

EIR

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Soviet-linked Green Party hails Hitler
How vulnerable is Mexico to food warfare?
Third World leaders attack the IMF

**World terrorism spree is
part of Ogarkov war drive**

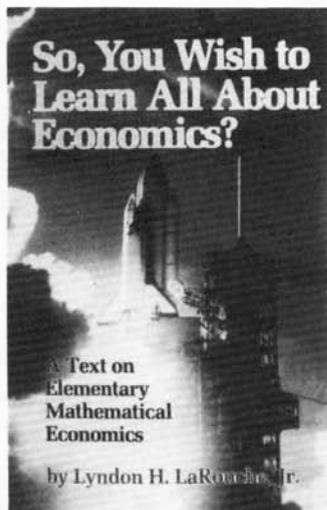
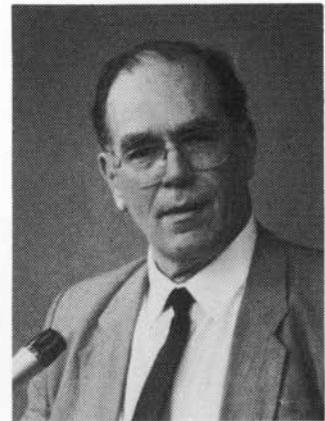


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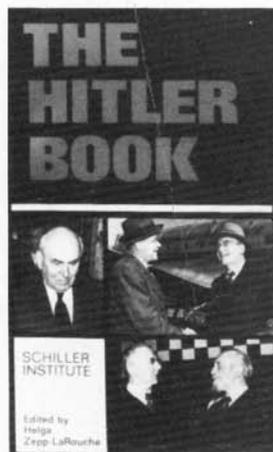
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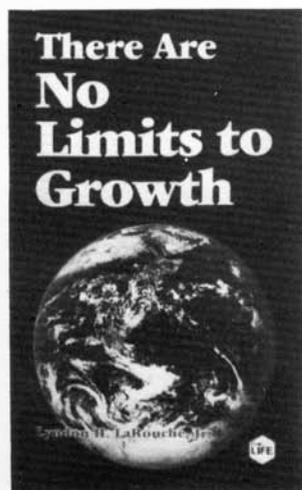
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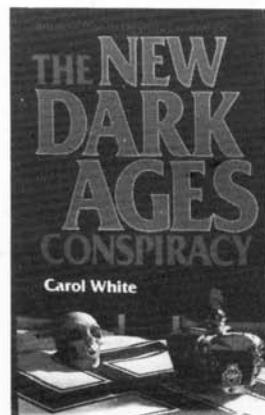


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EIR

From the Managing Editor

On Oct. 17, 1984, organizers for the Schiller Institute staged "Day of Resistance" demonstrations and leafletings in major cities throughout Europe and the United States, with the message that the Green Party of West Germany is a Nazi formation modeled on Hitler's SA or *Sturmabteilung* (stormtrooper) organization. In a nationwide U.S. television broadcast the evening of Oct. 23, Independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche delivered the same message to the American people in a documentary report implicating the Walter Mondale machine in the Green Party network.

Now, it's "official": As our *International* section reports, the Green Party's own convention in West Germany has heard high praise of the Nazi movement as their model, with cries for "Brother Hitler" from several speakers.

A fight is now raging in the U.S. intelligence community over whether terrorism, to which the Green Party is in process of turning, is part of the strategic war-fighting plan of the Soviet Union now known to the world as the "Ogarkov Doctrine." The materials assembled in this week's *Special Report*, prepared by counterintelligence specialists Jeffrey Steinberg and Paul Goldstein under the direction of Contributing Editor Christopher White, are provided as documentation that the ongoing terror and assassination wave worldwide is indeed part of the Russian war-fighting plan. Key materials are presented from the latest policy writings of Ogarkov himself, to demonstrate that terrorism, in all its modes, is an important element in Soviet war preparations.

Fortunately, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, with uncharacteristic rudeness, is attacking those who use the pretext of "fiscal conservatism" to try to emasculate the U.S. defense budget (see *National*).

Finally, I call your attention to a new weekly column inaugurated with this issue: *Debt Moratorium*. This, as the column shall devote itself to documenting, is an action against usury with a very proud history. The subject of this week's first installment: Alexander Hamilton's debt reorganization.

Vin Berg

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Special Report



UPI/Paul Wedel

Angry Sikhs burning a picture of the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in June 1984. The Soviets have unleashed separatist and terrorist organizations in a global prewar deployment.

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Labor protest forces repeal of IMF's plan for Panama

by Don Baier

Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta went on nationwide radio on Dec. 9 to announce that he had asked Congress to rescind Law 46, which mandated austerity policies dictated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Barletta was forced into a major retreat by the threat of the 200,000-person protest demonstration led by the labor movement scheduled for Dec. 12, combined with behind-the-scenes action by nationalist military officers opposed to the IMF program.

On Dec. 7, only two days before Barletta backed down on Law 46, Barletta's labor minister Luis Anderson had exuded confidence that "in the next couple of weeks, he will have the modifications approved, and that will create conditions for an agreement with the IMF." The supranational financial agency is demanding that wages be frozen, state enterprises be turned over to foreign investment, and the military be dismantled, all in order to pay interest at usurious rates on Panama's foreign debt.

But a broad spectrum of social and political forces united in an emergency mobilization for national survival: labor, business, teachers, doctors and state employees. The projected Dec. 12 demonstration promised to be even more impressive than the march by 150,000 workers that had nearly shut down the country on Nov. 27, in protest over an earlier version of the Barletta austerity program. In a country of 2 million people, a demonstration of 200,000 shows overwhelming popular backing.

While the demonstration was still being built, on Dec. 9, Panamanians woke up to find "IMF Wants to Cut Military Budget" in banner headlines across the front page of the national newspaper *La Prensa*. The article underneath described the interview given by labor minister Anderson and circulated internationally by this news service. In his discussion of how the budget can be cut to IMF specifications, Anderson had asked, "Have they been spending too much on defense, when there's no need for it?"

Panama's Defense Forces, the real power in Panama for the past 17 years, objected to that line of thought. The IMF wants to wipe out the Panamanian military as a potentially nationalist force, and officers reported that the Anderson interview confirmed their suspicions that Barletta had double-crossed them after he had gained the presidency last summer with the assistance of a deal between the Defense Forces and financial and political circles represented by the corrupt Henry Kissinger. (Like a mafia legbreaker, Kissinger has been trading on his connections to the Reagan administration by selling Ibero-American nations "protection" from destabilization through his private consulting firm, Kissinger Associates.)

But now with Panama's officer corps reading in the newspapers how Barletta planned to render their service superfluous, the President could no longer count on them to repress labor opposition to the ripping up of already contracted wage increases and the dismantling of state-run industries. The speech Barletta was to give at noon against the scheduled Dec. 12 demonstrations was postponed and postponed until the evening, when he bitterly announced his retreat.

"We ask the international banks to wait a while," the President pleaded, shocking Panama's creditor banks and the IMF. They had put former World Bank vice-president Barletta at the helm earlier this year, believing him to be "the inside man for the job" of breaking Panama. As Panama's finance minister a decade ago, Barletta had brought about the "banking liberalization" which has made Panama into an "offshore" banking haven which shamelessly launders over \$1 billion per year in cocaine and marijuana money and whose rigid banking secrecy laws protect tens of billions of dollars of illegal flight capital sucked out of Ibero-American republics.

But now Barletta is in such political trouble that the prospect of a nationalist coup cannot be completely discounted.

It was the second time in his two-month presidency that



The World Bank's Barletta—he backed down.

Barletta had been sent reeling by Panamanian citizens' repudiation of the IMF policies ruining their Ibero-American neighbors. He had first agreed to modify his austerity program after 150,000 Panamanians took to the streets on Nov. 27 in disciplined demonstrations against the first draft of the austerity program.

His "new version," his labor minister Luís Anderson told a reporter on Dec. 7, "does, in the final analysis, exactly the same as the original law did."

Barletta explained to his radio audience on Dec. 9, "It is clear that the point of conflict is Law 46 [implementing the IMF policy] In the beginning, when we first introduced it, we did not consult sufficiently with all sectors. That created problems. Later, we did consult with all the sectors and changed it accordingly. But, by then there had been enough confusion and tension to create an atmosphere of mistrust. . . . Therefore, due to the importance of peacefully solving the problem, I am now asking Congress to rescind Law 46 as a first step and that we immediately proceed to find a harmonious solution."

But Barletta has not given up his divide and conquer strategy. The victory against Law 46 caused the National Confederation of Organized Workers (Conato), the responsible mass base of the labor movement, to cancel the Dec. 12 demonstrations against the IMF. But provocateurs of the left and right decided to plunge ahead with the Dec. 12 protests on the theme of "Stop 17 years of military thievery," which is precisely Dr. Barletta's IMF prescription for cutting the military budget and for setting workers and military at each others throats.

Operation Juárez

Those who oppose Ardito Barletta and the IMF see themselves as patriots defending, not only their own nation, but all of Ibero-America. Eduardo Ríos Molinar, a labor organizer in the powerful Conato, told NSIPS in early December, "At the level of government structure, what we've seen in our countries is total capitulation to the dictates of the International Monetary Fund . . . which has submerged them in a social, political, and economic crisis which threatens to lead our countries to violence." Ríos Molinar, who is also a member of the Labor Commission of the Schiller Institute, proposes to fight these encroachments of national sovereignty by uniting similar forces on a continent-wide scale to fight for Operation Juárez, Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for joint renegotiation of Ibero-America's foreign debt.

"One of the theses the labor movement has put forward here in Panama," said Ríos Molinar, "is the collective negotiation of all Latin American countries. . . . In the trade unions, we don't negotiate worker by worker, but rather all workers are represented before the company by the trade union. In this case, we think we could have a great trade union of Latin American countries, in order to face that great financial monster which is the IMF."

Repression and lies

The IMF crew in the Panamanian government is completely terrified that such thinking is becoming hegemonic in Panama. When Ríos Molinar returned to Panama from the Schiller Institute conference in Washington, D.C., he found that his weekly radio program on labor issues had been canceled.

Neither is labor minister Anderson sparing any effort to discredit Lyndon LaRouche and his economic proposals. In his interview, Anderson spouted the wild invention that LaRouche was a personal opponent of Panama's former President Omar Torrijos, the head of the National Guard who successfully negotiated the return of the Panama Canal to Panamanian sovereignty during the U.S. Carter administration.

Anderson claimed that LaRouche "says that both Carter and Torrijos were agents of the KGB," and that after the canal treaty they would "turn the canal over to the Soviets in the year 2000. . . . And that would not go over very nicely. . . . About 90% of organized labor in Panama is Torrijista."

When asked where that information came from, Anderson replied, "I don't know what the hell I did with it. . . . The State Department should have it."

In the same interview, Anderson appointed himself defense attorney for Henry Kissinger: "The first thing that comes out of their mouth is that Kissinger is responsible for everything that is going on in Latin America, and that he is a fag, he's a queer. That's the kind of people that we're talking about," he complained.

IMF wants to cut the military budget

This report from New Solidarity International Press Service was issued on Dec. 8 in Spanish in the Panamanian newspaper La Prensa, under the headline "IMF Wants to Cut Military Budget."

Luís Anderson, labor minister of Panama and outgoing secretary general of the Regional Interamerican Work Organization (ORIT), told an independent journalist last week that Panama "should have negotiations finished, terminated, by the end of this year." Some of the conditions which would have to be met in order to reach an agreement with the IMF, according to Anderson, are the dismantling of the public sector, wage-freezes for workers in that area, budget cuts. Anderson expressed agreement with all these measures. He said the collective renegotiation of Ibero-America's foreign debt is "an impossibility," and attacked the leading advocate of such an alternative, U.S. economist and former presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche. Anderson also scorned accusations that Mr. LaRouche has made against Henry A. Kissinger.

In his interview, made available to *Executive Intelligence Review* in New York, Anderson said that despite mass resistance to President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's austerity measures, the latter "has not backed down," and that the new program proposed by Ardito Barletta after the mammoth demonstrations held on Nov. 27 against his first draft "is a reformulation of the austerity measures which . . . will even increase the amount of money that the government will be collecting through an increase in certain taxes. . . . I think, technically it's a matter of strategy that he [Ardito Barletta] is using. He has not backed down. There is now in the National Assembly a proposal that does not do away with the old law, but just reformulates or modifies it. But in the final analysis, it does exactly the same thing as the initial law did. . . . I believe that in the end, or in the next couple of weeks, he will have that modification approved. And that will create the conditions for an agreement with the IMF. . . . I think Panama should have negotiations finished, terminated, by the end of this year."

As far as the consequences of these measures for the living standards of Panamanians, Anderson said that "[among] certain sectors of labor, especially those of the public sector, there is no doubt some very strong resistance to the measures, because they are affected . . . what he [Ardito Barletta] has done is say, OK, we will not effect any decrease or any lowering of the wages, but we will curtail and suspend for two years certain increases that they had bargained for in the past year. . . . Panama is a country with a very low increase in the cost of living. Inflation has been around 7-8% for the last four years, but wages in those particular sectors, the public sectors which I have mentioned [ports, telephones, electrical], have increased by something like 75% in the last three or four years. . . . The country cannot live with that."

Anderson objected to proposals made by various labor organizations to collectively renegotiate the continent's foreign debt: "The labor movement as a whole has been saying that there should be some type of unified action or at least a unified position in order to be able to negotiate successfully with the IMF. But I believe that died down about 2-3 months ago. . . . That's not a possibility at this point." Instead, he said the continent would have to undergo severe adjustments: "We have quite a few years of austerity and recession in Latin America. . . ." He said the continent must recognize "the need to effect some basic changes . . . they're going to have to launch a crisis." In the case of Panama, he specified that this would mean giving foreign investment complete or partial control of state agricultural and tourism enterprises, as well as Panama's national airline. He added that the countries of Ibero-America "are going to have to look at the policies of development, the social and economic policies. What have they been doing? Have they been spending too much money on defense, for example, when there's no real need for it?"

The labor minister took the occasion to attempt to discredit Lyndon H. LaRouche, whose economic study *Operation Juárez* proves the need and viability of both collective debt renegotiation and an Ibero-American common market. According to Anderson, LaRouche "says that both Carter and Torrijos were agents of the KGB" who would "turn over the canal in the year 2000 to the Soviets. And that would not go over very nicely. . . . About 90% of organized labor in Panama is Torrijista." When he was asked for documentation of those charges, he said: "I'll have to look it up. I have something here, somewhere in my office. . . . The State Department should have it."

The facts prove otherwise, however. On Oct. 12, 1977, LaRouche representatives testified before the U.S. Congress in favor of the Carter-Torrijos treaty, as can be verified in the Congressional Record. What Anderson really resents about LaRouche and his associates is their opposition to Henry Kissinger: "The first thing that comes out of their mouth is that Kissinger is responsible for everything that is going on in Latin America, and that he's a fag, he's a queer. That's the kind of people that we're talking about."

Who's sabotaging food aid to Africa

by Marcia Merry

During the first week of December, President Reagan both announced new emergency food-aid commitments to Africa and met with President Kountche of Niger for a first-hand report on the famine and debt crisis plaguing the continent. Reagan issued two executive orders to make more food available. He authorized sending wheat from the uncommitted inventory of the government-owned Commodity Credit Corporation, estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, highly unreliably, at 5.4 million tons. To obtain it, foreign nations or private charities and organizations must request wheat donations from U.S. government-owned supplies.

In addition, on Dec. 5, Reagan made available for meeting food donation requests 300,000 metric tons of wheat from the U.S. government food security reserve.

At the Dec. 5 signing ceremony for the African Famine Relief Directive, Reagan said, "I'm happy to announce that the United States is taking additional actions today to provide increased assistance to the victims of the terrible drought which affects major parts of Africa."

President Reagan made the U.S. wheat available for a good reason—to save lives. But the Department of Agriculture's undersecretary, Daniel Amstutz, who issued the specifics of the food aid offer Dec. 6, has no such intentions. Amstutz was a top Cargill, Inc. grain cartel executive, with long ties to Switzerland. He knows full well that grain inventories in North America and elsewhere in the West are being drawn down to danger levels, while farmers are being driven into despair and bankruptcy. Not enough food is being produced to meet the persisting crisis in Africa—and as per grain cartel policy, he intends to keep it that way.

The Amstutz farm policy announced last week by Agriculture Secretary John Block calls for continuing the bankrupting of thousands of independent family farmers, in the name of cutting the budget and allowing more of a (cartel-controlled) "market orientation." Record numbers of bankruptcies and foreclosures are taking place. Dairy and beef herds are being liquidated for good.

Secretary Block, Amstutz's Charley McCarthy, called the shutdown process "painful" but necessary.

Meantime, Amstutz is organizing an unprecedented rate

of 50 million tons of grain shipments from the West to the Soviet Union this year. In the 1983 Long Term Agreement Amstutz negotiated with the Soviets, there is an unprecedented "sanctity of contract" clause which compels the United States to provide the Soviets with the grain imports they desire unless the United States officially declares war or emergency. And yet, diverting even half of this to Africa would save the whole continent, while huge new food harvests could be mobilized throughout the West by coordinated government executive orders for wartime-style emergency farm output.

Like a cruel mockery, the food aid program itself is being run by the USDA and the State Department as a guaranteed income for the cartel companies. In the name of expediting food delivery, the Agency for International Development reports that as of this fall competitive bidding has been suspended for determining which companies get the government funding to provide the grain and shipping of food to Africa. No farmers or farmer organizations are now ever awarded the contracts to provide government-funded food. Only about seven cartel companies monopolize the P.L. 480 food aid program. In reality, the additional funding of \$50 million for food aid to Africa that President Reagan announced, will be channeled through the cartels.

Speaking to the press after President Reagan's aid announcement, Amstutz played down the idea that large food flows would be going to Africa. He emphasized the mechanics and procedures whereby foreign nations or private charities are invited to request wheat donations from U.S. government supplies, and said that such requests are expected to be much less than the total 5.4 million tons of wheat the President made available. Amstutz meanly reported that other nations with hunger problems can also request the wheat. "You know there are hungry people throughout the world," he said.

How much food is needed?

In simple bushels and tons, there is not enough food to go around to do the job of saving lives and restoring health and hope. Even assuming most of the wheat offered by Reagan would get to Africa, this would still leave another 20 million tons of emergency food this year to properly deal with the famine and collapse conditions. In addition to the cereal grains, millions of tons of animal feed should be in the pipeline to quickly produce the meat and milk supplies needed for Africa.

As of the most recent count, the United States has pledged to provide Ethiopia over the next 11 months with 222,349 metric tons of food—mostly grain, with less than 10% milk powder and vegetable oil. Adding in the estimated pledges from other nations, the total expected for the year amounts to under 500,000 tons of food aid. However, to begin to properly nourish people, at least 2 million tons of food-aid cereals alone are needed this year. The 500,000 tons pledged

is only one-quarter of the amount of grain needed. In addition, Ethiopia needs thousands of tons of milk and corn-soy powder, dried beans, and animal protein to regain strength.

The U.N. Food and Agricultural organization sets the total food aid requirement for Ethiopia at 1.2 to 1.7 million tons this year—much too low. But even by this inadequate measure, only one-quarter is pledged at most.

Defense vs. food?

Unfortunately, President Reagan did not also announce measures to mobilize to grow more food, or to provide needed logistical infrastructure to ensure that food's rapid distribution where it is most needed.

What is required in Africa, in addition to emergency food tonnages, is a coordinated program of temporary infrastructure development—floating piers, fleets of off-road trucks, emergency sanitation and health facilities. The Soviet Union and the Western

closely over recent years with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to prevent the building of the most simple food and transportation infrastructure in Ethiopia. At the main Ethiopian port of Assab, there is no suction grain discharge to offload bulk carriers, there are no conveyor belts or baggers. There are no portable piers or proper airbag temporary storage. Ships sit in the harbor, waiting in line. The Ethiopian Relief Committee requested that no more food arrive until later in January because it could not be unloaded.

And yet, this fall, for example, the last U.S. company that produced off-road vehicles shut down production for lack of a market. If this infrastructure need is to be met, the industrial production of the advanced-sector nations must be geared up now for rapid export. Thousands of tractors, trucks, and implements are required.

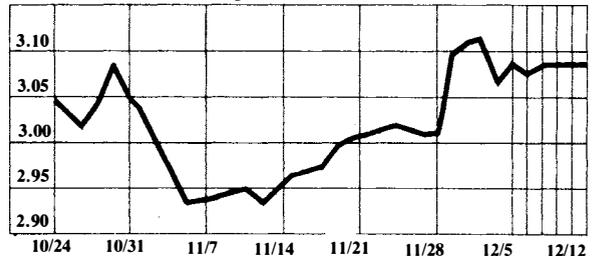
During the first week of December, a group of liberal congressmen also made an announcement. They held a press conference to announce that in January they will ask for an additional \$1 billion in food aid for Ethiopia and Africa. Some of the most cynical backers of forced population reduction are in on the food campaign, such as New York's Rep. Ted Weiss. These are also the most vocal opponents of a strong U.S. defense policy, and may be expected in coming weeks to demand that the additional food-aid monies be taken out of the defense budget.

Ironically, the seed of the solution to the world food problem is found not in the Amstutz-authored agriculture policy, nor in the President's overall economic policy, but in the very defense policy most opposed by the liberals: the Strategic Defense Initiative or beam-weapons program. The last few years of farm income crisis means that the capital stock of those farms still struggling in operation is in very poor condition. The most modern forms of laser and electron-beam welding are needed to mass produce high-quality farm equipment, and these are among the civilian spinoffs of a defense mobilization to build beam weapons.

Currency Rates

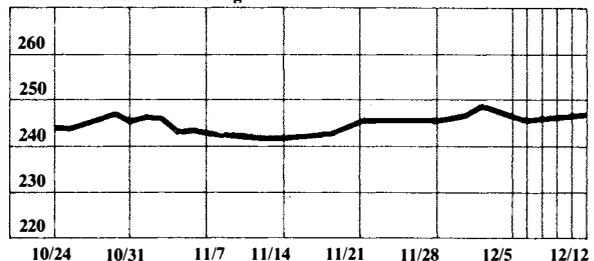
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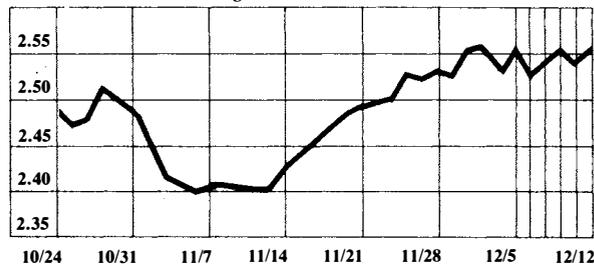
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New York late afternoon fixing



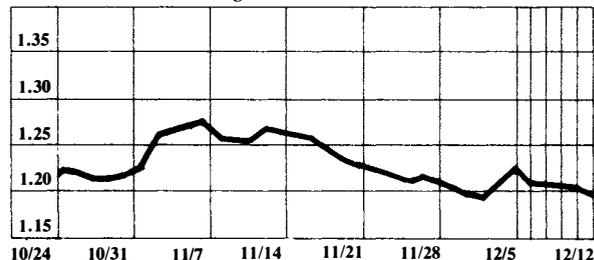
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Lawrence Klein's trip to Thailand

How to destroy a U.S. ally's security and make it look like good economics—by an Observer.

If you were in charge of your nation's security, how would you like to find yourself in the position of being on an official visit in an allied nation and learn from a news report that in your absence your defense budget had been cut by 17% without prior notice? Well, if you were the supreme commander of the armed forces of Thailand visiting the United States at the end of October, that's precisely the situation you would have had to face.

Nor did it do Supreme Commander General Arthit Kamlangek and several of the highest ranking officers of the three branches of the Thai armed forces much good to protest the measure on television and in an open letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond. The measure had been demanded and approved by authorities more powerful than the leading military officers of the world's twelfth largest allegedly sovereign nation. Their executive agent in this case was Thai Minister of Finance Sommai Hontrakul, the measure the surprise 17% devaluation of the Thai currency, the baht.

Aside from a small 1981 adjustment of the bhat-dollar exchange rate, this was the first major baht devaluation in over 30 years. Until the devaluation, the baht had been firmly pegged to the dollar, and while this put some obvious stress on the Thai currency and Thai exports as a result of the artificial strength of the U.S. dollar, the Thai economy had clearly and provably turned the corner when the recent devaluation occurred.

From the standpoint of the best interest of the Thai nation, this devaluation was as unnecessary as it was dangerous to the nation's security. It will clearly put the country's domestic economy and social peace under severe stress and, as indicated above, has effectively cut the defense budget by 17%, since Thailand has to make virtually all its military purchases in dollar terms.

It would be an arduous and perhaps impossible task to assemble the detailed evidence that would suffice to induce a grand jury to return a formal indictment against the putative criminals who either deliberately, recklessly, or ignorantly endangered Thai national security. However, if General Arthit and the Thai military officers who objected to the baht devaluation, both before the public and in their interventions internal to the government, had made an intelligence evaluation of some of the Thai proponents of devaluation, they would have been in a far stronger position.

Who did pull off the baht devaluation? Perhaps the most

influential among the advisers who argued for the devaluation is Dr. Virabongsa Ramangkura, presently dean of the economics faculty at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok and a special adviser to Prime Minister Prem. His background is as follows: In 1972 he graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he wrote his thesis on "Policy Stimulation Model for the Development of the Economy of Thailand" comprised of economic forecasts for the period of 1970-1985. Upon his return to Thailand, Virabongsa joined the New Forces Party, a conglomeration pulled together in 1973 of liberals and left-radical students—many of whom later found their way to Ivy League schools in the United States—who participated in the 1973 student uprising.

In the present context, however, it is Virabongsa's continuing close association with Wharton School Professor Lawrence Klein which deserves prime attention. Klein won the Nobel Prize for his creation of the Wharton School Econometric Model, which is based on the doctrine of systems analysis. Klein was the chief economic advisor to former President Carter, who introduced depopulation as official U.S. policy under the rubric of *Global 2000*, and Klein is known to advocate a compulsory policy of one-child-per-family. Klein is also the chief statistician to the Brandt Commission of former heads of government which promotes labor-intensive "appropriate technologies."

Klein was in Bangkok in September, when he saw Virabongsa and urged him to force the devaluation of the baht.

Klein's own early academic and political career had prepared him well for the kind of economic policies he advocates. Klein began his career right after World War II, when he participated in computer gridding work under the auspices of the Strategic Bombing Survey, the Anglo-American project to evaluate the effects of the massive Allied bombing of civilian targets in Germany.

The survey was directed by Cambridge economist Nicolas Kaldor, whose staff was an extension of the group Lord John Maynard Keynes had formed at Cambridge in 1930s. At the core of this Cambridge group and working under the direction of Keynes, were the Italian economist Piero Sraffa and Joan Robinson. Their assignment was to make the ideas of Marx and Malthus meet. Both Sraffa and Robinson were then members of the Cambridge cell of the Communist Party of Great Britain, an extension of the Soviet KGB's predecessor, NKVD.

After brief membership in the Communist Party U.S.A. in 1946, Klein worked under the National Bureau of Economic Research founder, Wesley Mitchell, who was at the time also training Milton Friedman and others that today make up the "Chicago School." In 1950, Klein moved to the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan which was created by Kurt Lewin, a key figure in the Strategic Bombing Survey and a director of the British psychological warfare division at the London-based Tavistock Institute. Driven out of Michigan for his communist affiliation in 1954, Klein went to England for advanced training at the Oxford Institute of Statistics. He came back to the United States in 1958 to work on the most advanced econometric models at the Brookings Institute. In 1963, the model was shifted to the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania for commercialization and Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates was founded.

The systematic destruction of economies

The case of Mexico best illustrated Klein's econometric model in action. In 1971, Klein and his protégé Abel Beltrán del Río, a Mexican who received his Ph.D. under Klein's direction at the Wharton School in 1969, set up an econo-

Klein is a close personal friend of Dzhermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of former Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who helped to found the Club of Rome and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis. The question might be posed: On whose behalf is Klein operating when he maneuvers to put into place policies that undermine the military of the United States and its close allies?

metric model for Mexico nicknamed "Dimex." The model is based on a Keynesian economic approach and takes "demand" as the primary motor of the economy. Immediately dropped from analysis is any concept of productivity. The word "productivity" does not appear in any Wharton/Dimex studies. Questions of rate of investment and kind of investment are treated as secondary. The issue of rate of technological innovation is also ignored.

Beltrán has been the key man behind every devaluation of the Mexican peso, a policy that has broken the back of the

industrial development program of Presidents Luís Echeverría and López Portillo. In the mid-1970s, the peso stood at 12.50 to the dollar; today the exchange rate is 200 pesos to the dollar. More than half the economic advisers to President Miguel de la Madrid are graduates of the Wharton School. In the last year, following the policy guidelines of Klein, Mexico's productive output has dropped by 40%.

Klein now justifies the Thai baht devaluation by stating that although the Thai economy is "not doing badly," Thailand must reduce its foreign balance of payments deficit, reduce public spending, reduce inflation, and practice wage restraint. In order to do this, Klein also recommends that taxes be raised, that Thailand's foreign borrowing be cut, that the money supply be tightened, and wage-price controls be imposed.

