from public view last August. But the appointment of Chernenko was a necessary step to start implementing the final phase of a fascist economy. Sweeping purges will have to be carried out, and Chernenko—who actively took part in the Great Purges of the 1930s—is the kind of person that can wield the axe. He is well known for his intolerance of all academic economists. Last June, for instance, he accused Soviet economists of being “inflexible” and “scholastic,” people who produce treatises that he said are “frankly of little value.”

Portents of the countdown

But even before the Feb. 24 *Pravda* attack, the signs had been piling up that such a move was on the way. Here is a portion of the evidence that the Soviet Union is in the economic “surge phase” of a countdown to war:

- On Feb. 21, Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief Marshal Viktor Kulikov announced in *Red Star* that the Pact is going to launch a massive buildup of its conventional forces. The Soviet economy is already strained to what normally would be regarded as its limit by current rates of arms production. Anything more, and especially on the scale envisaged by Kulikov, can only be achieved by war mobilization measures.

- The “school reform” announced on Jan. 4 calls for abolishing the ban on child labor in the Soviet Union, and universal vocational training for all students. The Soviets know quite well what such a program implies for the future if it were sustained for long: the undermining of the country’s scientific base in the next generation. They would not institute such a measure unless they were forced to mobilize all resources they have in the short term for a final showdown.

- The last week in February, new decrees were issued in the U.S.S.R. which make the disclosure of statistics or other information related to the Soviet economy a crime equivalent to the disclosure of military secrets. Punishment is by death.

- On Feb. 21, the Soviet press commemorated the 80th anniversary of the birth of the late Aleksei Kosygin, the former prime minister. The adulatory articles praised Kosygin above all as one of the main organizers of the World War II economic mobilization. He performed the war-economy tasks as the plenipotentiary of the State Committee of Defense, the articles noted.

- On Feb. 21, funeral services were held in Moscow for Marshal Pavel Batitskii, the man who, as commander of the national air defense forces (PVO) from 1966 to 1978, was in charge of the development and deployment of the Soviets’ first-generation anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system and helped launch their beam weapons program. One special honor guard at the funeral was made up of only two men, who symbolize more than any others the alliance between the

Soviet High Command and the centralized direction of the national economy: Nikolai Baibakov, the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee (Gosplan), and Leonid Smirnov, the Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Military-Industrial Commission.

There are two more general trends that support the hypothesis of a shift to a "surge economy." First of all, the Soviet Union has indicated in the recent period that it will be pushing for a much tighter "integration" (read: exploitation) of the economies of the East European satellite nations. An extra burden on the satellites is one thing that these countries fear will be the result of Kulikov's announced arms buildup.

Second, several observers of the East-West trade situation have recently declared that "the era of great projects in the Soviet Union is over." As in the case of education, long-term infrastructural investments are something that must be cut as all resources are poured into a short-term "endgame" military build-up.

Marshal Semyon Kurkotkin, chief of Rear Services (the entire logistical-economic support system of the Armed Forces) laid out in the party weekly Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (No. 9,

Feb. 1984) a main plank of the military's policy, the complete integration of the Soviet economy into the preparations for war. Kurkotkin's article featured the ideas developed by Chief of Staff Ogarkov in recent years:

The planned economy of the U.S.S.R., as a single national economic complex embracing all the links of social production, and the high level of development of productive forces, science and technology make it possible to resolve successfully a broad circle of questions in the area of strengthening the defense capability of the Soviet state. Therefore the socialist economy is the firm base of the defense might of the Motherland and the material foundation of the combat power of the Armed Forces. . . . Our country's economy, science and technology are now at a high enough level, for us to be able to produce any type of weapon on which the enemies of peace might place their wager, in the shortest period. . . .

The Rear Services of the Armed Forces are in step with scientific and technological progress and are the connecting link between the country's economy and its Armed Forces. They provide for the growing requirements of the troops for everything necessary to carry out the tasks before them.

War propaganda for the Soviet population

Marshal Semyon Kurkotkin, chief of logistics for the Soviet armed forces, stressed in the weekly *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* (No. 9, Feb. 1984) the importance of the "uncrushable moral spirit of the defenders of the Fatherland" and "ideologically steeled soldiers who are devoted to the Motherland." The Soviet population is being subjected to heavy doses of "ideological steeling," whose refrain is the comparison of the United States to Germany under the Nazis.

Commentator Col. A. Leontyev of the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* said in the Feb. 25 edition, that the United States is now acting as Nazi Germany did shortly before its surprise attack on the U.S.S.R. in 1941: "When preparing for its attack on the U.S.S.R., the leaders of fascist Germany hid their true intentions by making occasional 'peace-loving statements.' 'It is absurd to think,' declared [Nazi Foreign Minister] Ribbentrop, 'that Germany is preparing a preventive war against the U.S.S.R.' Today, Washington has, for purposes of deception, begun to affirm its 'love of peace' and the desire to 'improve' relations with our country. But words are one thing, deeds something totally different."

On Feb. 27, *Pravda*, too, accused the West of preparing a war drive like the Nazis. On the fiftieth anniversary of Bulgarian communist Georgi Dimitrov's return to Moscow after being accused of setting the German Reichstag on fire in 1933—his trial and acquittal made him a Soviet cause célèbre—*Pravda* declared that the West is using anti-communism as a set-up, as the Nazis did, "to push themselves to power and war."

The comparison of President Reagan to Hitler was first made in early 1983 by Chief of Staff Marshal Ogarkov himself, according to a recent Radio Liberty survey of Soviet anti-U.S. propaganda. Radio Liberty monitors report that Radio Volga, a station broadcasting for servicemen, has repeatedly evoked the World War II mobilization, including on Jan. 30, when it played a wartime recording of Josef Stalin saying "The war in which you are fighting is a war of liberation, a just war" and praising "the gallantry of our great ancestors," the military leaders of Russia's Tsarist era. It was "the first time in decades" Stalin has been heard on Soviet radio, Radio Liberty reports.

On Feb. 26, a West German television story that featured Marshal Ogarkov speaking on the "completely new basis of weapons and training" of the Soviet Armed Forces, showed a construction site outside Moscow, where a huge "arch of triumph" is being built on a highway into town; on it will be placed the flag hoisted by Soviet soldiers over the Reichstag in 1945.

Battle in Bonn over decoupling policy

by Rainer Apel

When Henry Kissinger published in the March 5 issue of *Time* magazine his prescription for a virtual strategic decoupling of Western Europe from the U.S. nuclear umbrella, he intersected an ongoing West German defense debate. That debate was being shaped at the time by a team of U.S. experts sent by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to brief the allies on Reagan's beam-weapons policy in detail.

The West German government, which is still vacillating between support for Reagan on the beam defense issue or Kissinger and subjugation to the U.S. Eastern Establishment crowd on "conventionalization and Europeanization of defense," reacted promptly to Kissinger. The number-two spokesman for the Bonn government, Jürgen Sudhoff, and the government's undersecretary in the foreign ministry, Alois Mertes, issued harsh criticisms of the article. Undersecretary Alois Mertes termed Kissinger's analysis of the state of NATO "irrational pessimism" and refuted Kissinger's decoupling proposal to hand the post of NATO's Supreme Commander—until now in the hands of an American General—over to a European: "...in a crisis, only an American has a position of weight vis-à-vis the American President which no European could have. The fact that NATO's Supreme Commander is also an American strengthens the alliance's credibility toward Moscow."

Herr Genscher's silence

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who lost no time denouncing President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada last year, chose to remain silent on Kissinger—obviously for good reasons, since his foreign policy sails along with Henry's "shuttle diplomacy." Indeed, Mertes's statement was subsequently watered down by a foreign ministry spokesman who said that "what Mertes said was what one might call the bottom line of what we as a government were forced to say." The spokesman added that "we do not disagree with Mr. Kissinger completely, you know; some of his proposals sound quite rational, some others not so much."

He went on to say that "Kissinger did not speak on behalf of his administration, he spoke as a private person—he is not a private person like other private persons, naturally, but he still is a private person, you know." Asked about Kissinger's

march back to power, the spokesman said: "I don't see that Kissinger is close to returning to the State Department; he and Reagan are at odds, and I don't see that Reagan might put him back in power. This does not mean we would object to Kissinger being back in the State Department."

Who's packing the Chancellor's bags?

The basic line especially in the Bonn foreign ministry is that "Reagan causes a lot of problems, while Kissinger has a lot of feeling for European views." And this also seems to be the line Genscher wants Chancellor Helmut Kohl to put in his luggage for his visit to the United States starting March 2. As was made known in Bonn by Kohl's chief of staff, Mr. Teltschik, Kohl wants to "speak up" in his encounter with Reagan in Washington—speak up on the feeling among Europeans that they are too dependent on the United States economically and technologically. The argument that "Europe must take more of its own share" was made public at the same time Kissinger hit the news with his *Time* magazine interview.

Kohl even went so far as to announce immediately after his return from talks with Chernenko at Yuri Andropov's funeral in Moscow that he would "use the occasion of going to the U.S.A. to urge President Reagan to upgrade efforts in the direction of a missile reduction settlement." Kohl added that he thought he had a "moral right" to tell Reagan that, "because our government pushed through the stationing of the U.S. Euromissiles."

But there is more behind this "new German self-awareness" being acted out by the Chancellor. The reform of NATO Henry Kissinger was talking about is the topic on the agenda of a "task force" formed by the NATO foreign ministers in December 1983. This task force, set up to obtain "more consultation rights for the Europeans toward the Americans" was pushed through by Genscher and George Shultz, and one of its main tasks is to curb Reagan's beam-missile defense program for alleged "violation of the 1972 ABM treaty." The task force is headed by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, who conferred with Helmut Kohl two weeks ago on what to present to Reagan in Washington as "the European point of view on the alliance."

Tindemans—and this closes the circle—is said to also have met for a longer discussion with Henry Kissinger during Henry's recent stay in Brussels for the Georgetown CSIS Strategy Forum.

It should also be recalled that Henry Kissinger and his business partner Lord Peter Carrington head up the latest Aspen Institute project, "East-West Relations: Past, Present, and Future," along with Robert McNamara, Cyrus Vance, former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and many others. The project, which is shunning public attention at this point, centers on canceling the beam-weapons commitment and returning to the kind of "arms control" track Kissinger is pressing for.

Henry's 'opposition card' in Bonn

Knowing that Genscher can only exert limited influence on the Chancellor's foreign policy—as was proven again by Mertes's denunciation of the Kissinger interview—Henry has been working to build an "opposition card" to be played through the Social Democratic Party, which dominates the parliamentary opposition to Chancellor Kohl in Bonn. It was among the Social Democrats that Kissinger's *Time* magazine interview was most welcomed and praised. Dietrich Stobbe, the chairman of the Social Democratic "working group on the U.S.A.," said that the aforementioned "harsh criticism" of Kissinger's proposals was "premature and incomprehensible. The proposals made by Kissinger deserve a thorough examination." He added that he was convinced Dr. Kissinger spoke on behalf of a broader American sentiment, and that the Social Democrats would discuss his proposals "in the context of our own considerations concerning Europe's self-defense."

This latter formulation refers to a "discussion paper" presented by the party's foreign policy spokesman, Horst Ehmke in early February. The paper calls for a virtual economic, technological, and strategic decoupling of Western Europe from the U.S. nuclear umbrella and provided the basic outline for the talks the leader of the parliamentary Social Democratic opposition, Hans-Jochen Vogel, had in Washington with George Shultz, George Bush, Donald Regan, Lawrence Eagleburger, Charles Manatt and—Henry Kissinger.

Vogel and Kissinger were seen in intense discussion during a reception in Washington, and the only person sitting close enough to hear what they were actually talking about was Dietrich Stobbe, who reported afterward that he would like to see Kissinger back in power, because he would favor the Social Democrats' policy line.

All this Kissinger-mongering comes with a barrage of pro-Kissinger articles like the one by the Washington correspondent of the influential West German daily *Die Welt*, Thomas Kielinger, headlined "The Background From Which Kissinger Is Speaking." It contained the revealing passage: "A second term for Reagan—if it comes—could get a sudden upswing with Henry Kissinger as the new (or old) Secretary of State." Kissinger's augmented position of power forced people to read the *Time* magazine interview with "special attention."

One of the few staunch political adversaries of Kissinger in Bonn commented, however, that "those who feel a certain nostalgia for Kissinger nowadays should be reminded of the fact that when he announced his famous 'Year of Europe' in 1973, the oil crisis followed soon after, and that started the whole mess in Europe."

The Mertes statements against Kissinger indicate, however, that a faction fight has broken out in Bonn over the issue of supporting or decoupling from the United States. Chancellor Helmut Kohl would do best if he sided with Reagan against Kissinger.

Special Report:

KISSINGER'S PLOT TO TAKE OVER THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

The surprise naming of Henry A. Kissinger to head the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America is part of a very ugly and long-standing attempt to subvert the Reagan presidency. But Henry Kissinger's return to official life is far more significant than the Central American appointment would suggest.

This *EIR* Special Report, "Kissinger's Plot to Take Over the Reagan Administration" is essential reading for any citizen concerned about the future of the United States as a republic. Researched and written late in 1982 by *EIR* Washington Bureau Chief Richard Cohen, long before anyone else had an inkling of the Kissinger operation, the report documents a process over months, using the friendly offices of Kissinger confidante George Shultz and others, of quietly inserting "Kissinger's boys" throughout the administration.

The report also supplies background dossiers on George Shultz and Helmut Sonnenfeldt at the State Department: Sonnenfeldt, currently a "consultant" to State, has been repeatedly challenged by Senate committees as a "security risk"; he has been an intimate of Kissinger's since 1945. Further dossiers include top appointees at State, Defense, the National Security Council, and the private business associates of Kissinger, including former British Foreign Minister Lord Peter Carrington and Gen. Brent Scowcroft. Kissinger's numerous private affiliations from Trilateral Commission to the secret illegal Monte Carlo masonic lodge are also identified.

The report is available for \$250.00

**For further information call or write:
William Engdahl, *EIR* Special Services,
304 W. 58th Street, 5th Floor MC-1,
New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 247-8820**

Opposition drawn into Iran scenario

by Carole Green

The Philippines is about to be made the Iran of Asia. A "popular revolution" is to force the United States to withdraw its military bases—Clark Air Field and Subic Naval Base—America's most important military bases in Asia. At the same time, using the International Monetary Fund, the Swiss, British, and New York banks intend to grab the country's rich resources. To effect this plan, the people who worked to bring down the Shah of Iran are now running the same operations against the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Speaking at a New York forum of the Movement for a Free Philippines and the Ninoy Aquino Movement on Feb. 22, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark declared, "We must free the Philippine people from the geopolitical and economic domination of these United States . . . and end all foreign loans and military grants."

The occasion was the introduction of Salvador Laurel, advertised as a "moderate" Philippine opposition leader, UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) chairman, and former assemblyman. Laurel's trip was hosted by Clark's "Fund for New Priorities," among other groups.

Clark was the special envoy to Iran appointed by Jimmy Carter during the period of Khomeini's rise to power. While in that position, Clark marched down a Teheran street at the head of a procession demanding, not the Shah's overthrow—he was already gone—but the overthrow of Shahpour Bakhtiar's alternative government. Clark wanted all government eliminated in favor of Khomeini. Now, Clark is using Laurel's well-known ambition to be the next president of the Philippines in order to put forward a "transitional moderate coalition" option for the Philippines, which he knows will lead to chaos.

Liberals work with Sullivan

Thus Laurel is only a puppet of Clark and the former ambassador to the Philippines and Iran, William Sullivan. Salvador Laurel's father was the "Quisling" of the Philippines: as president he was chief collaborator with the Japanese during World War II.

The Laurel option is based on the formula put forward by Sullivan in the Winter 1984 issue of *Foreign Policy Review*, where he called for a new liberal coalition which would obey the International Monetary Fund and dump Marcos, purport-

edly as pre-emptive action against the communists. Sullivan is currently working with the American Assembly, a think tank associated with Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State when Khomeini came to power. The Assembly functions as a policy formulator for the Mondale wing of the Democratic Party. On Capitol Hill, Clark is getting help from Rep. Steven Solarz, chairman of the House Subcommittee on the Pacific, and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

At a Feb. 23 Clark-Kennedy-Solarz-sponsored banquet to honor him, Laurel told the crowd that the United States should stop funding its own military bases. Later that afternoon, Solarz announced that in exchange for an increase in economic aid to the Philippines, he would seek a *decrease* in funding for military-related aid. Under the FY85 agreement the White House had worked out with President Marcos, Reagan had agreed to make "his best efforts" to secure \$90 million in military-related assistance for both the bases and military manpower training related to the bases between 1984-89. Solarz is reportedly asking that the first installment of \$85-\$90 million be cut back to \$25-\$30 million.

The immediate goal of Sullivan, Clark, and the Solarz-Kennedy forces is a grand 60%-70% victory for the opposition in this May's parliamentary elections. TV Channel 13, the New York outlet of the Public Broadcasting System, prominently featured Laurel's trip to Washington, saying: "The U.S. may be backing losers, first in Cuba [Batista-ed.] then in Lebanon, but it looks like this time . . . with the tour of Salvador Laurel, we may be on the winning side. . . ."

Walden Bello, head of the Committee against Military Intervention in the Philippines, functions as a point-man for his associate Richard Falk of Princeton University, who in 1976 designated the Shah of Iran as a target for overthrow on behalf of the Council on Foreign Relations, and made numerous trips to Iran during the Khomeini revolution. Bello's Congressional Liaison Committee directs the campaign in Congress to stop economic aid to the Philippines. In the March 1984 issue of *The Progressive*, Bello "predicts" the inevitable outcome of the Laurel option—chaos.

As one member of the Committee Against Military Intervention explained: "Reagan is on solid ground when he assumes that the parliamentary option will open the floodgates to the left. Marcos has done an effective job of destroying the old order. . . . Today, any program short of genuine democratization and full equality will most likely be rejected by the people, for the temper of the times is revolutionary. . . . [Assassinated opposition leader Benigno] Aquino grasped this. He said: 'Look, you have a situation when Marcos falls, you come in, the communists back off, and people expect you to perform miracles. How do I create 3 million jobs? How do I bring down the price of gasoline? So, the people will say, Jesus Christ, you're the guy we waited eight years for? You're even worse.' Recognizing the risk, Aquino predicted that the first guy that will come in will be blown out in six months. . . ."

Midterm elections in Colombia to strengthen Betancur government

by Fernando Quijano

As the campaign for Colombia's midterm elections came to a close on March 4, President Belisario Betancur was charged by former Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds with planning to establish a leftist totalitarian regime by calling a plebiscite to install himself as dictator some time after the March 11 elections. Simmonds also charged Betancur with atomizing the Liberal Party, silencing the Conservative Party, and discrediting the financial community and the military.