In general, neither Klein nor his colleagues ever attempt to explain why these steps must be taken. Klein is also concerned that Thailand cut its defense spending. According to Klein, the Brandt Commission is studying a scenario for a trade-off of disarmament for what the Brandt Commission calls "development," whereby the United States and the Soviet Union would cut \$26 billion a year in defense spending and donate the funds for "development" in the Pacific. To work out the details of this scheme, the Wharton School has placed its econometric model at the disposal of the Brandt Commission, and the proposed scenario will be run through Wharton's model under Klein's supervision.

Klein is also working on a project running out of Davos, Switzerland, called LINK, whose purpose is to formulate a detailed econometric scenario for integrating the economies of the Soviet Union and the West. He is a close personal friend of Dzhermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of former Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who helped to found the Club of Rome and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis. The question might be posed: On whose behalf is Klein operating when he maneuvers to put into place policies that undermine the military of the United States and its close allies?

As for Thailand, Klein finds satisfaction in the ease with which it is possible to change economic policies in a country like Thailand. Budget cuts are easier in Thailand than in the United States, says Klein, because all that has to be done is to convince the prime minister.

That is where the role of such people as Dr. Virabongsa enters in. With Klein et al. behind him, it should be clear that when Dr. Virabongsa recommends what may appear as economic policies designed to force principal policy changes on a country, in fact the change is not to be limited to economic matters at all. In reality, such economic policy measures as the devaluation of the baht are matters of national security, and Thai military advisers would be well-advised to check out the background of those who argue that the Thai economy must balance its foreign payments deficit at the expense of destroying its internal economy.

Mexican agriculture: How vulnerable is the economy to food warfare?

by José Beltrán

"Many people from some sectors have said that the best thing would have been, or still is, for Mexico to say, in an act of international financial machismo: 'I owe, I do not deny; I pay; I don't have it, so I don't pay the debt,'" said President Miguel de la Madrid last July 20. He continued: "Imagine the consequences of the famous declaration of moratorium that many claim we should make. I do not believe that things could be managed smoothly; in the world in which we live, and in history, acts of this nature have had economic reprisals and many times also political reprisals. . . . Times have changed, it is true, and it is no longer customary to use military force to collect the debts, but in the world in which we live, the economic reprisal can have an included effect more devastating than a war.

"Mexico needs to import food, we have to import corn and sorghum, and we have sometimes had to import wheat and rice, when the harvests go badly. An economic reprisal which would keep us from importing food would provoke hunger in the country. This I cannot accept as President."

President de la Madrid's fear that Mexico might end up unable to buy food in the international market is turning into a reality, and not because it has declared a debt moratorium but precisely for the opposite reason: because it has not canceled payments on a debt which already weighs too heavily and smothers productive activities, especially in the food sector—both in Mexico and in the place where Mexico is supposed to buy the food it cannot produce itself when "the harvests go badly." We refer to the food production crisis of the United States itself.

As *EIR* has documented, U.S. farmers are crushed under a direct debt of \$215 billion. If the non-agricultural debt of rural banks and the debt of the farmers to the respective state governments are added on, the same usurious policy which is condemning Mexico and the other food-importing countries to starvation, is precipitating the U.S. food producers toward bankruptcy.

Ever since the payments crisis which began in 1982, the big private international banks have decided not to grant or deny loans to any nation without the approval of the International Monetary Fund; thus the big food cartels are being reorganized to decide whether or not to sell food to a country with the previous authorization of the IMF.

Faced with a threat of such magnitude, represented by the joint political force of the international banks-IMF-food cartels, there is only one way out for Mexico: to reorganize the present financial system with the unified political force of the debtor countries and reorient the economic resources of these countries toward great infrastructural projects. And there is only one way for the United States not to be confronted with the moral disaster of a starving country on its southern border, and that is to break the hold of the International Monetary Fund over Reagan administration economic policy and support a "debtors' cartel" in Ibero-America.

What kind of food program?

In the case of Mexico, a vast food production program needs to be set into motion. But—what program? What parameters of planning will dictate the decisions of agriculture policy? What "metric" will dictate what Mexico must and must not do? Three alternatives for a Mexican food program have been presented: Two will be discussed here, and the third alternative will be the subject of the next article in this series.

The first should be discarded as absurd and childish. This consists of using revenues from oil sales and other exports to buy food on the international markets. But as *EIR* has shown repeatedly over the last several months, soon there will not be food to buy in the international market. But even if there were food available, there is no money to buy it. The principal source of hard currency for Mexico, oil sales, is being wholly channeled to payment of interest on foreign debt.

The second path is offered by the functionaries of the Department of Planning and the Budget, who worked out the current National Food Program (Pronal). This demands a bit more attention.

The budget department's Pronal suffers from the same methodological error which was incorporated into the Mexican Food System (SAM) of the preceding López Portillo government, except with a few variants, and a new element that borders on the perverse.

The big problem of the SAM was that it channeled enormous resources into the least productive sector of agriculture, the "seasonal" subsistence sector (so called because it is irrigated only seasonally by rainfall). The result of this policy



NSIPS/Carlos de Hoyos

A Mexican child carries cotton to be weighed. These are the "marginal populations" targeted for starvation under the agriculture policies dictated by the IMF.

was that such resources were thrown away for nothing. The premise underlying the SAM was the pretense of bringing "social justice" to the marginal sector of the countryside, scorning a thermodynamic focus of production, and thus ignoring the most fundamental principle of economic science: the physical behavior of the transformation of nature and of production.

The methodological matrix of Pronal is the same one that oriented the SAM, except this time applied to the "consumption" end of the equation, to the *demand* of those same marginal sectors of both the countryside and city.

The perverse element of Pronal is that, unlike the SAM, which tried to increase production, Pronal is intended to "change the consumption patterns" of the population. More than a program of production, it is a program of computerized "social engineering." The SAM was an attempt at a nationalist policy which was defective from beginning to end; the Pronal is a Nazi policy, the product of systems analysis.

Pronal manipulates the elements of production and consumption of food as categories in a computer program. The first "fact" introduced to the computer of the Budget and Planning Department was that the crisis is not going to be resolved during the term of Planning and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Cortari and his team of systems analysis and computer-trained technocrats at the helm of Mexico's economic planning. Thus it was established that "the quantities of the main foodstuffs that will be required for the totality of Mexican society in the period 1983-1988 was determined by taking into account the economic conditions which it is estimated will prevail during said term."

Of the "totality of Mexican society," a "subset" was picked

out, denominated the "target population"—the 30 million Mexicans (40% of the total population) who will be subjected to a program of "changes of the patterns of consumption." The "target population" is the marginal sectors and the rest of the middle class, and a part of the working class. In the words of Pronal: "At present, it is indispensable to make a great productive effort to protect the already achieved levels of food and nutrition in important groups of the population [i.e., the middle class and the working class groups we already noted]; together with these, the significant presence of marginal populations and malnutrition imposes the necessity of initiating a structural change in the general pattern of consumption."

Collapse of buying power

The production goals established by the Pronal are not determined by the nutritional and energy requirements of Mexicans as human beings, but as a function of the collapse of the population's buying power. To establish the various consumption behaviors, "the existing relationship between the consumption of foods, the income, the geographical situation, and the activity of the head of the household were taken into consideration. . . . The specific phenomenon of 'per capita food consumption-per capita income' was linked to the expected behavior in the overall economic growth via the incorporation into the forecasting model of three variables: the rate of overall growth of the economy, the rate of demographic growth, and the changes in disposable income."

Obviously, if one plans farm production considering the decay of buying power under the economic crisis, or "effective demand" as the budget department's planners call it, as

a fundamental "variable," then the necessary growth in food production will be minimal. From this standpoint, the computerized famine-mongers say: "The reduced apparent growth of the quantities which will be effectively demanded for human consumption in the coming years reflects the pressures exercised by the economic crisis which the country is suffering on the population's food consumption, and point toward one of the priority targets of the Pronal: the need to concentrate efforts, in the short term, on the protection of the consumption of the most vulnerable sectors of the Mexican population."

Later they established another division of the population, another "subset." Of the 40% of the Mexican population, 30 million are classified as the "target population"; there is another group called "preferential population" in the computer program (also called the most vulnerable groups), made up of preschool children and pregnant and nursing mothers, calculated at 6.7 million individuals for 1984 and 6.3 million for 1988. The reduction of this sector of the population from 6.7 to 6.3 million will be one of the results of the application itself of Pronal.

The projections based on incompetent "group theory" are interlaced with another projection, to produce the second aberration, of classifying the food which will be demanded by the "target population" and the "preferential population" as "priority food" and "necessary food."

Again, the parameter for the distinction between "priority food" and "necessary food" is not nutritional value, but the buying power of the population as reduced by the economic crisis. The budget department's program says: "One of the substantive effects which the situation through which the country is passing will have, is the sharp reduction of buying capacity which the target population will undergo, which will obligate it to suppress or reduce the consumption of some foods or replace them by cheaper products . . . except for corn and a small amount of beans, in all the other priority foods of this population, the effective per capita demand will be drastically reduced by 1984, as a result of the effects which inflation and unemployment will have on its income and demand."

Thus for example, by that date the decay of the buying power of wages had provoked a drop in the demand of such products as milk and meat, not only by the "target population" but by many others, and hence milk and meat are "necessary" but not "priority" foods. In the words of the budget ministry's planners: "Other types of meats, vegetables, roots, and fruits are necessary foods which will receive attention from the National Food Program within a scheme which will allow the medium-term reorientation of the consumption patterns of the population toward those that will assure an efficient use of resources and adequate nutrition levels within a framework of food sovereignty."

"Food sovereignty" and "food self-determination" are two expressions introduced into the official jargon to attempt to justify the austerity imposed on the Mexican population,

since the de la Madrid government agreed to pay, cost what it may, Mexico's quota of usury on the foreign debt, and therefore accepted the genocidal conditionalities of the IMF.

The Department of Planning and the Budget has the nerve to present this program of "computerized famine" as a big success of the nationalist policy presenting **food sovereignty**, the fundamental objective of Pronal, as something inscribed in "the revolutionary tradition of preserving and safeguarding for the nation the decisions in all substantive aspects of the well-being, the freedom, and the security of Mexicans." **Food self-determination** "includes the free choice and sovereignty of the components of this pattern [of consumption], taking into account the needs, traditions, preferences, and habits of the population, as well as the technological resources and production possibilities. It also presumes technological self-determination in production, transformation, and distribution of the required foods."

In short, the "food sovereignty" of Carlos Salinas de Gortari is his "sovereign" capacity to decide how and when 30 million Mexicans will starve to death.

To try to adapt a food production plan to the no-production outlines of Pronal is perhaps the most difficult task which the agricultural technicians of the country have faced. It is for this reason, among others, that Horacio García Aguilar and his entire team in the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources had to step down, and it is likewise the trap in which the team of his replacement, Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, now finds itself. More than two years of de la Madrid's government have now passed, and it has still not been possible to draw up the so-called agricultural sectoral plan.

Mexico now faces the apparently irrevocable decision to keep on paying the usurious foreign debt; the unfolding of the worst agricultural crisis in U.S. and international history; the joint action of the international banks, the International Monetary Fund, and the food cartels; and the irrefutable, resounding fiasco of the budget department's Pronal plan.

The nutritional deficit

During recent years, the various administrations of the Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources have made harsh statements about food production, related to the claims to food self-sufficiency. These statements are currently more dangerous due to the crisis the country is undergoing, since the final outcome may well result in the annihilation of whole chunks of the population.

In the last months, the present administration of the Department has spoken of the availability of 32 million tons of grain, by which Mexico will arrive at food self-sufficiency, and thus avoid having to import grain at the present rate of 10 million tons for 1984-85, since Mexico only produces 22 million tons. What do these production figures mean for the 75 million present inhabitants of Mexico, which will number 80 million by the end of de la Madrid's presidency, and 115 million by the year 2000?

The average person requires 80 grams of digestible pro-

tein per day and 3,200 calories per day to function physically and intellectually. These sources of protein and calories come from agricultural production, primarily from grain. Grain can be consumed in direct form (e.g., bread, soup), primarily as a source of calories; and indirectly, when livestock production transforms the grain into products such as eggs, milk, meat, and other derivatives. The latter are the authentic sources of proteins.

For Mexico to deliver these requirements to its inhabitants, it must produce a ton of grain per inhabitant per year. At present it produces, as already mentioned, 22 million tons of grain, and buys an average of 8 million tons, which amounts to a total of 30 million tons. Translated into protein and calories, that means 30 grams of protein and 1,280 calories per day per person—a deficit of 50 grams of protein and 1,920 calories.

This means that in Mexico, production and imports only cover 24% of the protein needs and 40% of the real caloric needs of the population for 1984.

Considering that the majority of the Mexican population are children and youth, whose protein requirements are higher, the average values for the different strata of the population all fall below satisfactory nutritional levels.

This means that there are about 9 million Mexicans whose

food needs are only 50% covered, since they consume about 40 grams of digestible protein and 2,000 calories per day; 14,750,000 inhabitants succeed in consuming 20 grams of protein per day, corresponding to 25% of their requirements with a consumption of 1,900 calories. Sixty-five percent of the population is frankly undernourished, which makes the situation more dramatic, since 14.8 million inhabitants only take in 8 grams of protein per day and 1,000 calories; that is, these persons are in immediate danger of dying of hunger. Given the deteriorating economic situation in Mexico, 34 million Mexicans, who currently consume an average of 14 million grams of protein per day, are now threatened with starvation.

Nonetheless, the food policy is that of reducing livestock production, based on the judgment that the crisis will reduce buyers of meat, milk, and eggs, and therefore, there is no point in producing, since there are no buyers; this is the policy of the Immediate Plan for Economic Reorganization (PIRE). Such a policy will have the disastrous effects on the population's levels of nutrition and susceptibility to disease. With the genocidal measures of the PIRE planners, millions of human beings in Mexico will not be in biological condition to resist another tightening of the belt.

To be continued.

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Flags from 50 countries led the 3,000 person parade to the White House at the Third Schiller Conference on November 25.



United States needs to rethink its development aid to Third World

by Ahmed Kedidi

Mr. Ahmed Kedidi is a member of the Chamber of Deputies; editor-in-chief, El Amal; and member of the Central Committee, Destourien Socialist Party, Tunisia. The following is excerpted from the last section of his policy paper "The United States and the Third World: Reflections on a Strategy of Concord and Reconciliation," delivered at the Third International Schiller Institute Conference in Crystal City, Virginia, on Nov. 25.

. . . We would like to enumerate and decode the strong and weak points of American foreign policy.

In effect, after the disappointed hopes of the "Carter doctrine" we are left in the Gulf with a brutal change in the geopolitical map and the creation of new tensions (the extremist regime in Teheran and the Iran-Iraq war); in the Middle East with the collapse of the Camp David agreement; in Africa with the collapse of various civilian regimes; in Southeast Asia with the birth of new hegemonic tendencies over the ashes of authentic and legitimate popular movements; in Central America with the multiplication of brush fires and civil wars and instability; in Europe with the resurgence of a terrorism which is shaking up the old continent, and which calls into question the very foundations of democracy and the values of liberty and the rights of man.

In the midst of these failures, I believe, we must seek out the desire of the United States to revive its tradition as the standard-bearer of the democratic ideal in the world. It is the duty of this military and economic power to be equally and at the same time an intellectual and moral power. In this would lie not only the health of America, but also and assuredly the victory of liberty and peace.

In order to realize this noble task, it is necessary that the realistic and rationalist America be flanked by an imaginative and fertile America. Over and above the limits of its presence on the international scene, the United States must have this profound vision of the 21st century, must project its strategy into the future, i.e., direct its foreign policy toward the future of a world in which men will be not only independent but necessarily interdependent.

This is not possible in the context of a New Yalta. History evolves and never repeats itself. The world of 1984 is no longer that of 1945, which was then just emerging from a

war and adjusting to peace. The world of 1984 is in conflict and disarray. At the edge of the abyss, humanity is discovering the bankruptcy and fakery of "the ideologues."

In brief, the world is becoming unpredictable. A healthy policy consists in engaging in daily dialogue with the new realities and establishing dialectical relations with the world.

From our point of view, President Ronald Reagan embodies this spirit with dignity. With him, Americans are beginning a slow emergence from the troubled waters of the 1970s: goodbye to Vietnam, to Watergate, and goodbye also to the Teheran hostages affair and even Camp David.

The Middle East

Whoever speaks of Camp David incontestably stirs the embers that are still alive in the Middle East, one of the most tenacious of fires threatening the security and liberty of the world as a whole.

President Reagan has seemed to us Arabs to have detached himself from the spirit of Camp David in order to rethink this entire drama in all its complexity and to propose, through the Reagan peace plan, a more just solution that would take into account the rights of the Palestinian people to a state and a country, and at the same time the security of the state of Israel. But in fact, did not all the Arab states—whatever their differences on other matters—in Fez on Sept. 6, 1982, did they not all propose practically the same solution, based on international law and the recommendation of the United Nations in 1947 to accord the Jews and Palestinians the same right to create two states?

There is no doubt today that the Arabs accept this peace solution, and that the state of Israel persists in rejecting any solution, counting uniquely on its military superiority and on the (never critical) support of the American administration.

'You should teach me to fish'

America must understand that it has friends among all the Arabs and Third Worlders who are as anxious as the U.S. itself to perpetuate universal values of peace and the rights of men; who are as taken with liberty, stability and economic progress as is America; who are as respectful of the dignity of the individual and of his fundamental right to flourish apart from any bondage. But in order for America to comply effec-

tively with its vocation as the ladder of civilization it must help us, the nations of the Third World, to better master our national independence politically and economically; to better safeguard our respective sovereignties, thanks to an American policy no longer geared to providing the world with food aid but with aid for agricultural development, an irreplaceable source of progress, aiding us rationally to better exploit our water resources, the diversification of our production, the realization of our self-sufficiency in food. This is the greatest shield against the rise of political instability and social disorder.

The policies of the International Monetary Fund do not, unfortunately, correspond to these prerogatives. Since 1960, the resources of the IMF have been contracting. The sum of the quotas of the member countries dropped from 12% of the value of world imports to 4% in 1980, while the financing needs have constantly grown. This has favored an uncontrolled indebtedness on the part of the Third World, which has placed an increasing number of poor countries in a position of extreme vulnerability and of social and political tensions, thereby facilitating their dependence on their creditors or other foreign powers.

In order for America to comply effectively with its vocation as the ladder of civilization it must help us to better master our independence.

I will permit myself here to recall certain ideas of the Third World militant, Mr. Mohamed Mzali, Prime Minister of Tunisia, and a man of great universal culture, which allows him to have a global and rational vision of international relations. In his talks with President Reagan [state visit to Washington, April 1982], Mr. Mzali had raised and supported the necessity to rethink the philosophy and structures of development aid, such that it be transformed into an effective means for solidarity, guaranteeing our countries the capacity to develop and become self-sufficient and not an easy prey of problems of neo-colonialism.

Mr. Mzali loves to cite the ancient Chinese proverb which says that instead of giving me a fish you should teach me to fish. Mr. Mzali also spoke with President Reagan on the problem of the Middle East, pointing out that the Palestinians and Arabs who still speak the language of reason belong to the last generation whose culture, education, and spirit still allow for calm dialogue. The future generations will be led by despair and will destroy, at the expense of peace, all the bridges which link nations and cultures with a bond of civilization.

This would mean not only the destruction of the Third World, but surely also of the world as a whole.

The future of U.S.

by Rev. Dibala Mpolesha

The following is an abridged version of the policy paper presented to the Third International Schiller Institute Conference on Nov. 24-25, by the Rev. Dibala Mpolesha of Zaire. Reverend Mpolesha is the president of the Zaire Council of Churches and is the general director of the Ecumenical Center of Kinshasa, Zaire. He is also a founding member of the Club of Life.

I bring you the fraternal greetings of your brothers and sisters of Africa, and I speak to you both as a pastor and representative of the Third World. I would like first of all to express my joy at finding myself among you in the context of this forum.

My sincere felicitations and thanks are addressed to the Schiller Institute, to whom go the credit and the saving initiative of placing us in a dialogue that brings together two realities (church and society) to fight against the decoupling of the United States not only from Europe, but also from Africa and Asia, that is, the world in general.

Africa's geographic and demographic situation

Africa is a continent inhabited by over 470 million people, both white and black. It comprises over 54 independent countries, while the rest are still under the colonial yoke. I, who now speak to you, am an African from Zaire, formerly the Belgian Congo. It is a country inhabited by over 35 million people with a surface area of 2,345,445 square kilometers, meaning it has an average of ca. 15 inhabitants per square kilometer. In this it resembles the rest of Africa.

Africa contains all manner of raw materials in its soil, which are unfortunately exploited in the cyst economy.

Africa has problems, which are underdevelopment, ignorance, disease, misery of all types, and infant mortality. According to the reports of UNICEF, over 1 million infants die in Africa every year due to malnutrition and lack of care. In Africa, unemployment is growing because there is no employment market.

The situation which Africa is undergoing today is not only an internal one, but is more than anything else externally generated. Africa depends on certain factors which stem from the economy established by the great powers.



policy in Africa

One of these great world powers is none other than the United States, the host country to which we are addressing ourselves today. A remarkable economic power, the United States plays a great role for or against the development of the Third World in general and of Africa in particular. America is obviously one of the partners of Africa. To speak of the situation of Africa is to speak at the same time of the United States, the two situations being inseparable. This is the reason why we will speak of "American policy towards Africa."

Why the misery and hunger in Africa?

According to statistics, of 31 countries struck by famine, 24 are African nations. What a record! On the strength of this, we cannot prevent ourselves from affirming that Africa embodies today the misery which is striking the entire planet. This is why we are called to focus particularly on the crucial problem of African development.

Africa, as we will explain shortly, is the cradle of the species and of human civilization. It also contains natural riches. Today, the equation is reversed, and Africa has fallen into the greatest misery. How can we explain this shameful collapse? This is the second reason why we are still led to speak most particularly about development in Africa.

The United States of America makes available millions of dollars for the Malthusian program of murdering infants. This program is called family planning or Desirable Births throughout Africa.

Man as the indispensable condition for the existence of a country

In effect, no country in the world can be developed without human capital. On the contrary, the economic progress of the developed countries today goes hand in hand with an accelerated growth of their populations.

Africa is less populated [than the countries of the developed sector]. It is half empty. Low density of the African population is explained by the devastation of Africa caused by a variety of diseases and by the slave trade in black Africa.

Africans went everywhere in the United States to work on the plantations, railroads, road construction and all manner of activities reserved for the imported Africans.

For us Africans there is no question of limiting births, because our geographical space is empty and requires population. . . . It is rather a question of stopping the use of contraceptive pills in Africa.

The exploitation of Africans by the rich countries is a shameful blot on the history of humanity. Africa has not only been the source of all sorts of raw materials, but also the source of mechanical energy in the form of the thousands of slaves who were shipped out for the development of plantations and road construction throughout the developed countries.

Africa is a large continent rich in every way. But Africa lives in inhuman misery: poverty, infantile mortality, abortions, unemployment, hunger, ignorance, disease, and drugs.

In short, since Africa is poor in finished products, how can it escape its underdevelopment?

Colonial Africa

The momentum towards development, whatever its embryonic character, which pre-colonial Africa had was disrupted by acculturation: first by contact with the Portuguese in the period of discovery and later with the colonisers themselves.

Instead of enriching Africa, this acculturation rather exploited, impoverished, and reduced the population to the lowest possible levels. The majority of the African population began to live in the most absolute poverty. Most Africans today live at lower living standards than had their ancestors in the period of the arrival of the Westerners in the 15th century, or before the Roman conquests in the Mediterranean in the beginning of our era.

This situation can be explained by the fact that Africans were sold by the thousands to go and develop the American continent. Slavery and the trade of blacks ravaged Africa for a period of three centuries.

Thus the misery which today is widespread throughout Africa is the fruit of the egotism of the rich nations, who seek to enrich themselves further through the exploitation of the poor, who then become increasingly poor.

American policy toward Africa and our perspectives for the future

The continent of the Rights of Man, the United States, has always spoken of these rights without applying them in detail. American action has always been impotent, ineffective.

In the same way, the United States has always spoken of political liberty, the nominal liberty of peoples, the right of peoples to run their own lives, not to mention the right to economic freedom and the freedom to develop. Yet American policy vis-à-vis Africa has installed an economic neo-colonialism whereby Africans have neither the right nor the liberty to make decisions about their own economies. In effect, the rates of exchange and triangular trade only profit the rich to the detriment of the poor, who are forced to accept

prices for their products which are fixed by the rich countries.

In this old economic order, the International Monetary Fund takes not the slightest concern for the integral development of Africa.

The birthplace of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, the United States, must accomplish its mission towards the world in general and Africa in particular. American policy, as it did in the past, ought not only speak of the rights of man but also move to the application of these rights. Is it not said that one preaches better through example than through the word!

The United States once freed itself completely from England. Our hope is to see it expend the same effort in the liberation of the nominally free countries of Africa.

In other terms, the United States must accord freedom not only in politically nominal terms, but also and above all economically such that the nations of Africa can feel themselves the arbiters of their own destinies, freed from the old economic order, the hangman's noose. Such economic freedom would completely end neo-colonialism in all its aspects, to instead create the new economic order which Africa needs. With this new economic order, all 15 countries, including those of Africa, ought to have the same rights in trade exchanges. By the same logic, the triangular market must end. In effect, every people under this new order ought to have the right to choose its trading partner and to fix the price of its products without any constraints.

The IMF must cease all lending to African countries from which those countries cannot fully profit, because this gigantic aide is only consumed by the neo-colonialists who have replaced the old colonizers. An immediate stoppage of such loans would push Africa to necessarily get out of its miseries by its own means. And furthermore, the amount of credit and aide received by Africa is inferior to the profits taken from the supposedly aided countries. . . .

In all this, the killer is egotism. The United States . . . should opt for the equality of the rights of peoples and nations. From this principle stems the need to suppress the terms "heartlands" and "peripheral countries." The entire system is conceived from the standpoint of the former to the detriment of the latter.

In short, the principal duty of the rich countries, if they are to foster true development, is to first respect the right to development which others too have. The United States must recognize that this is the only way in which it can better participate in the development of Africa. It must respect Africa's right to development, together with all the corollaries this implies.

Protection of the weak and help to the oppressed

The United States freed itself and should free others, particularly Africa, which is being invaded by communism.

Africa should be Americanized in every way and for

everyone's benefit. Today we see that Africa is half Americanized and half communist. My country, Zaire, is an example of one that is surrounded by communist countries—Congo-Brazzaville, Angola, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zambia—and yet the U.S. shuts its eyes in the face of such a situation.

In order to free Africa, Africa must be economically freed. You once took the decision to end all slavery from Africa. This decision was taken by a sole individual, and it helped us. Today, demand of our listeners present here today and of the United States to once and for all put an end to the cyst-economy, the colonial economy, the alienated economy.

God, defender of the weak, refuses the exploitation of man by man.

In order for Africa to better develop itself, it must be left free to have all its raw materials be transformed into finished products in Africa itself, without triangular trade.

We request a total moratorium of all debts held by the countries of the Third World which are, as you well know, experiencing enormous difficulties.

We ask the developed countries to abandon all the Third World debts they hold, because as God tells us in the Bible: "If your brother become poor and his hand weaken while you are near, you will support him." (Lev. 25, 34-38)

What to conclude from this situation

Being already free, the U.S. has an urgent duty to free the nations of Africa which today are enmired in economic slavery. . . . Triangular trade must be banished to the past. What is indispensable for the development of Africa is technical assistance of the type the U.S. made available to Japan.

In the context of the industrialization of Africa, priority must be given to the construction of trans-African railroads linking the north to the south and the east to the west. This demands the presence of Western experts, and will also help to relieve unemployment.

Additionally, a considerable quantity of American excess cereal production must be sent to aid those African countries struck by famine. The United States will not remain indifferent to the deplorable climatic situation which is currently destroying the eastern part of Zaire. This is the climatic danger produced by the present drought in eastern Zaire, the Kivu region, which is the granary of Zaire and which has been seized by famine. All friends of Zaire are under the obligation of coming to its aide in order to put a stop to this deplorable situation.

We call for a one-year moratorium as a "jubilee" on the part of the Western countries with respect to the poor countries of Africa.

In any case, as a pastor, we have wished to deal with this subject from a Christian point of view. That is to say, demonstrating the role that the United States could play in its capacity as a Great Power, in contributing to the development of Africa which is currently enmired in misery.

Into the deep for Nicholas Deak

The failure of the third major gold trading house in recent weeks raises some intriguing questions.

The world of dirty-money laundering is a dangerous one. Montresor could have told this to Nicholas Deak, the gold and foreign exchange dealer. But he had to find out the hard way.

The come-uppance came for Deak on Nov 6. As word circulated through the financial community that two of Deak's companies had been cited numerous times in an official government report for laundering hundreds of millions of dollars of drug money, Deak was forced to shut two units of his Deak-Perera, Inc: Deak-Perera Wall Street and Deak-Perera International Banking Corp. Clients who had money tied up in Deak's two units, mostly based in Latin America and the Far East, had pulled out several tens of millions over the previous weeks when word of the report spread. Some people maliciously said the clients were afraid that Deak would lose all their money. Others less kind said that these clients feared the government would investigate *their* accounts and put them in jail.

The failure of Deak, which was accorded regular, but "proper" coverage in the standard financial press, raises some intriguing questions. This is the third major gold trading house within two months to go under, the other two being Johnson, Matthey, one of the five prestigious British gold houses that sets the daily gold fixing, and the Soviet Wozchod Handlesbank of Zurich, the center for Soviet gold sales to the West, as well as political intelligence and spying.

Why did all these houses go under

in the same time span? Why, concomitantly, should the price of gold have fallen so sharply over this same period, touching \$322 an ounce Nov. 14, when major gold advisers such as Charles Stahl, the publisher of the bi-weekly *Green's Commodity Market Comments*, has been saying, as he did on Oct. 15, "Now I believe that gold and silver are at the end of a bear market."

The charges against Deak, a Hungarian who was educated in Switzerland and who practices religiously a kooky vegetarian diet, are pretty damning. The report of the President's Commission on Organized Crime issued this past October shows Deak taking in narcotics and other dirty money by the bushel-load.

The report states that one of the key members of the "Colombian Cocaine Connection," Eduardo Orozco, "over a four-year period ending in November 1982 . . . deposited \$151 million in cash in 18 bank and currency exchange accounts. . . ." The report asserts: ". . . Much of the money came from Colombian cocaine dealers." Of this amount, two-thirds—\$97 million—Orozco moved through accounts at Deak-Perera.

Orozco opened up a Deak account in the name of Dual International. The report states, "In fewer than sixteen months, this account received 232 cash deposits totaling almost \$97 million. These deposits were often carried in cardboard boxes to the Deak-Perera New York City branch . . . all in cash." Somehow, Deak's officers for-

got to file Currency Transaction Reports (CTR) required under law any time \$10,000 or more is deposited with it.

Deak is also charged with having laundered \$11 million for two Filipinos who ran a black market currency exchange, and many millions of dollars for Isaac Kataan, "Chancellor of the Exchequer" for at least one major drug-trafficking organization.

But the intriguing question is why did the President's Crime Commission, headed by Vice-President Bush, decide to go after Perera.

Why did this happen at the same time that Wozchod Bank, the Zurich center for Soviet gold-trading operations, dismissed its top management and declared heavy losses after Swiss authorities cited the bank for "most outrageous violations" of foreign exchange trading? Such practices are common for the Soviets. Why now?

And why should Johnson, Matthey, which helped found the London gold "fix" in 1919, run a \$202 million half year loss. Who is the mysterious Mahmoud Sipra, whose bad loans to Johnson, Matthey reportedly totaled \$30 million. Why does a Pakistani national, who operates out of Europe, have his holding company, El Saeed Group, registered in Qaddafi's Libya?

Is there any connection between this and the release out of the blue on Nov. 12 by Swiss sources, that one-sixth of the Free World's gold was imported into Hong Kong and thence smuggled into other countries in Asia? If this is so, why admit this in public?

Someone is trying to artificially depress the gold price—and is doing so successfully—as part of larger plans to gain control of the world gold market. This is part of the grander political fight between the free West and its enemies. Nicholas Deak seems to be a victim—though undoubtedly a deserving one—in this larger warfare.

Artificial heart technology advances

Continued development of materials and of an internal power source will produce a reliable, durable artificial heart.

Amid the chorus of critics of artificial heart implants, the technology itself continues to progress, to their evident dismay. The Jarvik-7 heart which William J. Schroeder received has been improved over the heart which Barney Clark received by a new drive unit and the addition of new valves machined from titanium.

According to Dr. Robert Jarvik, inventor of the Jarvik-7 heart, the major problem with the mechanical heart itself at this point is breakage of the pump diaphragms, which must flex 40 million times a year. His estimate is that the present pump could last as long as five years, but would probably fail before then.

Dr. William DeVries, the surgeon who performed the implant, noted that Schroeder has already lived longer than he probably would have with his natural heart. In addition, a commitment to fund the artificial heart program at the level proposed in the 1960s would virtually guarantee development of better materials within the additional lifespan potentially available to Schroeder.

The Jarvik-7 heart consists of two chambers, each measuring 3.5 inches in height and 10.6 inches in circumference. The chambers are molded from polyurethane, supported on an aluminum base, and are held together as a unit by a Velcro patch. The valves are machined from titanium. The unit weighs approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of a pound (280 grams).

The heart is implanted by remov-

ing the two larger chambers of the natural heart, known as the ventricles, and then sewing dacron-felt cuffs to the two remaining chambers, known as atria, and to the aorta and pulmonary artery. The aorta supplies oxygenated blood from the lungs to the body and the pulmonary artery pumps oxygen depleted blood from the body to the lungs. The two artificial chambers are then snapped into the four cuffs, and two thin plastic tubes which provide the air pulses to drive the heart are led out through the skin of the upper abdomen and connected to an external air compressor.

The other major advance over the original implant in Barney Clark relates to the external unit which powers the heart. The main drive unit is a console which weighs 323 pounds and is 42 inches high, 31 inches wide, and 24 inches deep. It weighs 52 pounds less than the unit used to drive Clark's heart, and delivers compressed air through two 8-foot-long $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch plastic tubes.

More significant is the portable drive unit developed by Dr. Peter Heimes, the head of the West German arm of Jarvik's firm, Symbion, Inc. The portable drive is an 11 pound shoulder-slung unit which resembles a large camera case. It is powered by a rechargeable nickel-cadmium battery, and will enable the patient to leave his hospital room for four to five hours at a time.

The battery can be changed in seconds without interrupting operation of

the unit, and an emergency battery will operate the unit for almost 12 hours if necessary. Like the large Utahdrive unit, the Heimes drive contains two complete air compressors, a primary unit and a backup. The heart rate is automatically adjusted to the body's needs by a microprocessor.

The unit was supposed to be tested on Clark, but his condition was never good enough. In Schroeder's case, the unit has functioned as anticipated, and Schroeder and his wife are now taking classes on how to switch from one drive to the other, in anticipation of his discharge from the hospital.

Development of the portable system is a key step in bringing the artificial heart implant from the status of an interesting experiment to an accepted treatment for end-stage heart disease. The ability of the patient to ambulate independent of a large compressor unit is necessary if he is to be discharged from a hospital and carry on normal daily activities at home. The Heimes drive is a significant step in that direction.

Continued development of materials and ultimate development of an internal power source will make the artificial heart a much more acceptable method than transplantation, which relies on the death of another person and the persisting problems of graft rejection.

The Humana Hospital Audubon has been given approval for six implants of the Jarvik-7 heart next year. Humana, Inc., the for-profit hospital group that owns Humana Hospital Audubon, is financing Schroeder's treatment and has agreed to underwrite up to 100 such operations, at an estimated cost of \$100,000 to \$150,000 each, as part of the arrangement by which they recruited surgeon William DeVries from the University of Utah Medical Center.

Hamilton's debt reorganization

The infant U.S. government faced enormous debt problems in 1790, which were solved by Hamilton's brilliant approach.

In attempting to solve the budget problems of the United States government by cutting everything but debt service, President Reagan is ignoring one of the fundamental principles established by the first Treasury Secretary of this country, Alexander Hamilton.

It is true that Reagan is faced with a huge problem—a debt inflated by Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker to the gargantuan size of \$165 billion in debt service per year, on top of a depleted real economy. Pressures on Reagan not to touch this \$165 billion item are immense from the foreign, as well as domestic, banking community.

But the problem faced by Alexander Hamilton in taking over the Treasury in 1789 was even larger. At that time, the federal government had not paid any of its interest payments to foreigners, or domestic lenders, for seven years, much less principal!

As for the foreign debt—money which was owed in return for supplies or for salaries—it amounted to \$11.7 million. The domestic debt, including arrears, amounted to \$40.4 million—loaned for the war from individuals or private institutions. An additional \$25 million was owed by the federal government to state governments.

The interest rate on most of these loans was 6%. Thus Hamilton calculated that the annual interest bill alone on just the foreign and domestic debt amounted to slightly more than \$4.5 million. This sum literally dwarfed the

size of the federal government's operating budget—which was a mere \$600,000 a year!

What principles did Hamilton rely on to solve what appears to be an impossible problem?

First, he had to face the fact that the new Constitution committed the country to honor its debts. As the Constitution said, "All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of that Constitution shall be valid against the United States under it, as under the confederation."

Hamilton had no personal problems with this commitment. As he said in his 1790 *Report on Public Credit*, he believed that a stable and adequate means had to be found to pay the debt. But not all at once, on the creditors' terms! Hamilton rather proposed to turn the debt into long-term bonds, making provision for new lower interest rates and simultaneously creating a fund that could be used for the most important national objective—the promotion of the creation of wealth.

Hamilton's purposes in proposing to fund the debt demonstrate the objectives which he felt management of the Treasury should be guided by:

"First. Trade is extended by it; because there is a larger capital to carry it on, and the merchant can at the same time, afford to trade for smaller profits; as his stock, which, when unemployed, brings him in an interest from the government, serves him also as money, when he has a call for it in his commercial operations.

"Secondly. Agriculture and manufactures are also promoted by it: For the like reason, that more capital can be commanded to be employed in both; and because the merchant, whose enterprise in foreign trade, gives to them activity and extension, has greater means for enterprise.

"Thirdly. The interest of money will be lowered by it; for this is always in a ratio, to the quantity of money, and to the quickness of circulation. This circumstances will enable both the public and individuals to borrow on easier and cheaper term.

"And from the combination of these effects, addition aids will be furnished to labour, to industry, and to arts of every kind."

In other words, Hamilton argued that to pay all the debt, including arrears, as a priority would destroy the industrial and agricultural health of the nation!

Hamilton's alternative was straight forward. He first proposed that only the interest be paid, following the conversion of the debt into bonds.

Second, he insisted that the interest rate of 6% be reduced to 4%!

It was Hamilton's strong conviction that the "market" interest rate for the debt would eventually fall anyway. He was convinced of this because he was sure that his policies for improving the real wealth of the country through promoting industry and agriculture would make bidding for the bonds extremely competitive, and bring the rate down.

But Hamilton was not about to let the United States go bankrupt while waiting for this to happen. Rather, he unilaterally lowered the rate of interest to 4%!

The debt service per year was lowered to \$2.2 million immediately.

To be continued.

Business Briefs

The Budget

Space station threatened by budget cuts

Deep cuts for NASA's space station program are part of the budget package which President Reagan has been asked to endorse for the fiscal year 1986 budget, according to the Dec. 11 issue of the *Defense Daily*. NASA had been promised last year by Office of Management and the Budget director David Stockman that for the next five years, the nation's space agency would get 1% increases above inflation.

Apparently OMB is proposing a \$100 million reduction in the FY 86 budget, which was to have been between \$250-\$300 million. For FY 87, cuts would amount to \$446 million in the estimated \$1.2 billion space station funding, and \$646 million from the \$2 billion planned for FY 88.

The OMB has recommended that NASA's aeronautical research be eliminated, that the Mars orbiter not be started, and that other programs also be cut.

Debt for Equity

Bankers threaten to seize Peru's assets

Peru was informed by its creditor banks the first week in December that its assets would be seized if it does not come up with some \$300 million in overdue interest. The *Wall Street Journal* notes: "A frustrated creditor bank might try to collect by attaching any assets Peru has abroad such as exports in transit. That in turn could set off a race in the courts with lenders vying for Peruvian holdings."

In response, Peruvian debt negotiator Manuel Ulloa surprised bankers on Dec. 7 by proposing a \$400 million emergency loan from Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, and the 12 top creditor banks, to cover the interest due 275 creditor banks. The banks had caused the problem by reducing credit lines by \$450 million since June. Ulloa asked the banks not only to restore those lines—needed for essential imports—but to increase them by \$200 million. Several billion dollars of debt

principal, due at midnight Dec. 10, is being rolled over on a day-by-day basis.

The *Wall Street Journal* says the banks are very angry that Peruvian President Belaunde has retreated from any attempt to impose total IMF shock, which he fears would drive the country into chaos—a situation the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) terrorists would seize on. The banks have refused to sign a \$2.6 billion refinancing deal they made with Peru in February. When Belaunde ended the state of emergency the first week of December, the bankers hit the roof.

The Debt Bomb

Argentina surrenders financial sovereignty

Argentina surrendered its sovereign legal immunity in the renegotiation of the foreign debt because of the demands of its creditor banks, Economics Minister Bernardo Grinspun said Dec. 7 in a speech to the Argentine parliament. Grinspun explained that the decision means that any dispute about the payment of the debt would go to U.S. courts in New York.

This includes any legal controversy over Argentina's failure to comply with any aspects of the complex agreement on the payment of its debt reached Nov. 30, he said. Last year, a similar requirement by international banks failed after Argentine Judge Pinto Cramer ruled it unconstitutional and ordered the detention for several days of the then-president of the central bank, Julio González del Solar.

Great Projects

Japan, Panama, U.S. study new Panama Canal

Japan, the United States, and Panama have agreed to a \$20 million, four-year program to study alternatives to the Panama Canal, the Japanese foreign ministry announced Dec. 7. The study, to begin next year, will consider proposals to improve the existing canal or to build a new one that could handle 300,000-ton ships, a ministry official said.

The handling capacity of the present canal is only 65,000-ton ships.

This announcement by the Japanese government comes only four weeks after the Kra Canal conference in Thailand, sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation, the Thai Ministry of Communications, and *EIR*, where the "great project" of building a second Panama canal was one of the key proposals.

IMF Policy

Guyana slides into bankruptcy

Guyana, a South America nation with 700,000 inhabitants, is facing national bankruptcy and mass starvation in the wake of several years of International Monetary Fund rule. Guyana is already hundreds of millions of dollars in arrears in interest and principal on foreign debt to international banks.

Food shortages are threatening Guyana's social stability. Production of the three major products (bauxite, sugar, and rice) has declined 30-50% since 1975, because the international bauxite and sugar markets are depressed. Per capita income, which fell at a 5% annual rate between 1975 and 1980, has dropped by at least 25% more since then.

An article in the *Washington Post* Dec. 9 quotes a Guyanan diplomat saying: "Every year, people here say that the situation here can't get any worse. But every year, it does." The article also quotes Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson saying: "We are developing relations with socialist countries who don't regard IMF agreements as a precondition for relations. We don't see [an IMF accord] as acceptable."

Pacific Basin Development

Kra Canal conference featured in Asian press

Over a month later, an international conference on the necessity and feasibility of constructing the Kra Canal in Thailand is getting continuous coverage in the Thai press as well as in the press of other nations. The

conference, held Oct. 31-Nov. 1 in Bangkok, was co-sponsored by the Thai Ministry of Communications, the Fusion Energy Foundation, and *Executive Intelligence Review*.

The Chinese-language press in Bangkok, and Taiwan's press, continues to report on the conference and related issues. The Bangkok *Sunday News*, reportedly an outlet for the Thai military, recently carried an interview with Pakdee Tanapura, FEF spokesman in Bangkok, about the canal.

Tanapura will tour the northern region of Thailand with representatives of the Defense College in mid-December. Tanapura will give presentations on the Kra Canal to members of the military, government representatives, and the press.

Food Crisis

AID chief threatens food cut for Ethiopia

M. Peter McPherson, the Malthusian head of the Agency for International Development, has threatened to cut U.S. food aid to Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government must stop its "resettlement" program and reach a truce with warring separatists, or food aid is likely to be cut off, McPherson declared. "We are not suggesting we are going to cut off assistance in areas we are now feeding," said McPherson, "but Ethiopia must understand that U.S. resources will not go to the resettlement effort."

McPherson's argument that resources are being wasted on programs to resettle starving Ethiopians who have abandoned their villages has one gaping hole: He has made absolutely no proposal to build the necessary roads and infrastructure to get food in the huge quantities needed to the villages.

Agriculture

Block and Amstutz threaten EC subsidies

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block and his Undersecretary Daniel Amstutz told the European press that their proposed 1985 U.S. farm bill would phase out the multibillion

dollar farm price support system and set-aside programs and end direct government loans to farmers.

Block and Amstutz are in Europe for talks with their counterparts in the European Community (EC). The farm bill will be introduced to Congress in February.

Amstutz, an executive for the Cargill grain cartel before he joined the USDA, told reporters that the bill "would deprive farmers of much of the security they had enjoyed, but would give them new freedom to compete."

Block and Amstutz both made clear that they intend to use this new U.S. policy to pressure the EC, the world's second largest food producer, to follow suit and "dismantle its controversial agricultural export subsidies," which Block claimed "significantly distort competition in world markets."

Science and Technology

French lasers enhance electron beams

A special news report on Free Electron Laser (FEL) developments was featured in the December issue of *Physics Today*. While the report was written before the recent Lawrence Livermore Laboratory breakthrough with a high power FEL amplifier, the report describes the results on the French Orsay ACO electron beam storage ring as more significant than previously thought.

The Livermore system is designed to transform the electron-beam energy into a laser light pulse with a single pass of the beam. The Orsay approach is designed to slowly transform the e-beam energy into laser light, while the e-beam is recirculated through the lasing chamber many times.

This approach promises to achieve much greater overall efficiencies, and is part of a joint project involving Dr. John Mady of Stanford University. But it was previously believed that the generated laser beam would interact with the e-beam, causing the beam quality to degenerate. But to the surprise of the FEL researchers it was found that the generated laser pulse improves the quality of the e-beam. This greatly enhances the prospects of developing this much more efficient approach to the high-power and short-wavelength lasing needed for beam weapons.

Briefly

● **CORPORATIONS** based in the United States participating in the 1985 Tsukuba Expo in Japan have set a record for contributions to the world's fair, donating in excess of \$4.5 million. Over 60 corporations will participate, including Polaroid, Texas Instruments, and DuPont. The U.S. Information Agency is supporting the project with an \$8.5 million budget.

● **UNITED Technologies** and Toshiba Corp. of Japan have announced a joint project to develop, manufacture, and sell fuel-cell power plants in worldwide markets. The firms will be equal partners in an enterprise which could begin operations in early 1985.

● **BRITISH MINERS** touring the Soviet Union thanked the Soviets for support of the continuing miners' strike in England and vowed to "fight to the bitter end." "Soviet miners" have contributed approximately \$600,000, the largest foreign gift the union has received since the strike began nine months ago.

● **BRAZIL** plans to launch its own weather and observation satellites in 1989. It has already test-launched 2,000 rockets, including a 625-mile two-stage solid-fuel rocket, and is building the "Spaceport of Latin America" near the Amazon, complete with a 6-mile runway so that U.S. space shuttles could land there. The space institute's commander commented: "It might seem strange that we're thinking so ambitiously with today's economic situation, but . . . we believe we'll have our own industries in space around the year 2050."

● **THE EUROPEAN Community** is slaughtering its best dairy herds. A quota system now put on milk production will require that EC production be reduced by slaughtering 1,714,000 dairy cows. In West Germany, 375,000 cows have to be killed, 30,000 in the state of Hesse alone.

World terror spree is part of Ogarkov war mobilization

by Christopher White

There is now a fight raging within the Western defense command about whether the latest, escalating, pattern of international terrorism is part of Russian war-fighting preparations, or not. This fight subsumes the question of whether Russian sabotage- and assassination-trained special forces, the spetsnaz, would be deployed as part of the unleashing of general war, or independently of war-fighting deployments.

NATO security circles in Brussels, for example, now consider that the recent terrorist attack on NATO gasoline pipeline installations in Belgium is evidence that spetsnaz forces are deployed in just such a prewar mode. Evidence emerges that the attack was coordinated with the Red Army Fraction in West Germany, and facilitated by the earlier work of an East German security service agent within the West German defense ministry, Lothar Lutze.

The materials assembled in this *Special Report* are provided as documentation that the ongoing terror and assassination wave worldwide is indeed part of the Russian war-fighting plan known as the Ogarkov Doctrine. Key materials are presented from the latest policy writings of Ogarkov himself, to demonstrate that terrorism, in all its modes, is an ongoing part of the Russian strategic design. The forces deployed, such as the fanatics associated with Qaddafi and Khomeini in the Near East, and the so-called peace movement forces of the Western nations, are praised by Ogarkov, as representing the power “to tie the hands of these madmen”—that is those who, within the West, fight for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The deployment of terror, separatist insurgency, and class warfare, was laid out in the Ogarkov writing as policy. Meetings were then assembled of the principal actors to set this policy into motion. Included were the West German Greens, forces associated with Muammar Qaddafi, and the leadership of the international communist movement, whose forces have been ordered into alliance with terrorist bands such as the drug lobby’s Colombian M-19.

And the terror wave was unleashed, targeting, on military lines: leading personnel of Western and other nations who represent the capability to resist; U.S. officials in general, military and civilian; military and civilian logistical infrastruc-



Marshal Ogarkov has ordered the "international working-class movement" to escalate terror and sabotage operations in the West. Shown here is a 1982 meeting of the Revolutionary Communist Party in New York City. The RCP is integrated with European terrorist gangs like the Revolutionary Cells, which launched an attack on the U.S. base at Ramstein, West Germany, using information provided by the RCP.

NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

ture; and entire regions of the world, such as the Horn of Africa, from which the Russian command desires to exclude U.S influence entirely.

There can then be no debate on this question. Terrorism is part of Russian war-fighting plans. The question instead becomes, what to do about it?

Much, for example, has been written about the lunatic Qaddafi of Libya. The documentation assembled here does indeed show the involvement of Qaddafi-backed forces, worldwide, on behalf of the Russian plan, whether through financing arrangements, logistical support for terror deployments, or terrorist deployments themselves.

But it would be absurd to believe that when Ogarkov issued his appeal to the peace movement in the West—"will no one tie the hands of these mad-men?" that he had the Libyan lunatic in mind. For example, Abdul Hamid El-Bakoush the former premier of Libya, himself the target of a recently foiled assassination attempt by Qaddafi, has drawn attention in the pages of this magazine to the question, where does Qaddafi get the money which he dispenses to pay off his terror squads? (See "World must finally act against Qaddafi," *EIR*, Dec. 18.)

Qaddafi's Western backers

That money comes from those circles in especially the United States whom Ogarkov was actually addressing. Qaddafi's oil is purchased by, among others, Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum Corporation, the Charter Oil Corporation, and Max Fisher's Marathon Oil Company subsidiary. These are the circles associated with the friends of Henry Kissinger and McGeorge Bundy who do constitute the lead-

ership of the "peace movement" in the West, and who have backed and protected the fanatical bestiality associated with the regime of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, and the peace and environmentalist movement covers for terrorism in especially Europe.

Take for example, the island of Malta, which recently abrogated its treaty arrangements with Italy to ally with Libya, in an effort to turn the eastern Mediterranean into a Soviet lake, as per Joseph Stalin's demands at the Yalta conference in 1944. Malta will be the site of an international conference next March to "bring together" East and West. Among the speakers at that conference will be the notorious kook Willis Harman of the Stanford Research Institute, and the U. S. New Age movement's Marilyn Ferguson. Both are involved now in bringing the Qaddafi-backed Green movement into the United States, with help from George Shultz's State Department and the friends of Henry Kissinger.

In earlier wars in the American Republic's history we had our Benedict Arnolds, our Robert E. Lees, and our Major Andrés. They too deployed on behalf of an enemy war-plan against the republic. Now those who argue that the Russians are not preparing for war, but can still be appeased, are among the ranks of those in the United States who act on behalf of the war-plan they deny exists, by continuing to support, and fund, the murderous activities that are conducted through the Libyan regime of Muammar Qaddafi.

To stop terrorism, it is necessary to stop the contemporary Benedict Arnolds and Aaron Burrs who are collaborating with the enemy on the home front. And there is no better place to make a start in that than with the Kissinger- and Bundy-contaminated State Department of George Shultz.

Marshal Ogarkov issues marching orders to the terrorist international

by Susan Welsh

Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, at a recent secret meeting of the Soviet leadership, presented a five-stage plan for “preemptive” nuclear war against the Western alliance, starting with ICBM bombardment of American cities and other targets, and ending with the full-scale occupation of Western Europe. The capability to implement this “Ogarkov Doctrine” is planned to be in place by no later than the early spring of 1985. But in fact, the doctrine is already in the first phase of implementation: The terrorist explosion which we detail in this *Special Report* can only be understood as a *prewar deployment* by Soviet spetsnaz commando squads and foreign agents, designed to blackmail Western leaders—particularly the U.S. President—into a global strategic backdown.

This evaluation is shared by top military and intelligence officials of the Western alliance, even though Americans would never know it from reading their newspapers. But the West German daily *Die Welt*, in a Dec. 13 commentary by Rudiger Moniac, describes the Dec. 11 bombing of NATO pipelines in Belgium by the Communist Combatant Cells as a classic Soviet sabotage deployment preceding the actual outbreak of hostilities. The explosions, he writes, “illustrate what would actually happen if a real war were launched against the Western alliance. The Soviet Union would deploy its undercover agents and would thus ensure, even before the beginning of combat action, that NATO’s defenses were severely disrupted. . . .

“The pipeline system supplies NATO forces with fuel they would need in case of war. If the pipelines were knocked out, no tank could drive, no air force plane could fly. This demonstrates the vulnerability of forward defense, since the home territory is threatened by sabotage and terror actions carried out by special unions that are already known to exist and to be rehearsing their tasks during peacetime. The Soviet maneuvers today which are already rehearsing combat actions on West German territory . . . are being complemented by such sabotage actions.”

An accompanying article in the same newspaper, headlined “Saboteurs controlled by East Berlin,” outlines the connection between the Belgian terrorist group, the German Red Army Fraction (RAF) terrorists, and East German intelligence services. East German spy Lothar Lutze, who was exposed in 1978 for having infiltrated the Bonn defense min-

istry, is known to have given his masters detailed information on the NATO pipeline system in Belgium. Such information was found in an RAF safehouse in Frankfurt this summer.

Ogarkov: ‘Tie the hands of these madmen’

Marshal Ogarkov, who masterminded the Sept. 1, 1983 shootdown of a Korean Airlines jet that killed all aboard, was recently made commander of the Soviet military’s forces in the Western Theater of War. It is he who has overseen the top-down militarization of the Soviet economy to feed the war-buildup. In an article in the journal *Communist of the Armed Forces* (#21, 1984), he delivered marching orders to Soviet agents, agents-of-influence, and other “peace-loving forces” in the West, to launch a full mobilization against the United States, to “tie the hands” of President Reagan, whom he compared to Adolf Hitler:

The new pretenders to world hegemony, the imperialists of the U.S.A., learned nothing from the experience of their German fascist ideological predecessors and competitors; they picked up their delirious plans. Having gotten rich off the blood and the sufferings of millions, blackmailing the world with the nuclear weapon which was created at the end of the second World War, they considered the conquest of hegemony in the world and the elimination of all those who hinder them establishing it something like their natural right.

The insane bellicosity in the U.S.A. intensified especially in the ’80s with the arrival of the administration of R. Reagan in the White House, the henchman of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of American imperialism. . . .

Does that mean that the fate of war and peace is fully in the hands of the American “hawks,” and that it remains for mankind to humbly lower their heads and await the decision over their fate from madmen? *Does that mean that there are no forces in the world capable of tying the hands of these maniacs, who hang the sword of death over the world? No, it does not mean that.* War can and must be prevented. The lessons of history demand this, too. In our time, there

exist the social-political as well as the military-technological preconditions for doing so [Emphasis added].

Ogarkov then proceeds to call upon Moscow's assets in the communist parties and the Third World separatist/"liberation" movements to "activate the anti-war movement." "The participation of the organized working class [communists—ed.] in the anti-war movement is growing," he writes. "This gives a more resolute character to the whole movement and raises its degree of organization."

The meaning of this "more resolute character" of the "peace movement" can be seen in the accompanying grid of terrorist actions.

In addition to Europe, Ogarkov singles out the Middle East and Central America, two focal points of the current terrorist deployments:

The peoples of the world react to the increase of the war danger with a powerful sweep of anti-war activities, of struggle for peace. The populations of England, France, Italy, and many other countries met the deployment of America "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe with massive, unending protest demonstrations. . . . The struggle of the peoples against the acts of aggression by the U.S.A. in the Middle East and in Central America have taken on a broad sweep. All attempts by the Reagan administration and its NATO vassals to undermine or even weaken the heart of this movement show themselves to be futile.

He concludes with this appeal to the combined forces of the terrorist international:

Surely, the anti-war movement by itself does not yet fully solve the problems of war and peace. However, it is capable of considerably curbing the freedom of activity of the presumptuous bourgeois rulers and their masters.

The orders go out

Soviet officials have fanned out around the world for a series of meetings to ensure the implementation of Ogarkov's directives. Politburo member Boris Ponomarev attended a meeting in Prague early in December of the world's 90 or so communist parties, which make up what Ogarkov calls the international workers' movement. He instructed the ideologues present to devote "all efforts to prevent the United States from extending the arms race into space." The meaning was clear to all: The top priority for all Soviet agents and assets is to stop President Reagan from implementing the Strategic Defense Initiative for beam-weapon defense.

The kingpin of Soviet operations in Western Europe is West Germany's fascist Green party, which advocates the dissolution of the NATO alliance and whose leaders are now openly boasting "Brother Hitler" (see article, page 36). So-

viet representatives met in Bonn Nov. 20-23 with leaders of the Greens; the Soviet delegation was headed by the president of the Supreme Soviet, Lev Tolkunov, a prominent KGB figure. Following these consultations, Green party leaders discussed "aspects of armed struggle," and decided to increase financial aid to Nicaragua "to support the struggle against U.S. intervention."

After their meetings in Bonn, the Soviet officials went on to Belgium, where the terrorist outbreak has been particularly acute, and to Greece, which now functions virtually as a member of the Warsaw Pact.