It was precisely this kind of charge that gave Soviet sympathizer Henry Kissinger and Nazi-lover Gen. Augusto Pinochet the excuse to overthrow and butcher Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973. However, unlike Allende, who was surrounded by leftists, communists, and terrorists, Betancur, a Conservative, is pressing to prevent Central American terrorism and KGB-Nazi drug trafficking from overrunning Colombia. Then why is Lemos Simmonds, who through his magazine *Consigna* is the official spokesman for former Liberal President Turbay Ayala (1978-82), making these charges?

The National Movement of Galán

The facts are that the electoral results of the March 11 elections for municipal councils and departmental assemblies will probably go a long way toward changing the oligarchically controlled two-party system. Not that the Liberal and Conservative Parties will disappear, but Betancur, who won the presidential election through, and governs on the basis of, what he calls the National Movement, will be succeeded in 1986 by adherents to his National Movement ideal within the Liberal Party. This process of nationalist institution-building will provide tremendous stability to Colombia. Because of Colombia's political and geographic placement (it is the buffer between Central America and the rest of South America), this tendency will provide a major block to operations by the drugrunners and their Kissinger Commission allies to spread chaos, terrorism, and subversion throughout Ibero-America.

Polls taken several weeks ago among Liberal voters showed that over 70% favored Luis Carlos Galán's New Liberalism grouping. Traditionally the *mitaca* (midterm) elections serve as an indicator within the parties as to who

will be the presidential candidate two years later. Thus, Galán, who heads up candidate slates that are competing against several official Liberal slates, will come away as the only legitimate presidential aspirant among the Liberals. Given that polls taken at the end of February showed that he would defeat both Liberal and Conservative slates in the capital city of Bogotá and probably obtain similar results in other large cities, Galán stands to emerge as the probable next President of Colombia.

Galán's New Liberalism has made its campaign theme the necessity for eradicating from the political map the forces that governed Colombia during the Liberal presidencies of López Michelsen (1974-78) and Turbay Ayala. (These two Liberal administrations had the participation and total support of Betancur's adversary in the Conservative Party, the Hapsburg-connected Alvaro Gómez Hurtado.). This campaign accounts for Galán's popularity; everyone remembers that it was precisely during 1974-82 that Colombia was made into a haven for drugrunners and wildly usurious and speculative financiers who fronted for and laundered the drug revenue.

A war against the drug mafia

Here is where the alliance between President Betancur and Galán comes in: Betancur defeated López Michelsen in the 1982 elections, and his government has proceeded to launch an all-out war against the financiers and drugrunners. His minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, is a member of the New Liberalism and was Galán's campaign manager in 1982.

This fight against the drug mafia has been popular, but it has also been extremely dangerous. Lara Bonilla has been the target of several assassination plots by the drug traffickers, and last month a former deputy minister of justice who fought for the extradition of drugrunners to the United States was gunned down. The President's brother was kidnapped by the ELN (a pro-Cuban terrorist group); later it was found out that the same group was planning to assassinate Galán. This has not been the only manifestation of violence; during the last two months the country has been wracked by a wave of massive unrest and violence coming from the drugrunners and the terrorists of the left and right. Increasing evidence is

emerging publicly concerning a growing collaboration between *all* the terrorists and the drugrunners.

Betancur himself, in a speech to the nation on Feb. 26, said: "What a week we've just been through! It seemed at moments that, having forgotten the value of democracy, we were intent in laying siege to it, in making it falter by putting it through excessive and dangerous threats. . . . We have been through social strife of diverse characteristics, because people discovered they had rights that had heretofore been denied to them. Also, a corrupting illness [was] created by the drug traffickers, who distort morality, the economy, and international relations, *which we will continue to battle.*" Observers noted that the violence appeared to represent a plot by many to stop the elections. That plot, for the moment, appears to have failed miserably.

However, in order for the Betancur administration to survive in the aftermath of the March 11 elections and for the Galán forces to have a chance in 1986, they must address the following key areas: 1) the economy, 2) the war against drugs, 3) the question of violence, and 4) foreign policy as it affects national security.

The economy: Recently Betancur has for the first time shown signs of understanding the necessity of modernizing agricultural production and undertaking capital-goods industrial projects. In a speech on Feb. 24, he stated, "How can it be explained that some countries have specialized in becoming producers of raw materials while others have reserved manufacturing for themselves?" He answers that though there are political factors, as when Britain prevented India from industrializing, the creation of an industrialized North and an underdeveloped South in the second half of the 18th century is primarily the result of the South failing to "industrialize its agriculture, therefore providing neither raw materials nor markets for its manufacturing. This is a historical lesson for Latin America, because without an elastic supply of food it is not possible to develop. . . . There are additional reasons: first, transportation . . . then the weaknesses of our scientific and technological systems. . . . Finally, during the last century political stability was threatened by political instability."

This orientation, implemented through the formation of an Ibero-American customs union based on a debtors' alliance, will permit Colombia to survive. If Betancur were to go back to a World Bank-Club of Rome "adequate technologies" outlook, he would not finish out his term.

The war on drugs: Betancur, through the government, and Galán, by campaigning, must force through large-scale use of paraquat to destroy drug crops. Currently, the program is still experimental. With the new government of Venezuela, which has also pledged a war on drugs, they must also strike hard at the "citizens above suspicion," especially going after the intersection between Nazis, Communists, and terrorists. For example, López Michelsen has always praised Pinochet's fascist economics; simultaneously he is good friend with Gabriel García Márquez, novelist and terrorist sympathizer, and Fidel Castro—not to mention his acquaintance

with the M-19. Finally, López was the biggest proponent of legalization of cocaine and marijuana. He is also one of the wealthiest men in Colombia. Have all the secret services and military intelligence been bought? Surely that is not possible.

Violence: Betancur has chosen to deal with the large terrorist groupings by declaring an amnesty and carrying out negotiations. So far only a few have taken advantage of the amnesty and the rest are in negotiations with the President's Peace Commission.

Although a large-scale Kissinger-inspired campaign slandering Betancur as a communist has at times almost caused a rupture with the armed forces, so far Betancur has carried the day. Obviously he is trying to make sure that these groupings do not join with the Central American terrorists. He is also giving the many thousands who have participated for years in a guerrilla war a chance to reintegrate themselves into society by trying to separate the individuals from the crime.

It goes without saying that if the terrorists continue to obey the international dictates of the Kissinger-KGB combination, Betancur will have to take massive military action. But then he will have *politically won the war*, his only remaining task being a relatively easy military mop-up.

Foreign policy: Betancur has to make the destruction of the Kissinger Commission approach the basis of all foreign policy. In this context the Contadora group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) and its development arm Cadesca, being led by Colombia, must announce this year a commitment to construct an interoceanic sea-level canal capable of handling the largest modern ships; this should be a joint Contadora project built as a Colombo-Panamanian canal.

As part of this effort, Betancur should have the Armed Forces participate in the process of integration of Ibero-America. A first step would be for the military to involve itself massively in the all-out war against drugs, and through this process to develop the intelligence and technological capabilities that will permit them to wage war on extra-hemispheric enemies as well as assist the great tasks of building the large transport and communications infrastructure necessary for Ibero-American integration.

For this purpose, military scientific academies must immediately be formed around an Ibero-American Space Agency, as well as related academies dealing with the most advanced technologies ranging from lasers to nuclear fission and thermonuclear fusion. In particular, expertise will have to be gained in Peaceful Nuclear Explosives for construction of the interoceanic canal and the other large-scale projects required for the 21st century. Without this kind of foreign policy, U.S.-Ibero-American relations will continue to dramatically deteriorate, as Kissinger destroys Ibero-America on behalf of the KGB.

The author is a member of the executive committee of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s International Caucus of Labor Committees and a leading member of the Andean Labor Party.

Will the Vatican destroy the *filioque*?

by Augustinus

Next October at Riva del Garda near Trento, there will be a large international meeting organized by the European Bishops' Conference. The object of the conference, in which hundreds of representatives of the Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant churches will participate, will be the elimination of the *filioque* from the Creed. This machination is the climax of a Jesuit-Orthodox conspiracy to kill the *filioque*, and thus the basis of Judeo-Christian civilization on which Western civilization has been based since the time of Saints Augustine and Ambrose.

In other times, such an attempt would have merited the activation of the Congregation of the Holy Office and of the tribunal for crimes against the faith.

In defense of the *filioque*

The Catholic Creed, as well as the Protestant, contains the wording, "I believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord and giver of life, who proceeds from the Father and from the Son. . . ." ("ex . . . filioque"). The Creed of the Orthodox church defines, on the contrary, the Son as a mere medium through which the Holy Spirit passes. The Eastern wording, according to which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father "through the Son" ("*per filium*"), degrades the Son from a cause of the same quality as the Father, to a mere carrier of emanation.

The controversy over the *filioque* between the Latin and Eastern churches dates back to the epoch in which the Western Augustinian school introduced the *filioque* into the Nicene Creed of Constantinople which did not contain it, at the Council of Toledo in the mid-seventh century.

In the Latin version, the suffix *que* indicates that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father *and* (in Latin, *que* = *et*) from the Son, and not otherwise. The *que* is not therefore, as asserted by the conspiracy, purely a phonetic and literary issue, but expresses the substantial concept as it was explained clearly and signed in the declaration of dogma elaborated by common agreement at the Ecumenical Council of Florence of 1439. In the declaration (copies of which anyone can read in Florence or Rome, signed by all the representatives of all the churches who participated there—that being the last Ecumenical Council in the history of Christianity), the churches established the words of the *filioque* in the Creed

as the unique doctrine for every Christian on earth. No one can rewrite the doctrine of the Ecumenical Council, not even a bishops' conference or Synod, only a new Ecumenical Council representing the same churches that participated in the Florence Council can do this.

The *filioque*, referring to the Person of the Trinity who is both God and Man, provides the effective basis for real human knowledge, as well as for efficient human action on the order of nature and society. It is the divine quality of man which allows him to pursue God's act of creation continuously through history, in statecraft, science, and the building of civilization. Without the *filioque*, man is left as a clever beast in the lap of an unchanging Mother Nature.

Attacks on the *filioque*

For centuries, and above all during and after the Second Vatican Council, the anti-*filioque* factions in the Christian world, especially the Russian-Greek Orthodox Churches supported by the Jesuits and other orders, spread the false argument that the *filioque* is nothing more than an antiquated formal difference between the churches, a useless differentiation hindering a union between the Western and Eastern churches. To eliminate the *filioque* would facilitate the solution to more serious disputes.

Accepting the theses of the Easterners, according to which the addition of the *filioque* to the Creed by the Latin church was a fraudulent act, the Roman Curia is killing the *filioque* as a means of enacting an "appeasement" between East and West.

How can one fail to see in such a move the atrocious final step toward an accommodation with Moscow and with its true leadership, of which one of the fundamental components is the Russian Orthodox Church and its Patriarch Pimen?

Even conceding a certain epistemological and theological ignorance on the part of the Catholic hierarchy, the pretended innocence of those who affirm that the *filioque* is purely a nominal issue is unconvincing. The rage, suspicion, and reticence *EIR* encountered in discussions with representatives of the Roman Curia, and the irrepressible glee of the elements linked to Moscow, indicate that the authors of the plot understand perfectly the stakes of the game: Western

civilization as we have known it in the works and deeds of St. Augustine, Nicolaus of Cusa, and Leibniz.

A Council of Florence in reverse

In Trent—seat of the Council of Trent of the Counter-Reformation, Central European city par excellence, and dominated by the Venetian family of the princes Thurn und Taxis—Catholic, Orthodox, and Protestant theologians will meet for discussions, prayers, and meditation. After hours of debate in which we can imagine the zero-growth theologians Hans Küngs, the von Baltasars, the Karl Rahners, and the Yves Congars will participate, European bishops and theologians will recite the Creed without the *filioque* and thus eliminate the *filioque* from Catholic doctrine.

Decisive actions of this kind had been already taken in the preceding months by heretical elements of the U.S. Catholic hierarchy around the Jesuits' Georgetown University, the hotbed of Kissinger's cronies. On Feb. 4, the Pope celebrated the Mass in the Byzantine rite with the Patriarch of the Melchites of Antioch, Hakim Maximos V, together with another 13 prelates of the Eastern-rite churches. It was a long, heavy ceremony during which the Creed was recited without the *filioque*.

Simultaneously, a conference was held in Rome on the Christian significance of pain, during which the rector of the Lateran University, Monsignor Rossano, already an outstanding spokesman for the Secretariat for Non-Christians of the Holy See, affirmed publicly, as reported by the newspaper of the Italian Bishops' Conference, *Avvenire*, that Catholics must return to Eastern theology and abandon the *filioque*.

In discussions with *EIR*, Monsignor Rossano confirmed his public repudiation of the *filioque*.

There seems to be a general agreement in the Roman Curia and among the orders to eliminate the *filioque* without much fanfare. The archbishop of Trento, Monsignor Gottardi, who will host the counter-Council of Florence declared to *EIR*, "It will be sufficient to drop the *filioque* and a Catholic can simply deduce what happened without mentioning it. The *filioque* is obsolete both theologically and from the point of view of ecumenicism. It is the result of a series of misunderstandings. We must return to the original Nicene Creed," Monsignor Gottardi concluded, affirming that "this conference will be something historic."

It was Mons. Roest Crollius, director of the Middle East section of the Jesuit Gregorian University in Rome, who told *EIR* that the elimination of the *filioque* "is not impossible since there will be in the next period a Council of Florence in reverse.

"On the *filioque*," continued Monsignor Crollius, "there is no real difference whether a Catholic pronounces it or not, why should it be necessary in the Creed? . . . After all, the *filioque* is nothing but a belated addition to the Creed of Constantinople inserted in the 9th century. . . . There are already many Catholic churches in the East which no longer

use the *filioque* in the Creed. Why bother with it? Why fight over a word?" Monsignor Crollius thereby Jesuitically confirmed that the elimination of the *filioque* is one of the points on which the Society of Jesus is insisting in pushing for "cultural pluralism."

'The *filioque* is old hat. . . .'

Another Jesuit, Father Rulli, director of the foreign affairs section of the Jesuits' *La Civiltà Cattolica*, asserted to an *EIR* journalist, "The *filioque*. . . is old hat. We recently published an article on this subject and there was a conference in Rome. I can understand the idea of an East-West accord against the *filioque*. We should drop the differences between us. In time, I can foresee that the *filioque* will be taken out of the Creed. The Eastern churches will be very happy. But, I don't see that it really makes any difference," Father Rulli concluded, asserting that the time is ripe for printing Catholic missals without the *filioque*.

The fact that Pope John Paul II has recited the Creed without the *filioque* more than once in celebrations with the Byzantine rite seems to be an argument often employed by the authors of the plot against the *filioque*. Monsignor Führer, secretary of the European Council of Bishops' Conferences, officially told *EIR* that "the *filioque* no longer represents an insurmountable difficulty. . . . Even the Pope recited the Creed without the *filioque*. This does not mean that there is an accord between the Eastern and Western churches, but it is a significant fact. In Trento, we will recite the Creed together without the *filioque*. . . it is a fact, not an accord."

There is, however, an accord, and it was prepared by the World Council of Churches (WCC) in Switzerland. Professor Popescu, delegate of the Romanian Orthodox Church to the WCC, spoke to *EIR* about it. Popescu was recently cited by *Le Monde* for having attacked the *filioque* during a conference in Copenhagen two years ago.

A gloating Popescu stated that the dialogue between the Christian churches is developing very well. "I spoke yesterday with the Catholics and they were ready to return to the Nicene Creed without any more reference to the *filioque*. It is a great opening. . . it is not a question of a change, the *filioque* was an arbitrary transformation of the Nicene Creed. Now we are returning to the origin. This will occur at the Trento conference."

The real effect and the political conclusions of the machinations against the most important principle of the Christian doctrine were addressed by a theologian of the Scottish church: "The elimination of the *filioque* is a signal to the East on the fact that they, the Third Rome, were always right, and that we, the Latins, were always mistaken. It will reinforce Russian messianism. . . . In the West those who favor the *filioque* fear that its elimination will open the Latin Church to every mystic infiltration, to fanatical sects which, like Khomeini in Islam, will provide the basis for the birth of a 'blood and soil' movement within Catholicism."

Feeding the lambs to Henry's lions

Mideast capitals are abuzz with reports that Henry Kissinger will be the next U.S. Secretary of State. Arabs and Israelis freely say they despise the fellow and are aware of his hatred for Semitic peoples, Jews and Arabs alike. They are asking themselves, "Does the United States hate us so much that it will impose that ogre on us yet again?"

Israel is in an interesting case in this respect. Israelis harbor bitter memories of the role the bullying former Secretary of State played in fixing the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 and sabotaging Israeli intelligence and military capabilities.

There is a widely circulated joke in Israel:

"One day, it was decided to make Henry Kissinger the head of the Biblical Zoo, and suddenly the income of the zoo began to rise at a phenomenal rate. The star attraction was that Kissinger managed to put a lion and a lamb together in the same cage, much to the astonishment of all. Asked privately how he was able to pull off such a feat, Dr. Kissinger told friends: 'Easy. Just put in a new lamb every morning.'"

War against Weinberger and Lyndon LaRouche

However, the more Israelis are wont to denounce Dr. K., the greater his presence in that country seems to become. The most reliable information available to us is that, on or about Feb. 19-20, Dr. K. held a secret meeting somewhere in Israel with Minister

without Portfolio Ariel Sharon and others, reportedly to map out joint strategies against those American factions associated respectively with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and with U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and against supporters of either of these two American figures in the Middle East and in Israel itself.

After this reported secret get-together, observers noticed an increasing pattern, particularly in certain Labour Party circles, of open talk about reaching an "accommodation" with Kissinger's best friend in the Middle East, the Jesuit-trained head of the Cult of Baal, Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Given the mafia involvements of the Assad brothers, Sharon, and Kissinger himself, it was not surprising that on Feb. 26 an article appeared on the back page of the *Jerusalem Post* entitled, "War on Drugs," editorially attacking those who advocate the "violent concept" of an "American-style 'war on drugs,'" and expressing anxiety that a growing number of Israelis were becoming attracted to this approach.

"Israel and the Jewish people have had strong drugs for a very long time. Alcohol is abundant in your stores and your traditions, tobacco is everywhere, *qat* [a drug plant common in the Middle East—ed.] grows free, hashish is part of your Semitic milieu," the article states, in an amazing apology for the drug pushers.