As the terror onslaught builds, the Soviets have coordinated closely with Qaddafi, their number one murderer. Libyan Deputy Defense Minister Brig. Abu Bakr Yunes Dzhahar arrived in Moscow Nov. 21 for meetings with Marshal Sokolov and other top Soviet military officials. In Moscow at the same time was a radical Palestinian delegation, including George Habash and Kubba (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), Naif Hawatmeh and Rabbo (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine), and S. Hadzhab (Palestinian Communist Party).

Meetings have also been held in Tripoli recently of the Soviet-Libyan friendship society, which deploys the hit squads run through Qaddafi's regime.

In Ibero-America, Colombia's M-19 terrorist gang is currently being merged with the "international workers' movement." Cuban officials in September ordered the M-19 to fuse with the Colombian Communist Party's guerrilla organization, the FARC, or else lose all support from Moscow and Havana. Meetings to prepare the merger have taken place between leaders of the two groups. The strategy, our sources report, is for the Communist Party to build a 20,000-member military arm that can be deployed nationally, continentally, or even internationally. The M-19 is further reported to have recently launched deployments into Venezuela.

Venezuela is also being targeted by Qaddafi himself, and a conference and recruiting session was held in Caracas Nov. 19-23 on the theme of "Libya: The Country That Sowed Oil." Sponsored by a front group of the Libyan-Venezuelan Friendship Society, the meeting was led by Domingo Alberto Rangel, a Venezuelan leftist professor who co-sponsored a 1981 gathering on Qaddafi's *Green Book*.

It is in Peru that the terrorist barrage has assumed the most gruesome "scorched-earth" character, through the atrocities of the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso), so enthusiastically defended in the pages of the *New York Times*. Like the M-19, the Shining Path is expanding its foreign operations. Two leaders of the group were interviewed anonymously in Paris by Agence France Presse Nov. 26; they revealed that they have been directing the organization clandestinely from their Paris center for the past 18 months. They forecast a "prolonged popular war" in Peru, with "sparks" flying to other countries. "If 5-10,000 lives are lost to establish a better regime, the sacrifice is worth it," they declared.

How do Moscow's spetsnaz operate?

The U.S. Defense Department, in its latest annual review of Soviet capabilities, Soviet Military Power, describes the Soviet Union's spetsnaz, or special commando-force deployments as follows:

Soviet unconventional warfare is defined as a variety of military and paramilitary operations including partisan warfare, subversion, and sabotage, conducted during periods of peace and war, and including other operations of a covert or clandestine nature.

The Soviets have used unconventional forces and methods in the past:

- Bolsheviks employed partisan guerrilla units against the Czarists and other opponents during the Russian Civil War of 1917 to 1920.

- Soviet partisan forces were extensively used against the Germans during World War II.

- Special purpose troops were used to crush resistance to Soviet domination over Eastern Europe.

- Soviet special purpose forces were used in the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. . . .

- Soviet special purpose forces played an important role in the invasion of Afghanistan and the elimination of President Amin.

Soviet unconventional warfare activities are managed at the highest level of government authority. The Committee for State Security (KGB) and the Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU) of the General Staff can be assumed to plan and execute Soviet unconventional warfare operations. . . .

The Soviet leadership has a variety of elite forces for conducting unconventional warfare missions: special units of the KGB, GRU, Airborne and Ground and Naval Forces. The KGB special purpose units have a sabotage mission and are thought to be targeted primarily against the civilian sector. Their tasks would be to create general panic among the civilian population, to disrupt civil government and public utilities, and to damage or destroy key production facilities. . . .

The unconventional warfare units receive intensive training. Each team has an officer in charge who speaks the language of the target country fluently. In addition to the normal military training, special skills are emphasized: 1) tactics of infiltrating and exfiltrating the target area; 2) night operational linkups; 3) sabotage methods using explosives, incendi-

aries, acids, and abrasives; 4) clandestine communications; 5) hand to hand combat and silent killing techniques. . . .

Soviet writings point out the effectiveness of UW [unconventional warfare] units and record the accomplishments in World War II: "During the war the partisans killed, wounded or took prisoner hundreds of thousands of German troops, collaborators, and officials of the occupation administration. They derailed more than 18,000 trains, and destroyed or damaged thousands of locomotives, and tens of thousands of railway cars and cisterns. The partisan war affected the morale of the German Army, keeping the German troops in a constant state of fear."

Use of unconventional warfare is a basic element of Soviet doctrine, and Soviet capabilities in this respect constitute a formidable threat.

U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency analyst James Hanson, in an article in International Defense Review November 1984, emphasizes spetsnaz deployments as counters to Western arms. Hanson says that the Soviets' military art is based on what their military men call the "law of the negation of the negation," which means that Western weapons which appear to threaten or "negate" Soviet weapons must be countered.

Soviet special-operations forces could search out and destroy, or otherwise degrade NATO's nuclear weapons. These elite units, similar to U.S. Special Forces or Rangers, could be tasked to strike any type of nuclear delivery unit or storage facility. . . .

The Soviets rarely mention their own special operations forces in open literature. According to Colonel B. Samorukov, the "reconnaissance-diversionary groups" (in Russian military terminology, "diversionary" means sabotage) can destroy the enemy's means of nuclear attack, overcome obstructions and important natural barriers, and seize key positions and communications centers. . . . These special forces have a "high degree of independence" and are "very extensively used" for critical missions in the combat structure of field forces, but are expected to produce the greatest success "when they are used suddenly."

The most versatile of these special units are the small spetsnaz ("special designation") teams. These forces represent a flexible, diverse, and unconventional attack capability against NATO. . . . Unlike Soviet line soldiers, these commanders are independent-minded troops who can readily adjust to a strange battlefield while maintaining a low profile.

Spetsnaz forces would most likely work with agents previously placed in the target regions. Shortly before outbreak of war, Moscow would activate these assets—known as "sleepers" in Western intelligence jargon, and as "frozen" agents in Russian. Some of them would meet incoming spetsnaz teams, guide them to weapons caches and target areas, and provide other support as required. This concept resembles the French maquis operations of World War II. . . .

Terror explosion strikes the West

The explosion of terrorist incidents worldwide in recent months can only be understood as the first phase of the "Ogarkov Doctrine" for nuclear war-fighting. In these military terms, the attacks have three principal targets: 1) international leaders and populations; 2) military facilities, logistical supply lines and infrastructure of military relevance; 3) "denial of ground," a kind of scorched-earth policy intended to deny territory to the adversary which the commander does not himself intend to occupy.

Terrorism against leaders and populations

From October through December, EIR has monitored hundreds of attacks on world leaders, among them Ronald Reagan, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Raul Alfonsín, Pope John Paul II, and Jaime Lusinchi. We present here a small portion of this dossier.

Oct. 13: Bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, where most of the British Cabinet, including **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher**, was assembled for a conference of the Conservative Party. Four people are killed (no Cabinet members) and 32 injured. Credit is claimed by the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Oct. 31: Indian **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi** is assassinated by two Sikh members of her personal security guard. One assailant is killed by other security guards, the second wounded. A third man is arrested.

Nov. 1: President Reagan tells reporters that there is "always a danger" that the Soviets might try to exploit **Mrs. Gandhi's** death.

Nov. 1: Exiled Sikh separatist leader Jagit Chauhan Singh vows from London that the assassination of **Indira Gandhi** will be only the beginning of a campaign of terror against the Indian government.

Nov. 1: **Reagan-Bush** headquarters in Rochester, N.Y. is damaged by a fire bomb, 10 hours before Reagan attends a rally nearby.

Nov. 1: The FBI announces arrest of eight people plotting to assassinate Honduran **President Roberto Suazo**. They include a Honduran general and two Honduran businessmen living in Miami.

Nov. 4: The Islamic Holy War group (Al Jihad al Islami) threatens **President Reagan**. A caller to a Western news agency in Beirut threatens a "painful strike . . . very shortly. . . . Let it be known, you Reagan, that if we were unable to prevent your re-election, we will certainly prevent you from continuing your second term in office." White House puts all U.S. installations in Middle East on full alert.

Nov. 6: More than 300 threats per day are registered against **Reagan and Bush** during the last weeks of the U.S. presidential election campaign, according to sources close to the Secret Service.

Nov. 6: Sikh terrorist Chauhan Singh says that **Rajiv Gandhi** and two Sikh generals, Brar and Zial, will be killed next, and India will be dismembered because the Sikhs want "revenge."

Nov. 8: All British military bases in England and Ireland are put on most advanced state of alert, after serious indications are picked up of a new IRA terror wave in the making. Target would be either leading British officials or military bases.

Nov. 11: Tight security is put into effect for Britain's **Queen Elizabeth** and **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** during a war memorial ceremony, after news reports of an IRA plot to assassinate a royal family member by Christmas. This is the first time SAS troops have been posted to guard the royal family on British soil.

Nov. 14: Philippine mayor in southern island of Mindanao is assassinated by urban guerrillas. Termed most important political assassination since the killing of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Nov. 16: Radio Tripoli reports that **former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid El-Bakoush**, granted asylum in Egypt in 1977, has been assassinated in Cairo; Libya takes credit.

Nov. 17: Egyptian President Mubarak reports at a press conference that Egypt foiled Qaddafi's assassination plot and Bakoush is still alive. Four are arrested in plot (two British nationals, two Maltese). Egypt's interior minister says that Qaddafi has plans to assassinate heads of state from West

Germany, France, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Britain, and Kuwait.

Nov. 18: President Mubarak accuses Qaddafi of plotting terror attacks against heads of state of seven nations, and of having financed the murderers of Indira Gandhi. Mubarak calls on nations of the world to “think how to prevent [Qaddafi], how to stop him and make him realize his limitations.” More details of the plot emerge: four hit-men were hired by the Libyan ambassador to Malta for \$250,000—professional hit-men with alleged connections to master-terrorist “Carlos.”

Nov. 18: Qaddafi threatens **Reagan**, the United States, and NATO, in a surprise appearance at a political rally in Malta of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff’s Socialist Labor Party. “We are not afraid of Reagan, America, and NATO. The Mediterranean people do not want the Americans and NATO in the Mediterranean. And the President of the U.S. is mad, mad.”

Nov. 21: Former Libyan Prime Minister Bakouss charges that Qaddafi wants to kill him because he has documented proof that the United States helped put Qaddafi into power in 1969. “All I can say is that arms, cars, and armored vehicles were delivered to Qaddafi and his group from an American base.”

Nov. 23: A bomb explodes in a Buenos Aires, Argentina soccer stadium, hours before **President Raul Alfonsín** is scheduled to speak there. A second bomb is found and defused.

Nov. 25: A group calling itself the Turkish Socialist Organization Against Christianity warns it will assassinate **Pope John Paul II** if imprisoned assailant Mehmet Ali Agca is not freed.

Nov. 25: The British deputy high commissioner in Bombay is murdered. A group calling itself the Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Muslims claims responsibility.

Nov. 27: A personal secretary to Venezuelan **President Jaime Lusinchi** is shot in the leg. Bomb threats had been called into the ministries of justice and education the previous day.

Nov. 27: Venezuelan **Justice Minister Manzo Gonzalez** is shot at by two gunmen. He has led the fight against the drug mafia and had recently banned the Tradition, Family, and Property cult. U.S. intelligence sources report that Colombian mafia chiefs had put out a contract on him.

Nov. 29: Two explosions rip the government building in Avignon, France where British **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** and French **Premier Laurent Fabius** are sched-

uled to meet on Nov. 30.

Nov. 30: A letter-bomb to British **Prime Minister Thatcher** is successfully defused. Militant Scots claim credit.

Dec. 2: Tradition, Family, and Property cult runs ads in Venezuelan press threatening **President Jaime Lusinchi**, whom they say is acting “in the same way as his deceased and intimate friend, [former Chilean President] Salvador Allende.”

Dec. 4: A Jordanian diplomat is shot dead in Bucharest, Romania. The gunman is arrested, identified as Ahmed Moh’d Ali Hersh, student at the Bucharest Institute of Construction, carrying a Jordanian passport.

Dec. 4: A Kuwaiti airliner with 161 aboard, destination Pakistan, is hijacked to Iran by terrorists calling themselves the “**September 17 Forces**,” who demand that Kuwait release 21 people who are in jail for their role in the Dec. 12, 1983 kamikaze bombing of U.S. and French facilities in Kuwait.

Particularly striking in the pattern of terrorism is the targeting of U.S. embassies around the world. Since the April 18, 1983 and Sept. 20, 1984 bombings of the embassy in Beirut, virtually every U.S. embassy has been threatened or attacked. The latest incidents include the following:

Oct. 13: Security is increased around embassy in Cyprus after police get the tip that kamikaze terrorists might try to fly a small plane packed with explosives into the building.

Oct. 26: U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane states that embassies in Mideast and Latin America are receiving major threats.

Oct. 29: U.S. Chargé d’Affaires in Paris, John Maresca, states that security measures at the embassy have been tightened. “In Europe, we are probably one of the embassies that is under the greatest threat.”

Nov. 17: Grenades and rockets are thrown at the embassy in Bogota, Colombia.

Nov. 25: Four grenades are thrown at embassy in Lisbon, Portugal; the Popular Forces of the 25th of April—an underground group financed by Qaddafi—takes credit, protesting “imperialist U.S. interference in Portugal.”

Nov. 26: A car bomb explodes outside embassy in Bogota, killing a Colombian woman and injuring six other people. The bombing is believed to be the work of the drug mafia, which had warned that “for every Colombian extradicted to

the U.S., five Americans will die.”

Nov. 27: A plot by alleged members of Islamic Holy War to blow up the U.S. embassy in Rome is foiled. U.S. anti-terror experts believe that the terrorists, all carrying Lebanese passports (although some are actually Iranians), are from the Abu Nidal grouping, and that the plot was exposed by Iraq as a sign of good faith in reopening of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Nov. 29: U.S. embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, is strafed by machine gun fire; no injuries.

Target: military facilities and infrastructure

Oct. 8: Bomb explodes outside **Honeywell Corporation's** offices in Belgium, near NATO headquarters. The Communist Combatant Cells claim credit, stating in a letter to Honeywell that the action was part of “the anti-imperialist campaign of October,” because the firm is “actively involved in the construction program of cruise missiles.”

Oct. 26: Terrorist groups in West Germany engage in sabotage operations. The “**Marmor Stein und Eisen Bricht**” group confesses that they sawed electric power poles in half; another group burns construction equipment near Hanau, claiming that the equipment is being used to build a highway that would be used for military transport.

Oct. 27: **Union Carbide** headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut, is closed after receiving a bomb threat from a caller identifying herself as a member of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN. No bombs are found.

Oct. 29: Libya is increasing support to the **New Caledonian Liberation Front of the Socialist Kanaks (FLNKS)**, according to *Le Point* and French secret services. KGB and Iranians also have contacts with Kanak separatists. FLNKS leader Y.C. Uregei met Libyan officials in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, two weeks before deciding to send 17 members to Libya for training. The French island is crucial for both French and American submarine and communications facilities.

Early November: A meeting at the Hotel Hilton in Teheran of the new “**Arab-Islamic International**,” led by Algerian Ahmed Ben Bella and Iran's Ayatollah Montazeri.

Nov. 4: Anti-American protesters block a U.S. military train entering West Berlin, using a barricade of concrete slabs and burning tires. Police say that literature denouncing U.S. Central American policies and Euromissiles is found at site.

Nov. 5: A U.S. military train is brought to a halt by a barri-

cade of smoking tires and concrete slabs erected by anti-American protesters in West Germany. Five to six hundred masked demonstrators clash with police at the Frankfurt airport, injuring eight officers. Riot police use water cannons and tear-gas grenades. Twelve police vehicles are damaged.

Nov. 7: Islamic Holy War threatens United States: “We, the Islami Jihad Organization, warn on the re-election of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Presidency, that we shall blow up all American interests in Beirut and any part of Lebanon. . . . We address this warning to every American individual residing in Lebanon.”

Nov. 17: Tripoli hosts meeting of the “**Committee of Revolutionary Coordination**,” an intelligence body created in 1983 in Teheran. Attending are primarily representatives from Iran, Libya, and Syria. Iran is represented by Deputy Foreign Minister and Revolutionary Guards leader Sheikh Hussein ul-Islamzadeh, personally involved in all major terror attacks on U.S. personnel in Lebanon. This meeting reportedly maps out new terror offensive, including blitz by Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, which has struck six times this fall.

Nov. 19: The terminal of the natural gas pipeline that services Mexico City blows up, killing 500 people, smashing houses, and devastating a three-mile area. No terrorist group claims responsibility, but there is no explanation for the explosion.

Nov. 23: Italian **Premier Bettino Craxi**, after meetings with Italian secret service chiefs, warns of a new wave of terrorism in Italy, and of terrorist infiltration of the peace movement.

Dec. 1: Liberation Front of the Socialist Kanaks (FLNKS) in New Caledonia raises Kanaki flag instead of French flag, in escalation of separatist rebellion. Island is on the brink of civil war, with Europeans threatening vigilante action if France does not send troops. Kanaks block all roads in bushland, and attack many villages.

Dec. 4: A **Union Carbide** pesticide plant in Bophal, in Madhya Pradesh, central India, develops a leak which causes over 2,000 deaths in the city and injury of up to 20,000 persons. Leak of methyl isocyanate escapes through a ruptured valve at the plant. Gas kills mostly children and elderly. Five Indian nationals are arrested for negligence.

Dec. 4: Terrorists are caught laying plastic explosives at the site of Mexico's largest oil refinery, **Pemex's** Salamanca refinery in Guanajuato.

Dec. 5: A **Union Carbide** plant is bombed at Husum, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dec. 7: The Belgian **Communist Combatant Cells** blow up two pylons supporting telecommunications aerials close to an air base near Liege, Belgium. The CCC staged five bombings in October against industrial and political targets.

Dec. 11: A NATO oil pipeline in Belgium is blown up in five different locations, responsibility claimed by the Belgian **Communist Combat Cells**. The pipeline is the NATO emergency line designed to supply the German front in wartime.

'Denial of ground'

Oct. 24: Colombian Air Force plane is attacked by an armed narco-terrorist plane and damaged; no casualties. Col. Orlando Pena announces operation to burn more than one million coca plants.

Nov. 4: Peruvian **Shining Path** (Sendero Luminoso) terrorists dressed in military uniforms attempt to blow up transmission towers of the TV stations and microwave antennae of EntelPeru. This would have cut Lima off from outside communication.

Nov. 5: **Shining Path** carries out synchronized nighttime attack which cuts power to eight cities in Peru. Three electricity poles are downed, cutting power to eight provinces, including the capital. Bomb is set off outside the economics ministry in Lima; policeman and youth killed, at least 40 injured. The key remaining bridge between Ayacucho and Huanta is blown up, derailing a train. Interior Minister Oscar Brush Noel says: "The fight is not against a native group. Rather, the armed forces are confronting an international conspiracy against the Peruvian democracy."

Nov. 7: **Shining Path** launches attacks in three separate districts of the central department of Huanuco, killing six persons, among them a governor, three lieutenant governors, and the president of a peasant community.

Nov. 10: The Venezuelan press reveals that the government has proof of meetings between Colombia's M-19 terrorists and a Venezuelan terrorist group, presumably Bandera Roja.

Nov. 19: Cocaine traffickers in Peru murder 17 workers in a U.S.-financed program to destroy coca crops.

Nov. 25: A Somalian airliner is hijacked to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by anti-Somalian rebels. Evidence indicates the hijackers were supported by the pro-Soviet government of Ethiopia and by Qaddafi's Libya. The hijackers are eventually given asylum in Libya.

Dec. 3: Sri Lankan government clashes with Tamil separatist guerrillas. North Korean involvement with the Tamil rebels is considered likely.

The U.S. policy fight over Kuwait hijack

by Paul Goldstein

There is no doubt that the Dec. 4 hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner and killing of two American diplomats aboard were the work of a murderous gang of fanatic Muslim fundamentalists tied to the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini. However, the cooperation of the Khomeini government in aiding and abetting the hijacking is only the surface of the operation. Whatever U.S. State Department officials are stating about this situation must be suspect, even though two of their officers were killed, for it has been the consistent policy of the State Department not only to covertly support the Khomeini regime, but to ensure that the real opposition to the mad ayatollah is never allowed to efficiently operate against the fundamentalists.

Moreover, U.S. intelligence and counterterror experts are gravely miscalculating the nature of Muslim fundamentalist terror, based on a whole set of false assumptions about who controls terrorism and what policy direction must be taken to combat it. Rather than judging the present terrorist onslaught from the strategic standpoint of who benefits—which leads the analyst directly to Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and the KGB—Secretary of State George Shultz is using his so-called hardline approach to terrorism as a means of shoring up his political position vis-à-vis the White House. Behind Shultz's grand gestures and vague demands for "pre-emptive or retaliatory" strikes against unspecified "state-sponsored terrorism," there is no coherent analysis. The KGB's role is conveniently obscured.

Look at the crucial components of the hijacking:

First, the majority of the hijackers were members of the Al Dawa group, the Islamic fundamentalist opposition to the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein, based in Teheran and led by a fanatic named Hakim. Members of this organization have been in a Kuwaiti prison since the kamikaze attack against the U.S. embassy in Kuwait last spring. The current hijacking was ostensibly staged to get 17 members of the group released. The history of this groups dates back to World War II, when the Abwehr (German military intelligence) supported the Al Dawa against the British occupation of Iraq. Practically all key Abwehr intelligence operations were picked up by either British or Russian intelligence

following the war.

Second, members of the Lebanese Shi'ite militia were in on the operation. This is the same group involved in the April 1983 attack on the U.S. embassy in Beirut and the October 1983 murder of 241 U.S. Marines. This group has been interfaced with Khomeini's intelligence service, Savama, through individuals such as Ayatollah Khoinie who have been trained at the KGB's Oriental Institute in Tashkent or the Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. Many of the Revolutionary Guards of Khomeini's regime were similarly trained.

Third, members of the Palestinian terrorist organization of Abu Nidal, which formally had its headquarters in Baghdad and Damascus, were expelled from Iraq as part of the arrangement to reestablish U.S.-Iraqi relations. At least two or three members of their organization were involved in the hijacking, and about 300 members are floating around Europe and the Mideast, an assassination time bomb ready to explode. According to a European intelligence source, only as recently as Nov. 27, members of the Abu Nidal group were involved in the attempt to blow up the U.S. embassy in Rome. It must be emphasized that the Abu Nidal organization had been in the main controlled by Syrian intelligence, which has strong KGB links. Up until their expulsion from Baghdad, certain Iraqi intelligence factions sought to use Abu Nidal against their opponents. In nearly every assassination carried out by this organization, including the murder of PLO moderate leader Issam Sartawi, the forces to benefit were those opposed to the Reagan-Weinberger peace plan for the Mideast, which sought cooperation with moderate Arab forces. In every case, it is the Soviet KGB which stands to gain.

No Khomeiniac group of Islamic fanatics is capable of carrying out such a sophisticated and coordinated operation. Even the "Islamintern" apparatus set up in the summer of 1983 has neither the logistical infrastructure nor the operational training, despite the presence of North Korean kamikaze trainers in Iran, to conduct such an operation. Only a Soviet Shi'ite, top KGB official, and Politburo member like Geidar Aliyev and his special Islamic bureau could have concocted and planned this operation, which serves as an integral part of the Ogarkov Plan for defeat of the United States and the West.

The 'New Yalta' strategy

The Russian imperialists calculate that if Washington cannot be coaxed into giving up its strategic position in the Mideast, Persian Gulf, and Asia through Russian diplomacy—with the help of the Socialist International governments of France's François Mitterrand and Greece's Andreas Papanandreu—then the United States must be "pin-pricked" by surrogate terrorism into acquiescing to a "New Yalta" division of the world into imperial spheres of influence. And if this deal is not accepted, and given the fact that the United

States is moving in the direction of a new strategic doctrine as outlined by President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and underscored by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's operational military doctrine, then the Russians might launch a preemptive military strike.

This is the key to understanding the difference of approach between Shultz and Weinberger on the issue of terrorism. Shultz's approach is being determined by a factional move by pro-Kissinger forces inside the Reagan administration—the advocates of such a "New Yalta" deal with Moscow—to gain dominance in foreign policy overall. According to U.S. intelligence sources, Shultz is demanding total control of anti-terrorist operations. This move is aimed at deploying U.S. forces in the same ill-conceived manner as the deployment of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, which Weinberger and the DOD opposed.

Not only do Shultz's grand-standing statements on terrorism obfuscate the KGB control and facilitation of international terrorism. The State Department's policy has the effect of blinding U.S. intelligence capabilities in the region, while also blocking Weinberger's bid to cooperate with moderate Arab forces. Moreover, supported by proposals from a recent Anglo-Israeli-sponsored conference on combating terrorism held under the auspices of the Jonathan Institute in Tel Aviv, Shultz and strongly pro-Israeli elements of the Reagan administration and inside U.S. intelligence want to use the Mossad rather than U.S. counterterror forces. They argue that Israel has "more experience" in dealing with this issue and that there is a popular consensus inside Israel for conducting these operations, whereas in the United States, both Congress and the population at large abhor using "dirty means" to stop terrorism.

Contrary to Shultz, Weinberger advocates not using military force when there is an undefined objective militarily. The notion of "limited wars" is not acceptable according to this doctrine, and diplomacy based upon using the military as a pawn in a diplomatic maneuver will not be tolerated (see Weinberger's Nov. 28 speech to the National Press Club, excerpted in the Dec. 18 issue of *EIR*). Weinberger's conception of a U.S. anti-terrorist policy is based upon doing what is necessary without "publicly announcing beforehand" in some grand dramatic "diplomatic gesture" what the United States will do. The Pentagon and U.S. intelligence have set up a Joint Special Operations Program under the direction of Weinberger for such a quiet yet effective operation. Assistant Secretary of Defense Noel Koch is running the day-to-day operational capabilities of this program.

One final point: Given this situation, is it not possible that the Russian embassy in Kuwait facilitated the takeover of the Kuwaiti airliner at the very time that Weinberger was on a trip to the Mideast, in an effort to demonstrate to the Arabs that the United States has no credibility as a "superpower"? And does not Shultz's so-called hardline complement this KGB operation?

U.S. in security alert against Soviet global 'pin-prick warfare'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Well-placed sources in Western Europe are reporting that members of the Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War) terrorist group have infiltrated the United States and have activated plans for kamikazi assaults against Washington, D.C. locations, including embassies of moderate Arab countries. The sources report that a recent upgrading of physical security procedures at the Pentagon may also be in response to the overall heightened terrorist threat. High-level military and political targets *inside* the United States are once again being placed on a continuous alert, according to the report.

This alert, coming on the heels of the Dec. 4 Kuwaiti Airlines hijacking and the Nov. 27 aborted car-bomb attack against the U.S. embassy in Rome, is a response to indications that the Soviet command is now committed to an explosion of "pin-prick warfare" against the West, the first phase of the "Ogarkov Doctrine" for nuclear war-fighting.

Among the primary targets of this terrorist wave are:

- **High-ranking U.S. and NATO officials:** While the assassination target list revealed by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Nov. 17 in the wake of the aborted assassination attempt against former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush contained a mixture of real and "false trail" targets of Libyan assassination, it is believed that several key figures on that list are in genuine jeopardy. This actual target list is headed by President Ronald Reagan. The first 100 days of the second Reagan administration represent a particular danger point for the chief executive, according to several specialists. Other leading names on the list include NATO Supreme Commander Bernard Rogers, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Sources have emphasized to *EIR* that this targeting is of Soviet design, with the Libyans following KGB orders and providing logistical and financial support to "derivative networks" that would deploy for the actual hits.

- **Families of U.S. military, diplomatic and corporate personnel abroad, particularly in Western Europe:** Given the increased level of security around top U.S. officials abroad, beginning with General Rogers, European anti-terror spe-

cialists are concerned about potential "blind terrorist" attacks, including car bombings, raids by suicide squads, and similar attacks against military barracks, residential areas, and other "targets of opportunity." Several sources voiced fear that a Christmas season massacre of several hundred wives and children of U.S. GIs could trigger an extraordinary backlash in the United States, fueling the calls for a U.S. troop withdrawal from Europe that are coming from Henry Kissinger and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.).

- **U.S. multinational corporations, particularly production facilities in the Third World:** Since the Mexico City gas explosion that claimed several hundred lives in November and the more recent tragedy at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India, that has claimed several thousand lives to date, the United States has activated a "quiet but emphatic" global intelligence alert for the Soviet Union's elite spetsnaz units. These super-sophisticated sabotage and assassination teams, penetrated on a long-term basis into most nations of the world, are activated within the buildup phase of a Soviet war mobilization. Security specialists have pointed to two features of the Bhopal tragedy that most directly suggest spetsnaz sabotage: 1) the probability of the plant's two safety backup systems being simultaneously and *accidentally* manually deactivated, of the cyanide levels in the gas being far in excess of acceptable levels, and of other "unique" changes in procedure, is estimated to be in the order of 400 million to one; and 2) Soviet propaganda channels within India and throughout the Third World instantly cranked up what one ranking U.S. military official has characterized as a new wave of anti-Americanism that is the "best thing the Soviets have going." The source predicted a wave of "mini-disasters" throughout the Third World—all fueling this Moscow propaganda drive to equate U.S. technological assistance with genocide. Already, members of the West German "peace" movement have carried out molotov cocktail attacks against a Union Carbide plant in northern West Germany.