This was clearly an attack on the policies of LaRouche, the founder of the International Anti-Drug Coalition, which publishes *War on Drugs* magazines in several languages. The author of the piece, Canadian psychologist Bruce K. Alexander, had attended the same December 1983 World Congress on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Tel Aviv at which LaRouche representative Muriel Mirak had presented a speech calling for an international "war" against drug-traffickers and the "citizens above suspicion"

actually running this trade. On Jan. 3, *Maariv*, Israel's second-largest newspaper, had published excerpts of an interview with Mirak, in which she is identified as a leader of "an important and active group" founded by LaRouche for which "the war on drugs is one of the targets."

There is a large and bloody game involved in all this. Kissinger, through the mediation of Israeli Minister of Economic Coordination Yaacov Meridor, was invited to Israel to keynote a May 1984 Jerusalem Economic Conference on the theme of "Israeli high technology" (though he will not attend). Meridor has been described by an Israeli insider as a "mafia unto himself."

A source associated with Israel's Histadrut trade union organization has told *EIR* that, even in Henry's absence, the conference will expedite "Kissinger's economic ideas for the Middle East," applying to the Middle East the same sweatshop-and-cheap-labor approach espoused by the Kissinger Commission for the Central America region.

The conference is being put together over the dead bodies of opponents of the "Hong Kong-ization" of Israel. The Feb. 23 "suicide" of Israeli banker Yaacov Levinson, a man described by friends as a "tough boss in the American style of that term" who was strongly committed to the capital-intensive industrial development of Israel in cooperation with the United States, is part of "things to come" in Israel if Kissinger continues to get the red-carpet treatment. Meridor had reportedly been involved for months in bitter private warfare with Levinson; if Kissinger were brought in at this point, it would expedite a full mafia takeover of the Israeli economy (see *EIR*, March 6).

Israelis could redeem the situation if Kissinger were declared *persona non grata* in the country. Otherwise, the lambs await the slaughter—or the nation's "suicide."

Soviets say: 'Too many Indians'

The U.S.S.R. is openly taking the Club of Rome position on the issue of Third World population growth.

The Soviets' officially stated policy on the Indian population question appeared in the latest issue of the Soviet English-language magazine *Asia and Africa Today*, just in time for a United Nations-sponsored Conference on Population and Development in India held Feb. 17.

The Soviets call attention to the "violent demographic explosion" internal to India itself. The article reads: "...Every one and half seconds a child is born in the country. The population grows by a total of 13 million a year. India was the first among other countries to introduce a system of birth control. Yet the population growth rate remains high. If the same rate continues, one billion people will be living in India by the year 2000, that is, one out of every six people in the world (and today this is one out of every seven) will be an Indian."

The Soviet line on the Indian population question is identical with that of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Club of Rome, and the Harriman-Bundy group at the "Population Crisis Committee" in the United States in espousing massive reduction of black-, brown-, and yellow-skinned populations in the developing sector.

K. C. Zachariah of the World Bank was quoted on the front page of the Feb. 17 *Wall Street Journal* commenting on the demographic problem with Central America: "The story is simple. They didn't die." The "looming nightmare" of "overpopulation" is

caused by "a death dearth," concludes the *Journal*.

The IMF and World Bank are pushing Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi against the wall on the population question. Evidence of that can be found in her latest statement on that issue at the Feb. 17 Conference on Population and Development.

Prime Minister Gandhi, in her inauguration speech at the Conference titled "Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development," addressed the delegates from 33 countries with the following words:

"Developing countries cannot afford to opt for a long-term process of controlling population through development. They just do not have the time for this. Development is for the advanced countries, as prosperity itself is the effective contraceptive. . . ."

"India is one of the first countries to adopt family planning as a national policy. . . . Our target is to achieve a rate of 60 [births] per thousand by the end of the century. It has already come down 127 per thousand to 140 per thousand. . . ."

Indian Minister of Planning Chavan declared afterwards: "Zero Population Growth can be achieved [in India] by the end of the second decade of the next century." Such pronouncements follow exactly the Soviet-IMF-Club of Rome prescription for India.

While there is no excuse for the Indian government's capitulation on this issue, nonetheless the pressure on India is key in explaining the "tilt" that

has occurred. It is no coincidence that among those who attended the Population Conference in India included neo-Malthusian spokesmen Alexander King of the Club of Rome and Helmut Schmidt, former West German chancellor.

What's qualitatively new about the Soviet population policy statement which appeared in the Soviet issue of *Asia and Africa Today* is not the content but the openness with which it is expressed. (In private *EIR* has been told by Soviet diplomats, "Indians are a bunch of incompetents. They don't know what they're doing and you can't develop the country.")

It is not well known that a key founder of the Club of Rome was Dzhermen Gvishiani—son-in-law of the late Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. In an exclusive interview with *EIR*, Dr. Alexander King, co-founder of the Club of Rome, described how in 1967, David Rockefeller picked up Aurelio Peccei, an employee of Gianni Agnelli, to establish a Malthusian coordinating center.

"Strangely enough," said King, "it was a Russian, Dzhermen Gvishiani, who was one of the first to respond. . . . I wrote to Peccei, put him in touch with Gvishiani. . . ." Gvishiani attended a Vienna founding session of the Club, and has continued to collaborate with it through the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna (see *EIR*, June 23, 1981).

The *Asia and Africa Today* statement is racist on two counts: its content, and the contrast between Soviet prescriptions for India and other developing-sector nations, and Soviet policies of encouraging maximum population growth among Russians. As with Hitler's child-encouragement policies for Germans, so it is with Mother Russia and her blood and soil.

The shame of the Christian Democracy

Inside the convention of Italy's largest political party, which used to uphold the alliance with America.

When we walked into the auditorium of the Sports Palace in Rome to attend the sessions of the 16th Congress of the Christian Democracy (DC) we were assailed by a sensation of annoyance, almost nausea; the amphitheatre-shaped room had been transformed into a huge, suffocating white, pastel blue, and green basin. The music of Beethoven and the Italian classical composers had been replaced by rock, interspersed with nostalgic 1950s "pop" tunes; on two giant screens at the sides of the room were projected images of singers, DC leaders, and maxims of Alcide De Gasperi, the party's postwar leader; hundreds of hostesses in red and white outfits helped the somewhat stupefied delegates find their places. Party secretary Ciriaco De Mita mounted the speakers' dais with a white carnation in his buttonhole and began his speech, which went on for more than five hours.

In reality the results of this DC congress were already taken for granted. After the electoral defeat of June 26, 1983, De Mita had called for an extraordinary congress a year earlier than usual, and he and his men had run the preparations for it with an iron hand, along with the clever foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, revealed as the true behind-the-scenes orchestrator.

De Mita, during his interminable speech, proposed a post-industrial policy accompanied by the harshest economic austerity measures: "Our public spending is too high," he said, citing the fight against inflation as the

primary aim, to be obtained with an incomes policy and cuts in public spending. He proposed de facto cuts in the system of local health units and free education, and the general use of part-time labor. Speaking of energy needs, which are so serious in Italy, he dismissed the problem with a phrase demanding "the construction of an adequate number of power plants." What kind, he did not specify. He certainly did not wish to take a position on nuclear power.

As for foreign policy, De Mita said he hoped that "the new Kremlin head may strengthen the still-slender thread of resuming the dialogue to reach accords which . . . guarantee new equilibria at ever-lower levels." Former party secretary Benigno Zaccagnini dwelt at greater length on the strategic situation, praising the peace movement as "a great factor of humanism which removes the debate on peace from the control of the powerful." Speaking of the Soviet Union he did a credible imitation of Neville Chamberlain: "I know I may be slipping into Utopia, but is it truly risky to assume a line of moderation in the face of an immoderate adversary?"

The only opposition, Vincenzo Scotti, the minister of Civil Protection who ran against De Mita for party secretary, proposed a solidarist program for the DC recalling the postwar "Dosssetti" faction, which advocated a leftist version of corporatism and a foreign-policy stance midway between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. But there is no substantial discord between Scotti and De Mita except on questions of

power and control of the party. Both hope for a deal with the Italian Communist Party, De Mita through a bipolar scheme, Scotti by hashing out differences on "their own turf." In practice, as the Jesuit Father Angelo Macchi explained, the question is how to open to the Communist Party, to involve it in the management of an economic policy of "blood and tears." This is the foreign-policy track of Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who felt obliged to defend himself from criticisms directed at him, saying: "Foreign policy is the business of the entire nation and therefore it is wretched to confuse sincere actions of peace and détente with little internal policy maneuvers which are always to be disapproved, but are downright absurd when the interests of the whole Italian people are at stake."

Andreotti was referring to the event which had been so talked about the first day in the corridors of the congress—the arrival of a "Qaddafi" dressed as a Bedouin who came to the congress to offer support to the foreign minister. The Libyan leader had staged a rally in Arabic, translated to the gathered journalists by a distinguished individual dressed up as Andreotti. The skit had been organized by the European Labor Party, which puts itself forward in elections as the "American party" supporting the beam-weapons defense policy of President Reagan, in open polemics with the peace offers Andreotti recently made to the Soviet-allied Libyan terrorist dictator.

The DC convention closed in a Far West climate, with fistfights between delegates venting their cumulative rage over the fact that the only discussion had been on how much power to give the party secretary. The lesson of the congress indicates that the DC is no longer capable of representing the country's interests.

Eyes of Auvergne on Lyndon LaRouche

A newspaper article in the "presidential" region of France reflects a high-level fight over his influence.

During the most recent of my meanderings through the French journals, I was shocked to discover, belatedly, an editorial in the Feb. 4 edition of *La Montagne*, the 350,000-circulation daily of the French Massif Central, the mountainous terrain 400 kilometers south of Paris.

The article made an impression: not only was it about the U. S. Democratic Party presidential race, but it focused an unusual degree of attention on the candidacy of *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, who, despite his French-origin surname, has not enjoyed considerable coverage up to this point in the nation of de Gaulle.

I was motivated to read the formulations quite carefully: The main region of the Massif Central is Auvergne, a city famous for much but including the region of origin of many presidents of France, including Georges Pompidou, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and others.

The article was styled in a cynical form, but, as they say in Paris, *quoi faire?* I happen to disagree with the dictum of one of my American friends that cynicism, is among the larger-growing exports today from the nation de Gaulle led. I am by nature an optimist, and, so I thought, this article may have been a "signal" telling its readers to watch for the up-and-coming "dark horse" of the U.S. political scene.

My curiosity was reinforced when I was later informed that the *La Montagne* piece was a slight re-casting of a release put out by the French news

agency AFP in early February. I discovered that influentials like *Le Monde's* editor Jacques Amalric had been pondering the AFP release on LaRouche with intensity, deciding not to publish it in their respective publications, but passing hours in bewilderment about how LaRouche was so forcefully "breaking through" into the news.

"Several days ago," the signed *La Montagne* editorial says after a few preliminary paragraphs on the January 1984 goings-on in New Hampshire, "this singular personage [LaRouche] bought a half-hour of TV to 'explain' to his compatriots how the Kremlin was directing the politics of the United States and how the KGB was controlling the Democratic Party! From which this avowal: 'If I present myself today, it is not to enter into the White House, but to take control of the party whose leadership is supported and influenced by the Soviet Union.'"

Under the subtitle "Descendant of Plato," the editorial continues: "These ideas—and many others—LaRouche expresses with a great luxury of details in a weekly magazine that he himself edits, *Executive Intelligence Review*, and whose extracts in France are distributed even in the corridors of the Paris metro. LaRouche is also co-president of an international philosophical association claiming—beg your pardon—to be modeled on Plato, Leibniz, and Benjamin Franklin.

"In all his writings and also when he is on the airwaves, LaRouche affirms that his enemies, who range from

Yuri Andropov to the neo-Nazi movements, working through the international traffickers in drugs, have tried to assassinate him several times. Which does not facilitate his political 'labeling': In the 1960s, he was considered a man of the extreme left; today, rather, one would tend to consider him as a representative of the extreme right. To which LaRouche responds by a surprising comparison: 'In France, I would be considered a Gaullist; I have a great fraternity with de Gaulle.' Where in the devil's name is the remembrance of the general going to nest itself?

"The NBC television chain, building on all these elements, and taking as a pretext the climate of anti-Soviet crusade and of cold war which Lyndon LaRouche would like to enforce (he considers Reagan 'too soft') televised a hardly flattering portrait of the man during one of its broadcasts, accusing the candidate for the Democratic Party nomination of creating an unhealthy 'political cult' around himself.

"While on television (one asks oneself in any case how he can finance a campaign that is so costly), LaRouche said, in all simplicity: 'I asked myself what would be the Soviet response to my revelations. Now I know: It was the reportage of NBC!'

"And for good measure, he accuses the FBI of having contributed to mounting this attack . . . at the demand of the KGB.

"Well, it takes all kinds to make a democracy."

We are attempting to ascertain the ripple effects on the citizens of France. Certain of the elites won't be happy. The unbalanced General Gallois, a man whose military doctrine has been described as "systematic retreat," is informing all and sundry in the relevant salons that LaRouche must be "blacked out at all costs."

The Balkan powderkeg and Papandreou

The prime minister has suddenly become a wild chauvinist and populist for his own domestic reasons.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou led his cabinet on a visit Feb. 21 to the northern Greek city of Yannina (of Ali Pasha and Lord Byron fame) to commemorate the anniversary of the city's liberation from Turkish rule about 70 years ago.

The prime minister's commemoration speech was used to revive a theme which had remained dormant since the 1945-49 Greek civil war: the civil rights of the 400,000 strong Greek minority living in neighboring Albania. At a time when Albania and Greece continue to be in a technical "state of war" dating back to 1940, Papandreou announced that he "will not tolerate" violations of the rights of Greeks by the Albanian government and that his government assumes the right to act on behalf of Albania's Greek minority.

This is the kind of Balkan news which almost always leads to war.

A few weeks before Andreas's provocative statement, the Yugoslav authorities arrested five Greek citizens on charges of espionage on behalf of Bulgaria.

These events occurred at a time when NATO was playing out its HILEX 84 exercise on the basis of a scenario assuming a Soviet invasion of Yugoslavia and a Soviet Army breakout into the Adriatic sea. The HILEX scenario further assumed that under such a hypothetical crisis, U.S. troops stationed in Europe would be removed for missions outside Europe, and defense of the central and southern sectors would be assumed by European troops.

All this took place when the last

U.S. Marines had been withdrawn from Lebanon and the Persian Gulf area was about to be recognized as a "Soviet sphere of influence."

Given Greece's currently poor relations with NATO and the precipitous decline of U.S. military power in the area, Papandreou has selected the worst possible moment to stir up the potent monsters of Balkan ethnic passions. In the spring of 1983, I had forwarded to Papandreou's government an extended memorandum warning then against the growing military pressures of the Soviet military junta into the Balkans, primarily against Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania and in favor of Bulgaria which might soon create a "Treaty of San Stefano 1877" situation in which Russia becomes the arbiter of the Balkan peninsula and the Russian Navy gains control over the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Papandreou's Yannina speech goes against this simple wisdom, wisdom otherwise well understood by the neighboring Turkish government, however, which has arranged its military policy accordingly. Why did Papandreou select this unwise course of policy?

One should ask Mr. Gerassimos Arsenis, the Greek minister of National Economy.

Papandreou's Yannina speech represents a major turning point in domestic Greek politics: The charismatic Andreas, a Kissinger protégé of the 1970s, has been forced to recast himself into the image of a populist/nationalist demagogue rather than rely

on the "socialist" mass appeal which had given him his 1981 landslide victory at the polls.

As a result of the McNamara-sponsored Arsenis economic policy, the Papandreou regime's popularity has suffered a precipitous collapse in the first weeks of 1984.

As the socialist-ruled country is engulfed in persistent strikes in which the government is adopting ever-growing hostility toward labor, as net domestic investment has collapsed to net loss, and as Greece's foreign debt has trebled in two years (it now stands at about \$24 billion), the government's popularity has declined from a neat 51%-plus two years ago to 27% this past February. Papandreou's party, the PASOK, has lost numerous local municipal elections this year, and it suffered an electoral rout in the highly significant nationwide elections of the Greek Bar Association in which PASOK and Communist Party lawyers ran in joint tickets against the moderate candidates associated with the opposition party, New Democracy.

This dramatic collapse in popularity confronted the prime minister at a time when Mr. Arsenis, his New York- and Geneva-bred economics minister, received a new set of instructions from the International Monetary Fund demanding a further round of economic austerity. To carry out his IMF orders, Arsenis launched into a populist propaganda campaign against the "black reaction" of local businessmen who oppose the IMF. This has led to the new pop-chauvinist approach selected by Papandreou at Yannina.

As a result, the Balkan bureau of the KGB is anticipating a feast in the months ahead. Andreas will not be the first Greek politician who wrecked his nation to rescue his regime. In this, he follows the tradition of Themistocles, Ephialtes of Athens, and Pericles.

Drugs and debt meet in Venezuela

A free market for dollars may shore up the value of the bolivar—but it gives the drug-traders the means to launder funds.

The drug problem is “a national one, and is diminishing our sovereignty,” Venezuela’s new Minister of Justice Jose Manzo González told a press conference Feb. 26. Venezuela, population 14.7 million, not only has the unfortunate problem of some half-million addicts, but now “plays the sad role of bridge for the transshipment of drugs to the U.S. and Europe,” he added.

Legislative and judicial programs are being revamped to deal with the drug emergency, and as a Center for Drug Information under the Ministry of Justice has been mandated to centralize the anti-narcotics fight of military and civilian agencies. “Narco-zones,” needing special attention, have been designated, including the capital city Caracas and border areas.

In office less than a month, the Acción Democratica government of Jaime Lusinchi has come face-to-face with a drug problem government officials characterize a matter of national defense.

Not everyone has liked facing the truth. On Feb. 19, the former head of Venezuela’s Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) Fermin Marmol Leon, admitted that Venezuela has a drug problem, but protested to reporters that Venezuela does not yet have the “very grave drug problem” of its neighbors, and thus need not “tutearse”—that is, use the familiar Spanish form of “you”—with Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, the three major drug producers in Ibero-America.

Many of Venezuela’s political leaders spent last year protesting how

“different” Venezuela’s economy was from its neighbors’, allowing it to “tutearse” with foreign creditors instead of Venezuela’s “poorer” cousins next door.

But it was that foreign indebtedness which proved itself “the great equalizer” of the region. As the conditionalities of the IMF and international financiers shut down productive sectors of the region’s economy wholesale, the “narco-economy” filled the gap in *all* countries in Ibero-America.

The “addiction” to the narco-economy exploded in Argentina in 1983, when the collapse of international markets and credits forced the government to impose exchange controls to defend foreign reserves. By January 1984, it was known that only an inflow of “narco-dollars” kept the bolivar from soaring above its average rate of 13 to the dollar on the “free market” last year.

In his press conference, even Marmol Leon admitted that when, “two to three weeks ago, the dollar fluctuated and dropped to 12.05 to the bolivar, we knew that there had been an inflow of drug-related Colombian dollars.”

To date, the Lusinchi government has left itself open to disaster on the drug front, despite the decided commitment of its interior, justice, defense, and other ministries to confront the problem. Concessions to international financial interests has been the downfall of any serious war on drugs. One loophole in the new government’s economic program has already been identified by drug interests as

their big opening.

The government’s economic program announced Feb. 24, although sharply austere, is not all that creditors and the IMF have been demanding. Interest rates and allocations of most foreign exchange was put under tight government control. A protected 4.3 bolivars to the dollar exchange rate for essential imports—food and medicine—was kept, while the bolivar was devalued to 7.5 to the dollar for most transactions. In those categories the central bank kept control of all transactions.

The loophole: a free market to allow private buying and selling of dollars. Caracas sources report the government may throw a few dollars into the free market to calm the financial environment and keep the exchange rate at close to 13 bolivars to the dollar, but no government dollars are budgeted for the free market. Officials know well, “a dollar traded on the free market is a dollar that leaves the country.” If the government were to attempt to meet the free market demand for dollars, Venezuela’s current \$5 billion in liquid reserves could be lost overnight—which the Lusinchi administration will not allow.

The government faces the dilemma of choosing between its anti-drug and economic commitments: if there are no dollars for the free market, the bolivar’s value will plummet, and pressure will increase for more devaluations.

That devaluation cycle is a given “unless Colombian interests decide to funnel money into Venezuela’s free market,” as the Latin American intelligence chief of a large London-based multinational was quick to point out in a recent discussion with *EIR*.

“You mean laundering of narco-dollars?” *EIR* specified. “Of course,” was the answer.

The archbishop and the constitution

A Sonora violation of the ban on church involvement in politics is daring the government to crack down.

A several-day church retreat of some 35 priests recently took place in the violence-torn northwest state of Sonora. It was billed simply as a "review" of Mexico's economic and social situation, and an examination of the role of evangelization within it.

The site was the church of San Ignacio in Magdalena, founded by the Jesuit father, Andrés Kino, who first established missions in the inhospitable region 250 years ago.

The report of the retreat issued by Hermosillo archbishop Carlos Quintero Arce showed that something more had been under discussion. Quintero Arce declared that "the basic cause of all evils" in the country was "corruption." He ridiculed President de la Madrid's clean-up campaign, stating that at this point the whole Mexican system was not working; the time has come to change it.

The archbishop's statements read like a paid political ad for the opposition National Action Party (PAN), which has not let its "conservative"—in truth neo-Nazi—connections interfere with a blossoming formal alliance with the Mexican communist party (PSUM).

Quintero Arce is one of the most important public figures in Mexico's northwest conspiring to bring the PAN to power.

In late April 1983, the archbishop was caught in a secret meeting in Hermosillo which also included the leaders of the PAN in the state, Adalberto Rosas López and Carlos Amaya, and the U.S. State Department's deputy chief of mission in Mexico, George

High. The purpose of the meeting: to plan a PAN sweep of the state in the 1985 gubernatorial elections and make the state ungovernable in the meantime.

The archbishop's closeness to the PAN extends to the business realm: Two of the archbishop's relatives are linked to the drug mafias which the PAN has let run wild in its "showcase" city of San Luis Río Colorado on the Arizona border.

But the significance of Quintero Arce's outburst went further. The archbishop was brazenly transgressing one of the cardinal principles of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 found in Article 130: the complete separation of church and state, and the prohibition of Church involvement in political activity.

The day after the archbishop's report on the retreat was published, Feb. 24, Sonora Governor Samuel Ocaña made the issue clear: "No one must believe himself free to violate the Constitution. It is immoral for anyone with public influence to attempt to incite the population to violate the laws. . . . We Sonorans are immersed in the challenge of development. Let no one interfere or hinder [this work], let no one divide us; let all of us respect the Constitution."

That day the City Workers Union of Hermosillo took out a full-page ad in the local press, under a giant headline, "To His Excellency Monsignor Carlos Quintero Arce." The remainder of the ad was the text of Article 130.

Quintero Arce showed all the

marks of a man bent on forcing the government to jail him as a martyr. He came back in the next day's press with a letter to the editor which not only repeated his charges about government corruption but declared that "the clergy has the right to intervene and save society."

This is the language of the Cristero Rebellion of the late 1920s, when radical fundamentalist Jesuit priests whipped up a crusade against the Mexican government and attempted to make "Christ the King."

The issue is national. During the San Ignacio Church affair, the archbishop gave a two-part interview to the widely read *Excelsior* newspaper in which he went to even greater lengths to urge insurrection: "If the PRI were the expression of the political will of the people of Mexico, I wouldn't say anything. . . . [But] the political and economic system is obsolete."

Some highly placed prelates seem in agreement. Cardinal Corripio Ahumada, reached by reporters at the end of his Sunday mass on Feb. 26, was asked what he thought of three Sonora priests who had accused Quintero of indulging in "political hooliganism" and corruption of his own. Responded Corripio testily: "Those are just three poor priests shooting off their mouths."

The new national president of the PAN, Pablo Emilio Madero, has not only endorsed the Mexican Church's push to overturn the constitution, but urged that there be a national referendum on the issue of re-establishing full diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Funny thing, the call was echoed the next day by the general secretary of the communist PSUM party, Pablo Gómez, who declared: "The PSUM will include candidates from the Church" on its upcoming electoral slates, constitution or no constitution.

International Intelligence

U.S. team briefs Europe on beam defense policy

A team of U.S. defense and intelligence experts and scientists is touring Western Europe on behalf of the Reagan administration to brief Western European governments in detail on President Reagan's beam weapons defense policy. According to a report in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, the experts presented "a three-layered anti-missile defense system capable of intercepting 95% of all enemy missiles in case of war" at a special seminar in Brussels the week of Feb. 16.

According to the *Rundschau* report, "the system shall, among other things, consist of ground- and space-based laser and particle beam weapons and reconnaissance facilities. The aim is to locate and destroy missiles-in-flight either shortly after the launching, during their flight in space, or at the re-entry into the terrestrial atmosphere."

The U.S. experts made efforts to defuse "European scepticism" about Reagan's beam defense policy. Presidential Science Adviser George Keyworth "believes that the small area of Europe can be defended from ballistic missiles easier than the huge territory of the United States," the *Rundschau* reported. Such a missile defense system will not violate the 1972 ABM treaty signed by the United States and the U.S.S.R., the experts asserted.

On Feb. 25 and 26, representatives of the West German Christian Democratic Party and Christian Social Union held a joint meeting to review breakthroughs in the laser technology area.

In April, the French cabinet will hold a special seminar on the implications of beam-weapon defense for the French nuclear force, the *force de frappe*, and for European security and U.S.-European relations, to be followed by a full-scale discussion in the National Assembly in May. According to Paris sources close to the Mitterrand government, the President's 180 degree turn on the question of beam defense since the fall was based on French intelligence's conclusion that both the United States and the Soviets are irreversibly committed to a laser- and particle-

beam-centered ABM program and that France must adapt to that reality.

In addition, a conference of the seven heads of the Western European Union military delegations (the defense ministers of seven continental European nations plus Britain) is currently planned for October in Rome. The meeting will focus on beam weapons development.

Europeans propose space station collaboration

The European Space Agency (ESA) has made known its willingness to collaborate with the United States in the development of a manned space station. President Reagan reiterated his commitment to such a permanent manned space laboratory in his State of the Union speech early this year.

Testifying at hearings on European plans for space development March 1 before the Senate Science, Technology and Space subcommittee, Ian Pryke, the Washington representative of the ESA, stated that the agency would consider investing as much as \$1 billion in the coming U.S. space station. This level of funding would be comparable to the contribution ESA made to the Space Shuttle program in the form of Spacelab.

At hearings held Feb. 27 before the House Committee on Science and Technology Pryke stated, "after the success of Spacelab, Europe is considering very favorably further involvement in manned space systems."

On March 1, Pryke stated that NASA administrator James Beggs would meet with European government representatives in Britain, West Germany, Italy, and France the week of March 6, and on March 9 will address a meeting of ESA members in Paris. Following Beggs's visit, Pryke said, ESA director Erik Quistgaard will start a new round of discussions with ESA members to decide what kind of hardware the Europeans will contribute to the space station.

ESA has announced that the hardware they would consider would be derivative of the Spacelab technology they developed. Spacelab, which performed perfectly on its

maiden trip inside the Space Shuttle last November, is the first technology ESA has ever produced for use on a manned space flight. Pryke explained that the basic Spacelab manned module could possibly be "customized" to provide special capabilities for the space station.

PAN Sonora rally a 'national failure'

A vigorous campaign by the Partido Laboral Mexicano (PLM) reduced a proclaimed "monster rally" by the PAN party, self-proclaimed followers of the policies of Adolf Hitler, to a dismal failure. Only 500 people attended.

The PAN had claimed that its planned rally in Hermosillo, Sonora, Feb. 25 would draw 10,000. The miniscule attendance in this city, a center of PAN activity, constituted "a national failure for the PAN," Mexico's leading political commentary column *Frentes Politicos* stated in the Mexico City daily *Excelsior* Feb. 28. PAN leader José Angel Conchello was reportedly enraged at Hermosillo mayor Casimiro Navarro's "ineptness" in organizing the rally. Navarro attended the rally blind drunk.

Frentes Politicos is the "column of record" in Mexican political circles. The PAN's fiasco in Hermosillo is now being directly attributed to the PLM's organizing in the region.

Le Figaro cites EIR's terror exposé

A column by anti-terrorism specialist Jean Charles Reix in the March 2 issue of the French daily *Le Figaro*, warns of a new "red alert" on terrorism because of the recent arrival in Paris of a new Iranian terrorist commando. Reix, who obtained much of his intelligence from an *EIR*-sponsored seminar on terrorism held in Paris Feb. 15, wrote that an international Islamic seminar is now going on in Benghazi, and, "according to *EIR*, Ahmed Ben Bella and one of his Swiss

Briefly

friends known to lead a PFLP-connected network, will attend just such a seminar, where the most extreme ideas—including calls for a new jihad, or holy war—will be discussed.

"EIR is an information agency financed by American congressmen [sic] and has a listening-post in Wiesbaden, West Germany, not far from the famous West German Criminal Office, the BKA, considered the best European anti-terrorist agency.

"EIR reports that the new Islamic fanaticism uses mercenaries and former Nazis converted to Islam for its terrorist operations. Alois Brunner, who was an officer of the Gestapo in 1940, is now one of the 'advisers' of the Syrian Special Services.

Reix warns that the level of terrorist threat in Paris has been considered high enough for French President François Mitterrand's special adviser François de Grossouvre to fly discreetly to Damascus in an effort to appease the Syrians and the Iranians. Intertwined networks of Islamic fundamentalists working with the French-based terrorist group Action Directe and the Red Brigades are ready to operate in France, he concludes. This is the coalition which claimed responsibility for the assassination of U.S. diplomat Leamon Hunt on Feb. 15.

Alexander King: cut Asian population

Alexander King, the co-founder of the Club of Rome who recently returned from an international Conference on Population in India, praised Feb. 27 the role of former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in mobilizing Asian countries to carry out International Monetary Fund policy and cut their populations.

"Helmut Schmidt's keynote address at the conference," King told a reporter, "was magnificent, just magnificent. Schmidt situated the entire population question in the context of the general world political-economic situation. . . . He said that the Asian countries have no time to wait for the general development and well-being of their people to reduce their population. There just

is not enough time for that." Asked about Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's role in this context, King burst out: "Gandhi may be personally very much involved in this question . . . but she's impossible to work with. She's a megalomaniac. . . . She listens to all but she does what she wants."

King considered the "most significant" sign at the conference to be the "softening" of Indian-Chinese relations. He pointed to the presence of a large, high-ranking Chinese delegation at the conference. Chinese population control policy includes forced abortion up to the ninth month of pregnancy and killing of newborn infants.

Pugwash warns members of EIR exposé

Pugwash Conference newsletter editor M. M. Kaplan is privately circulating a warning to members about EIR's exposés about the organization—a long-term conduit of "back channel" negotiations between Western disarmers and Moscow.

"Perhaps it is a mark of Pugwash success [sic] on the international scene that we have become the target of calumny and disinformation spread by extreme right-wing groups," the letter claims. "Our first overt experience of this was in Venice when members of the Energy Fusion [sic] group, headed by the notorious Lyndon LaRouche from the U.S., plastered posters around the streets of Venice and wormed their way into press conferences spouting lies.

"Now the *Executive Intelligence Review*, a high-cost subscription journal for Western business executives has begun spreading false rumors about Pugwash through telephone calls and written distortions.

"Although lies and distortions are seldom overtaken, we want our members to be aware of the above moves, since some of our participants have already suffered villification from these groups."

Insiders report that Pugwash has relocated its annual international meeting this July from Stockholm to a remote hotel in Swedish Lapland above the Arctic Circle.

● **CHARLES HERNU**, the French minister of defense, was invited to visit the United States by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the last week of February. Hernu will also meet with Secretary of State Georges Schultz.

● **GEORGES MARCHAIS**, head of the French Communist Party, met with East German leader Erich Honecker in East Germany the last week of February. The two issued a joint statement calling for "trade unions, youth, women's and professional organizations, the religious community, and all people with a sense of reality to increase their activities in the battle for peace."

● **DMITRII USTINOV**, Soviet defense minister, will visit India March 4.

● **HAFEZ ASSAD'S** Jesuit training is the key to his belief in creating a "Greater Syria," Turkish sources report. The Greater Syria idea was first made popular by Jesuit Orientalist Henri Lammens in the late 19th century.

● **PRINCE JOHANNES** von Thurn und Taxis of Regensburg, West Germany has filed a DM 200,000 lawsuit against EIR correspondent Umberto Pascali. Pascali published an article in the German-language publication *Krieg dem Rauschgift* stating that Thurn and Taxis works with circles responsible for assassination attempts against Pope John Paul II.

Kissinger offers Europe to the Soviet Union

by Criton Zoakos

Henry Kissinger's article on "The Plan to Reshape NATO" in *Time* magazine of March 5 puts forward a plan that constitutes a major threat to the Western alliance, second only to the rapidly growing military pressures from the Warsaw Pact forces. Unless Kissinger's influence in the Reagan administration is eradicated in a demonstrable and publicly visible fashion, the spring and summer of 1984 will witness a devastating unraveling of U.S. influence in Western Europe which would leave that continent defenseless before Marshal Ogarkov's threats.

Kissinger's *Time* magazine piece, which was in preparation for a long time, is designed to destroy President Reagan's March 23, 1983 doctrine of "Mutually Assured Survival" based on laser-beam anti-missile technologies. To remedy the dangerous strategic situation, the President proposed that the two superpowers move away from the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Kissinger's current reply is "redeployment" of U.S. forces out of Europe.

He is employing the term "redeployment" in the same sense that it was used to describe the retreat of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon last month; Kissinger, as is now known, was also the principal author of the "redeployment" out of Lebanon. Henry Kissinger is the man who also "redeployed" the United States out of Vietnam, out of most of Asia, and the one who managed the SALT I and SALT II treaties which "redeployed" the United States out of strategic security and thus helped Marshal Ogarkov's military junta gain the strategic superiority it now enjoys.

Kissinger's *Time* article underlines why he is mobilizing all his resources to wipe out the policy influence of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the most prominent American political spokesman for the March 23 beam-weapons defense policy. Kissinger, hot on the trail of reasserting total policy domi-

nance over the White House, has assigned his friends in the White House palace guard to deprive LaRouche of the Secret Service protection to which he is legally entitled as a presidential candidate (see page 48). Thus the achievement of Secret Service protection for LaRouche is a matter touching the most basic national security interests of the country.

Kissinger versus LaRouche

In August 1982, after George Shultz had been nominated Secretary of State, Kissinger had proposed a worldwide reduction of U.S. influence and presence to approximately 25% of its post-war extent. And Shultz, present when Kissinger had made his proposal, concurred.

It should be noted that Kissinger's *Time* piece was written to generate a wide-ranging, noisy discussion on both sides of the Atlantic, to facilitate the former Secretary's now-unfolding moves behind the scenes. His article has received more advance publicity before *Time* appeared at the newsstands than President Reagan's March 23, 1983 speech received after it was made. And Henry is already in control of the State Department and already attempting to control the President's electoral campaign. Unless the goallessness and betrayal in Washington is reversed, there will hardly be a place in the world left by Election Day from which the United States can "redeploy."

EIR is in possession of information which indicates that Henry Kissinger and his group in the administration have been engaged in an extensive unlawful and conspiratorial effort to silence the voice of candidate LaRouche by a variety of means which, ominously, include security threats of which the denial of Secret Service protection is typical. Kissinger considers LaRouche to be the one public personality who has the capacity to cause a reversal in Washington's current at-

mosphere of political cowardice and irrational pessimism.

Even if no further evidence were available, Kissinger's *Time* magazine piece by itself would be sufficient to show conclusively exactly what Kissinger considers his adversary relation to Mr. LaRouche to be. Contrast, for example, LaRouche's nationally televised Jan. 21, 1984 half-hour message to the nation on the subject of our national security and the security of the alliance. How do the two strategic security perspectives, LaRouche's and Kissinger's, compare?

Kissinger, in his plan to reshape NATO, assumes that NATO is in deep crisis because 1) the alliance "lacks an agreed, credible strategy," 2) "NATO conventional ground forces are not adequate to repel a major Soviet conventional attack," and 3) "a public climate of growing nuclear pacifism undermined what credibility remains."

All these are patent lies—the alliance is in crisis because of Henry A. Kissinger's 1969-77 policies, and for no other reason. These were the policies of Kissinger's Eastern Establishment sponsors, from Henry Cabot Lodge and McGeorge Bundy to Robert McNamara, policies which included the promulgation of the strategy of "flexible response" which was enforced during Kissinger's tenure.

However, Kissinger proceeds with his proposals:

1) That the Western Europeans be given full authority to redesign Western Europe's concept and organization of defense.

2) That this defense be based on conventional and not nuclear weapons.

3) That the Supreme Allied Commander of NATO be a European military officer, and not an American, as has been the case since the founding of the Alliance.

4) That the Western European members of the alliance be given exclusive authority to negotiate the presence of American nuclear weapons in Europe.