- **Western Europe, particularly West Germany and Italy:** The recent dramatic pro-Moscow turn of the French

government of President François Mitterrand has greatly facilitated the re-emergence of a Europeanwide terrorist infrastructure that will particularly target West Germany, Italy, and Britain, according to several European security experts polled. In the coming six-month period, security forces will be on a Europeanwide alert for the expected resurfacing of the Baader-Meinhof Gang (RAF) and Red Cells (RZ). This terrorist apparatus has reportedly been rebuilt under the political umbrella of the increasingly powerful Social Democratic-Green Party parliamentary and state government alliance. Meanwhile, a fraction of the Italian Red Brigades linked to criminologist-turned-terrorist Giovanni Senzani of the University of California at Berkeley, has taken temporary refuge in Nicaragua for the past year, and is now reportedly again prepared to launch a campaign of violence in Italy against the Craxi government and the U.S. military presence in the country.

Middle Eastern sources report that in early January a meeting will occur in Tripoli, Libya involving representatives of the RAF, Red Brigades, the French-based Action Directe, and the Corsican separatist FNLC. That meeting is being viewed as the activation point for a terrorist assault on Europe.

● **The Pacific Basin, especially South Korea and the Philippines:** Increasing fears are being reported that the recently reinstated North Korean-South Korean “negotiations” are a cover for a major action coming out of the same North Korean intelligence networks that carried out the assassination bombing of the South Korean cabinet in Rangoon last year. In the Philippines, Libyan- and Nazi International-linked separatist networks tied to the same international command that installed Khomeini in power in Iran are maintaining an uninterrupted war against the Marcos government and the U.S. Air Force and Naval presence.

● **Pope John Paul II:** Since the Pope’s intervention early this autumn to shut down advanced “back-channel” negotiations between a Benedictine-led faction of the Roman Catholic Church and representatives of the Russian Orthodox Moscow Patriarchate, Vatican security officials have reportedly been bracing for a new attempt on the pontiff’s life. Concern has particularly focused on John Paul II’s late January trip to Ibero-America, including stops in Venezuela and Peru, where the governments are embroiled in a life and death war with narco-terrorists. In Venezuela, the government last month banned the fundamentalist Catholic sect Tradition, Family, and Property, linked to the European black oligarchical families including Thurn und Taxis and Braganza, as well as to Bulgarian-linked Gnostic Church networks. TFP terrorist training camps in eastern Venezuela were using photos of the Pope for target practice. A TFP assassin, Father Juan Fernandez Krohn, attempted to kill the Pope in Fatima, Portugal in May 1982, one year to the day after the Bulgarian-inspired shooting by Mehmet Ali Agca.

● **All U.S. and U.S.-linked drug eradication personnel throughout Ibero-America:** According to U.S. intelligence, a group of a dozen top narco-traffickers from Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and the Caribbean has activated fullscale terrorist warfare against the anti-drug efforts on the continent. Primary targets include heads of state, ministers, and anti-drug officials of both the host countries and the United States. The chief “blind spot” to this threat is the Bulgarian-tied Gnostic Church, which has been discovered to be a common controller of most of the leading narco-terrorist groups active in this war, including M-19.

New bases, new capabilities

While very little public information has been revealed linking Moscow directly to the recent Kuwaiti Airlines hijacking and other Iranian-sponsored Islamic fundamentalist violence, privately the Soviet hand behind all of these actions is being viewed as critical. Defense Secretary Weinberger is reportedly “focused almost exclusively” on the Ogarkov Doctrine and its current phase of implementation, including terrorist “proxy warfare.”

It is in this context that the recent strategic maneuvers by both Moscow and Washington have fostered a reorganization of the major bases of terrorist capabilities in the Mediterranean theater in particular. In the wake of the recent meeting in Crete of Mitterrand, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Qaddafi, a string of Mediterranean islands—Malta, Cyprus, and Rhodes—has been constituted as safe havens for KGB operations including deployment of terrorist groups.

Since the recent thaw in U.S.-Iraqi relations engineered by President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger, a reported 350 members of the Palestinian terrorist Black September group of Abu Nidal have been expelled from Iraq. Many are believed to be enjoying the safe haven of the Mediterranean islands, Greece, and Libya. Unconfirmed reports placed several members of Black September in the aborted bomb plot against the Rome U.S. embassy.

Underscoring the importance of this Mediterranean terrorist base is the presence in Athens since April of Igor Andropov, son of the late Soviet President and patron of Marshal Ogarkov. The younger Andropov, who has been parading around Athens in the role of Russian Imperial Pro-Consul, is believed to be chief executive of Soviet terror operations stretching from Libya through the Soviet embassy in Kuwait, which is notorious as a command center for KGB links to Middle East terrorist groups. It was the Soviet embassy in Kuwait that was widely cited as the control point for last year’s Islamic Holy War bombing of the U.S. embassy, an action linked to last week’s Teheran hijacking siege. Increasingly over the last month, *EIR* has been accumulating evidence that the Soviets have built up a penetration in depth in Khomeini’s Iran, including the hardcore terrorist apparatus within the Pasdaran (Revolutionary Guard).

Green party hails Hitler, as Moscow media applauds

by Rainer Apel

West Germany's Greens, the so-called environmentalist and peace group whose top leaders were invited in 1984 to tour the United States by George Shultz's State Department, have just let the cat out of the bag at their convention in Hamburg. To the unabashed applause of the official Moscow media, two prominent figures of the Greens avowed that their movement is modeled on the methods by which Adolf Hitler brought the Weimar Republic to an end in 1933 and instituted the Nazi regime.

Rudolf Bahro, who gave the keynote address to the federal gathering of the Greens, pronounced the scandalous sentence, "The Greens are rising to power in a way quite similar to the pattern of the Nazi party." And Rainer Langhans, a veteran of the 1960s student unrest and today a member of the Greens, even said, "All of us want total war against the system. In this respect, we can still learn something from our brother Hitler."

These blatant statements totally prove the published warnings of the European Labor Party (EAP) on the neo-Nazi, unconstitutional character of the "Green movement" and its parliamentary arm. Concerned that the growing influence of the Greens poses an acute danger to the second German democracy, the EAP in a nationwide action on Oct. 17 distributed a total of one million leaflets warning of the danger of a "new Green 1933." The federal chairman of the EAP, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, warned a few days later on a widely viewed U.S. television broadcast over CBS-TV about the Green danger. Now the EAP has renewed its call to

declare the Moscow-beloved Greens against the law and constitution of West Germany (see box).

Two days before the national convention of the German Green Party began, Radio Moscow ran prominent coverage of the event, and one prominent Greenie was singled out for special praise: Rudolf Bahro, whom the Soviets portrayed as "the Green politician with probably the best intellectual capacities." Bahro had been commissioned by the Green Party executive to give the keynote address to the convention on Saturday, Dec. 8.

Bahro's address, which had received Radio Moscow's ovations before it was even given, provoked a turmoil among the Green delegates. He drew comparisons between the Nazi movement and the Green movement: "If I had an additional half hour of speaking time, I would speak for another half hour about the relationship between the peace movement and fascism. . . . Seen from a formal, structural point of view, [Green] movement, state and society stand against each other like in the Weimar Republic, and the Greens rise to power in a way quite similar to the pattern the Nazi Party did."

Bahro kept on ranting against the "system" which had to be "brought down by an insurrection of the masses," and stressed that "the Greens have to be on top of this wave." He told the delegates that their movement was one of fundamentalist rebellion, and that it was just the beginning wave of a "millennial movement" which would "completely change the world."

Many delegates erupted over this keynote address, and

the turmoil which emerged prevented Bahro from continuing his speech. Most of the delegates who got upset belonged to the so-called moderate faction, while Bahro appeared as the spokesman of the “fundamentalists,” but even some of the “fundamentalists” were unhinged because Bahro’s speech had lifted the veil over the inner secret of the movement. For weeks and weeks, the Green Party leadership had been sparing no efforts to keep the spreading public debate on the Nazi character of their movement contained; but now, Bahro’s speech had delivered new, and striking arguments to all those who insisted on an investigation into the Nazi character of the Greens.

Bahro’s speech produced additional chagrin among the other Green Party leaders because it triggered off more statements in favor of fascism at the convention—the most shocking one being delivered by the Green delegate Rainer Langhans, who addressed the convention with the cited words: “brother Hitler!”

Langhans has always been a pioneer in fomenting destabilization movements: In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he was one of the founders of the German branch of the Situationist International, a movement for brainwashing intellectuals with surrealism. In the mid-sixties, Langhans joined the student rebellion movement where he brought in the hedonistic counterculture through the “Kommune-Bewegung.” This “Bewegung” was the German equivalent of the American “Yippie” phenomenon, and it became a mass brainwashing operation which produced most of the terrorists of the late 1960s and early 1970s. It also produced the basis of the later Green movement.

In the mid-seventies, Langhans became interested in other projects and went into meditation. After a short interlude of encounters with Buddhism and Eastern cults, he studied the rise of the Nazi mass movement, which fascinated him, so much that he wrote a book in 1982 which carried the title *Brother Hitler* and propagated the line that “the fascist movement was a social-revolutionary movement” which “unleashed immense social energies in the minds of the people.”

The message of this scandalous book was also Langhans’s message to the Green Party convention, which agreed—in spite of its superficial opposition to the message—to the spirit of it: The delegates passed a resolution which calls on the Green Party to “link up with the extra-parliamentary movement of alternatives against the system.” This was what Bahro had actually called for in his speech, too, and it was what the Soviet media listed among the main results of the Green convention in their coverage of the event. The Hamburg convention marked the transformation of the movement into a fundamentalist mob, and this means more obstructionism, violence, and terrorism.

The Green platform—German Khomeinism

The turmoil Bahro’s speech set into motion polarized the convention into “moderates” and “fundamentalists,” or, in

the Green Party’s own terminology, into “realos” and “fundamentalos.” The “realos” are Greens who want to join hands with the Social Democrats to transform the republic, and the “fundamentalists” are people like Bahro who are committed to destroy the republic. The faction fight between these two currents absorbed the Hamburg convention so much that there was no time left to discuss the Green Party’s new policy platform. But the “fundamentalos” who are gaining the upper hand in the party don’t give a damn to the program anyway, they are content with being just “the movement.”

But even if the platform had been passed by the convention, it would boil down to the same fundamentalist obstructionism:

- The Greens call for an end to all “pollution industries,” which means that all chemical, pharmaceutical, atomic, and heavy industries are to be closed down.

- The Greens want an end to all car traffic and airflight, and call for the bicycle to become the main means of transportation.

- The Green position on defense is that there should not be any defense at all: “We want neither nuclear nor conventional defense. All defense is suicide. . . . We want unilateral disarmament, and the Soviets shall be confronted with the biggest political challenge that can be imagined—total withdrawal of U.S. troops from West German territory.”

- West Germany’s energy supply is to come from gas, oil, and light import coal, and the country’s own coal is to be dumped because of alleged “pollution factors.”

The latter point brought up the mining workers’ union immediately; their spokesman Horst Niggemeier said the Green program meant “an end to German mining and to the German mining worker. It would be the end to industry at the rivers Rhine and Ruhr.” The party manager of the Christian Democrats, Heiner Geissler, commented that “the Green program would destroy millions of jobs” and characterized the Greens as “political Neanderthal men.” Also the economic policy spokesman of the Liberals, Dieter Cronenberg, said that the Green platform, if ever turned into realization, would “kill at least 3 million jobs.”

Will labor fight the Greens

The main battlefield of the struggle against the Greens will not be the political parties, but the labor movement. Hermann Rappe, the national chairman of the chemical workers’ union, commented after the Green convention: “The labor movement must become the chief bulwark against the Green movement now!”

Rappe’s chemical workers are backed by the leadership of the mining, the textile, and construction workers. But the majority of the labor-crats, especially in the leftwing metal workers’ union, have followed the Social Democratic leadership in selling out to the alliance with the Greens. Also the leadership of the National Federation of German Labor (DGB) has sold out, as was proven once again in a letter the DGB

sent to the address of the Bavarian Christian Democrat Franz-Josef Strauss, which rejected any move against the Greens.

Anticipating the scandal at the Green Party convention, Strauss had sent an open letter to Ernst Breit, the national chairman of the DGB, urging him to mobilize the labor movement against the Greens. The German labor movement, being "one of the main pillars carrying our post-war democracy, should not sit down with people who want to destroy this democracy." The program of the Greens, wrote Strauss, meant disaster for the country and for its population.

Breit's answering letter which arrived on Dec. 12 was more than a scandal—it was treason against the building potential among workers to fight the Greens. Breit wrote that "it is not some spectacular action or the unconventional posture of the Greens which poses a threat to our society, but rather the mass-unemployment which does. . . . We think that the Greens have brought up many issues which are also important for labor, though we don't share their methods. . . . The Greens as a party are too young to be judged." Breit and the DGB leadership advised against any "move against the Greens."

At the same time, industrial shop-stewards who met Green leaders for one of the DGB-sponsored "dialogue meetings between labor and ecologism" attacked the Greens for their "anti-parliamentarism," accused them of "trying to make this republic ungovernable" and of "wanting to get rid of all industry and thus of all jobs." The meeting, which was supposed to result in some kind of harmonizing communiqué ended in an uproar—proving that at the membership base, the labor movement wants to move against the Greens.

Even if the labor-crats who want to work with the Greens still hold the majority in the DGB apparatus, it is quite questionable whether they will succeed in containing the ferment of resistance much longer. With the leaders of the mining, textile, chemical, and construction workers rejecting any contact with the Greens, almost one-third of Germany's organized labor movement can be rallied against the Green movement.

The Hamburg convention of the Green Party made clear where labor's enemy stands: It is the Green Brownshirts who not only threaten the country's industry, but the system of the republic as such.

European Labor Party renews call to ban Greens

Adapted from a statement issued Dec. 11 by the European Labor Party (EAP) from its headquarters in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany:

In March 1983 the EAP first released thorough documentation of its charges against the Greens under the title, "The Greens Do Not Belong in the Tenth Federal Parliament—Greens Are Unconstitutional!" Revised versions came out in late spring 1983 and in June 1984. This documentation was made public in press conferences in Bonn.

The EAP at that time, after thorough investigation, issued the following conclusions and warnings, which have been more than confirmed by subsequent developments:

- The Greens reject the parliamentary democratic system of the Federal Republic of Germany and promote a model of political rule which is contrary to the principles of the Federal Republic's Basic Law.
- The Greens as a movement and as a parliamentary delegation reject modern, technological-scientific industrial society, and thereby the material basis of life of the Federal German republic. Due to the growing influence

of the Greens on political decisions at the federal, state, and community level, this creates an acute danger for millions of jobs.

- The Green movement overlaps tightly with the "pro-terrorist scene," and by its methods of political force and violence stand in the direct historical tradition of the Nazi movement of the Weimar Republic.

Moreover, there are now indications that from 1979 on, the Greens took millions of deutschemarks of West German taxpayers' money under false pretenses for reimbursement of campaign costs, in violation of the Basic Law and the laws governing political parties. This is all the more serious since the Greens have used this money, among other purposes, to make trips to visit known international terrorist groups such as the PFLP and PDFLP, and to Libyan dictator Qaddafi—one of the biggest funders of international terrorism.

Meanwhile prominent voices from France, Israel, Belgium, Italy, and several Latin American countries have been raised, sharing the concern of the EAP. Even on the part of the Christian Democrats, the leading party in the Bonn government, and the West German trade unions, numerous courageous stands have been taken against the Greens.

The known facts about the character, ideology, and methods of the Greens must be finally laid openly on the table. The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany demands the outlawing of the Greens!

Soviet bluff seeks to block the SDI

by Konstantin George

The Soviet leadership has delivered an ultimatum, that the United States either scrap its Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)—the program to develop and deploy a layered anti-missile defense system—by the beginning of next year, or else face an all-out Soviet onslaught to force a strategic capitulation by the Western alliance. To force the United States to scrap the SDI, the Soviets would even risk nuclear war.

The ultimatum was issued on Dec. 5 by Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, in a widely publicized reply to a letter from the "International Physicians Against Nuclear War." Chernenko declared: "The solution to the question of space-based weapons is of paramount significance. If we don't succeed in stopping the militarization of space, this will nullify everything which has so far been achieved in the field of limiting armaments, and push the arms race into other directions, and sharply increase the threat of nuclear war."

With this statement, the die has been cast for the upcoming Shultz-Gromyko talks in Geneva set for Jan. 7-8. Chernenko is saying that anything short of Shultz walking into that meeting with a firm commitment to scrap the SDI, will lead inexorably into a Russian-staged strategic confrontation, risking World War III. Whether or not this occurs depends in large degree on which forces prevail in the ongoing bitter factional struggle in the Reagan administration.

The *Pravda* ultimatum

On Dec. 9, the lead editorial of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* not only restated the content of the Chernenko ultimatum, but, in precise foreign ministry-style language, declared that failure of the United States to scrap the SDI would cause the Soviet Union to declare all arms limitation treaties previously signed with the West to be "null and void." "Implementation of a U.S. space-based weapons program," according to *Pravda*, would "render null and void everything achieved so far in the realm of arms limitation and sharply increase the danger of a nuclear war."

The Soviets, in the context of years-long ongoing war preparations, have been systematically violating these treaties in any case, and would use the SDI pretext to make

official their already current practice.

High-level U.S. intelligence sources report that Soviet war preparations have culminated in an operational nuclear war-fighting plan, the "Ogarkov Doctrine," devised by former Soviet Chief of the General Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, now the commander of the Western Theater of War. This plan provides the Soviet leadership with the requisite military options, should their campaign of nuclear blackmail fail in forcing a U.S. capitulation on the SDI question.

Ogarkov's primacy was underscored by Soviet Central Committee member and spokesman, Vadim Zagladin, in an interview in *Der Spiegel* magazine, published Dec. 9. Asked about the widespread speculation over Ogarkov's "demotion" during the summer and subsequent reemergence, Zagladin declared boldly, "Marshal Ogarkov is now active at a very high level, where you need intelligence and experience."

Another signal came from KGB Colonel Radomir Bogdanov, a deputy of U.S.A. and Canada Institute Director Georgii Arbatov. At a meeting of the Aspen Institute in West Berlin early in December, Bogdanov said that the Soviet Union would cut its citizens' bread rations *in half*, if necessary to meet the requirements of the ongoing military buildup. Another signal delivered to the modern-day Neville Chamberlains was the demonstrative non-appearance of Vadim Zagladin and Aleksandr Bovin, an *Izvestia* commentator and unofficial Politburo mouthpiece, at the latest Pugwash Western-Soviet "back-channel" talks in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Soviets are only interested in sitting down at a table with someone who can deliver to them on a platter the U.S. SDI program. They will wait and see what Shultz brings on Jan. 7.

The road to world hegemony

The imperial ambitions behind the Russian strategy were laid out in a Dec. 10 speech by Mikhail Gorbachov, at 53 the youngest Politburo member and reputed "Crown Prince." Keynoting an ideological conference in Moscow, he expounded on the theme of Russian world domination. After the ritual Blood and Soil incantation, "No feeling is more rewarding than that of love for one's Motherland and one's devotion to international duty," Gorbachov delivered the political code words of the Ogarkov Doctrine: "The Soviet Union must enter the next millenium as a great and flourishing world power."

Gorbachov was scheduled to arrive in London on Dec. 15, heading a 30-man delegation for one week of talks, including meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe. Accompanying Gorbachov is Yevgenii Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and one of the Soviet Union's foremost experts on space-based missile-defense laser technology. An attempt to work out a dirty deal with certain British oligarchical circles to jointly try to torpedo the American Strategic Defense Initiative is the top item on the Soviet agenda.

Soviet Union asserts military domination over the Pacific

by Linda de Hoyos

New Zealand and Australia expressed fury Dec. 9 over nuclear testing being conducted by France on the Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific. Australian Labor Party Foreign Minister Hayden declared that France's "continued defiance of the firmly expressed demand" by the South Pacific peoples for cessation of the testing "was deeply offensive to Australians." New Zealand Socialist Prime Minister David Lange, who was elected on a platform to rip up the ANZUS treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, attacked France as "utterly reckless" for its nuclear testing, calling it a "pre-departure binge."

But not a peep has been heard from either New Zealand or Australia, nor any other country in the Pacific, over a little-publicized Soviet notice Dec. 3 that the U.S.S.R. would be conducting "missile tests" in the Pacific from Dec. 5 through 15. The Soviet news agency Tass warned ships to steer clear of the area around 15°, 12 min. latitude north and 176°, 52 min. longitude east. The Pacific tests involve the Soviets' lobbying intercontinental ballistic missiles into this area on the Hawaii side of the Marshall Islands.

This difference in reaction to Soviet testing and French testing must bring a malevolent little upturning of the mouth on the usually grim faces at the Kremlin. Behind the highly publicized moves by New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and other Commonwealth nations to turn the Pacific or the Indian Oceans into a "nuclear-free zone" is a different military reality: The Soviet Union is exerting its military superiority in the Pacific, moving in as fast as the United States is moving, or being thrown, out. From Siberia through to the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean, the Soviets are maneuvering their military chess pieces across the board with the implicit threat to all U.S. allies in Asia that they will inevitably be forced to come to terms with Moscow.

Korean flashpoint

Moscow is now placing itself in a position in which it can move at will at any point for a confrontation with the United States. Take the Korean peninsula. On Nov. 23, as press both in North and South Korea were applauding the first round of economic cooperation talks between the two Koreas, a Soviet tourist stepped over the demarcation line in the town of Panmunjom on the border and defected to the South. His action

sparked a shoot-out between North Korean, American, and South Korean troops, leaving at least two South Korean soldiers dead and one American wounded.

The Korean peninsula remains a powderkeg that could blow at any point. But Soviet military deployments in North Asia signify an increasing potential for this area to become a major "hot spot." According to intelligence reports, the Soviets have placed three marine divisions in Vladivostok on alert. Likewise with Soviet marine divisions on the Kurile Islands.

At the same time, the Soviets are exerting maximum leverage to gain control of the unpredictable Kim Il-Sung regime in North Korea, which likes to get its goodies from both Moscow and Peking. Four days before the border incident, a Soviet delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa was in Pyongyang for "border talks." The result was the opening of trade between North Korea and Russia. The new emphasis on rail transport for this trade (Soviet-North Korea trade is usually carried by ship) has obvious military implications.

Also agreed upon in the border discussions with Kapitsa was Soviet delivery to North Korea of MiG-23 planes, T-72 tanks, and a new type of helicopter. It was earlier reported that the Soviets had sent the North Koreans scud missiles which have a 300-kilometer range. According to the Soviet defector, the Russians also discussed sending a team of atomic scientists to Pyongyang. In the last month, the North Koreans have moved three new armored corps—comprised of three divisions each—onto the border with South Korea, and have also moved guided missiles into the area. Any signal of a lack of resolve on the part of the United States in this region, as the United States has so manifested in the Middle East, would be an invitation for war, as it was in 1950.

Pressure builds on Pakistan

The gentlemen at such prestigious institutions as Henry Kissinger's Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies may perceive Afghanistan as the Soviets' "Vietnam," but the Soviets do not. Soviet soldiers who have been killed in battle in Afghanistan—5,000 of them as opposed to 500,000 Afghans—are treated as national heroes in the cultural revival of the image of Stalin and the Soviet Union at war.

In Afghanistan, the Soviets are upgrading their forces and equipment in this war which is designed to be the training ground for Soviet troops destined to fight the real battle in Western Europe. In the last month, the Soviets have poured 60,000 more troops into Afghanistan, bringing the total to 150,000, and have built two new airfields, one of them near the border with Iran. The Soviets are poised to strike either west into Iran or south into Pakistan.

Militarily and in their press, Moscow's threats are harshest against Pakistan. On Dec. 2, an article published in the Soviet government daily *Izvestia* claimed the right for Moscow to intervene militarily in Pakistan, since, author Aleksandr Bovin claimed, Pakistan is "being more and more actively involved in the general anti-Soviet strategy of the U.S.A. . . . The relations of the Pakistani government to the Soviet Union, to her interests and concerns, and to her friends, are very much also our business."

The Soviets are augmenting such press pleasantries with weekly air raids hitting Pakistani villages along the border with Afghanistan. But in typical "Big Lie" fashion, the Soviets have protested to Pakistan five times that Pakistani troops are making incursions into Afghanistan. According to Kabul, Pakistani forces have fired on the Barkikot region near the northern end of the Afghan border, causing "heavy losses." "Pakistan will be *solely* held responsible for the consequence" of these actions, said Kabul radio Nov. 29.

Chasing the U.S. out of the Pacific

Labor Party socialists like Hayden and Lange are the standard bearers of appeasement throughout the Pacific, working to turn the area over to Moscow under the slogan of "disarmament." The Socialist International, along with Soviet-allied and Qaddafi-funded separatist insurgencies are driving the French out of New Caledonia, the linchpin of French presence in the Pacific. In the newly independent South Pacific islands, Socialist International agents are island-hopping with calls for the creation of a "nuclear-free zone."

Now, a new crisis has sprung up on the Kwajalein Atoll, part of the Marshall Islands. Landowners of the atoll, comprised of 90 islands, are filing suit to force out the U.S. base on one of the islands. The Kwajaleiners, represented by the Washington, D.C.-based firm of Cadwalder, Wickersham, and Taft, say that the U.S. government has reneged on promises to upgrade their living environment and therefore they are suing to throw the \$1 billion base off the island.

This may be one of the most significant Soviet deployments against U.S. presence in the Pacific yet. The Kwajalein atoll is the U.S. site for testing anti-ballistic missile defense systems and where the successful laser intercept of a sidewinder missile was carried out last year. The Department of Defense has issued a study showing that in both its configuration and geographical location, the islands' qualifications for the site could not be replicated elsewhere.

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The imperial policy of Patriarch Pimen

by Konstantin George and Luba George

On Dec. 10, the Soviet daily *Pravda*, acting more and more as the central organ of Third Rome Imperial Russia, delivered an unprecedented attack on the Pope and the Vatican for abandoning their “neutrality” of the 1960s and 1970s to join ranks with President Reagan on the East-West question, including “Star Wars.”

President Reagan, writes *Pravda*, “is trying to win over to his crusade against the Soviet Union . . . especially conservative Catholic forces” to support his “militaristic and hegemonistic policies.” In conjunction with “a shift to the right by the Vatican leadership,” says *Pravda*, “Washington is trying to establish a religious ideological basis for the idea of creating an anti-communist, anti-Soviet crusade.”

This *Pravda* attack on the Pope and the Vatican didn’t come out of nowhere. It was primed by the Russian military and political leadership’s full-scale rehabilitation of Josef Stalin—undertaken with the blessing and behind-the-scenes connivance of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). The Church’s imprint in co-orchestrating the Stalin revival is manifest in the recent Soviet TV and movie focus on Stalin’s “Mother Russia—Holy Russia” wartime speeches.

The Russian Orthodox involvement in the Stalin revival is highlighted by the fact that Stalin’s daughter Svetlana, upon her arrival in Moscow on Nov. 2, was received soon after by Moscow Patriarch Pimen, who embraced and “forgave” her for her pro-Western “aberrations,” hailing her “return to the fold.”

Just before the Stalin revival began in earnest with the dramatic early July reception in the Kremlin by Soviet leader Chernenko of Stalin’s Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, the same Patriarch Pimen in a little-noted visit to the Roman Catholic nation of Poland, in late June, publicly declared war on the Vatican—months before *Pravda*.

Pimen, speaking on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Communist regime in Poland—the establishment of the so-called Lublin Government in 1944 under the oversight and “protection” of Stalin and the Red Army—addressed the KGB-created organization of pro-Russian Empire collaborators, in the guise of “lay Catholics,” with the following

message, which, given the speaker, the audience, and the country, could only be a Russian Orthodox declaration of “open season” on the Polish Roman Catholic Church and the Vatican: “The Christians and the faithful of other religious beliefs in the Socialist countries do not differentiate themselves from their fellow citizens and are, together with them, actively engaged in the economic, political, social, cultural, and other spheres of life in their states. They actively participate in the construction of society based upon truly just relations between people with one another. . . . The duty of all Christians [i.e., all Catholics in Poland] is to support the state.”

This was the signal that the Soviet state and its KGB would soon launch total war against the Polish Catholic Church for starters and against the papacy itself. Pimen’s speech marked the unofficial “order” that it would be “open season” on officials of the Polish Catholic Church “hostile to the Polish state.” The Popieluszko kidnap-murder and a wave of beatings and tortures of Catholic priests in Poland, all organized by the Soviet KGB and their Polish secret-police underlings, have been the results so far of Pimen’s July *pronunciamento*.

After his Polish trip, the Moscow Patriarch made another unprecedented imperial foray, to the Serbian Republic—where Yugoslavia’s Orthodox population is concentrated—in the autumn to meet with the leaders of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The *Journal of the Serbian Orthodox Patriarchate* not only praised Pimen and gave favorable coverage to the trip but also officially praised, for the first time in the postwar era, the historical role of the Russian state and Russian Orthodox Church as “friends and protectors” of the Christian populations in the Balkans.

The “carrot” being extended by Imperial Russia to Serbia is in no way evidence of a benign policy toward either Yugoslavia as a nation or Serbia as an “ethnic republic.” Simultaneously and in full consistency with the Stalin revival, the Soviet Union has launched an official propaganda and diplomatic drive aimed at a reconciliation with the world’s only official orthodox Stalinist state of Albania.