5) Most important, Kissinger proposes that if Western Europe refuses to acquiesce to the above four measures of what amounts to formal abrogation of any U.S. obligation toward Europe's defense against the Soviet threat, then the United States will unilaterally withdraw "half" of its ground forces from Europe.

In short, Kissinger proposes a decoupling of Europe's defense from the United States within the next five years. The proposals themselves ought not be addressed. They are wrong, harmful, and treasonous. The premises of those proposals should be brought to light.

Premises of appeasement

The unspoken premise of the *Time* proposals is that Kissinger has struck an agreement with the Soviet military junta to *kill* Reagan's doctrine of "Mutually Assured Survival" before the presidential election.

Moscow has repeatedly stated that it is ready to go to war in order to stop America's effort to develop defensive anti-

missile weapons systems. Since March 23, 1983, Kissinger has repeatedly stated that he is against the deployment of these systems as "destabilizing." Kissinger and the Soviets, either directly or through intermediaries, have repeatedly demanded that the Mutually Assured Survival perspective be replaced by the old doctrine of "Mutually Assured Destruction" and its cognates such as "flexible response."

Kissinger and the Soviets, in coordination, have attacked Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. as a major threat to their policies. The Soviet *Izvestia* and *Literaturnaya Gazeta* have called LaRouche their "enemy number one," a "militaristic warmonger," "warmongering troglodyte," and similar venomous epithets. They have further indicated repeatedly, both publicly and privately, that so long as President Reagan does not abandon his March 23, 1983 program, they shall proceed on the assumption that "LaRouche says what Reagan thinks" and therefore they shall refuse any contacts and negotiations with the Reagan administration.

Kissinger on his part has complemented these Soviet efforts with his own private endeavors and vendettas against LaRouche, including potentially criminal activities which are expected to draw the attention of numerous court cases now under litigation. Simultaneously, Henry Kissinger, together with his friends at the State Department and with Britain's Lord Peter Carrington, have been arguing that the West's strategic vulnerability will be redressed if the United States continues to capitulate to Soviet military pressures.

Kissinger has repeatedly offered to be appointed a "special Presidential envoy" to negotiate a comprehensive agreement between Washington and Moscow. His colleague Lord Carrington, the incoming general secretary of NATO, has spelled out the contents of such an agreement: a "New Yalta" deal to redefine the world's "spheres of influence." Kissinger in *Time* has now "translated" Carrington's scheme into a language that can be digested by weary and confused Washington policymakers: Rather than define alliance strategy around Reagan's March 23 beam-based strategic defense, hand Europe over to the Russians, Kissinger proposes.

Matters have become very serious indeed for this nation, when Kissinger and his cronies feel safe enough to propose downright treason as he did, confident that bureaucratic cowardice, "election strategy" cretinism and mental feebleness in Washington will permit him to get away with it.

EIR is prepared to publicly raise the issues of Kissinger's treason. We are prepared to lift the veil and pry into Kissinger's connections with the Soviet KGB which go as far back as 1946 in Oberammergau in occupied Bavaria. We are prepared to raise again, as Mr. LaRouche has done, Kissinger's treasonous role in the SALT negotiations, which permitted the Soviets to establish the strategic superiority they now enjoy. And we are also prepared to defeat Kissinger's latest piece of treason. Such efforts, as Kissinger well knows, can turn around the climate of stupor and cowardice which Kissinger is exploiting to slip through his proposals.

The Larry Speakes scandal hurts the palace guard

by Stanley Ezrol in Washington, D.C.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes created an international scandal the week of Feb. 20 over the issue of Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's denial of Secret Service protection for presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. Speakes's treatment of Laura Chasen Cohen, a journalist for this news-weekly, which was founded by LaRouche, made the Secret Service question into an issue which threatens to devastate the dirty "palace guard" at the White House. That palace guard is the James Baker III-Michael Deaver-Robert MacFarlane operation which kept Reagan in the dark on the strategic and economic crises through which their controller Henry Kissinger plans to derail the Reagan presidency.

On the evening of Feb. 22, President Reagan held a nationally televised press conference. The event proceeded in routine fashion. Only reporters assigned special seating in the front rows of the White House East Room were recognized by the President. After precisely 30 minutes, as is usual, the press conference was ended. Reagan stepped from the podium as he always does after an East Room press conference and walked to his right, accompanied by Secret Service agents, down an aisle between rows of reporters. As usual, the reporters crowded to the aisle, and some of them shouted out questions or greetings to the President. Among them was Chasen, a regular attendee of both presidential press conferences and Speakes's daily White House press briefings. She, like the other reporters in the room, had been checked and cleared by the Secret Service after a thorough investigation confirmed that she represented no physical threat to the President or others.

She yelled out to the President, "Mr. President, are you aware that Donald Regan has denied Secret Service protection to Lyndon LaRouche?" He looked puzzled at that point, possibly because he did not hear the whole question—he is hard of hearing and many other reporters were shouting questions as well. Chasen repeated, "Do you know that LaRouche has been denied Secret Service protection—that Regan denied it?" The President stopped as if to respond.

At that point, the routine was broken as Speakes, for reasons he has yet to explain, launched into a fit of rage which has shocked Washington. Speakes yelled to the Secret Service agents, "Get her away! Get her away!" An agent grabbed Chasen and ordered her, "Don't go any further!" The Presi-

dent was hustled out of the room. As soon as the Secret Service agents realized that Chasen represented no security threat and that the only problem was the response provoked by Speakes's outburst, she proceeded to leave the White House compound, after discussing the incident with several other reporters.

Minutes later, Speakes ordered loudspeaker announcements made throughout the White House press wing ordering Chasen to report to his office. When she did not respond, the apoplectic Speakes ordered his staff to search the White House compound for her, despite their protests that she had no doubt left for home. In the following days, the incident hit the press and wire services around the country.

After Chasen refused Speakes's demand that she report to his office, presumably for a dressing down, the matter seemed to have been dropped until Feb. 28. At that point, Chasen, responding to Speakes' written request to her that she ask him any questions which were left unanswered by the President, asked him the same question she had asked the President.

Speakes cut her off, demanding, "No, let me ask a question." He proceeded to grill Chasen: "How would you describe your news-gathering organization and who it represents and what its purposes are and who its circulation is? [sic]" This astounding performance provoked ABC-TV's Sam Donaldson to ask Speakes, "Why is it germane for you to ask reporters here who have access, I suppose through accreditations, these questions?"

The latest attempt by Speakes to put a rational face on this matter is a written response to Chasen which he had one of his staff present to her on March 2. In this response, Speakes in effect confesses that he and the White House palace guard concealed the decision on Secret Service protection from the President, but tried to justify this deceit by the unconstitutional argument that authority in the matter rests with the Treasury Secretary and his advisory committee.

First, to the question, "When [was] President Reagan . . . first informed that LaRouche had been denied Secret Service protection?" Speakes responded: "The decision to deny Secret Service protection to Mr. LaRouche was made by Secretary of the Treasury Regan, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Presidential Protection. The Committee concluded that Mr. LaRouche is not a serious candidate for national office. The Committee is comprised of Speaker O'Neill, Senator Robert Byrd, Senator Howard Baker, Congressman Bob Michel and one public member, William Rogers.

"These decision [sic] are left to Secretary Regan and the Committee. There is no official notification to the White House or the President concerning who is granted or not granted Secret Service protection during the campaign." To Chasen's question as to whether Regan had been told that LaRouche is on the official hit list of Muammar Qaddafi, Speakes answered, "No."

After New Hampshire, an open field

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Walter Mondale's Feb. 28 New Hampshire defeat has shattered the myth of his invincibility, and thrown the race for the Democratic Party's nomination wide open. In these circumstances, as a number of long-time political observers now admit, the ultimate outcome is unpredictable, and the possibilities for a dark horse candidate to capture the nomination loom large indeed.

Mondale's presidential express derailed in one of the most remarkable electoral upsets in recent memory. In the first primary of the 1984 presidential race, minor candidate Gary Hart, the self-styled standard bearer for the "New Age" Democrats, trounced him by 10%—the largest margin ever recorded in the history of the state's Democratic primary.

It has become apparent that none of the "officially approved" Democratic party hopefuls has caught fire with the electorate. Signs of voter discontent with the "eight moral dwarfs" were clear in New Hampshire. Voter turnout was nearly one-third less than in 1980, and Ronald Reagan garnered 5% of the vote as a write-in candidate.

Mondale got whopped because he is unacceptable to the majority of Democratic voters—no matter what Lane Kirkland or his crony, Democratic National Committee chairman Chuck Manatt, may claim. (The delighted response in New Hampshire to a certain bumper sticker reading "I Know Mondale Is Running—But Who Do Heterosexuals Vote For?" tells part of the story.) When a little-known kook like Hart can trounce Mondale, it just proves that Fritz—who has been appointed, not elected, to every major political office of his life—cannot win an election.

Dark horse candidate

New Hampshire has exposed the leadership vacuum in the Democratic Party. The search by the party's rank and file for a real alternative to the slate of "officially approved" presidential contenders is creating an open field for candidates whom the party leadership has attempted to isolate.

By far the most important of these is *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the well-known international economist who is mounting an aggressive campaign for the nomination on a platform calling for a national emergency defense mobilization and a World War II-style gear-up of U.S. industrial and agricultural capacity. LaRouche campaign officials have disclosed that he will make a major effort in the Pennsylvania primary April 10. By that time, they expect that only four

candidates will be left—two liberals, Jesse Jackson, and LaRouche. The result could be a brawl at the San Francisco nominating convention, and a victory for LaRouche.

LaRouche is on the primary ballot in Pennsylvania, California, Maryland, Ohio, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota; he also soon be on the ballot in West Virginia and North Dakota.

In Pennsylvania, LaRouche will head a slate of over 130 candidates for state and local office, all campaigning on a comprehensive program for reindustrializing Pennsylvania, emphasizing the state's ports, a waterway connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, rebuilding the once-great steel sector, and full parity for the state's economically distressed farmers.

That program contrasts utterly with the other presidential candidates' platforms, especially that of Hart, who wants to eliminate America's basic industries in favor of the "information economy," and Mondale, whose biggest booster in Pittsburgh, Mayor Richard Caliguiri, is planning a national advertising campaign to boost the city on the grounds that it is no longer a "dirty" "smokestack" industrial center.

Anti-Mondale, not pro-Hart

Despite media attempts to play up Hart as the hottest thing since John F. Kennedy, the New Hampshire vote didn't represent a show of support for the Colorado senator, but a resounding repudiation of Walter Mondale and his backers. Mondale's fervent support for the nuclear freeze, adamant opposition to strengthening American defenses, lack of any workable economic policy, and identification with the debacle of the Jimmy Carter presidency, did not make for a candidate for the mainstream Democratic Party—despite the largest war chest and biggest machine of the contenders.

Mondale's loss is being felt nowhere more keenly than at the AFL-CIO's headquarters in Washington. Federation chief Lane Kirkland had strong-armed union support behind Mondale and gone cross-country to tell union members that if they didn't go all-out to get Fritz the nomination, labor would no longer be a presidential kingmaker. Now, Kirkland is faced with the fact that, despite the AFL-CIO's backing (estimated at \$20 million or more), the union vote was split almost equally between Mondale and the openly anti-union Hart. Among union households who had not been contacted by a pro-Mondale AFL-CIO callup before the election, NBC re-

ports that Hart polled 46%, double Mondale's 23%.

Although AFL-CIO spokesmen are trying to put the best face on the outcome, the New Hampshire fiasco is bound to provoke a revolt among local union bureaucrats and rank-and-filers, who weren't particularly gratified when Kirkland rammed Mondale down their throats with an unprecedented AFL-CIO endorsement before the primaries. If this turns into an outright rebellion, that could mean the end not only of Mondale's heavily labor-dependent presidential bid, but of Lane Kirkland as well.

The New Hampshire vote has given the Eastern Establishment media two black eyes as well. For months now, such august outlets as the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the big three television networks had confidently predicted that Mondale would sweep the primaries and take the nomination without a challenge. On the day of the primary, the *Times* ran a front-page story pronouncing that "Walter F. Mondale now holds the most commanding lead every recorded this early in a presidential nomination campaign by a non-incumbent" and went on to declare him a shoo-in for the nomination.

But the media are losing their ability to mold public opinion and choose the nation's leaders. Long-simmering public outrage against the media boiled over during the Grenada intervention, when the vast majority of Americans rallied behind President Reagan, leaving the media exposed as a conspiracy of unpatriotic liars. New Hampshire is further evidence that with the country in a political and economic crisis, the media are not as influential as they might wish.

Hartburn

As for "Mr. Atari" Hart, his victory resulted far more from an unexpectedly large turnout by independent voters and a Gene McCarthy-type student brigade than from rank-and-file Democratic Party support. A full third of the primary voters were independents, not Democrats, and many went for Hart only because he claimed to be a candidate independent of the party establishment.

Hart, the man whom mass-murder advocate Averell Harriman dubbed his favorite when the Democratic race began, also benefited from a stream of front-page media coverage over the week before the New Hampshire vote in the wake of his second-place showing in the Iowa caucuses.

Hart may do well in the Maine caucuses and the Massachusetts primary, particularly if George McGovern drops out of the race and endorses his 1972 campaign manager. But he faces big obstacles on "Super Tuesday," March 13, especially in the Southern primaries. His kooky views are not expected to win the voters' hearts and minds if they happen to find out what he thinks (see *Elephants and Donkeys*, page 59). Moreover, he has almost no machine to speak of in the South, except possibly in Atlanta. He has not even filed full delegate slates in the key states of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Florida.

Why NBC's chief

by Scott Thompson and Marilyn Murray

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche has issued a debate challenge to Thornton Bradshaw, the chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, whose National Broadcasting Company (NBC) subsidiary ran a five-minute libel of LaRouche on the *Nightly News* Jan. 30. NBC reporter Brian Ross accused LaRouche of leading a hate group.

Circulated nationally through 60-second paid radio spots in New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Washington, D.C., LaRouche's challenge has made political campaign broadcast history. "I challenge Henry Kissinger's crony Thornton Bradshaw," he said, "to face me on a national TV news feature to defend himself against his network's using libels cooked up by members of the drug pushers' lobby, such as Chicago's Chip Berlet and New York's Dennis King, to conduct the dirtiest campaign against a Democratic candidate ever to appear on the television news media."

Thornton Bradshaw has yet to respond. Like his crony Henry Kissinger, who tells friends that "LaRouche is persecuting me," but has never taken legal steps against LaRouche's charges (except when his wife defended herself in court on charges of attempting to throttle a LaRouche supporter), Thornton Bradshaw has too much to hide for a nationwide TV debate with LaRouche.

Bradshaw is a man who turns genocide into a business. He operates at the top levels of the principal U.S. companies and think tanks promoting Malthusian "population reduction" and negative economic growth. Bradshaw is a member of the U.S. Association of the Club of Rome; during the 1960s he joined the executive board of the Aspen Institute, and soon became its vice-chairman; director of the Atlantic Richfield Co. (Arco) and its predecessor companies (1956-64), he became Arco's president in 1964; in 1976 he joined the board of the *London Observer*, when Arco bought the paper; in 1981 he became chief executive officer of RCA.

We publish here highlights of *EIR*'s dossier on these institutions, and Bradshaw's activities with them.

The Club of Rome's blueprint for genocide

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968 by Fiat executive **Aurelio Peccei** and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development scientific affairs director **Alexander King**, and has advocated "population reduction" policies that would

fears LaRouche

mean the murder of 2 to 3 billion predominantly darker-skinned people by the year 2,000. This systematic murder is to be carried out by manipulation of raw materials crises, forced de-industrialization, regional wars in the "Third World," the use of food as a weapon, and epidemic disease.

In 1971 the Club of Rome issued its first report, *Limits to Growth*, based upon a computer study by **Dennis Meadows** and **Jay Forrester** of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Club of Rome leader Aurelio Peccei has admitted that Meadows and Forrester rigged their computer to produce the desired effect, namely a "shock treatment" that cause nations to adopt "lifeboat economics" of eliminating "excess population." President Carter's Secretary of State **Cyrus Vance** used this blueprint for genocide to draft the *Global 2000 Report*, which blamed the drop in per capita consumption of energy and resources on "population growth"—a decline which is a result of limiting the development of new technologies and their transfer to the less-developed sector.

Robert O. Anderson, a longstanding crony of Thornton Bradshaw as the chairman of Arco and an advisory board member of the U.S. Association of the Club of Rome, set up a Citizens' Committee for the Year 2000 with Cyrus Vance to assure the implementation of the *Global 2000 Report*. This 18-member committee, which receives substantial government funding and works with the Council on Environmental Quality, includes **Russell E. Train** of the World Wildlife Fund; Cyrus Vance; former World Bank president **Robert McNamara**; and **William Ruckelshaus**, head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Arco: 'alternative energy' for a Dark Age

Thornton Bradshaw has been a leading propagandist for a phony "energy crisis." Already in a 1971 interview with *U.S. News & World Report*, Bradshaw warned that "Americans may soon flip the light switch and nothing will happen." Asked whether rationing would be necessary, Bradshaw responded: "In a very real sense, we're already seeing that. Every brownout is rationing."

Starting in 1966 with the takeover of the West Coast-based Richfield Oil, Robert O. Anderson and Bradshaw began a string of acquisitions that turned their Atlantic Refining Company into the eighth largest oil company in the United



Thornton Bradshaw

States. In 1968 the firm struck black gold on the North Slope of Alaska near Prudhoe Bay. At 10 billion barrels, this is the largest oil reserve discovered in history. In 1969 Bradshaw acquired the Midwest-based Sinclair Oil, then launched a \$60 million marketing program that led to the formation of Arco. Today, Arco has continued this acquisition policy with its bid to take over Gulf Oil.

But after the Prudhoe Bay discovery, Bradshaw stressed that his goal was never "just becoming a bigger oil company." Already in 1971 Bradshaw warned that the United States "would no longer be master of its fate" if it did not achieve "energy independence" from Middle East oil before "oil production in the 'lower 48' states tops out in 1973." Bradshaw proposed building a \$2 billion trans-Alaska or trans-Canada pipeline, which would bring oil from Arco's Prudhoe Bay oil field into the United States by 1973. This was only the first phase of Bradshaw's effort to destroy the United States' nuclear industry, while Arco wrung maximum profit out of "alternative energy sources."

In the same 1971 *U.S. News* interview, Bradshaw said that "progress toward nuclear energy had undermined the coal industry." He called for creation of "one organization which develops policy across the total energy spectrum," beginning with a national effort to develop "synthetic fuels" such as shale oil, tar sands, coal slurry, solar energy, and other programs in which Arco had already invested.

In 1976 Bradshaw was made a member of Carter's Campaign Task Force on Energy, which adopted his "alternative energy" program. In 1977 President Carter formed the Department of Energy, naming **James Schlesinger** as its secretary. **John Sawhill**, Schlesinger's undersecretary, had been the deputy chairman of a task force on energy set up by the

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Robert O. Anderson and Bradshaw are respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the institute.

In the same year Bradshaw wrote a piece for *Fortune* titled "My Case for National Planning," to sell the idea of an energy dictatorship to U.S. industry. He also endorsed the Humphrey-Hawkins "full-employment bill," intended to relocate workers to industrial projects planned around Arco's projects in the Western states.

Under Schlesinger, the Department of Energy slashed funds for the nuclear program, while proposing an \$80 billion slush fund to subsidize Bradshaw's "alternative energy sources." Bradshaw protested that this was too generous; only a \$20 billion piggybank was required.

A study by the Fusion Energy Foundation concluded that since the 1960s, the refusal of the United States and other governments to develop fully the potential of nuclear energy has already resulted in the unnecessary death of 115 million human beings.

Aspen's 'secular humanism'

The workshop for constructing the Malthusian programs advocated by Bradshaw is the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Aspen was founded in 1948 by University of Chicago president **Robert Hutchins**, heir to John Dewey's campaign to destroy U.S. education. After World War II Hutchins joined forces with Bernard Baruch, then head of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, to curtail the civilian uses of nuclear energy, because, Hutchins argued, they would only create "more vacant time."

Hutchins was also a patron of nuclear physicist Leo Szilard, who gave an address before the second of Russell's East-West Pugwash Conferences in 1958, calling for a policy of "limited" nuclear wars with the Soviet Union—making Szilard the model for "Dr. Strangelove."

Robert O. Anderson, who had studied in Hutchins's "Great Books" seminar, took over as chairman of the Aspen Institute in the 1960s. He appointed his protégé Thornton Bradshaw to become vice-chairman of Aspen's board of trustees during that period. In daily control of Aspen's programs is **Joseph E. Slater**, whom Anderson appointed Aspen's president in 1969. Slater gained experience in population reduction when he worked from 1949-52 under Allied High Commissioner to Germany John J. McCloy and Gen. William Draper to develop the brutal economic policy of the Occupation Directorate in Germany, then that of the early phases of the OECD, which is NATO's non-military body. In 1964, former National Security Adviser **McGeorge Bundy**, an instigator of the Club of Rome, named Slater director of the foundation's International Affairs program, in which capacity he drafted a 10-year, \$3 billion program to implement Malthusian schemes in the name of "overseas development."

Part of Aspen's network is Security Pacific Bank of Cal-

ifornia, whose chairman, **Frederick G. Larkin, Jr.**, is on the board of Arco. Security Pacific executives were involved in the 1983 American Enterprise Institute planning session in Vail, Colorado, at which **Henry Kissinger** became the spokesman for seizing debtor nations' resources and state-sector industries, especially in Ibero-America, in lieu of debt payment.

The environmentalist shock troops

Under the direction of Anderson, Bradshaw, and Slater, Aspen created an environmentalist movement; promoted arms control programs to assure maintenance of the Szilard doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction; negotiated East-West policy accords before their adoption by government; provided support for insurgencies such as the Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic dark-age fundamentalism; and secured political control over the major media.

While Thornton Bradshaw acted as the apostle to industry for environmentalism, the Aspen Institute joined McGeorge Bundy's Ford Foundation and the Sierra Club beginning in the 1960s to create an anti-nuclear environmentalist movement. In 1969, for example, Anderson came up with \$200,000 to fund the Friends of the Earth, which includes Aurelio Peccei on its advisory board. With another \$200,000 grant from Anderson, the Aspen Institute, Friends of the Earth, and other groups organized the first "Earth Day" in May 1970, which turned "environmentalism" into a mass-based movement.

Joseph Slater convinced **Sverker Ostrom**, the Swedish ambassador to the United Nations, to launch the first U.N. Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. With the backing of **Maurice Strong**, an Aspen board member and president of Arco's business partner Petro-Canada, Slater created the International Institute for Environmental Affairs to act as a clearing house. Anderson and British Labour Party leader **Roy Jenkins** agreed to be its co-chairmen, while Robert McNamara and Maurice Strong led its advisory council. The conference's pitch was that underdeveloped countries must sacrifice industrialization to environmental concerns.

While the U.N. conference was in preparation, Ambassador to the U.N. **Charles W. Yost**, then head of Aspen's East-West, Iran, and China projects, worked through **David Rockefeller's** Dartmouth Conference to create the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). This Anglo-Soviet venture was to apply "the approach of the Club of Rome" toward "population trends, utilization of natural resources, capital investment, industrialization, agriculture, pollution, and the quality of life." After meeting with participants at the 1971 Dartmouth Conference in Kiev, Alexei Kosygin appointed his son-in-law **Dzhermen Gvishiani**, a KGB official and co-founder of Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome, to become a director of IIASA.

Charles Yost also directed Aspen's project to create the very "energy crisis" that Robert O. Anderson and Thornton

Bradshaw had predicted would occur if the U.S. government did not adopt their multibillion-dollar "alternative energy program." This project brought the Aspen Institute into direct collaboration with the Soviet KGB to destabilize a U.S. ally.

Already in 1973, the year when Bradshaw had projected that U.S. oil production would top out, then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—today an Aspen senior fellow—had triggered the Mideast "oil hoax" war, which led to skyrocketing prices, turned a market glut into a sudden shortfall, and

toppled most European governments. The next target was the Persian Gulf.

In 1975 Yost coordinated an Aspen seminar in Persepolis, Iran, whose theme was that the Shah's too-rapid industrialization program, "based upon a linear, Westernizing conception of progress" had undermined the "spiritual, non-material" values of Iranian Society. This seminar brought together top Aspen officials, a dozen members of the Club of Rome, key revolutionary leaders, and the founders of a Sufi-

NBC aids Soviet meddling in Democratic contest

This news release, issued on March 2 by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. from his campaign headquarters in New York City, was provided to EIR by The LaRouche Campaign.

"I have been informed that NBC-TV's First Camera show will air its smear job against my campaign Sunday evening, March 4, and that NBC network has engaged a good deal of its national television and radio broadcast facilities in promoting First Camera's slander. According to reports into my campaign headquarters from across the country, NBC radio network is advertising the First Camera. The NBC-TV network's Today show featured an advertisement that stated that LaRouche 'has been called a small-time Hitler,' and claiming that 'he draws support from the KKK and anti-Semitic groups,' while showing a picture of sheet-draped individuals. The ad also repeated the slander that LaRouche 'has his own cult following.'

"I personally am already suing NBC and spokesmen for B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League (ADL) for \$60 million for defamation and conspiracy to defame, citing particularly NBC's Jan. 30 Nightly News broadcast prepared by reporter Brian Ross, and featuring Chicago ADL leader Abbott Rosen. This federal court action, initiated Feb. 10, names leading members of the U.S. drug lobby, including Rosen, *High Times* magazine stringer Chip Berlet, and New York City's Dennis King, as defendants.

"Contrary to NBC's allegations, The LaRouche Campaign knows that NBC's corporate officials and the ADL know the statements they are circulating about LaRouche are lies. The LaRouche Campaign has in its possession affidavits of voluntary statements given by executives of the ADL, stating that they know the slanders now being repackaged by NBC to be false. Nevertheless, these slan-

ders of the ADL have been circulated since 1975, when Soviet sympathizers associated with Philip Agee, and using funds conduited through the Eli Lilly Foundation, organized the publication of the so-called Terrorism Information Project's pamphlet slandering me, under the headline 'Brownshirts of the Seventies.'

"The interesting point here is that Philip Agee is known to be a Soviet asset. The current slanders of me are Soviet propaganda, and represent nothing less than interference by Moscow in a U.S. presidential election campaign.

"Why is NBC acting as an agent of influence in a Soviet attempt to disrupt the 1984 U.S. presidential contest? NBC chief Thornton Bradshaw's business and personal connections should be examined in this regard. As readers of Henry Kissinger's March 5 article in *Time* magazine already know, Kissinger is the leading proponent of the proposal to decouple the military alliance between the United States and Europe, a proposal which the military junta governing the Soviet Union heartily endorses. Do these citizens also know that Thornton Bradshaw is a personal friend and political crony of Henry Kissinger's, and that Kissinger and Bradshaw are together involved in this Aspen Institute project to decouple the United States from Europe?

"NBC chief Thornton Bradshaw, whose network is blanketing the country with slanders against my presidential campaign, is a crony of the Henry Kissinger who works for the Pugwash movement, and was a leading player in the past 25 years of London-New York centered 'back channel' negotiations with the Soviet Union. Due to the influence of these Pugwash circles, Kissinger has nearly totally destroyed the economic and strategic capabilities of the United States.

"In a related development, NBC has violated the law by refusing to sell prime-time advertising to The LaRouche Campaign. Due to this violation of the law and complementary harassment, The LaRouche Campaign this afternoon filed an emergency complaint with the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the broadcasting licenses of NBC for 'repeated and wilful violations' of the FCC regulations."

cult-based Islamic-Marxism. Thus began Aspen's promotion of assets under the control of British "triple agent" **H. A. R. "Kim" Philby** and Soviet KGB official **Geidar Aliyev** to topple the Shah's government.

Arco has continued to profit from the revolution, not only through rising oil prices, but through direct oil deals with its representatives. Arco owns two subsidiaries in Libya. In spring 1981 Arco met with **Col. Abdusalam Jalloud**, shortly after Libya's first invasion of Chad, to discuss ways to restore full diplomatic ties with the United States, cut off when the U.S. embassy was looted and burned in Tripoli in December 1979.

Arco's Mideast connection also ran through the shady Swiss-based commodity dealer **Marc Rich**, a protégé of Robert O. Anderson. In early 1981 Arco officials were called before a grand jury in New York's Southern District to explain their dealings with Rich, who has since been indicted in the largest tax fraud case ever prosecuted by the Justice Department. When the 51-count indictment was announced, an Assistant U.S. Attorney also denounced Rich for "trading with the enemy," because he bought \$200 million worth of oil from Khomeini's Iran at the height of the hostage crisis, when Iranian assets were blocked. This oil was for Charter Oil Company's Bahamas Refinery, which also employed President Carter's brother **Billy Carter** to buy Iranian and Libyan crude.

Bradshaw's media empire

Long before he became chairman of RCA, Bradshaw was a member of the elite "club" that has set policy for the news media for decades. Through his chairmanship of the London *Observer*, he had entered into the inner circles of the Anglo-American intelligence establishment.

In 1976, when Arco bought the paper, Bradshaw joined its board. In October 1982, it was the *Observer*, just after Arco sold it, which delivered a barely disguised threat to Lyndon LaRouche on the day before he and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Club of Life in Rome as a counterpole to the Club of Rome.

Arco had bought the *Observer* from **David Astor**, the son of Lord Waldorf Astor (the latter was host in the 1930s to the infamous Cliveden Set, which sought open British support for Hitler's Germany). The younger Astor was involved in one of the more closely guarded intelligence operations of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS). In 1933, he provided British "triple agent" Guy Burgess with letters of introduction to Nikolai Bukharin, then head of the Comintern. In 1956, after "Kim" Philby became suspected as the "Third Man" in a spy scandal involving Burgess and Donald Maclean, David Astor hired him as the *Observer's* correspondent in Lebanon, where Philby's father transferred the Islamic fundamentalist Arab Bureau assets that enabled Philby to assist in toppling the Shah of Iran after his "defection" to Moscow.

Bradshaw's RCA has a similar Anglo-American intelli-

gence pedigree. Founded in 1919 when J. P. Morgan forged a partnership among General Electric, Westinghouse, AT&T, and Lazard Frères, RCA established the broadcasting networks that became both NBC and ABC, as well as a cinema empire with Joseph Kennedy. RCA's first chairman, Owen D. Young, was a party with Morgan, Thomas Lamont, and John Foster Dulles in the international monetary conferences that placed the German economy under Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht and led to creation of the pro-Nazi Bank for International Settlements in the 1920s and 1930s.

Young's successor and protégé, **David Sarnoff**, was trained during World War II in the British Psychological Warfare Executive. This work brought him in contact with Lord Beaverbrook, who had founded the British Broadcasting Corporation at the same time as RCA and a major press syndicate; Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the London *Times*; and British SIS agents H. Bruce Lockhart and R. H. S. Crossman, whom Beaverbrook had named to head the Psychological Warfare Executive.

When Arco took over the *Observer*, Bradshaw brought in **Douglass Cater**, who was then in charge of the Aspen Institute's media project, to be his chief editorial assistant. In the 1950s Cater wrote *The Fourth Branch of Government*, which praised the power of the media to influence policy in Washington. On the reputation of this book, Cater was brought onto President Johnson's White House staff, where he drafted the legislation for the Public Broadcasting Corporation.

In 1970 Aspen president Joseph Slater had asked Cater to run an Aspen media seminar which would map out a political campaign against Vice-President Spiro Agnew's "virulent attacks upon the Eastern press." This seminar laid the groundwork for Watergate, which was carried out in the pages of the *Washington Post* by **Katharine Meyer Graham** (who had also been a student of Robert Hutchins).

Since the days when the Aspen group conspired to topple a U.S. president through "Watergate," its media program has been greatly expanded. Today, the Aspen Media Advisory Council includes: **Elie Abel**, dean of the Columbia School of Journalism; **Louis G. Gowan**, president of the Broadcast Institute of North America and former president of CBS; **Kermit Gordon**, president of Brookings Institution; and **James Killian**, director of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The National News Council, which brings together hundreds of major newspapers and journalists, was another spinoff from Aspen's media project.

As chairman of RCA, Thornton Bradshaw has used that firm to carry out a slander and containment campaign against candidate LaRouche. When your policies have caused 115 million deaths, when your associates say that 2 to 3 billion more must die by the year 2000, it is a small matter to use the power of the media in a smear effort against a presidential candidate who threatens to expose your role in crimes against humanity. This why Thornton Bradshaw has refused Lyndon LaRouche's challenge for a nationwide TV debate.

Meese's mandate: to clean up the FBI

The National Democratic Policy Committee testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Edwin Meese as Attorney General on Feb. 29. Excerpts follow:

. . . The immediate questions facing the Attorney General of the United States are: first, the development of a competent strategy to eradicate terrorism; second, the utilization of all treaties, international sanctions, and forums for the prosecution of Ayatollah Khomeini for crimes against humanity perpetrated in his conduct of the Iran-Iraq war, including the conscription and kidnapping of children as combatants; and third, a thorough review and cleanup of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is presently engaged in irregular, objectionable, and illegal behavior. . . .

The 'narco-terrorist' international

First and foremost, the key challenge facing U.S. law enforcement is the interrelated problem of terrorism and drugs. Over the last years, a phenomenon known as "narco-terrorism" has emerged with virulence. It is increasingly clear that the Latin American cocaine and marijuana traffic is inextricably tied to terrorism; and this development now threatens the very governments, such as Colombia, which are battling to eliminate these drug gangs. Because of the incompetence, if not outright corruption of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States has not had an adequate intelligence or policy response to this problem.

Since April 1983, the United States has been hit with the most violent wave of anti-U.S. terrorism in our recent history. In April 1983, our embassy in Beirut was bombed. This was followed by the brutal October 1983 suicide strike against our Marine position in Beirut, resulting in the death of nearly 300 U.S. Marines, which led to the withdrawal of our peace-keeping force and the collapse of our Lebanon policy. In December 1983, the United States Embassy in Kuwait was bombed. In January 1984, Malcolm Kerr, the President of American University in Beirut, was assassinated. In January 1984, Major General Robert G. Ownby, Jr. was assassinated, while the FBI incredibly labeled the murder a "suicide," drawing the astonished disbelief of Pentagon and other intel-

ligence circles. In February 1984, the U.S. representative to the Sinai force, Leamon Hunt, was assassinated in Rome by Red Brigade terrorists operating on behalf of Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalists. . . .

To establish an effective counter-terrorism program, the Attorney General must lead in creating an effective inter-departmental and inter-agency body, similar to Vice President Bush's National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, that will fight internationally against terrorism. For reasons elaborated below, the responsibility cannot be left with the FBI, which was made the "lead agency" against terrorism as the result of a 1982 classified presidential order. . . .

The problem of the FBI

In a national TV broadcast Dec. 18, 1983, FBI Director William Webster shocked the country and caused considerable concern within the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement community by repeatedly insisting that the United States does not have an active terrorism problem.

The following are excerpts from a discussion between Webster and reporters George Will and David Brinkley during a television broadcast:

Mr. Will: Are the intelligence signals that you are getting about terrorism directed at the United States up significantly, not up?

Webster: No, not up, but we've had 31 incidents this year, compared with 51 or 2 last year; six deaths compared with seven; two injuries compared with 26. . . . We've had no Middle East terrorist incidents in the United States this year. That doesn't mean that tomorrow we won't have such an incident; but we have not had any this year. And I think that's reasonably significant. . . .

Mr. Brinkley: . . . In recent years, we have had the Red Brigades, the IRA. . . . Puerto Ricans mainly in New York; the PLO. . . . Is something like that developing in this country, some kind of gang, underground, or something with violent intentions?

Webster: I don't think so. We—the closest thing we had to that developed out of the Brink's robbery. Those groups have been largely wrapped up. Very few domestic organizations of any size . . . nothing cohesive at all."

Webster's downplaying of the terrorist threat is consistent with his year-long insistence that the Soviet Union does not control the U.S. peace movement. That view conflicts with the findings of both the law enforcement and intelligence agencies of the United States and allied countries.

Part of Judge Webster's coverup of the Soviet role in the peace movement is clearly political. In May 1983, a 26-person delegation of Soviet officials made a tour of the United States, launched at a week-long parlay with top U.S. peaceniks closely connected to the political apparatus of

Democratic presidential hopeful Walter Mondale. At that meeting, the Soviet delegates, including one identified Soviet intelligence official, Gen. Mikhail Milshtein, gave precise policy orders to these members of the Mondale apparatus associated with the leadership of the peace movement in the United States. Yet the FBI and Judge Webster continue to cover up the Soviet direction of the peace movement's activities in the United States.

According to eyewitness accounts in Mexico, the FBI was directly deployed to assist the PAN, a fascist, insurrectionary party allied to the Mexican communist party, in elections in Sonora. At home, the FBI has covered up the terrorist networks deployed by the Ayatollah Khomeini—terrorist networks still in place, targeting anti-Khomeini leaders and U.S. nationals. . . . Iranian terrorist networks linked to Khomeini-KGB asset Bahrain Nahidian escaped prosecution for their role in the 1980 assassination of anti-Khomeini leader Ali Akbar Tabatabai.