This is no contradiction for the ROC manipulators, who see playing the “Albanian Card” as a key manipulative instrument (the Soviet reconciliation move is coupled with a recent upsurge of ethnic Albanian-separatist terrorism in the Albanian populated Kosovo region of Serbia) in igniting a desired wave of “Greater Serbian” Orthodox chauvinism, the key process required for fragmenting Yugoslavia along ethnic and religious lines.

Recently the Yugoslav press agency (Tanjug) correspondent in Moscow blasted the Stalin revival campaign saying that Yugoslavia is well aware of the dangers inherent in such a policy. “Never before in the past three decades since the death of Stalin is Stalin ever so present as now in the Soviet media.” The Soviets, added Tanjug, are trying “to turn back the wheel of history.”

Count Bennigsen and the 'Islamic card'

by Rachel Douglas

In early December, while Islamic fundamentalist terrorists tortured American and other hostages aboard the Kuwaiti Airlines plane held in Iran, government officials in Washington, D.C., had on their desk the November-December issue of the U.S. Information Agency's *Problems of Communism*, containing Alexandre Bennigsen's article "Mullahs, Mujahidin and Soviet Muslims."

Once again, Professor Bennigsen was given a rostrum by the U.S. government to vent his enthusiastic hopes for the spread of Islamic revolt, inspiring turmoil in Soviet Central Asia and trepidation in the Kremlin—the stuff of his frequent testimony before Congress and academic dissertations that fueled the doomed "arc of crisis" policy under the Carter administration. Publication of his latest article demonstrates the dangerous persistence in Washington—the more tenacious the closer to the State Department—of dwelling on the potential "crumbling" of the Soviet empire, even as the Russians count their gains in areas near and far from their borders.

As *EIR* wrote on March 20, 1984, Bennigsen's constant promotion of "Islamic fundamentalism as a bulwark against communism" helps nobody but the Soviets and the oligarchical circles in the West who count on the U.S.S.R. to destroy the nation-states of the world. We called for the Sorbonne professor, grandson of the last Czar's keeper of the hounds, to be unmasked.

"Count Bennigsen," we reported, "is . . . deployed on behalf of the strategic policy objectives of the Soviet KGB. . . . It is worthwhile to ask whether dear Alec, in helping to destroy the secular nation-states of the Middle East on behalf of Islamic fundamentalism, *knows* that he is working for the KGB? As the U.S. presence is driven out of nation after nation by Moscow-associated Islamic fundamentalists, the question in that form misses the point. Just as the Shi'ite fanatic who rams a hexogen-laden truck into a U.S. Marine compound may think he is doing the work of Allah, while on this side of Paradise, he is aiding and abetting a Soviet takeover of the region."

For us, having perused Bennigsen's propaganda in scholarly garb, the most striking feature of this latest article, which otherwise contains his usual hopes for Sufi Brotherhood-led upsurges of "self-awareness" and "political dynamism" in Central Asia, is the belated correction by Bennigsen of certain untruths noted in *EIR*.

Bennigsen, writing with his daughter Marie Broxup in a 1983 book (*The Islamic Threat to the Soviet Empire*), asserted that the Soviet deployment of Soviet Muslim officials for foreign-policy purposes had become drastically less effective after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. "The period of cooperation between the Soviet Islamic establishment and Moscow . . . seems to have come to an end with the invasion of Afghanistan," they wrote. Broxup, writing in 1983, claimed that only one delegation from the official Islamic hierarchy of Soviet Central Asia and the Transcaucasus area had gone abroad since the breakup of an international Islamic conference in Tashkent, Soviet Uzbekistan, in September 1980. That, as we showed in the *EIR Special Report* on Soviet operations in the region, *How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East* (1983), was a self-serving lie.

Having been exposed, Bennigsen now attempts to clean up his record. He writes in *Problems of Communism*: "Without doubt, the official Soviet Islamic establishment is once again entrusted with an important high-level diplomatic mission. Moscow's aim in sponsoring the official Islamic establishment is both transparent and highly successful. . . . The message they bring to their co-religionists abroad may not be very different from official Soviet propaganda . . . but it is accepted with a certain sympathy because it is presented by authentic Islamic scholars. . . . Thanks to the activity of these representatives, Moscow managed to neutralize to a certain degree the disastrous propaganda image of the Afghan genocide. . . . It also enables the Soviet regime to retain in the larger Muslim world political options it might otherwise find more problematic."

Bennigsen then lists some of the dozens of delegations coming to and from the Muslim Boards of Soviet Central Asia, Azerbaijan, and Daghستان during 1982-83. Behind the times, as is the academic habit, Bennigsen omits the high-level 1984 diplomacy: *Haj* to Mecca in August by Mufti Babakhan of the Central Asia Spiritual Board; visits to the U.S.S.R. by Syria's Minister of Religious Trusts Muhammad al-Khatib in May, North Yemen's Minister of Awqaf and Guidance Al-Qadi Ali as-Saman in July, Indian Member of Parliament Syed Asarul Haq with a Muslim delegation in July, Jordan's Minister of Religious Affairs and Holy Places Abd Khalaf al-Dawudiyah in October, and Muslim delegations from South Yemen and Mozambique in July.

Bennigsen admits all that, but refuses to abandon his main line: "One might well ask how long the Soviets can play the sophisticated but dangerous game of supporting Islam abroad while trying to destroy it at home." The answer may be: As long as anybody in the United States is dumb enough to follow the advice of Bennigsen, who hails the "Islamic Revolution" of the fanatics in Iran, even as they commit more atrocities.

Still available: *How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East*, *EIR Special Report*, \$250.

Election 1984: a mandate for Rajiv

With less than a week to the election, the outcome is a foregone conclusion.

There's not much of a market for bookmakers or astrologers as far as the Dec. 24 elections here are concerned. There is no doubt at this writing, several weeks into the month-long campaign, that the ruling Congress-I will swamp its fragmented opposition and that the 40-year-old prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, will get a powerful mandate from a large electoral majority to form his own government and get on with the business to which he has pledged himself, moving India into the 21st century.

By all previous standards, this election campaign has been quiet. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the election is taking place less than two months after the brutal assassination of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. But the "sympathy wave" phenomenon some pundits postulated to pre-discount a Congress-I victory does not at all capture what is actually occurring in the electorate.

The shock and trauma of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination has provoked a new thoughtfulness and seriousness in the population. While there is no doubt that the voters have great sympathy for Rajiv Gandhi, pressed as he was into one of the world's most challenging jobs under numbing personal circumstances, the population's spirit and behavior during the election period is being guided by the fact that they are thinking positively about the country and its future.

In rural India, the post-Independence

era brought a significant improvement in living conditions. To India's 550 million villagers—more than 80% of the electorate—Mrs. Gandhi, daughter of the first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was more than prime minister. She symbolized the stability and continuity of the nation and continuation of the leadership commitment to this slow but steady improvement in their lot. Young though he may be, Rajiv Gandhi preserves this continuity in the eyes of rural India.

The urban population, a distinct minority in India, is embracing Rajiv Gandhi from a different perspective. They had become increasingly impatient over the years because of what they considered to be the administration's failure to achieve the maximum economic growth. They blamed government acquiescence for the buildup of a massive and inefficient bureaucracy, moral and financial corruption, and the lack of vigor among the veteran campaigners. To them, Rajiv Gandhi represents fresh ideas and the determination to root out incompetence and corruption.

In intensive campaigning that has taken him up and down the country from morning until late at night after day, Rajiv Gandhi has addressed the issues of national unity and economic development directly and simply. "The real question is," he repeats, "are we going to vote for one India or not?"

A lot has been done, he says, to ease the problems of the farmers, women and minorities, and weaker sections of the society. A solid foundation has been laid for the country, and now is the time to develop the nation's structure upon it.

The fact that the issues are large and clear has left the opposition mish-mash looking sillier than ever. Opposition leaders, motivated solely by the quest for individual power, are without plans or even the hint of a program that they care to articulate for the country. Most of them are oriented to some particular religious or racial sect or caste; they can mount no effective campaign on a national level because they do not believe in the nation. The exceptions are the two communist parties, but they also do not believe in the nation.

Rajiv Gandhi has pointed to the convergence of opportunism and outright anti-national activity in their behavior. He has challenged the opposition's support for the separatist principles of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party.

It is clear that those who manage to get elected will do so only because of the personal influence they wield in a particular local constituency, or because the ruling party's candidate happens to be weak, or because vote splitting rebounds in their favor.

The irresponsibility of the opposition is epitomized in the campaign of Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, who is basing her campaign on a kind of pulp-novel invective against her electoral opponent and estranged brother-in-law, to which neither he nor the Congress stoops to reply.

As Rajiv Gandhi emphasizes about his opponents: "They can't even form a constructive opposition, how could they possibly run the nation?"

From bad to worse

A cabinet reshuffle has brought in the architect of foreign-policy disasters as the new foreign minister.

During the first week of December, President François Mitterrand announced that Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson would become European Commissioner beginning Jan. 1. Cheysson was held responsible for the failures of recent French diplomacy, especially in Chad.

The announcement that his replacement would be famed lawyer Roland Dumas also came as no surprise. Still, what is shocking about this personnel change is that the real author of the recent French foreign policy disasters now blamed on Cheysson is none other than Dumas!

Cheysson's removal was suddenly hastened because of the Franco-African summit during the week of Dec. 10, where he would not have been welcome. When Mitterrand realized that this summit was going to be a failure, he found it useful to demote Cheysson right away, implicitly blaming him for the Chadian sell-out. Claude Cheysson, heavyweight champion of the political blunder—for example, the day after Sadat's assassination, he stated that "an obstacle to peace between Arab states has been removed"—was obviously a convenient scapegoat.

Yet, under the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, foreign policy is traditionally the *chasse gardée* (private hunting reserve) of the President. Whatever is to be charged against the Anglophile Third-Worldist Claude Cheysson, he only implemented a policy that was decided directly by the President on all important matters.

More specifically, it was Dumas

who arranged all contacts between Qaddafi and Paris in connection with Chad, and who thus stands responsible for the fiasco.

A famous lawyer in Paris and François Mitterrand's long-standing personal friend, Roland Dumas, 62, has a long history of involvement in defense of terrorists, assassins, ethnic separatists, and various "beautiful people." He was the attorney for artists, such as the sculptor/painter Alberto Giacometti, the singer Plácido Domingo, the Paris Opera, film-maker Roger Vadim (who preceded Tom Hayden as Mr. Jane Fonda), and Pablo Picasso's family, as well as existentialist "intellectuals" such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir.

Monsieur Dumas could be called the Roy Cohn of France.

As Mitterrand's old personal friend, Dumas hoped he would become justice minister after Mitterrand's presidential victory in May 1981, but was frustrated in these expectations by another prima donna of the Paris bar, Robert Badinter.

His name came up in 1982 in connection with the assassination of mobster and French Connection boss Francis. Francis was apparently trying to convince Dumas to use his influence over Mitterrand to prevent the closing down of his gambling clubs in Paris.

Dumas has a history of sensitive missions on François Mitterrand's behalf: In 1965, he met with Communist Party Secretary-General Waldeck-Rochet in order to obtain the Communist leader's support for Mitter-

rand's "joint left" presidential candidacy against Charles de Gaulle; he was also sent to meet secretly with pro-Soviet Guinea leader Sekou-Touré.

Although Dumas did not get the Justice Ministry in 1981, he continued to fulfill confidential missions for the Elysée, including a secret trip to Tripoli and a secret meeting with Moroccan Polisario rebel leaders. On Dec. 18, 1983, he was appointed deputy foreign minister in charge of European affairs, just before the six-month period during which France was to assume presidency of the European Community.

When Mitterrand decided to find ways of getting out of the Chad quagmire, he used his old handyman, Roland Dumas. It was Dumas who negotiated with Qaddafi the fraudulent Sept. 16 agreement whereby French troops withdrew from Chad, but Libyan troops did not; Dumas was also Mitterrand's confidant during his trip to Morocco at the time of the "merger" between that country and Libya; finally, it was Dumas who set up the summit on Crete between Mitterrand, Qaddafi, and Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, the day before Egyptian President Mubarak revealed Qaddafi's failed assassination attempt against former Libyan Prime Minister El Bakouh, and a broader Qaddafi hit-list with Mitterrand's own name on it!

Dumas's appointment corresponds to the shift of French foreign policy toward a pro-Soviet decoupling of Europe from the Western alliance: the "New Yalta" policy. By appointing one of his closest personal friends, Mitterrand is taking this shift in hand and making sure that foreign policy proceeds according to his megalomaniac dreams of becoming the bridge between the Soviet junta and the Western world.

'Visentini is like Mussolini'

Social warfare is breaking out as the fascist economic policy of Finance Minister Bruno Visentini is imposed.

Almost 2 million shopkeepers went on strike Dec. 13 against Finance Minister Bruno Visentini's unconstitutional fiscal program. This was the second national strike against it: The first was held Oct. 23, when the plan was still being debated in the Senate.

This time, the strike was supported not only by Confcommercio, the Christian Democracy-linked shopkeepers' association, but also by the left-oriented association Confesercenti. The latter had refused to take part in the first strike because the Italian Communist Party (PCI) supports Visentini's austerity, which they call "fiscal equity."

The shopkeepers demonstrated against the austerity program in Rome with the slogan "Visentini is like Mussolini." The head of Confcommercio in Rome rallied the angry shopkeepers by denouncing Visentini's injunction that all Italian shops had to buy cash registers produced by Olivetti when he was still president of the giant Italian computer firm. Another racket, the shopkeepers' association head went on, is that people denouncing shopkeepers as "tax evaders" get "productivity rewards."

According to a clause in Visentini's plan called "inductive assessments," any shopkeeper can go to jail on the simple "suspicion" of tax evasion. This violation of the Italian constitution's provision that every citizen is considered innocent until he is proven guilty, was imposed the week of Dec. 17 by a government decree. In its unholy haste to get the entire austerity package, and particularly the at-

tack on the shopkeepers, passed before Christmas, the government resorted to decreeing its "inductive assessment" law despite tremendous parliamentary opposition. Under the Italian constitution, a prime minister can impose a law by decree even after the parliament has voted it down—risking the parliament calling a vote of no confidence on the issue.

In this case, the government felt quite confident in going ahead with its policy. Another, minor clause of the austerity package was voted up by the parliament because the PCI members abstained rather than voting against it.

There will be little opposition from the trade unions either. The unions have declared that they will carry out a "wage reform" abolishing the Cost of Living Escalator if Visentini's plan is accepted.

To avoid the issue of their open support for the fascist austerity policy of the IMF and of Visentini, the trade unions are now convincing workers that their wages have been reduced, not because of IMF policy, but because shopkeepers do not pay taxes. This trade union campaign, which has gone so far as the unions publishing "proscription lists" of names and addresses of "suspected tax evaders," has brought to a head the potentially very dangerous social warfare in Italy.

The groups being pitted against each other—the workers and unemployed and the shopkeepers—are outraged by, but politically impotent in the face of, the economic crisis. There is great danger of social explosions in the next months. Visentini's plan will

provoke drastic price increases—Visentini has proclaimed meat a "luxury item," subject to a Value Added Tax of 18%—and will increase the already very high unemployment by closing down many of the small shops. These economic crises will be accompanied by the danger of a revival of terrorism, announced by the Red Brigades during the current trial appealing the convictions in the assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Another consequence of Visentini's plan will be the likely entry of the PCI into the government majority coalition sometime in May, after the six-month freeze on forming a new government due to the presidential elections. The PCI is already de facto a member of the majority because of its support for Visentini's program, which has been consistently opposed by the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, both members of the government coalition.

The corporatist alliance between Visentini's small Republican Party, the PCI, and the trade unions could well result in the formation of a "government of the technocrats" with Visentini as prime minister and the PCI in the majority, as many Social Democratic and Liberal party leaders have warned.

Luciano Lama, head of the Communist-controlled trade unions, a Communist whose name was suggested after the death of PCI head Enrico Berlinguer's death as a new general secretary of the party, proposed such an alternative government in a recent interview. After kicking the Christian Democrats out of the government, Lama said, they could achieve a programmatic alliance of Communists and Republicans for an "income policy," the other name for the IMF's fascist economic policy for Italy.

Liberals back mafia against Betancur

Former Colombian President and friend of the dope lobby López Michelsen engineered the latest stab in the President's back.

On Dec. 7, just as the secretary of the Liberal Party's national convention began to read a message from President Belisario Betancur to the assembled delegations, a spokesman of the faction of Alberto Santofimio Botero, political lackey of cocaine king Pablo Escobar Gaviria, shouted "Down with Belisario!" While some delegates were stunned by the scandalous behavior, another delegate linked to presidential pre-candidate Alvaro Uribe Rueda, strode to the secretary's chair and proceeded to rip the text of the President's cable into little pieces. By this time, and with the assistance of "plants" in the auditorium, the conference had been whipped into anti-Betancur hysteria, with many joining the chant against the President.

The Liberal daily *El Tiempo* sought to explain the unprecedented behavior at the convention by observing that, "For the first time in many years, a President addressed himself to a party convention distinct from his own affiliation." President Betancur is a member of the Conservative Party, and his message had been an appeal for non-partisan solidarity in confronting the country's economic crisis.

The Conservative paper *La Republica* revealed, however, that it was Liberal chieftain Alfonso López Michelsen himself who had talked Betancur into sending the message to the convention. López had even suggested that the President address the Liberal delegation; had he done so, it would have posed a serious physical threat to the President from the mafia

elements in Liberal Party ranks.

Although a "congratulatory" López took to the press to confess his "error of judgment" in urging on the President's message, it was hardly a mistake. In fact, the incident at the convention was precisely what López had been hoping for.

By threatening the Betancur government with a withdrawal of all support and collaboration on the part of the "official" Liberal Party, the President is left with one of two stark choices: either total dependence on the political machine of Alvaro Gómez Hurtado who, although a Conservative, is an avowed neo-fascist and bitter rival of the President's as well as López's leading political ally; or Betancur can strengthen his political relations with the "New Liberalism" dissident faction of the Liberal Party led by Luís Carlos Galán, an alliance which would function as a new third political party.

At the same time, López's skilled manipulation of the Liberal convention succeeded in imposing his intimate mafiosi friends in the party directorate. In the irrational climate López and company had orchestrated, and following 14 hours of sterile discussion, the vote for a new directorate was called at 2:00 a.m. With almost half of the 800 delegates having already abandoned the meeting, López's diehards had little trouble putting their people onto the National Liberal Directorate (DNL). They were Alberto Santofimio Botero, Ernesto Samper Pizano, Jose Name Terán,

Victor Mosquera Chaux, and Bernardo Guerra Serna. With the new DNL, the already corrupted "official" Liberal Party passed completely into the hands of the drug mafia.

- Alberto Santofimio Botero, the political godfather of Santander department, kept leading mafiosi Pablo Escobar in the ranks of his "Popular Alternative Movement" long after Escobar's drug trafficking activities were notorious. Today, Escobar is a fugitive from justice and implicated in last April's assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who had repeatedly charged that Santofimio's movement was financed by drug money. Santofimio himself has several criminal charges pending against him, including tampering with microfilms of his bank account.

- Samper Pizano, repeatedly exposed in this publication as Colombia's leading drug legalization advocate, has admitted to accepting thousands of dollars of political contributions from top mafiosi while serving as campaign manager for López Michelsen in 1981.

- Victor Mosquera Chaux has for several decades been a fierce public defender of coca producers in the department of Cauca where Mosquera Chaux has his political base.

- José Terán is one of the Liberal Party bosses from the Atlantic Coast famous for widespread vote-buying in that region of the country. Where the money for the vote-buying comes from everybody knows and nobody says.

With López fully back in the driver's seat, election of Liberal presidential candidate Virgilio Barco as the tool of the mafias is the next task. Should Barco dud out, as he has in past electoral campaigns, López can always play the "Alvaro Gómez" card he keeps handily in his back pocket.

'Murder Inc.' in Greece

Recent revelations link a supposedly left-wing terror group to the European oligarchy and the Greek government.

No week passed this year, in which the front pages of Athenian dailies were not graced with gruesome headlines reporting terrorist actions taking place in Greece: bombings, gun battles, gangland-style executions, suspicious large-scale arson, mysterious disappearances of diplomats and other prominent persons.

This is the culmination of a nine-year-old pattern of growing terrorism in Greece which began in 1975 with the assassination in broad daylight of then-CIA station chief Richard Welch. A terrorist organization called "November 17" claimed responsibility for that murder. Later, two senior police officials were murdered, also by "November 17." Other assassinations of relatively less prominent persons followed for a while and in late 1983, the November 17 organization murdered the U.S. naval attaché in Athens, Captain George Tsantes, and his chauffeur.

When, later, CIA Director William Casey went secretly to Athens to request from the Greek authorities an investigation into these murders, the Papandreou government declared Mr. Casey "persona non grata" and told him to leave the country. Since then, Greece has become the major operational center for the Abu Nidal terror network in Europe and the Mediterranean. Virtually all terror actions in Europe are planned and logistically supported from terrorist bases in Greece, mostly in the Aegean islands, under the tolerant eye of Greek law

enforcement and with the encouragement of the Papandreou government.

A personal friend of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the notorious Michel Pablo is believed to be the mastermind behind this plan to turn Greece into the "Murder Inc." headquarters of Europe. A highly unusual report, published in a highly unusual way in an Athenian daily tends to confirm this belief about Pablo's role. The report published in the Dec. 9 edition of *Eleftherotypia* reprints in its entirety the top secret internal memorandum of a Greek security service which summarizes its findings in the investigation of the November 17 terrorists.

The top secret memorandum also presents the findings of investigations of November 17 by the counter-terror units of the Bundeskriminalamt in Wiesbaden, the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz in Cologne, the French SDECE, and the Italian DIGOS anti-terror police units. Leaders of the November 17 appear to be very interesting individuals. One is a certain Louis Danos, the press attaché of the Greek Embassy in Washington until two months ago. Danos was the political editor of the very newspaper *Eleftherotypia* which is making the revelations. A second terrorist leader is another editor of *Eleftherotypia*, George Votsis who in 1971 had gained notoriety of sort for having launched a new kind of "political theory of terrorism" which he then called "The Theory of the Goat"! A third terrorist leader is

the author Pericles Korovessis.

Other named leaders are: Orion Arkomanis, Susanna Hermann Bausinger, Margaret Giaralis, George Karabelias, Nicholas Manios, Elias Nikolakopoulos, Dimitri Psychogios, George Sagias, John Serifis, Christina Stamatopoulos, and John Starakis.

This group, according to evidence available, was formed during the 1969-73 period in Western Europe around the person of George Votsis under the supervision of Michel Pablo in Paris and Lord Caradon in London. Also involved in a supervisory capacity was the son of the Lord Chamberlain of exiled King Constantine. Even though this "Votsis group" believed itself to be an "extreme leftist" revolutionary organization, its patrons, organizers, and funders were very prominent figures of the European oligarchical establishment. Michel Pablo, of course, is the mystery figure of "international Trotskyism" financed by Swiss banker François Genoud, the Nazi ideologue who also was Adolf Hitler's literary executor.

Pablo is also the mastermind behind the Abu Nidal legend and the controlling influence of the political circles around the Parisian newspapers *Libération* and *Revolution*, and a reputed friend of the new French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. Pablo arranged for the "Votsis group" to be trained by Abu Nidal. Old Nazi François Genoud paid for it.

Papandreou is an intimate political friend of Pablo from 1938 onward, and in fact Papandreou has been controlled by Pablo since 1969, the year in which Henry Kissinger got Papandreou released from a Greek jail and turned him over to Pablo for "protection." Philipp Agee also looms large in this matter, but this is a story for another time.

Waiting for the next famine?

The Bonn parliament seemed moved by the catastrophe in Africa, but only "thinking big" will really change things.

On Dec. 6, the Bonn parliament debated the food crisis in Ethiopia. Reports by several deputies who had just returned from the famine regions sent shock waves through the parliament: It became clear that conditions in Ethiopia were much worse than believed before, and that food and other emergency aid had to be extended.

The debate also made clear that Ethiopia was just the tip of the iceberg. One Christian Democratic deputy predicted that "a total of 150 million Africans are threatened by starvation within the next years." A statement of intent was passed that food and other aid to Africa should be increased significantly. One week later, the Bonn governmental cabinet decided to add another 75 million deutschemarks to its 100 million food-aid program for Africa, out of which 42 million were to go to Ethiopia. The aid will help, because it was granted and processed unbureaucratically.

The sad truth is, though, that those Africans who will survive this famine winter might die in the next famine period in 1985, because the food supply in Africa will not improve. A new U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization report projects a worsening food situation in Africa in 1985, which will require an increase of at least 25% in food aid for the same (limited) effect as in 1984.

Despite many words in the Bonn parliament about the decline of agricultural production and ecological and social conditions throughout Africa, the pernicious role of the International

Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in Africa was not mentioned once, nor Africa's crushing foreign debt.

As a matter of fact, the Bonn government came to the defense of the IMF, when the recent Organization of African Unity summit attacked the foreign debt as the prime reason for the economic and agricultural decline of Africa. Bonn blamed "mismanagement" and "bad policies" by African governments rather than the IMF.

Neither the Bonn government nor the parliament has ever debated a large-scale development project for Africa. But if there is no interest in development, there is also no real interest in helping the 400 million Africans or the 3 billion human beings in all of the Third World. The message developing-sector politicians have always gotten in Bonn boiled down to "aid—yes, development—no!"

When Egypt's President Mubarak asked for West German nuclear power plants for his country in early November, Bonn told him to rely on natural gas instead. Many nations have asked for material and financial support for big development projects, but learned that Bonn was only interested in "small projects." This is also the official position on the future of African agriculture. Without big development projects and without the replacement of the IMF's policy of conditionalities by a policy of development funding, millions of Africans are doomed to starvation.

West Germany's skilled labor

force and the country's industry can actually contribute a lot to Africa's development. Besides Egypt, many other African governments would like to receive German nuclear technology, because the technical standard and safety of nuclear facilities in Germany are considered among the best in the world.

German engineering skills in constructing and servicing railroad grids, in building roads and bridges, dams and ports, can be employed instantly once a large-scale accord for building up Africa's infrastructure is signed. To create a big enough framework for such projects, the German government would have to jump over its "free-market economy" shadow and adopt a dirigistic government-to-government economic development policy.

German engineering would be key to the vital development of Africa's water resources. An example is the Qattara Valley Project in Egypt, which involves building an artificial canal from the Mediterranean Sea to supply water to a new huge lake right in the middle of the desert. A grid of desalination plants and irrigation canals could turn into arable lands what is lethal desert today.

The same can be done in the construction of a huge reservoir around the Chad Sea and the Congo River Basin. A fresh-water-supply grid spread across the central segment of the African continent from there could turn the "Central African famine belt" into a garden.

Cheap credit is the key to this huge venture. The government could work out a scheme with the country's private banks to provide billions of dollars at low or no interest to Africa, and this would put tens of thousands of unemployed skilled German workers back on the job. The Bonn politicians just have to begin to think big.

International Intelligence

Mexicans: Gavin should be persona non grata

Congressmen from Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and three leftist parties on Dec. 11 asked the Mexican government to declare U.S. Ambassador John Gavin *persona non grata*, because his "hypocritical and bad intentioned . . . statements against our country are part of a United States campaign to discredit our country." The four deputies included Joaquin del Olmo, a stalwart of the labor sector of the PRI, and the head deputies of the PPS, PST, and PSUM parties.

They were responding to a request made Dec. 10 by an official representative of the foreign ministry for Congress to advise the executive on whether to take action against Gavin. The foreign ministry was keeping a close watch on Gavin, the spokesman reported. The Mexican Senate's Tourism Committee also said it "echoed the public demand for the firing of Gavin." The committee was angry at his repeated warnings that Mexican roads were unsafe for American tourists. The only support for Gavin came, perhaps unintentionally, from National Action Party (PAN) supporters who complained about Gavin's belated and clumsy efforts to deny that the Republican Party had invited the PAN to be honored guests at its Dallas convention.

The anti-Mexico campaign appeared full bloom on Dec. 11 in Jack Anderson's syndicated column, which threatened that "civil war could break out south of the border, sending thousands of refugees fleeing north" if the PRI does not let the PAN win "a sweeping victory at the polls" in the 1985 elections.

Mubarak: 'U.S. helped create Qaddafi'

In an unprecedented diplomatic intervention, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was quoted in the Dec. 6 issue of the *Wall Street Journal* saying that "Colonel Qaddafi is partially an American product." In that inter-

view, which has been given prominent coverage inside Egypt, Mubarak said that Qaddafi remains in power only because of the American money he gets from selling his oil. "He then uses the money to finance international terrorism and destabilization and the U.S. does nothing!"

Mubarak also stressed that Egypt has no intention of resorting to military actions against Qaddafi now.

Such declarations are very strong signals to the American administration that Cairo has no intention of being used as cannon fodder against Qaddafi as long as those forces in the United States which put Qaddafi into power—such as Henry Kissinger—are still exerting major policy influence in Washington.

The need for the Egyptians to make such a point now is a result of the growing pressures on Cairo from State Department circles to go for a military action against Qaddafi in the coming weeks. However, Egyptian sources have stressed that although they are ready to go after him, they want a guarantee that what happened in 1977 won't happen again. At that time, fearing Soviet retaliation, President Carter prevented Egypt's military from reaching Tripoli and overthrowing Qaddafi.

Anti-communist groups arm Nicaraguan rebels

The World Anti-Communist League (WACL) and related organizations have been collecting \$500,000 per month to keep the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries (Contras) armed and fed since the Congress banned public funding of them, WACL president Gen. John K. Singlaub boasted to the press on Dec. 10. The well-being of the Nicaraguan Contras is vital to scenarios for population-reducing Vietnam-style wars in Central America.

WACL formed an Institute for Regional and International Studies in Boulder, Colo., headed by a *Soldier of Fortune* editor, to help El Salvadoran policemen and Nicaraguan Contras utilize the techniques of selective violence pioneered by the Mau Mau and the Viet Cong.

Working with the resident Swiss oligarch at the Defense Department, Fred Icklé, the WACL crew in May helped arrange for the infamous CIA manual on how to "neutralize" civilian opponents to the Sandinista regime. The scandal around this manual is now being used to try to force the resignation of CIA Director William Casey, a close Reagan supporter. WACL also works closely with Gen. Danny Graham, who is working to sabotage President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Singlaub told UPI: "There are literally hundreds of people who have volunteered to go down" to provide "training," which could lead to a large-scale U.S. mercenary involvement.

The Contras have recently murdered 24 coffee harvestors and 7 telephone linemen. Singlaub told the *Washington Post* that he raised funds for the Contras from American corporations.

Italian crackdown hits 'citizens above suspicion'

A new wave of arrests in northern Italy and Sicily on Dec. 11 will put at least 110 mafia-connected figures behind bars in the latest phase of the largest crackdown against the secret society in recent years.

Thousands of police swept through Turin, Milan, and Catania, Sicily with 300 warrants, including many against high public officials. Among those arrested on charges of working with the mafia while in office were two top Catania magistrates and two Carabinieri, the paramilitary national police, who recently left their posts.

"This investigation has enabled us to identify several criminal associations which, often in coordinated actions, operated in Turin and in other regions of the country," declared Turin Attorney General Antonio Scardulla. "These associations were active in various crime sectors, from drug trafficking to contraband. They used methods of intimidation and made use of the persuasive force of the mafia-type structures to which they belonged."

The present offensive follows closely on the heels of a nationwide crackdown at the

end of September resulting from the testimony of former Palermo mafia boss Tommaso Buscetta—the first high-ranking member of the Sicilian mafia to turn state's evidence. Magistrates told reporters they had been helped by the confessions of some arrested mafia suspects, but declined to say whether Buscetta's confessions played a major role in their investigations.

Venezuelan opposition leader scores Reagan

Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, leader of Venezuela's Copei Party, lashed out at President Reagan in an interview published in the Dec. 11 *El Nacional* of Caracas. Rodriguez Iturbe is trying to sabotage the Contadora nations' peace plan and effect a U.S. invasion of Central America that will create the pretext for withdrawing U.S. troops from Western Europe.

Rodriguez Iturbe called for the "absolute repudiation" of what he said was Reagan's policy of accepting the terms of Contadora for peace and stability in Central America. He said: "On beginning his second term, Reagan is willing to achieve an equilibrium which we must be deeply worried about. . . . The United States seems to be seeking an entente with Mexico in the sense of promoting the Mexican model in Guatemala and Nicaragua . . . the PRIization of the Nicaraguan Revolution." The PRI is Mexico's ruling party.

Soustelle suit seeks to shut down French paper

A judgment is expected Jan. 9 in anthropologist Jacques Soustelle's civil libel suit against *Nouvelle Solidarité*, published by co-thinkers of former U.S. Independent Democratic presidential candidate, Lyndon H. LaRouche, which will tell whether it is possible in France today to print the truth about figures ostensibly "above suspicion."

By French law, the case is tried before a three-person panel of magistrates, rather than

a jury. French courts tend to be very protective of the plaintiff in libel cases, but in this suit the newspaper is being tried for virtual *lese majesté*—injury to the monarch—for having dared to attack a Member of the French Academy, leading political figure, "philosopher and scholar."

Nouvelle Solidarité wrote that Soustelle, world-famous founder of the "Americanist" school of anthropology, was a leading force behind the creation of Peru's Sendero Luminoso or Shining Path, one of the most savage terrorist cults in existence. *Nouvelle Solidarité's* attorney noted that Soustelle's book, *Four Suns*, has a full justification of Aztec human sacrifice, "without the shadow of a criticism." Anthropology is an "oriented science," he argued—oriented to keeping the Indians of South America in a miserable Stone Age condition, instead of giving them the benefits of the modern age. Soustelle's followers at the Sorbonne trained the leadership of the Shining Path at the University of Huamanga in Peru.

Swedish skulls called eugenics 'breakthrough'

The Dec. 11 issue of the Danish daily, *Jyllands-Posten*, reports that two sociologists, Richard Sotro and David Weston, have found a large collection of skulls collected at the beginning of the century at Lunds University. The skulls were originally collected as part of an extensive eugenics program set up to prove that Swedes are the purest of Germanic people and the world's most superior race.

The research led to race purification programs including forced sterilization on a large scale, which continued long after World War II.

Even though the country's forced sterilization law has been changed, it still exists, and according to the latest statistics, in 1979, seven people were castrated on "humanitarian grounds." Prof. Gunnar Myrdal and his wife, the disarmament advocate Alvar Myrdal, have argued for an extension of the forced sterilization law.

Briefly

● **TERRORIST** and separatist networks like those that carried out the assassination of Indira Gandhi are also creating crises in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. Increasing waves of sectarian and racist violence in those countries could cause enough political and social disintegration to precipitate famine like that currently taking place in Africa.

● **EGYPTIAN** intelligence sources report that the government has come under pressure from both the State Department and the British Foreign Office for having "dared" to foil a Qaddafi assassination plot several weeks ago against former Libyan Prime Minister Bakoush. Egyptian President Mubarak only announced that the attempt had been foiled after convincing Libya that it had succeeded. He also revealed the existence of a broader hit-list including at least seven Mideast and European heads of state.

● **DR. ABDEL MUNIN** al Mashhat of Cairo University's Department of Economics and Political Science, stated Dec. 3 that United States government clearly has two factions when it comes to peace in the Middle East. "The Defense Department has shown a great understanding of the Arab issues, including the question of Palestinian rights." The main problem was that many Arab governments were "still basically concentrating on the State Department."

● **THE EUROPEAN LABOR** Party of France staged an anti-François Mitterrand mobilization on Dec. 11. Over 350,000 leaflets were distributed throughout the country, stressing the dangers of Mitterrand's pro-Soviet policies and the need to rebuild France as a great nation with a positive republican role in world affairs, as under Charles de Gaulle. Also circulated were copies of the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man, drafted by the Third International Schiller Institute Conference held in Virginia Nov. 22-23.

Weinberger gets tough on defense budget cutters

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Faced with one of the most concerted assaults on American military capabilities in recent history, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is throwing protocol to the winds in his battle to keep United States military spending at levels adequate to meet what anyone but liars and fools knows to be a prewar deployment on the part of the Soviet Union.

After weeks of listening to the media, Democrats, Wall Street bankers, and Kissinger's moles on Capitol Hill loudly insisting that the Pentagon budget be gouged, Weinberger has launched a public counterattack which threatens to expose the whole "we must cut defense spending in order to balance the budget" line for the unilateral disarmament policy that it is.

Although Weinberger's tough stand has caught the anti-defense zealots up short, they have by no means surrendered. Far from it. Capitol Hill sources report that congressional advocates of deep defense cuts are collaborating even more closely with the White House Palace Guard to come up with new tactics to force the President to slash military spending and put his Strategic Defense Initiative on ice. An aide to Sen. Charles Mathias (R-Md.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, confidently predicted on Dec. 14 that "no matter what Weinberger says, Congress is going to roll back military spending and take apart the SDI."

Exactly how to do this was the major focus of a high-level meeting at the Aspen Institute's Wye Plantation Dec. 14-16. There, *EIR* learned, a select group of Eastern Establishment policymakers, including Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), Kissinger clones William Hyland and Gen. Brent Scowcroft, and anti-beam weapon "scien-

tists" Paul Doty and Sidney Drell, conferred on how to deal with the "Weinberger problem."

The Pentagon chief took the gloves off shortly after returning to Washington from a trip to Europe and the Middle East earlier this month. Following a carefully orchestrated "leak" which appeared in most major media on Dec. 13—claiming that during a meeting on the defense budget the day before, he had proposed to the President that military pay hikes be frozen—an angry Weinberger called a press conference to denounce the report as "totally false." "There is no proposal for anything that was made by me that would in any way break the faith that we have with respect to adequate pay for the troops." He stressed that a pay freeze would have an intolerable effect on military morale.

Mincing no words, Weinberger went on to charge that the pay-freeze proposal had emanated from "others who are unenlightened." "The idea of being unfair to the troops is certainly no proposal of mine or no proposal of the President."

Weinberger's statement is by no means the last shot either side will fire in the current wrangle over defense spending—probably the most intensely fought battle in the history of the Reagan presidency. But it does indicate that the Defense Secretary—whose strong pro-defense policies in general and outspoken advocacy of the SDI in particular have made him a top target of the Eastern Establishment's arms-control mafia—is prepared to put up a heck of a fight to protect America's ability to deter an enemy attack. As UPI commented, "It is rare for Weinberger to go public with such criticism."

In fact, while Weinberger has hinted he may agree to minor reductions in the Pentagon's estimated \$324.8 billion

budget request for fiscal year 1986, he is also putting out the word that sharp increases in defense spending will be necessary over the next several years to match the Soviets' massive military buildup.

In an interview with the *Newhouse* newspaper chain Dec. 11 which must have provoked numerous behind-closed-door fits in various Washington power centers, Weinberger declared that previous projections indicating that U.S. defense spending could level off in 1987 no longer held. Instead, said Weinberger, earlier cuts in the defense budget and continued growth in Soviet military power, mean that hefty increases in the Pentagon budget will be required through the end of the decade. "The threat is going up," he said. "The Soviets have publicly increased their defense budget [by 12%—ed.] for the first time in nine years," and are involved in an unprecedented buildup of strategic and conventional weaponry. "I don't know how much time we have."

Weinberger insisted that implementing further defense cuts now would put the nation at risk, and would specifically endanger efforts to field new Trident ballistic missiles submarines, the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, and other strategic weapons systems. Those weapons, together with the administration's crash research program to develop space-based missile defenses, are the core of the American strategic modernization program, Weinberger stressed, and are essential to regain "the defensive, deterrent strength" that was eroded during the 1970s.

Weinberger also emphasized that delaying spending would actually be less efficient and ultimately more costly—a nice piece of table-turning against "cost-benefit" nuts like Stockman.

Rallying the population

Weinberger made one other extremely crucial point in the interview—the role played by the American public in determining the future of the country's preparedness. "We've got the technology, we've got the means, we can afford it," he said. "But we can't do anything—one shouldn't do anything in a democracy—unless people are strongly supportive of it. And that support is hard to maintain." He also stressed that the Soviet Union is "doing everything it can" to undermine U.S. public support for defense spending, raising the possibility that "the Soviets can prevail simply by, in effect, talking us into reductions" in the military budget.

Weinberger's point is absolutely on target. Whether the Soviet Union actually decides to launch a showdown with the United States—a very live and immediate possibility—will in large part depend on who wins the fight for the mind of the American population: the appeasement gang, operating from the Council on Foreign Relations and other Eastern elite policymaking institutions through their minions in the media, in Congress and the administration, whose central focus right now is to force Reagan to abandon his Strategic

Defense Initiative; or the supporters of beam-defense and Mutually Assured Survival.

The former are using every trick in the book to win their objective. Secretary of State George Shultz, a longtime friend and political collaborator of Kissinger, is working overtime to sabotage the SDI. Although instructed by President Reagan in early December that the only negotiable aspect of the SDI is whether the Soviets will accept the American offer to share the fruits of its research on space defense, Shultz is reportedly planning to offer significant concessions when he meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Geneva Jan. 7-8. According to a State Department-leaked article in the Dec. 9 *Boston Globe*, the mouthpiece of the Boston Brahmin establishment, the U.S. delegation will be prepared to tell the Soviets that over the next three years, the United States will not test new "Star Wars" space-defense systems that in any way violate the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty negotiated by Henry Kissinger in 1972. This assurance, the *Globe* claims, will be stressed by Shultz at the Geneva talks.

This treasonous sentiment is being echoed and re-echoed by such leading Kissingerians as Gen. Brent Scowcroft, a director of Kissinger Associates, and the Council on Foreign Relations' William Hyland, formerly a Kissinger trainee on the National Security Council, who gave a series of background briefings in mid-December recommending "cosmetic agreements" be arranged with the U.S.S.R. on arms control to slow development of the SDI.

Kissinger himself, appearing on the Dec. 10 ABC-TV Nightline show together with Soviet envoy Georgii Arbatov of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, called on the United States and Soviets to reduce "offensive and defensive systems."

Shultz, meanwhile, has sufficiently recovered from the broadside which Weinberger delivered against him and the State Department in late November (see *EIR*, Dec. 18, 1984) to take some personal potshots at the Defense Secretary. In London Dec. 11 for meetings with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe prior to the NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Brussels, Shultz declared that the U.S. must launch a policy of "active defense" measures against terrorism, including "preventive action." Shultz's speech, a replay of one he had delivered a few days earlier in New York at an affair in honor of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, represented a direct challenge to Weinberger, who has repeatedly warned against adopting this kind of flight-forward, knee-jerk approach to terrorism.

Shultz's address was hailed by syndicated columnist Joe Kraft, a Kissinger mouthpiece, as a sure sign that the secretary of state "is on the offensive in the bureaucratic warfare that lies at the heart of the American government." Kraft went on to gloat that Shultz "plans to conduct most of the arms control negotiations [in Geneva] himself" and will delegate responsibility only to State Department underlings, thus freezing out the representatives from the Defense De-

partment, CIA, and Joint Chiefs of Staff whom Reagan has assigned to the negotiating team.

Signals like this can only reinforce the Soviets' determination to force Reagan to back off from "Star Wars." Indeed, on the same day the *Globe* leak appeared, the London Sunday Times reported that the Soviets have already indicated that short of a moratorium on the U.S. SDI, they will walk out of the Geneva talks—even if the Reagan administration offers joint beam-weapon development.

Treachery on the Hill

Moscow's imperial ambitions are also fed by Shultz's and Kissinger's moles in Congress—particularly key Republicans—who have been deploying according to Kissinger's personal prescription for wrecking the SDI: getting Congress to "whittle it away" through cuts in the Pentagon budget.

Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), who was elected to the powerful post of Senate Majority Leader with the backing of White House chief of staff Jim Baker and the rest of his Palace Guard, has organized an open revolt against the President and Weinberger over the military budget. Dole's latest public statement on the issue came in an interview on Dec. 9 on the Good Morning America television program, where he insisted that "substantial reductions" must be made in the Pentagon budget. "Defense spending's going to be right in the mix," Dole declared. "We're not going to be able to pass a spending restraint program without substantial reductions in defense spending."

Members of Kissinger's entourage on the Hill are employing other tactics to pressure the President. Appearing on national television Dec. 9, Indiana Republican Sen. Richard Lugar, the prospective new head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced he will conduct a sweeping review of American foreign policy to develop the framework for a "bipartisan foreign policy." The Senator plans to hold a series of highly publicized hearings this winter, with Henry Kissinger, Carter-era National Security Council head Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Carter-era U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as key witnesses.

At the same time, four prominent senators—John Chafee (R-R.I.), John Heinz (R-Pa.), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), and Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.)—sent a letter to President Reagan Dec. 10 calling on him to adhere to a "policy of interim restraint," specifically by complying with the terms of all U.S.-Soviet arms control treaties, including the unratified SALT II.

"An early commitment by both sides to refrain from undercutting existing agreements could provide a positive atmosphere for subsequent talks," the letter said. "Undercutting existing agreements" is the key-and-code from Kissinger Associates to attack President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative as in violation of Kissinger's 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. An aide to Heinz told a caller today that this letter represents a "significant bipartisan effort on an impor-

tant issue."

Judging by their records, what Heinz and his co-signers mean by "bipartisan" is that the Soviet Communist Party should be given an equal say in determining U.S. strategic policy. Scion of the Pittsburgh Heinz family empire in the United States, famous for Heinz baked beans and ketchup, Heinz also heads the American branch of the elite, secretive Bilderberg Society, whose "bipartisan" membership roster includes both Henry Kissinger and Walter Mondale. Chafee is a representative of appeasers among Rhode Island's British-linked naval intelligence circles. Bumpers's wife is one of the leading organizers of the KGB-run "Peace Links" chapter of the Nuclear Freeze movement, and Leahy is a leading advocate of unilateral disarmament.

Reagan holding firm

Despite this barrage, President Reagan has not buckled under to the Kissinger crowd, either on the SDI issue or on the question of military spending cuts. The West German conservative daily *Die Welt* reports from Washington Dec. 10: "Washington is drawing the line against concessions in talks with Moscow," particularly refusing to use the SDI as a "bargaining chip"—against the advice of George Shultz.

The President, after wavering on the Pentagon budget while Weinberger was out of the country, has now reverted to his original position, namely, that no final decisions have been taken on whether cuts will be made. NBC News reported Dec. 13 that White House budget cutters are convinced that Reagan has lined up with his Defense Secretary, and are "so discouraged they decided not to meet again with Reagan for the time being." And commenting on Weinberger's Dec. 13 briefing, Reagan spokesman Larry Speakes said that the White House had no disagreement with the Defense Secretary's statements.

Perhaps more significant is the fact that after a private meeting with Weinberger Dec. 12, President Reagan has started to personally twist congressional arms. Reagan held a 30-minute conference at the White House with conservative Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), the new Armed Services Committee chairman who had publicly declared last week that he opposes the MX missile and thinks the Pentagon budget should be frozen. Reagan reportedly told the Arizonan that he has every intention of fighting tooth and nail for the MX, stressing that "the program is essential to U.S. national security."

According to administration sources, the President has persuaded Goldwater to reconsider his opposition to the MX. Goldwater told reporters that he "would think about" reversing his opposition to the MX.

Whether Reagan does stick to his guns will ultimately depend, as Weinberger suggested, on whether the American population can be mobilized into an effective, organized political force on behalf of the SDI, and against Kissinger and the other Neville Chamberlains.

How the FBI 'lost' tapes linking DoJ lawyer to gun-runner Hashemi

by an EIR counterintelligence specialist

On a street in Washington, D.C., called 1/2 St., there is a three-story building visible to a casual stroller which actually houses a special FBI office that contains many of the Bureau's intercepts of the Bureau. None of these tapes, however, are located in any of above-ground floors of this special office. Below the ground floor there are three additional floors which are known as the "GARAGE," and within this area practically all of the key wiretapes and intercepts are kept, not only for pursuing criminal investigations, but for conducting the "entrapment" programs previously known as Abscam, Bri-lab, etc. The FBI record on maintaining these files is impeccable. Anytime a U.S. attorney or federal investigator needs the information garnered through these electronic means, the FBI is able to provide the needed material.

But there is at least one major exception to the normal "standard of excellence" maintained by the FBI. This one major exception may prove to be the undoing of probably the most significant cover-up since Watergate. The FBI has "lost," or "misplaced," the wiretapped conversations between convicted gun-runner and terrorist-bankroller Cyrus Hashemi and the former chief of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division under the Nixon and Ford administrations, J. Stanley Pottinger. How and why the FBI lost these tapes is the subject of the following article.

The story of Cyrus Hashemi and his brother Reza drew worldwide attention through the efforts of *EIR* and later in a book, *Hostage to Khomeini*, authored by members of *EIR*'s Mideast division. In this book and in numerous *EIR* articles, the Hashemi brothers were exposed as agents of Khomeini's government, serving his secret police, Savama, to finance terrorist activity in the United States—using black prisoners converted to "Islamic fundamentalism" from a variety of prisons, especially in the Washington, D.C. area, to carry out assassinations.

One of the agents of the Hashemi network, an Iranian rug merchant named *Bahram Nahidian*, recruited a prisoner named David Belfield, later to be known as Salahuddin Mohammed, to assassinate the head of the Iranian Freedom Foundation, Dr. Tabatabai. Belfield carried out the hit and escaped to Iran and Beirut, Lebanon. With the help of the

Hashemis and certain federal agencies, Belfield was permitted not only to escape from the United States after the Tabatabai assassination, but was given passports and bona fides which enabled him to continue to operate. In Beirut, he aided Khomeini's recent terrorist attacks against the U.S. embassy, where seven top CIA officers were killed, including Robert Ames, the Agency Mideast Division chief. Belfield later provided details to the kamikaze squads which blew up the Marine barracks killing 241 U.S. Marines. At present, Belfield operates from Teheran in the Iranian Foreign Ministry's Propaganda Department covering North America.

The Hashemis financed, protected, and carried out terrorist operations on behalf of Khomeini's Iran from 1977 to 1980, the period of the Carter administration. This was the time when the best operatives of U.S. intelligence were purged, when Billy Carter was used in providing legitimacy to the madman Qaddafi, and when the State Department and elements of U.S. intelligence helped put Khomeini in power. It was these critical intelligence arrangements which helped put the Hashemi brothers into business. One of the least publicly known features of the Hashemi case is the role of J. Stanley Pottinger.

Pottinger and Hashemi

J. Stanley Pottinger, lawyer and former head of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, initiated legal action against *EIR* on behalf of Cyrus Hashemi, using a lawyer from Atlanta named Jackson Cook. Hashemi attempted to sue *EIR* for \$6 million; he claimed that by calling him an agent of Khomeini and financier of terrorism, *EIR* had libeled him and destroyed his reputation. Once the case went to court, however, Cyrus Hashemi never appeared. Their case was dismissed. *EIR* has filed another legal action charging Hashemi and his lawyer with a frivolous lawsuit against *EIR*.

According to both knowledgeable sources in U.S. intelligence circles and court records, only the CIA provided the court with documents on demand of *EIR*'s lawyers—not the FBI. In fact, by the time the CIA documents reached the court, nearly 90% of the documents had been blacked out.

What was being protected by the FBI can now be partially revealed, and lead our readers into the story on the how and why of the missing FBI tapes.

According to U.S. intelligence sources familiar with the Iranian situation during the early phases of the overthrow of the Shah, Cyrus Hashemi and brother Reza were brought into the business of international terrorism by none other than J. Stanley Pottinger. Pottinger, according to these sources, was operating under official U.S. intelligence cover in arranging nearly \$4.5 billion to finance the purchase of weapons and spare parts for Khomeini's coup d'état. The sum of \$4.5 billion is no exaggeration. Prior to the financing of the Hashemis, they were \$200-300 million in debt. The operational planning for the Shah's overthrow occurred in Zurich at a bookstore where the Hashemis received the money to carry out the operation.

Pottinger was not simply operating by himself, but was under orders from then National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and a faction of U.S. intelligence, including some very high officials. They believed that by setting up the Hashemis to become among the leading arms dealers in the world, they would control a new intelligence capability. Moreover, it was believed that the Hashemis, operating with Knights of Malta passports, would be able to arrange arms shipment to the Argentine government under Gen. Roberto Viola and help the Israelis in setting up their Ibero-American arms market.

The money which went into Cyrus and Reza Hashemi's bank, First Gulf and Trust, and served as the laundering facility for the operation, is no longer recoverable. This operation, which includes negotiations over the development of certain oil fields in the Baktiari area by the Exxon Corporation, has been continually protected by the State Department. These negotiations were ongoing until last summer, with Pottinger's knowledge. When the indictment and arrest of Reza Hashemi occurred during the late spring of 1984, Pottinger became one of the targets of investigation by the DOJ and FBI. It was the Customs Bureau, however, which had carried out the crackdown on the Hashemis.

When certain officials went to the FBI to secure the tapes of the conversations between Pottinger and Hashemi, the FBI said they could not locate the tapes—that in fact, they were missing. These tapes would prove conclusively that the cover-up of one of the most massive gun-and-drug-dealing operations, under orders from Zbigniew Brzezinski and the State Department, is still protected by the FBI. The tapes would also expose critical evidence of how the entire Billygate apparatus inside the U.S. government protected international terrorism and links to the KGB.

One final note—J. Stanley Pottinger has about \$15 million in assets in Mexico City which are unaccounted for by the Internal Revenue Service. In addition to the present investigation of Pottinger's illegal activity, federal authorities would do well to investigate Pottinger's present holdings.

The Conservation Foundation

Think tank of the

by Susan Kokinda

"Bulldozers are a symbol for the activities of American technology which lead to a massive corruption of the environment . . . the assault on living space is primarily the work of the internal combustion engine."

—Conservation Foundation Annual Report, 1963

In early July 1984, Conservation Foundation President William Reilly called on conservationists "to look for allies . . . among administration budget cutters" in the fight to slash U.S. agricultural production and thereby "save the environment."

By December, two major policy conferences were being hosted in Washington, D.C., which resulted in the complete convergence of free-market budget-cutters and environmentalists, united around the necessity of shrinking U.S. agricultural production. While the right-wing Heritage Foundation was openly taking command of the free-market side of the assault, the low-profile Conservation Foundation was quietly directing the conservationist deployment.

That the Conservation Foundation should be at the center of an effort to cut U.S. agricultural production in the midst of an African famine which could become the worst in human history, is no surprise. Founded by the racist British and Swiss oligarchy in 1948, the Conservation Foundation had one purpose: to give the eugenics movement, so badly embarrassed by Adolf Hitler, a new name and a new mass base. The new name, immediately assigned by the oligarchs, was population control. The mass movement took 20 years to create. It is today's environmentalist "Green" shock troops which threaten the economic and strategic survival of the West, supported by the zero-growth mentality which strongly colors the thinking of so many in the advanced sector.

Phase I: 'Scientific' environmentalism

"Increasing population causes a drain on natural resources which is geometric, not arithmetic. . . . Science cannot be expected to supplant the vital processes of nature."

—Conservation Foundation Annual Report, 1948

The first 15 years of the Conservation Foundation's activity were devoted to retooling the crude horrors of Nazi eugenics into the more palatable and pseudo-scientific theories of conservation and population control. The U.S.-based founder of the Foundation was well-suited for the job. Henry Fairfield Osborne was the nephew of the Fairfield Osborne who had hosted, along with Averell Harriman's family, the

genocide lobby

infamous 1932 International Eugenics Conference in New York City. That conference honored top Nazi race scientists. Following in the family tradition, Henry Fairfield Osborne launched the new Malthusian institution in 1948 with money from four different Rockefeller outlets, two Mellon foundations, Sears and Roebuck, and Merrill Lynch.

But the Osborne name and Eastern families' funds were merely the colonial assets deployed into the United States by the international oligarchy. The decision to launch the Conservation Foundation had been made in 1947 in Switzerland at a conference hosted by the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature. That conference brought together the entire gaggle of scientists and conservationists who were funded by the Swiss and by the royal families of Britain, Holland, and Belgium.

There, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, a vehicle today for Prince Philip's genocidal schemes, was founded as the supranational umbrella group from which nationally-based institutions such as the Conservation Foundation were deployed. The early advisory councils of the Conservation Foundation reflect that oligarchical deployment. They were dominated by a variety of British and Low Country scientists led by Sir Solly Zuckerman (now Lord Solly)—a top British operative in the founding of the Pugwash Conference's "scientific" backchannel to the Soviet Union.

The initial tasks adopted by the Conservation Foundation included a massive profiling of Ibero-American soil conditions and other natural resources, and the launching of a "conservation curriculum" in the United States. The first university conservation program in the United States was started in 1951 at Yale, under the auspices of the Conservation Foundation. Others soon followed. One need only look at America's environmentalist-dominated universities today to measure the success of that project.

That these are alien, anti-republican policies grafted onto the body politic by America's historic imperial enemies is documented in the Foundation's own Annual Reports. In 1954, the British Advisory Committee on Economics and Policy called Osborne and staff scientist Kingsley Davis to London to order a study on the U.S. ability to feed the developing sector. In 1956, at the recommendation of the same Advisory Committee, the British Colonial Office awarded Davis \$47,000 to carry out population-control studies in Jamaica.

Phase II: Creating the shock troops

"[We must have] adult indoctrination on an unusually large and well organized scale."

—Conservation Foundation, Annual Report, 1961

Part of the Foundation's deployment was to prepare the American population for the creation of a Malthusian ideology. The mid-1950s witnessed the launching of a major project to profile "teacher attitudes on conservation." The Foundation also began an examination of the "ethical systems" involved in population questions and the development of "techniques to make [new ethical systems] acceptable." The Conservation Foundation had already launched the Rachel Carson DDT scare as a pilot project in adult indoctrination. All the while, Osborne was working closely with the American Eugenics Society.

In 1961, the Foundation published a compendium of essays arguing the Malthusian case. Those contributing included Lord Solly Zuckerman, Lord Boyd Orr, Sir Charles Darwin, Sir Julian Huxley, and Arnold Toynbee. A more concentrated grouping of opponents of the Judeo-Christian tradition could not be found.

The 1963 Annual Report decried the fact that ecology had not yet become a political force. Russell Train was brought onto the Board of Advisors and in 1965, after the death of Osborne, became president. Resources for the Future and the Environmental Defense Fund were brought into being by the Conservation Foundation in the early 1960s to spearhead the creation of a more activist environmentalism. The 1967-68 Annual Report of the Foundation laid out a detailed blueprint for the creation of a mass movement.