Illegal 'dirty tricks' of the FBI

The National Democratic Policy Committee is constantly subject to the illegal "dirty tricks" of the FBI, particularly against [former NDPC advisory board chairman] Lyndon LaRouche, and against associates of LaRouche and the NDPC in the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC).

The FBI's history of irregular activities against the NCLC begins no later than 1968, when the FBI surreptitiously published provocative leaflets against LaRouche's associates and

the Labor Committee at Columbia University. . . . The faction with which the FBI allied was none other than the future leadership of the Weatherunderground terrorist organization—the same organization which Judge Webster said was "no cohesive threat" in his Dec. 18, 1983 television broadcast.

The FBI's questionable, and illegal, activities are the subject of an ongoing lawsuit in federal court, *LaRouche et al. vs. Webster* (S.D.N.Y., 75 Civ. 6010). These activities, exposed some years ago as Cointelpro activities, are still ongoing. Another lawsuit, *LaRouche vs. NBC et al.* filed this month in the Eastern District of Virginia, will also expose the ongoing illegal operations of the FBI in collusion with NBC television's "First Camera" show against LaRouche and the NDPC.

The NDPC and other organizations associated with LaRouche, such as *Executive Intelligence Review*, have consistently taken strong stands against terrorism and drug trafficking. These organizations have also contributed substantially to the law enforcement understanding of the terrorist problem, by providing some of the most important intelligence breakthroughs for combatting terrorism internationally.

The FBI's continuing irregular operations against organizations and associates of LaRouche raise important questions about its competence. The FBI and Judge Webster, in particular, are either dead wrong or deliberately misleading law enforcement on the terrorism problem. . . . The crucial question of confirmation of Mr. Meese is whether he is willing, and able, to accomplish this vital task.

FBI sabotages the President's war on drugs

The FBI has come under heavy attack by the House of Representatives Select Committee on Narcotics. Committee chairman Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), "charged that the administration is failing on all fronts—international cooperation, law enforcement, education, and prevention, treatment and research," the *New York Daily News* reported Feb. 25. The House report was particularly critical of the FBI, which got into the anti-drug trafficking operation by taking control of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), a move the National Democratic Policy Committee had lobbied to stop since 1981. The fact that the DEA is now "totally subservient to the FBI is contrary to express congressional intent," stated the report.

Francis Mullen, DEA administrator and FBI assistant director, demonstrated his incompetence by declaring at

the hearings that his agency should concentrate on stopping the drug traffic after the drugs get into the U.S.A., rather than putting emphasis on countries which manufacture illegal heroin and cocaine. Intelligence sources say the FBI's use of the DEA is aimed at securing foreign intelligence capabilities violating the FBI's federal charter.

In line with this plan, the FBI is sending a 50-man team to the U.S. embassy in El Salvador, allegedly to coordinate activities against left and right death squads; it will assume jurisdiction over military, security, and policy matters. The FBI is also sending a 10-man team to the U.S. embassy in West Germany.

The expansion dovetails with indications that the FBI is moving to build a Gestapo-like, totally unconstitutional national police force.

While officially discounting the possibility of terrorist acts at the 1984 Los Angeles summer Olympics, the Republican and Democratic conventions, and the New Orleans World's Fair, the FBI has moved to gain control over all intelligence on terrorist activities, and anti-terror operations. The dismantling of the Los Angeles Police Department's anti-terrorist intelligence unit fits into this FBI gameplan.

Budget-cutters sabotage farmers: the FmHA is now a debt collector

by Cynthia Parsons and Marcia Merry

Federal Judge Bruce Van Sickle of North Dakota handed down his decision Feb. 17 on a suit demanding relief for farmers in 44 states from farm foreclosures by the Farmers' Home Administration (FmHA), the federal lending agency for agriculture. In a 36-page decision, Van Sickle specified procedures of conduct which must be followed by the FmHA in implementing foreclosures of farm loan delinquencies. Initiated as a class action suit by North Dakota farmers, the case will reportedly have "zero" effect on FmHA's functioning, in the words of an FmHA lawyer, and at best will allow the farmer the luxury of knowing 30 days in advance that he is being foreclosed on.

The ruling highlights the fact that over the past year, the constructive functions of FmHA have been transformed into threats to farmers and the national food supply. The FmHA, a congressionally funded program now holding 11% of national farm debt, was originally intended as a reliable lender of last resort for farmers needing low-interest production loans pending crop harvests and other farm operations' capacity to pay its own way.

The FmHA evolved three categories of loans—operating loan credit, and disaster and economic emergency relief loans. Over the past year, lending has dried up in all loan categories, while foreclosure proceedings have escalated.

The FmHA has been key in holding together the farm sector since Paul Volcker decided to ruin the U.S. economy back in 1979. Now Volcker and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) chief David Stockman are pulling the plug on the farm sector in the name of cutting the budget deficit. The FmHA is carrying out the recommendations made to the incoming Reagan administration by the KGB-influenced Heritage Foundation.

The modus operandi has been for the administration to reject nearly every FmHA program appropriation Congress has made, except the operating loan program, leaving needy farmers out in the cold. In fiscal year 1983 Congress appropriated just over \$8 billion for all farm programs, slightly less than the previous year. Of the \$7.3 billion actually allocated by FmHA, \$3 billion went for farm loans to about 153,561 farmers, including operating loans, disaster emergency loans, and economic emergency loans.

First, in March 1983, the FmHA was given the excuse to restrict loans, and get tough with hardship farms by orders of

the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA's Office of Inspector General audited the FmHA's operations, deemed them too lax in their bookkeeping, and accused loan officers of making \$2 billion worth of bad loans. The auditors ordered the loan officers to restrict the quantity of loans and concentrate on "quality." The rural housing program was to be reduced by forcing borrowers to be refinanced through other credit sources.

Then, after the severe summer 1983 drought, the FmHA determined to restrict disaster emergency loans, despite pleas from farm state governors and others. Federal Judge Thomas A. Flannery of Washington ruled last autumn that though Agriculture Secretary John Block has discretion over the funds, his decision was "arbitrary and capricious," and ordered FmHA to make the loans available for the period of Dec. 22, 1983 through April 30, 1984.

But then the FmHA and the USDA unilaterally decided to restrict the amount of relief loans to \$50 million out of a possible \$600 million. The remaining \$550 million had to be used as guaranteed loans which would not be classified as a federal expenditure. The borrower has to find a lender first, then FmHA says it will guarantee that loan. But farmers will have to pay prevailing interest rates, and it appears that few rural banks are now willing to make such loans. Kika de la Garza (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, declared, "In my view this is a flagrant attempt by OMB to circumvent the order of the court."

On Feb. 2, hearings were held by the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit and Rural Development on the need to reverse the policy. It was reported then that the OMB insisted on the restrictive policy of the FmHA.

Many congressmen denounced the policy. But Undersecretary of Agriculture Frank W. Naylor, Jr. insisted that all the credit the farmers need is available.

What FmHA was intended to do

Thus, due to the administration's push to get the government out of lending to the private sector, and to implement the OMB's budget-cutting recommendations, the FmHA is no longer able to provide the services that built up rural America and its infrastructure to ensure production of the nation's food supply. Even when farmers were receiving

parity prices for their output, they could find themselves in a tight cash-flow position; in such cases, the government provided low-interest loans.

Under normal circumstances, it might be feasible for farmers to turn instead to the commercial lenders for short-term loans, repaying them when the crop comes in. However, under recent conditions of drought and severe cold, on top of four years of unusually high interest rates, falling crop prices, and increased costs—all of which resulted from wrong policy decisions—the farmer and the U.S. food supply are being undercut, only to find that the government is withholding help rather than doing what President Roosevelt did in the early 1940s: offering government assistance to farmers in distress because the country's most strategic commodity was in danger.

Since 1983, FmHA has had its programs cut and is no longer providing credit for rural infrastructure. The only remaining programs are the following:

Operating loans are usually short-term loans to cover planting and operating costs. Though funding has increased since 1981 from \$847 million to \$1.8 billion in 1984, the "conditionalities" for receiving them have become almost as deadly as those the International Monetary Fund imposes on Third World borrowers. Farmers report that county supervisors have been trained to humiliate and belittle applicants.

An added feature of the program is the **guaranteed loan**. When a farmer has borrowed the maximum of \$50,000, he can apply for Special Credit Assistance. This program, designed in conjunction with the Agricultural Bankers Association, tries to get rural banks to make the primary loan while FmHA takes a backup position such as offering a second mortgage. Such guaranteed operating loans have increased from 5,000 in 1981 to 31,000 in 1983. For farm loans as a whole, according to the Nebraska-based Center for Rural Affairs, direct loans have increased from 26,000 in 1981 to 28,000 in 1983 or 7.5%, while guaranteed loans for the same periods jumped from 71,000 to 101,000 or 42%. No wonder more than half of FmHA's foreclosures in fiscal year 1984 were of this nature!

Disaster emergency loans are authorized for farmers who cannot get sufficient credit from other sources and need credit to maintain viable farming operations under conditions of disaster such as floods or droughts. The program is slated for extinction. The amount of lending fluctuates at the discretion of the secretary of agriculture. In 1981, a drought year, loans totaled \$5 billion. They dwindled to \$865 million in 1983 and \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1984, and may be \$2 billion in 1985.

Weather conditions were severe in 1983 with drought and floods and frost, but only \$1.5 billion was given out; Secretary Block is on record saying that weather conditions in 1983 did not warrant an increase in emergency funds. In addition, at the request of Congress in December 1979, a ceiling was placed on the amount a borrower can receive; no matter what

his loss, he will receive credit to cover only 80%.

Making this program even less accessible is an expected FmHA proposal that all applicants be required to buy crop insurance if their crops are used as collateral. Many county supervisors are using their discretionary authority in this matter already.

Economic emergency loans are the most controversial FmHA program. The program was first funded in 1978 and was intended to last for one year, ending in 1980, with a ceiling of \$4 billion. Under the Reagan administration, the program was continued for 1981 with funding at \$2 billion. The administration has claimed since then that no funding is necessary for this program. Congress has allocated \$600 million a year for the program, but the funds have not been touched.

Politics of farm debt

Officially, 55,000 farms have gone out of business in 1983, and farm debt has risen from \$121 billion to \$221 billion from 1978 to 1982. The USDA, working with the State Department, nevertheless maintains that there is no serious farm debt problem. The State Department further recommends that food surpluses be reduced, both in the United States and in other food-exporting regions. Their recommendation is an end to farm price supports and loan programs, and a "free market approach." This was presented in detail, for example, at the national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in January, which followed the State Department orders to support the U.S. bailout of the International Monetary Fund. The director of the FmHA, Charles Shuman, is the son of a former president of the Farm Bureau. Shuman told Congress at the February hearing that he was "proud" of his agency's performance, contending that loan applications are being handled promptly and generally favorably.

Though Congressmen castigated him, none have been prepared to enact emergency measures for the farm sector, but merely, as onlookers at the hearing reported, to "stage show" during the election year.

Delinquents become 'non-farmers'

FmHA has instituted new ways of classifying its activities. The most striking change is that they no longer seem to have a category called "delinquent." These were farmers who could not repay their loans and would move into various stages of bankruptcy, but often the paperwork was so slow that they would be technically delinquent for a long period before any action was taken. Now they have a broad category called "discontinued farming." This definition includes foreclosures and bankruptcy.

Thus the FmHA has pushed farmers off the rolls to the tune of 82,027 or 3% of their borrowers in FY1984 and 75,000 or 2.7% of borrowers in FY1983. However, many of these farmers are still farming or trying to earn off-farm income to pay for the farm operations.

Elephants and Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Gary Hart and the killer whales

Voters who hope they're getting an alternative to Walter Mondale by voting for Gary Hart ought to ponder just what kind of alternative they're getting. In our Aug. 9, 1983 issue, *EIR* published a profile of Hart which described his links to the Aspen Institute and the ultra-kooky wing of the Democratic Party.

Since then, new information about Hart has come to light.

Hart makes no bones about the fact that he is the "new age" candidate; in fact, that's one of his main campaign slogans. Aside from some maunderings about "participatory democracy" and the "economy of the future," Hart has failed to spell out for the Democratic rank-and-file what that "new age" means.

But in more congenial surroundings, he is far less shy. Take the conference sponsored by the wacky World Futures Society in July 1982. Hart participated in a conference panel with Barbara Marx Hubbard, a leading advocate of the "Aquarian Conspiracy" and an aspiring vice-presidential candidate.

After Hubbard delivered herself of the opinion that the world is now entering a period characterized by a flowering of "cosmic consciousness" and by "breakthroughs in telepathic communications between humans and aliens and humans and killer whales," Hart leaped up and enthusiastically declared, "I must tell all of you how wonderful it is to be here with fellow

revolutionaries, and that's exactly what you are."

One of his big celebrity backers is Stephen King, author of such supernatural horror stories as *Carrie*, *Dead Zone*, *The Shining*, and *Cujo*. King has been stumping for Hart throughout New England, turning up at rallies to denounce the MX missile and warn audiences that Ronald Reagan is "the scariest man in the White House."

No wonder one Democratic insider said after Hart's New Hampshire win, "He completely freaks me out. I used to date a girl at Yale Divinity School [where Hart trained] and believe me, that's a bigger ghost in Hart's closet than anything else."

Abbie Hoffman moves into politics

Jesse Jackson has gone and done it again. After choosing a synagogue in New Hampshire to admit that he had used the insulting phrases "Hymietown" and "Hymie" in reference to Jews, Jackson came out declaring that Jews didn't resist hard enough when they were being carted off to Hitler's concentration camps. But this kind of talk doesn't seem to faze Abbie Hoffman, the former Yippie leader who last hit the news when he was caught in a major cocaine-dealing operation. Rubin has just formed a "Jews for Jackson" organization. He says his "ad hoc group" will use Jackson's candidacy "as a vehicle for meaningful dialogue between Jews and black people." Jackson's Rainbow Coalition is taking on some interesting hues.

Déjà vu: the advisers to Hart

And that's not all. Last fall, *EIR* exposed the fact that Robert Pastor, a top foreign-policy man in the Mondale presidential campaign team, together with another ex-Carter administration official, Peter Bourne, had acted as

advisers to the Soviet-backed thugs on Grenada. It turns out that Bourne sits on Hart's presidential campaign finance committee.

Apparently Bourne, his wife, Mary "Dragon Lady" King, and Sam Brown, a radical activist and former Carter appointee, were among Hart's earliest and most fervent supporters. Brown has been working with Los Angeles lawyer David Mixner to rally "gay" backing for the blow-dried candidate.

According to a Washington, D.C., newspaper called *Deep Background*, Hart's strings are pulled by the Hollywood dope mafia. He has received major financial contributions from the executives at Twentieth-Century Fox, one of whose more prominent board members is the ubiquitous Henry Kissinger.

Republican pressure on Ronald Reagan

The U.S. Treasury Department's refusal to grant Secret Service protection to Democratic candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., despite the fact that his life has been repeatedly threatened, is causing some big political problems for Ronald Reagan.

A number of prominent Republicans who consider themselves Reagan loyalists interpret the White House's failure to intervene on the issue as a key sign that Henry Kissinger, a longtime adversary of LaRouche's, has consolidated his grip on the administration.

Many GOP leaders have sent telegrams to the White House urging Reagan to break out of Kissinger's grip and grant protection to LaRouche. One West Coast Republican leader telegraphed Reagan personally "to demand Secret Service protection for the life of Lyndon LaRouche, whose survival is vital to the nation" and warn that if protection is not given, "I am going to abandon any effort to re-elect you. I feel you have been misinformed. Now you know the truth."

Congressional cover-up on Secret Service issue

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Treasury, which is supposed to exercise "oversight responsibility" over Secretary Regan and the Secret Service, is playing dirty politics with the life of a presidential candidate. At Feb. 27 hearings featuring Secretary Regan, the subcommittee engaged in a "dog and pony show" with the secretary to establish a conceptual basis for calling Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. a "minor" candidate, as the unconstitutional basis for denying him Secret Service protection.

In an obviously pre-arranged exchange, ranking Republican Clarence Miller (Ohio) said, "The question of Secret Service protection is only granted to major candidates and that is decided by a committee, is that correct?" Regan replied affirmatively, using the phrase "major candidate" numerous times. Miller then asked, "I understand from the FEC [Federal Elections Commission] that there are over one hundred people running for President, isn't that correct?" Regan coyly looked around the congressional hearing room and said, "From where I sit, there are at least 535," the combined membership of the House and Senate, "running for President."

It having been established that every imbecile on Capitol Hill might be considered a presidential candidate, those seated in the hearing room felt confident that they had covered their backsides on the issue of LaRouche.

Miller, buttonholed by a LaRouche representative before the hearing, hid behind the FEC's illegal denial of matching funds to LaRouche and the decision of the advisory committee, in justifying his refusal to support LaRouche's request.

Meanwhile, subcommittee chairman Edward Roybal (D-Calif.) was assuring constituents that all the "ma-

ior candidates" had received protection, without bothering to tell them that LaRouche was excluded because they had labeled him "minor." At the close of the Feb. 27 hearing, the subcommittee had washed its hands of the affair. Besides Roybal and Miller, the other members of the subcommittee are Joe Addabbo (D-N.Y.), Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), Edward Boland (D-Mass.), Clarence Long (D-Md.), Eldon Rudd (R-Ariz.) and Harold Rogers (R-Ky.). Boland is an intimate of Tip O'Neill, Long is a racist and an advocate of genocide, and Eldon Rudd is an ex-FBI agent.

Stevens bill to contain Kissinger's policy

Senator Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) is preparing legislation to help implement the Kissinger faction's plan to decouple Western Europe from the United States. Stevens, who chairs the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, said on Feb. 28 that he has instructed his staff to develop approaches to cut the 1985 increase in the defense budget to 5%—the same as the previous year's with an inflation adjustment. This would mean a \$19 billion cut from the 13% increase projected by the White House.

A source in the Pentagon confirmed March 2 that Stevens is leading a congressional effort to "push the Europeans into this [decoupling] by congressional mandate." Stevens has been working on this project for "two or three years" to formulate legislation that would pull much of America's troop strength from Europe. Withdrawal of up to 50% of American troops was one of the proposals made by Kissinger in his March 5 *Time* magazine article.