Realizing that blueprint, the Foundation took much credit for the passage of the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act. That Congressional abomination created the apparatus for gutting America's industrial and technological base. The 1970 "Earth Day" cult festivities in the United States marked an inflection point for the Foundation. Speaking to the Ditchley Foundation, Sir Frank Fraser Darling—one of the oligarchy's old guard remaining at the Foundation—applauded the fact that the "scientific environmentalists" of old had now been joined by a growing movement of "instinctive environmentalists."

Today, the Malthusian Nazi scientists and environmentalist shock troops have been joined by an equally dangerous force. As current Conservation Foundation President William Reilly gloated in July, they have added to their ranks the budget-cutting ideologues who want to eliminate the nation-state as a force for technological progress and hand economic decision-making to the oligarchy-controlled "free market." The Conservation Foundation is coming very close to completing its mandate to the heirs of the British Colonial Office: Science will not supplant the "vital processes of nature," America will help to starve the developing sector, and Malthusian laws *will* be obeyed.

Organized crime banker linked to political hit-man Walter Sheridan

by Vin Berg and Jeffrey Steinberg

Investigation into Robert R. Ferguson's First National State Bank of New Jersey, which "hand-debited" \$170,000 in funds from Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign, has revealed a connection between this casino-linked bank and the political dirty-tricks operation of Walter Sheridan, a ranking figure in the U.S. intelligence establishment—now and then officially so. Sheridan is the "political hit-man" behind every big-time frame-up of the last 25 years, from the "Get Hoffa" campaign to Abscam to the indictment of Labor Secretary Ray Donovan. He still works on the staff of Ted Kennedy's Senate Labor Committee.

The financial warfare against LaRouche, in which Ferguson's was only the first bank to act, also involves the FBI, whose Richard Egan ordered the Ferguson bank's theft; U.S. Attorney for Boston William Weld, who now runs a national task-force for operations against LaRouche contributors and creditors; and NBC, whose First Camera program slandered LaRouche and then used a corrupt Judge James Cacheris of Virginia to secure a \$3 million counter-libel judgment against him. Sheridan unifies the operation.

The overall picture is of a stench-filled moral slum which must be torn out of our society and government. Robert Ferguson is the president of FNSB, which became New Jersey's largest bank by financing casinos—at a time when every other state bank, as the Oct. 7, 1977 *Washington Post* reported, "didn't like the gambling image." At a May 20, 1977 state bankers convention, then Gov. Brendan Byrne had to plead: "Let me warn you against thinking that shady money will be coming into New Jersey for the purpose of casino financing. It could be a self-fulfilling prophecy if banks, insurance companies, and others shy away from the financing."

But as state police superintendent Clinton Pagano said later, it's silly to talk of mob "infiltration" of casino interests: "Organized crime didn't get into gambling—organized crime was gambling."

Casinos operate mainly at a loss, largely by giving "credit" to "gamblers"—drug dealers, prostitutes, bookmakers. They don't repay and aren't expected to. Often, a mobster walks in, takes chips on credit, and turns them in for hard cash at the next window without so much as a nod toward a gaming table. The casino is there to launder dirty funds, not to entertain losers.

So, although New Jersey casino gambling was legalized

in 1976, as late as 1979, only one Jersey bank was willing to finance a casino, FNSB. Thereby it made the whole casino operation possible. Without local bank involvement, no big New York bank could have invested.

Ferguson's FNSB began to negotiate loans to Meyer Lansky's Resorts International in 1977 for renovation of Atlantic City's Chalfonte Hotel. After an initial loan of \$4 million, secured by a first mortgage on a Resorts hotel-casino on Paradise Island—Lansky's Caribbean "Hong Kong West"—FNSB headed a three-bank consortium extending \$7 million of an \$11 million total. Then, in early 1978, FNSB "subordinated" its \$4-million first mortgage on the Paradise Island hotel "to enable the Bank of Nova Scotia to take a first mortgage" on the same hotel, i.e., to extend \$10 million to Resorts secured by the same hotel! In effect, FNSB made Lansky a gift of his collateral so that he could use it to obtain another loan.

On Memorial Day 1978, Resorts succeeded in opening Atlantic City's first casino.

Ferguson's bank and organized crime were on their way: On Feb. 20, 1979, Playboy announced negotiations with several banks for financing of an Atlantic City casino. Later, on June 23, 1983, FNSB announced a consortium for \$53 million to the Playboy Hotel and Casino. On June 20, 1979, FNSB announced participation in an \$80 million loan for casino construction by Bally Co., formed in the 1960s by Gerardo Cateno, identified as an East Coast mafia figure in Senate testimony.

Despite a summer 1981 state division of gaming report charging Del E. Webb Corp. with "lax credit controls" favorable to drug pushers, et al., on May 17, 1982, Ferguson announced an FNSB-led consortium to finance a Del E. Webb casino. He testified then that he was "entirely comfortable" with the "new management" Del E. Webb had quickly provided for the occasion of licensing hearings. On June 2, 1982, Del E. Webb secured a license.

Sheridan

The gentleman ultimately responsible for the security of Resorts International is a shadowy figure named Walter Sheridan. Sheridan, while still a Justice Department employee in the early 1960s, founded what became Resorts' in-house security department, Intertel, Inc. Sheridan is otherwise the intelligence-establishment figure best positioned by dint of

history and experience to conduct the kinds of security-stripping financial and political warfare now being suffered by LaRouche.

Several years ago, a retired Air Force colonel, Fletcher J. Prouty, wrote a book called *The Secret Team*, identifying a powerful cabal within the U.S. intelligence establishment seeking to bring down the American system on behalf of their own power-seeking aims. If such exists today, Sheridan is one of its covert executives.

After graduating from the Jesuit-run Fordham University, Sheridan joined the FBI in the early 1950s, from which he entered the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA). At NSA, Sheridan was named Chief of Counterintelligence Section, Special Operations Division, Office of Security—a position that placed him in charge of security clearance investigations for Pentagon and civilian personnel. While at NSA, Sheridan and lifetime collaborator David Belisle came under sharp criticism by the House Un-American Activities Committee for giving top security clearance to two NSA officers, Vernon Mitchell and William Martin, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1960. Both men were homosexuals with links to the Communist Party U.S.A. at the time of their clearance checks by the Sheridan's unit.

In the late 1950s, Sheridan was seconded to the Kennedy family through Joseph Kennedy's ties to sections of U.S. intelligence dating back to World War II. First as a staff assistant to Senator John F. Kennedy and later as both a White House and Justice Department aide to JFK and Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Sheridan surfaced in the role of a political "hit man" directing often illegal fire at targeted enemies of the Kennedy clan.

Sheridan installed an elaborate electronic eavesdropping system in every office in Foggy Bottom with the specific objective of destroying the careers of several officials of the Office of Security, an in-house State Department clearance unit that had blocked the issuance of security classification to Helmut Sonnenfeldt and several other Kennedy associates.

During his period with the Kennedy Justice Department, Sheridan put together an organization known as the "Terrible Twenty." Among the members of this special unit were at least two of Sheridan's cronies from the NSA, Robert Pelouquin and Tom McKeon. Sheridan's "Terrible Twenty" conducted the "blood feud" against Jimmy Hoffa that led to the Teamster boss's conviction on jury tampering charges.

Private eyes

To facilitate the "official" probe into Hoffa, Sheridan sponsored the creation of a "private" security firm whose primary mission, according to several authors and former government officials, was to carry out a dirty war against the Teamsters. That front agency, "Five Eyes" (International Investigators, Inc. of Indianapolis, Indiana), listed branch offices throughout the Midwest as early as 1961—although

it was never incorporated in any state until five years later. Within a year of its incorporation, Five Eyes went defunct, only to be replaced within months by another thinly veiled front for clandestine government agents, Three Eyes, or, International Intelligence, Inc.—Intertel. Among the founding partners in Intertel, the in-house security division of Resorts International, were Sheridan's two NSA associates Pelouquin and McKeon, along with a cast of retired feds drawn principally from the Terrible Twenty. One of the Intertel stalwarts, William Hundley, is today the law partner of the brother of Judge James Cacheris, the federal district judge who presided over the error-ridden "LaRouche v. NBC" trial in Alexandria, Va.

Associated with NBC

In March 1964, less than six months after the assassination of JFK, Sheridan left the DOJ. In February 1967, he again surfaced publicly, this time as an "investigative reporter" for NBC's White Paper documentary series. Under the NBC cover, Sheridan ran a full-scale assault against New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the Perminde assassination of the President. On July 7, 1967 Sheridan was indicted by Garrison on four counts of bribery and jury tampering. Among the agents deployed by Sheridan during this coverup of the JFK hit was Gordon Novel, a convicted felon who was used by NBC in the March 1984 First Camera slander against LaRouche.

By all accounts, Garrison was "onto" the British-Canadian secret intelligence command that ran the Kennedy hit with advance approval from Moscow. According to several sources interviewed in the course of the Sheridan inquiry, such a full-scale probe would have likely led eventually to the Situation Room of the White House where, on Nov. 22, 1963, McGeorge Bundy was the first person to announce to the world that the assassination was the work of a lone killer, Lee Harvey Oswald. In a recent speech in Baltimore, Md. attacking President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, Bundy revealed with venom that the speech JFK was to deliver in Dallas the night of his assassination was a repudiation of Mutually Assured Destruction and a clarion call for a U.S. defense buildup.

Among the principals in the NBC slander effort against LaRouche is the Nightly News team of Brian Ross and Ira Silverman. Ross-Silverman are the successors to the original Walter Sheridan White Paper team.

Sheridan himself was the architect of the "Get Reagan" effort coming out of a December 1980 conference in Washington, D.C. of the Socialist International. Utilizing his nationwide stable of "investigative reporters," Sheridan was, according to a series of *Washington Post* articles from 1982, the point man in the press smear campaign against Labor Secretary Donovan which led to his indictment by a New York grand jury.

Kissinger Watch by M.T. Upharsin

New book reveals Kissinger was probed as KGB agent

A new book published by Random House documents that during the Nixon administration, National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger was under investigation by several U.S. intelligence agencies as a suspected Soviet KGB agent. The book, *Secret Agenda: Watergate, Deep Throat and the CIA*, by Jim Hougan, reported that since the late 1950s, the Central Intelligence Agency had been accumulating evidence of Kissinger treason.

"Allegations against Kissinger's loyalty had festered in the CIA's files for more than a decade prior to his appointment as the President's national security adviser. At least one Soviet-bloc defector, Michael Goleniewski, insisted that Kissinger had been recruited by the Soviets in the aftermath of World War II when he had served with the Army counterintelligence corp in occupied Germany. According to Goleniewski, Kissinger was given the code name Colonel Boar. A peculiar story, it took an even stranger twist in 1964, when the People's Republic of China went out of its way in an effort to discredit the allegation—which, perhaps predictably, had the opposite effect in some precincts of the U.S. intelligence community. Eventually, no less a figure than Angleton himself would pronounce Kissinger 'objectively, a Soviet agent,' while others would question not merely the wisdom of Kissinger's decisions but the motives that lay behind them. They would whisper half-jokingly about 'Colonel Boar,' while pointing to Kissinger's diminution of the CIA's influence on the National Security Council, and his embarrass-

ing disregard for the agency's *raison d'être*, the NIEs, or National Intelligence Estimates, whose importance Kissinger had drastically reduced. They would question the search for what Kissinger called 'détente,' its 'linkage' to the SALT talks, and his role in each. They would condemn Kissinger for negotiating a rapprochement with the People's Republic of China at the expense of the Taiwanese government. America's ignominious reverses in Vietnam would be blamed in part on Kissinger's perplexing refusal to inform the American military, in a timely way, of the cease-fire date agreed upon with the North Vietnamese. They would worry, also, over Kissinger's *modus operandi*, his overweening secrecy and occasional deception of his own allies."

While detailing the suspicions of Kissinger's recruitment as a Soviet agent and his ongoing actions in support of Soviet military surge forward, author Hougan also documented that elements in U.S. intelligence were concerned that Kissinger's Soviet efforts were taken in conjunction with a "one worldist" faction within the West:

"Radford, too, hints at some terrible conspiracy, asserting that Kissinger's foreign policy was 'catastrophic' by design. According to the yeoman, his spying activities were part of an effort to combat a conspiracy that was supposedly conceived by 'the Rockefeller family,' perfected by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and implemented by Henry Kissinger. The purpose of this alleged conspiracy, according to Radford, was to win the Soviets' cooperation in guaranteeing the Rockefellers' 'continued domination' over the world's currencies—in exchange for which, Radford insists, Kissinger was to construct a foreign policy that would ensure even

Soviet hegemony and a one-world government."

Perhaps the most damning indictment of Kissinger cited by Hougan was the testimony delivered by Adm. Elmo Zumwalt in his autobiography, *On Watch*.

"What is important to record is the inextricable relationship the Nixon administration's perversion of the policy-making process bore to its ignoble outlook. Its contempt for the patriotism and intelligence of the American people, for the constitutional authority of the Congress, and for the judgment of its own officials and experts reflected Henry Kissinger's world view; that the dynamics of history are on the side of the Soviet Union; that before long the U.S.S.R. will be the only superpower on earth and the United States will be an also ran . . . that the duty of policy makers, therefore, is at all costs to conceal from the people their probable fate and proceed as cleverly and as rapidly as may be to make the best possible deal with the Soviet Union while there is still time to make any deal."

"This, then," concludes Hougan, "was the atmosphere of paranoia that pervaded the White House when Howard Hunt joined the plumbers and three months later, James McCord signed on as security director for the Committee to Re-elect the President. Beset by leaks as massive as the Pentagon Papers, and besieged by critics on both the right and the left, the Nixon administration conducted its affairs amid the suspicions of a feuding intelligence community, at least part of which was convinced that the administration's chief foreign-policy maker, Henry Kissinger, was 'objectively' and (perhaps 'subjectively') a Soviet agent."

So far, the former secretary of state has had no comment.

Elephants and Donkeys

by Kathleen Klenetsky

If you thought Charlie Manatt was bad. . .

On Feb. 1, the Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington to elect a replacement for Charlie "the Tuna" Manatt, the DNC's outgoing chairman.

Anyone who thought that the Democratic Party's officialdom might have learned some lessons from the humiliating beating which the Mondale-Ferraro ticket took Nov. 6, would be quickly disabused of that notion after looking at the major contenders for the DNC chairmanship.

The leading candidates are cut from the same mold as Manatt, and represent the same post-industrial-society, unilateral-disarmament policies American voters rejected overwhelmingly on Election Day.

After a month of political in-fighting, the field has narrowed to the following major candidates:

- *Paul Kirk*: Son of a Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court justice, and a close aide and adviser for years to Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.), Kirk now holds the powerful position of DNC treasurer.

- *Robert Keefe*: A Washington political consultant close to Democratic Party wheeler-dealer Robert Strauss. Keefe served as a top consultant to Sen. John Glenn's (D-Ohio) unsuccessful presidential campaign.

- *Nancy Pelosi*: Former California state Democratic Party chair, Pelosi has functioned as an "enforcer" for Chuck Manatt and the other big boys who run the California Democratic apparatus. It was her assigned job to block the influence of the Lyndon LaRouche-affiliated National Democratic Policy Committee, which

has over 15,000 members in the state. Pelosi got her leg-up in national politics through former Gov. Jerry Brown. Her father and brother are both former governors of Maryland, linked to the same unsavory "business interests" responsible for the careers of Brown and Manatt.

- *Sharon Pratt Dixon*: A member of the Democratic National Committee from the District of Columbia, closely affiliated with Jesse Jackson's political machine.

- *John Cavanaugh*: A Nebraskan, Cavanaugh lines up with the ultra-liberal wing of the Democratic Party. He served two terms in Congress (1976-80), and compiled a record that included votes against the B-1 bomber and increases in defense spending.

- *Duane Garrett*: A San Francisco lawyer and party fund-raiser, Garrett has a reputation as the central money-launderer for Manatt and the California Democratic Party. His ability to dig up funds from unusual sources prompted Walter Mondale to appoint him co-chairman of his presidential campaign.

Another key contender, *Neil Goldschmidt*, suddenly dropped out of the contest Dec. 13. Goldschmidt, who went from being Carter administration transportation secretary to a job with the Nike running-shoe company, had been the favorite of a group of Democratic elected officials led by Virginia Gov. Charles Robb, who were expecting to formally endorse him at a meeting in Kansas City Dec. 16.

With Goldschmidt out of the race, Paul Kirk has emerged as the frontrunner—although Robb and the rest of his group, which includes Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt and Rep. Richard Gephardt of Missouri, are desperately casting about for an alternative candidate.

Prompted by fears that if Kirk be-

comes DNC chair, it would give Ted Kennedy a lock on the party's 1988 presidential nomination, Robb and his pals have reportedly approached Terry Sanford, the ex-governor of North Carolina, to enter the race. If that doesn't pan out, they are considering seeking a change in the party charter to allow a sitting official to become party chair.

Kirk, however, already has over a third of the 377 Democratic National Committee votes in his pocket and is getting significant support from the Harriman wing of the party. "Right now," according to one Washington Democratic operative, "this thing is lurching toward Kirk."

On Dec. 13, the day Goldschmidt withdrew, Kirk called a press conference to unveil a proposal for creating a policy council to come up with "new ideas" for the party. Basically a revival of the old Democratic policy group set up in the 1950s by Averell Harriman and Adlai Stevenson, the idea was immediately endorsed by outgoing Utah Gov. Scott Matheson.

The former head of the National Governor's Association, Matheson is a long-time ally and social intimate of Harriman and his wife.

Dobrynin's choice?

Another Harriman pal may have as well—though not quite so publicly. Just a few days before Kirk's press conference, Soviet Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin stopped in at the Democrats' national headquarters in Washington for a little conference with Charlie Manatt. Nobody's saying what happened, but given the Democratic leadership's past record with the Soviets, we can only surmise that Dobrynin may have been offering his old pal Charlie some friendly advice on who would make the best new DNC chair.

National News

Space scientist Krafft Ehricke dies

Space scientist Dr. Krafft A. Ehricke died Dec. 11 in La Jolla, Calif., after a long illness. Ehricke was a pioneer in rocket propulsion, including work on the V-2 rocket, the Atlas missile, and the liquid hydrogen Centaur.

For the past 10 years, Ehricke had been working on a study of the industrial development and settlement of the Moon, which he describes as man's "extraterritorial imperative." His book, *The Seventh Continent: Industrialization and Settlement of the Moon*, is scheduled for publication in 1985 by the Fusion Energy Foundation.

Ehricke won the Goddard Astronautics Award this year from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics for his "more than 40 years of practical and visionary contributions to astronautics." He published 10 books and more than 50 papers and articles on space science, and was known for his unflinching commitment to demonstrating that there are no limits to growth.

The Krafft Ehricke Institute for Space Science and Technology is being established in California as a memorial to his work.

Jack to southern Dems: 'we must rebuild party'

On Dec. 10, Hulan Jack, the first black man to hold high office in the nation, sat as co-chairman of a Louisiana meeting on what to do with the Democratic Party—with Fred Huenefeld, who was Louisiana state chairman for George Wallace's campaign in 1968. Both are leaders in the National Democratic Policy Committee.

Jack served in the New York State Assembly from 1941 to 1953, at which time he

was elected Borough President of Manhattan.

Jack told the 50-plus Democrats who had gathered in Monroe that it is the "Eastern Establishment crowd, which marches arm-in-arm in the leadership of both parties," which has succeeded in dividing people. "We have to become free from the cynicism which has been generated by this group," Jack insisted. He challenged farmers in the audience to "unite with blacks in support of the Inalienable Rights of Man."

Huenefeld followed Jack, going into more detail about the movement the two NDPC leaders are spearheading. He said that nowhere in the U.S. Constitution are farmers given "the inalienable right to go bankrupt"; nor are "bankers given the inalienable right to shut down production in order to carry out the genocidal Global 2000 plan."

FBI: 'no terrorist group here'

A terrorist group stole 100 animals from a Los Angeles research facility Dec. 9, an action "animal rights" groups say was necessary to "rescue" the animals. The Animal Liberation Front, which recently said it had spiked candy bars in Great Britain with rat poison to protest the use of animals in research, claimed responsibility for taking the dogs, cats, mice, and rabbits from the City of Hope National Medical Center located in the Los Angeles suburb of Duarte.

Continuing to assert that terrorism is winding down in the United States, the FBI has stated that attacks by such animal rights groups should not be defined as terrorism any more than should such actions as the bombing of abortion clinics.

In recent weeks in Britain, gangs of urban guerrillas belonging to this "Animal Liberation Front" staged simultaneous raids on two research laboratories in southern England, smashing up the facilities, while a third "cell" attacked Wickham Laboratory

director David Walker at his home with an iron bar. Thirty such terrorists, wearing ski masks and brandishing sledgehammers, were involved in the incidents. The group is now threatening to poison Christmas turkeys.

Intelligence specialists suggest that one place to look for the U.S. and Canadian arm of the "Animal Liberation Front" is the Foundation Faith cult—a grouping of ex-criminals and religious cultists based in Toronto, Atlanta, Denver, Dallas, Texas, and Phoenix. The cult, whose national director is Rev. Estell Lehnen, runs a prison ministry and recruits heavily from the Ontario prison system.

FALN fugitive gets 12 years

William Morales, a member of the FALN terrorist group who was captured in the city of Puebla in Mexico last year, was given a 12-year prison sentence Dec. 11 by Mexican judge Hilario Chávez Barcenas. Morales escaped from a U.S. prison in 1981 where he was serving a life sentence for his role in making bombs for the Puerto Rican terrorist group. After serving the 12-year sentence for killing a Mexican policeman, he will be extradited to the United States.

Morales's escape from the New York maximum security facility was "mysterious." He had supposedly vaulted from the third floor using a rope constructed from sheets. The catch was that at the time of the escape, Morales had the use of neither hand; he had lost both hands and part of his face when a bomb he was making blew up.

At the time of Morales's capture, the FBI had been claiming that the FALN was dismantled. Morales's confession to Mexican police, however, has made clear that the terrorist group is not only alive and well in the United States, but that it has extended its networks throughout Latin America. Morales told officials that the group had established training camps in the states of Chi-

huahua and Chiapas in Mexico, as well as establishing connections with other terrorist groups operating out of Nicaragua.

Reagan pledges to aid Africa

A meeting between President Reagan and the President of Niger Dec. 11 resulted in the administration's decision to immediately deliver 35,000 metric tons of food to the beleaguered nation that has lost 60% of its harvest through drought this year. Niger President Sayni Kountche visited the United States in his role as acting president of an eight-nation group of French-speaking nations in West Africa.

President Reagan is also reported to have offered Niger full protection against the outlaw government of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi. The two countries share a common border and Qaddafi has funded and armed nomads who have fomented revolts in Niger.

The two Presidents are reported to have also discussed the need to modernize agriculture and industrialize the African continent.

U.S. won't fund Third World abortion

Funding for the private International Planned Parenthood Federation will not be renewed because it finances abortion-related services in other countries, the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) said Dec. 13.

The Reagan administration's action has provoked a large hue and cry from the genocide lobby and liberal press. The Population Crisis Committee, a coordinating group for "family-planning" organizations, for example, accused the administration of being "blind to the deaths and disabilities caused

by closely spaced and too-numerous births in the Third World."

U.S. funds, administered through AID, were expected to be about \$17 million for fiscal 1985, 30% of the IPPF's proposed \$55 million budget.

According to an AID spokesman: "Under U.S. policy outlined at the International Conference on Population in 1984, the United States will no longer contribute to separate non-government organizations which perform or actively promote abortion as a method of family planning in other nations," an AID statement said.

FEC whitewashes Geraldine Ferraro

The Federal Election Commission in Washington, D.C. overruled its own staff Dec. 12 and issued a decision refusing to reopen an investigation into the 1978 real-estate transactions and campaign finances of Geraldine Ferraro and her husband.

In one part of the decision, the FEC deadlocked along party lines on whether to act on recommendations by its staff that there was sufficient "reason to believe" that Ferraro's husband John Zaccaro had violated the law. In the second part, by a separate 6-1 vote, the FEC said there was no reason to believe that Ferraro herself had broken the law. The FEC also unanimously refused to reopen its original 1979 review of Ferraro's first congressional campaign, despite massive evidence that her 1978 campaign committee and its treasurer had all violated the election law.

A deal may have been struck between various parties in Washington, including elements of the White House, not to pursue an investigation of Ferraro. The exchange, some sources say, was that if the issue was dropped, then the Reagan administration could expect greater cooperation from congressional Democrats.

Briefly

● **PETRA KELLY**, the leader of the West German Green Party, will be in the U.S.A. for two weeks in January, apparently invited by Ramsey Clark, the former attorney general. Kelly will participate in a teach-in sponsored by Clark's Disarm Education Fund at New York University on Jan. 18. Other speakers will include Daniel Ellsberg of Pentagon Papers fame and Robert McNamara.

● **PETER BOURNE** of the late Carter administration is reportedly writing a laudatory book about Fidel Castro. He reports admiringly that Castro gave up a promising career as a baseball player to become a Marxist-Leninist dictator of a small Caribbean country.

● **AMELIA ROBINSON**, a friend of the late Martin Luther King, Jr. who is affiliated with Tuskegee Institute, told an Atlanta gathering Dec. 6: "We're going to keep on marching until we can take this beast of Henry Kissinger and McGeorge Bundy and turn it into a kitten!" Mrs. Robinson, a leader in building for a 100,000-person demonstration at the White House on Jan. 15 geared to convincing President Reagan that his economic policies must change, says she plans to bring at least 1,000 of those people herself.

● **THE LAWYERS Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control**, a Boston-based group, will be trooping to Moscow in March for a meeting whose top agenda item will be how to create legal barriers to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

● **THE HEMLOCK Society** will hold a conference in Santa Monica, Calif. Feb. 8-9. The conference theme is: "Good Life, Good Death Through Control and Choice." Participating will be the American Humanist Association, Human Betterment Society, Society for the Right to Die, the World Peace Association, and the Soviet-American Friendship Society.

Editorial

NATO's dangerous misstep

While first reports from the NATO defense ministers' meeting on Dec. 1-2 were very promising, a closer look shows that the picture is much more complicated. Behind the scenes, Secretary General Lord Carrington has succeeded in getting NATO to take a giant step toward decoupling Western Europe from the United States.

According to the relevant section of the final communiqué, the Western European NATO governments agreed to mobilize reserve units to make up for gaps in the force strength of American troops in Europe which might be caused by U.S. out-of-area deployments. It is reported that the Federal Republic of Germany, in particular, has agreed to mobilize a total of 30,000 troops as its share of the reserve force.

This provision, of course, has nothing to do with preparing for war-fighting in the event of Soviet attack on Western Europe, or other such adventurism. Nor does it function as any kind of deterrent against the increasing aggressiveness of the Russians. That aim can only be accomplished by a NATO commitment to participate with the United States in a crash program to develop and deploy the Strategic Defense Initiative within the next few years, while at the same time launching the required improvements in firepower, such as the neutron bomb.

The "out-of-area deployment" decision, if of any military significance at all, can only encourage the Russians to make a military move in Europe, or elsewhere. For the decision signals that the U.S. is prepared to *pull its troops out of Western Europe* at the sign of any "provocation" in the Third World.

Such a plan is precisely what the Soviets, starting with the late President Andropov over a year ago, have been counting on to help them take over Western Europe without a shot. A Soviet-steered provocation could happen in Central America, or it could happen in the Middle East. But the end result of following this NATO doctrine would be to weaken U.S. strength in Europe, the Soviets' primary aim.

There is, however, an even nastier edge on this Carrington policy, which was pioneered in the spring of 1982 in the Malvinas War. The common interest the Anglo-American oligarchy has with the Russians is the

desire to smash republican nation-states in the developing sector through the creation of an increasing number of genocidal "depopulation wars." Thus, their policy has been increasingly to turn their backs on the actual Russian threat to take world dominance, and concentrate instead on creating excuses for advanced sector military enforcement of austerity and population reduction in the Third World.

This is what the Malvinas War was all about. Great Britain was determined to show the rest of the developing sector that colonialism was here to stay. The British were able to push an endorsement of their military deployment in the South Atlantic through NATO. Other NATO countries kindly covered the usual positions of the Royal Navy while its Navy sailed down to massacre the Argentines.

The conclusion of the war, in which the U.S. provided special military backup for Britain, shows the incompetence of an "out-of-area" deployment strategy in containing Soviet aggression. One of the results of the war has been the wide opening which it has given to the Soviet Union to woo the Argentines.

Other subjects of deliberation at the NATO meeting make clear that not all the participants were focused on the "out-of-area" deployment strategy. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger briefed the assembled ministers on the massive increase in Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe, succeeding for the moment, at least, in causing the Netherlands and Belgium to announce reconsideration of their postponement of deploying NATO Euromissiles to counterbalance the Soviets'.

The U.S. defense secretary also cited the decision to triple the NATO infrastructure budget as a good argument against the Kissingerian threat, put in bill form by Sen. Sam Nunn, to pull U.S. troops out of Europe if Europe refused to "foot the bill."

Unfortunately, Weinberger's good intentions were totally undercut by Lord Carrington's success in passing the item on out-of-area deployments. Unless this decision is dropped in the course of an emergency mobilization for the SDI, we've come one step closer to Russian domination.

CARACAS MARTES 31 DE ENERO DE 1984

En cadena nacional por TV en USA, el 4 de febrero

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AMAZON

BUENOS AIRES, JUEVES 28 DE JUNIO DE 1984

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