Stevens, a chronic proponent of defense cutbacks, is viewed on the Hill

as a lightweight who is obviously taking orders. Robert O. Anderson, the oilman whose Aspen Institute is working on a decoupling blueprint, has great clout in Alaska. And one of the members of Stevens's subcommittee staff, Wayne Schroeder, is associated with the Soviet-tainted Heritage Foundation.

NDPC supports parity at Congressional hearing

Testifying on Feb. 28 before the House Agriculture Committee's hearings in preparation for the work on the 1985 farm bill, the National Democratic Policy Committee delivered a message: Junk the last 35 years of agricultural policy and implement a parity system based on the America system of economics, or get ready to be replaced on Election Day.

At the lengthy hearings—25 to 30 people testified—the other witnesses accepted the dogma of agricultural "oversupply." Dave Center of the American Agriculture Movement said that farmers will have to accept the "political reality" that no real relief is in sight for them.

The NDPC spokesman began by describing the 4,000-strong citizens candidates movement running on Lyndon LaRouche's program for national defense mobilization and emergency American System economic measures to revive industry and agriculture. She noted that several members of the Agriculture Committee already had NDPC-backed candidates running against them. One of them, Charles Stenholm (D-Tex.), who is facing a potent challenge from farm spokesman Noel Cowling, stayed to listen to the NDPC testimony. The other, Sid Morrison (R-Wash.), had left the hearing.

The speaker declared, "'Government subsidy' is now a dirty word in

Washington, DC," she said, "but I would suggest that those who do not like government subsidies should go back and refight the American revolution—on the other side—because this is what the battle was about. The American System versus British 'free enterprise.'" She identified the backers of the International Monetary Fund as the same forces that want to destroy the family farmer.

Senate passes curb on nuclear sales

Under the direction of the anti-technology Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) and with support from Democratic presidential aspirants Gary Hart and John Glenn, the Senate passed an amendment to the Export Administration Act on Feb. 28 which will cripple U.S. sales of nuclear components to the underdeveloped sector. The amendment, opposed by the administration, forces the United States to cut off sales of parts and to ban the re-export of nuclear fuel to countries that have refused to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Singled out as targets of the amendment were Argentina and India.

In a letter to the Senate dated Feb. 24, Energy Secretary Don Hodel accurately identified the issue as one of national sovereignty: "Many countries have the same objectives as we have, but we are not able to reach agreement with them because they are unwilling to turn over their national sovereignty in a contract, the terms of which are dictated unilaterally by our laws."

Senate Energy Committee chairman James McClure (R-Idaho) and ranking Democrat Bennett Johnston (D-La.) offered a counter-amendment which would have applied the same procedures established in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 to the

parts covered by the Humphrey amendment. McClure called that amendment a case of "U.S. unilateral legislating action" and a "denial-embargo approach" which will undercut the United States' role as a reliable supplier. He added, "The adoption of language targeting Argentina could well disrupt future negotiations with that nation. . . . In addition, Israel would be cut off from access to non-sensitive U.S. nuclear power technology by [the amendment]."

The Humphrey amendment won on a vote like the one that defeated the Clinch River Breeder Reactor—55 to 38. Supporting the administration were almost all the conservative Republicans and a handful of Democrats.

Humphrey has been under the sway of a right-wing Pugwash Conference agent, Henry Sikolski, and was also the "conservative" leader of the opposition to Clinch River.

Senate toughens export legislation

After 25 hours of debate, the Senate passed new authorizing legislation for the Export Administration Act which toughens provisions for exports having national security or foreign policy implications.

The bill also restricts the President's ability to impose a farm-export embargo lasting over 60 days without congressional approval. The Senate version, which contains many other controversial provisions, differs widely from the previously passed House version, which leans more toward trade promotion than export controls. A House-Senate conference on the bill could begin as early as the second week in March.

The Senate bill transfers enforcement controls from the Commerce Department to the Customs Bureau, viewed by many as more enforce-

ment-oriented than Commerce. The Secretary of Defense is given review rights over certain export licenses.

Defense circles have pointed to the Soviet acquisition of crucial defense technologies through inadequacies in the Export Administration Act as extremely dangerous. The Soviet ability to develop MIRVed warheads (multiple reentry vehicles) was due, in part, to their legal acquisition of a ball-bearing technology.

Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) blamed the 1970s dilution of controls on "the Kissinger grand design."

Hill attacks Regan on diversion of anti-drug funds

Representative Glenn English (D-Okla.) and Sen. Paula Hawkins (R-Fla.) have issued a joint statement attacking the decision by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan to divert funds needed for enforcement against drug smuggling to his office account.

After making the anti-drug cut in his budget request, in order to spend the money on remodeling his office, Regan had asked Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to pay for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of a \$300 million fleet of airplanes to be used in an air-interdiction program against drug smugglers. Weinberger has refused, because a previously worked-out agreement had left the O&M funding in the hands of the Treasury Department.

English and Hawkins will propose legislation to replace the \$18.8 million cut in the fiscal 1985 budget with a dollar-for-dollar decrease in the budget request for the office of the secretary. The joint statement said: "The new aircraft, some of which already have been delivered, are considered vital to the effort but will be effectively grounded by Secretary Regan's budget switch."

National News

Mondale fundraiser is a South African agent

Tom Flaherty, the Democratic Comptroller of Pittsburgh and a supporter of Gary Hart, revealed on Feb. 27 that Phil Baskin, a registered agent of the South Africans, is Walter Mondale's main fundraiser for Western Pennsylvania. In exchange for the money raised for Mondale and additional large sums which Baskin has traditionally contributed to liberal Democrats in the region, Mondale supporter Mayor Richard Calogeri of Pittsburgh and the Mondale-supporting Pittsburgh City Council have given Baskin a monopoly on the Pittsburgh city government's legal business.

According to Flaherty, Department of Justice records reveal that Baskin and his partner, the dismissed 1980 Reagan campaign manager John Sears, receive a \$500,000 retainer plus additional fees in the hundreds of thousands per year for their representation of South Africa. Although Baskin and Calogeri have tried to downplay Baskin's tasks as "simple legal work," Flaherty says that Baskin and Sears have been described by the American Committee on Africa as "the leading agents of apartheid in the United States."

Their agency, Flaherty says, includes "promoting the politics, culture, and ideology of apartheid." According to Department of Justice reports, Baskin and Sears have both represented South Africa with the U.S. State Department in attempts to purchase aircraft parts, and have arranged "social gatherings" in which South African dignitaries can push their government's views in the United States.

'U.S. still seeks Lebanon agreements'

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, speaking to U.S. Marines aboard ship off the coast of Lebanon Feb. 29, stated that the

Reagan administration is "still working and hoping that the withdrawal agreements can be arranged" and wanted "to be of some assistance to whatever broadly-based government of Lebanon takes over." Weinberger made his statement the same day that the State Department announced that the United States had decided to have no further involvement in Lebanon.

The defense secretary told the Marines that he and the President were proud of the job they had done, but that there was no way they could have accomplished their mission because "people working on the political and diplomatic" sides had not done their job.

White House apologizes for General Gorman

General Paul A. Gorman, the head of the U.S. Southern Command, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that Mexico has the "most corrupt government and society in all of Central America," according to a report in the Feb. 25 issue of the Mexico City English-language daily *The News*.

Gorman also stated that Mexico could become the "number-one security problem" for the United States in the next decade unless the government institutes dramatic changes, and that Mexico is a "one-party state that has pursued a policy of accommodation with its own left and international leftist interests." He called Mexico City "the center for subversion throughout Central America."

The White House and U.S. State Department spokesman Kathleen Lang stated Feb. 27 that Gorman's comments on Mexico represented his "personal views." Pentagon spokesman Lt. Commander Richard E. Lake said the same day that "General Gorman's statements do not reflect the views of this department."

Mexican spokesmen denounced Gorman's remarks as "stupid and ignorant" on Feb. 27. One official stated that Gorman's "argument that Mexico could constitute the No. 1 security threat to the United States presents a danger to the security of Mexico."

Mexican Foreign Ministry spokesman Augustin Gutiérrez Canet said that Gorman's statements were an "interference in the internal affairs of Mexico." Gorman had "violated the principle of nonintervention that both countries maintain as a norm of international law."

EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. characterized Gorman's statements Feb. 25 as "stupid and ignorant, and showing an elementary lack of judgment on his part. If it is true that Gorman made the statements," LaRouche said, "he should be removed immediately from his post. . . . As former Mexican president José López Portillo once put it, in his famous phrase, Mexico's internal problems are chiefly historical and geographic."

Pentagon reports Soviet strategic superiority

Pentagon research and acquisition chief Dr. Richard D. DeLauer has reported to the House Armed Services Committee that the Soviet Union is devoting 25% of its work force to military industry, and will field 200 new weapons systems during the decade of the 1980s. At a closed-door session on Feb. 27, DeLauer emphasized that "unabated growth" of Russian military research and development spending is continuing, and that annual Soviet military R&D spending is double that of the United States.

The Soviets have been deploying between 10 and 15 new systems per year and important modifications of their defense since 1960, DeLauer stated. In procurement of weapons systems, DeLauer estimated the Soviets spent \$100 billion more than the United States in the decade 1974-83. In addition, according to *Defense Daily* of March 2, DeLauer said that "Soviet military production policy stresses large quantity buys over long periods of time, maintenance of defense production lines for wartime surge." Therefore, each area of weapons systems development represents a greater real investment, planned for longer retention in active military forces.

During the same period, DeLauer reported, the Soviets spent more on strategic defense than the U.S. spent on strategic offense—ironically underlining Dr. Edward Teller's repeated public insistence that the United States should be spending more on President Reagan's strategic defense initiative than on retaliatory offensive weapons systems.

Maryland ballot law under challenge

Attorneys for Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche have challenged a Maryland statute that determines whether a presidential candidate receives automatic ballot status on whether the candidate is "recognized or advocated" by the national news media.

LaRouche's attorneys filed suit in U.S. District Court, District of Maryland, against Maryland Secretary of State Lorraine Sheehan, who denied LaRouche automatic ballot status Feb. 15.

The suit, which comes before Chief Judge Frank Kaufman on March 5, attacks the Maryland statute as unconstitutional on its face. Neither the letter nor the spirit of the U.S. Constitution delegates authority in electoral affairs to the media.

In arguing for both preliminary and permanent injunctions against the Maryland statute, LaRouche's attorneys state: "This statute . . . suggests that somehow in order to obtain the ease of access to the ballot obtained by such leading candidates as Governor Askew, Senator Hollings, and Senator Cranston, not to mention former Senator McGovern, the candidate must have the recognition of the news media. This, of course, automatically excludes the possibility that a candidate who is not particularly popular with the news media (or a candidate whom the news media has opted to ignore), even though he has obtained more financial and other support than many candidates whom the news media grace with their recognition, could be a candidate. Such a position is untenable."

Before the trial, attorneys for LaRouche will amend the complaint to include Sheehan's conflict-of-interest in the matter. Sheehan is a delegate candidate for Walter Mondale.

Should Judge Kaufman rule in LaRouche's favor, the constitutionality of similar statutes in Oregon and New Mexico will also be in jeopardy.

State Dept. sabotages U.S. position in Lebanon

A letter sent to President Reagan from Saudi King Fahd, urging that the United States remain involved in Lebanese diplomacy, was apparently withheld from the President by the State Department.

The letter was hand-delivered by a Saudi diplomat, as is usual, to Secretary of State George Shultz on the afternoon of Feb. 28, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. Such important communications are supposed to be delivered to the President by early the next morning, at the latest. But the letter only reached the President after the *Washington Post* leaked the story of the letter in its Feb. 29 editions.

State Department spokesmen announced that the United States had decided to have no further involvement in Lebanese policymaking on Feb. 29, the same day the letter was finally delivered to the President.

When Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met with the President in mid-February, as *EIR* has reported, Mubarak informed Reagan that he had sent him numerous urgent messages about the Middle East situation, none of which had been delivered.

Presidential press spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters at his morning press briefing Feb. 29, "I have a little difficulty commenting on the Fahd letter since the President hasn't received it." Speakes said he was ill-informed about the letter because public affairs officials at the State Department and the National Security Council had not given him enough information. "I'm going to come down on them with both feet," Speakes declared.

Briefly

● **ADMIRAL** William Crowe, Jr., commander in chief of U.S. Pacific forces, called on Japan to strengthen its defense capabilities in response to the increasing military threat from the Soviet Union in the Pacific theatre, according to Jiji press. Speaking on Feb. 23 at a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Crowe stated that Japan should defend its sea lanes up to 1,000 miles off its coast, and improve antisubmarine capabilities and warning systems. Crowe expressed appreciation of Japan's efforts for self-defense, but emphasized that Japan should contribute to the free world's deterrent force in the vital Pacific region.

● **NORMAN BAILEY**, a former special assistant to the President, denounced the Federal Reserve System and proposed drastic changes on the "Japanese model," including gold monetization, in a March 2 op-ed in the *New York Journal of Commerce*.

● **TWO HUNDRED** prominent individuals in the United States and Western Europe have signed a call demanding that Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche be granted Secret Service protection. The call will appear in a paid political advertisement in the March 6 *Washington Times*, LaRouche campaign spokesmen told *EIR*.

● **FRITZ MONDALE'S** campaign obviously counting on winning New Hampshire and just sailing through to the nominating convention, spent \$17.5 million before Feb. 28. But since FEC regulations limit candidates to spending no more than \$24 million over the entire primary season, the former frontrunner can only spend \$6.5 million for the rest of the campaign.

After Shultz, what?

There is hardly a newspaper in the United States or Western Europe which has not taken the occasion of the disaster unfolding in Lebanon to say a few words over the political grave of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It has been generally acknowledged, in Washington as well as around the world, that Shultz is a very lame duck indeed.

It has equally strongly been asserted, however, and this from administration sources as well as the media, that Shultz will not be replaced until after the 1984 elections.

The question looms: Who, or what, will fill the policy vacuum between now and then?

Looking at the foreign policy disaster which has been visited upon the administration in Lebanon through the election prism, President Reagan and his loyal advisers are clearly aware that changes have to be made. They realize that the Shultz approach, also well known to be the Kissinger approach, has virtually ensured that United States is written out of the Middle East. There is real disaster on the ground, and also a lot of bad press for the president.

Yet, glancing through the same election prism, the President sees as well the headlines about "third secretary of state in one term" and other such tripe that can be guaranteed to come his way if he were to give Shultz the Haig treatment. The result? "Let's wait for a change until *after* the election."

In the meantime, of course, the vacuum will be filled one way or another. And although the fortunes of Henry Kissinger have been tarred by Shultz's outrageous foreign policy sabotage, it is clear that Henry will be performing whatever blackmail and other thugery he can to insert himself into the kingmaker position once more.

For Henry, so he and many others think, has the Moscow card to play. And there are many in the administration, even Henry's detractors, who think that a Kissinger-led renewal of talks with Moscow will represent just the kind of newspaper copy hailing President Reagan as a "peacemaker" that the re-election cam-

paign needs.

Kissinger's appointment March 2 to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board may signal just this kind of broadened role for Moscow's favorite U.S. diplomat.

There is, of course, a clear alternative to capitulation to Kissinger, or sheer acceptance of a lack of real foreign policy control. That is to put back on course the necessary crash program for beam weapon defense.

The administration has been taking its own small steps in the right direction. A recent delegation led by presidential science adviser George Keyworth has toured the European capitals for further discussions on collaboration between Europeans and the United States on the space-based, directed energy-beam defenses which would render nuclear missiles obsolete.

Clearly the administration offer is being well received in certain European capitals. It has been reliably reported not only that seminars were held in West Germany and France but that the topic of beam defense will figure heavily in the upcoming "European integration" discussions to be sponsored by the Western European Union.

Unfortunately, the Reagan administration still prefers to prepare for the strategic thrust into defensive weapons systems in secret, thus robbing itself of the necessary political support in the West and the salutary fear in the East that it might engender with a political mobilization for a crash program. Thus one is forced to rely in part on the screams coming from Moscow to understand how the effort to center NATO on a joint beam strategy is progressing. Moscow screamed this week about beams, and it screamed loud.

With the Soviets gloating over their determining role in the Middle East, the imminent financial collapse, and the promotion of one more of their freezениks, Gary Hart, to political prominence, they have to be pulled up short. The announcement of a crash program—before or on the anniversary of March 23—would be the best political tombstone for Shultz and Kissinger.

Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

3 months..... \$125
6 months..... \$225
1 year..... \$396

Foreign Rates

Central America, West Indies, Venezuela and Colombia:
3 mo. \$135, 6 mo. \$245, 1 yr. \$450

Western Europe, South America, Mediterranean, and North
Africa: 3 mo. \$140, 6 mo. \$255, 1 yr. \$470

All other countries: 3 mo. \$145, 6 mo. \$265, 1 yr. \$490

I would like to subscribe to *Executive Intelligence Review* for

3 months 6 months 1 year

Please charge my:

Diners Club No. _____ Carte Blanche No. _____

Master Charge No. _____ Visa No. _____

Interbank No. _____ Signature _____

I enclose \$ _____ check or money order Expiration date _____

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to *EIR/Campaigner Publications* and mail to *EIR*, 304 W. 58th Street, 5th Floor, New York, NY 10019. For more information call (212) 247-8820. In Europe: *EIR* Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 164, 62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, telephone (06121) 44-90-31. Executive Director: Michael Liebig.

EIR Confidential Alert Service

What would it have been worth to you or your company to have known in advance

- ✓ that the Latin American debt crisis would break in October 1983?
- ✓ that the degree of Federal Reserve fakery, substantial for many years, has grown wildly since January 1983 to sustain the recovery myth?
- ✓ that, contrary to the predictions of most other economic analysts, U.S. interest rates would rise during the second quarter of 1983?
- ✓ that Moscow has secret arrangements with Swiss and South African interests to rig the strategic metals market?

"Alert" participants pay an annual retainer of \$3,500 for hard-copy briefings, or \$4,000 for telephone briefings from staff specialists at **EIR's** international headquarters in New York City. The retainer includes

1. At least 50 updates on breaking developments per year—or updates daily, if the fast-moving situation requires them.
2. A summary of **EIR's** exclusive Quarterly Economic Forecast, produced with the aid of the LaRouche-Riemann economic model, the most accurate in the history of economic forecasting.
3. Weekly telephone or telex access to **EIR's** staff of specialists in economics and world affairs for in-depth discussion.

To reserve participation in the program, **EIR** offers to our current annual subscribers an introduction to the service. For \$1,000, we will enroll participants in a three-month trial program. Participants may then join the program on an annual basis at the regular yearly schedule of \$3,500.

William Engdahl, *EIR* Special Services, (212) 247-8820 or (800) 223-5594 x 818
304 W. 58th Street, fifth floor, New York, New York 10019