

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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What is Atlanta CDC covering up about AIDS?  
Peru's President salutes Schiller delegation  
The coming hydrogen economy

## **Sikh terrorism: Anglo-Soviet threat to Reagan and Gandhi**



# GLOBAL SHOWDOWN

## The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988



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What the President's National Security Adviser is incapable  
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# EIR

## From the Editor

**B**efore turning to this week's cover story, I'd like to draw your attention to the ten-page *Investigation* beginning on page 52, probing what the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control may be covering up about the AIDS threat. CDC's position—reiterated at a Washington, D.C. press conference on Sept. 19, where CDC claimed that some simple measures taken by *individuals* could stop the spread of AIDS—violates the basic precepts of traditional public health measures for dealing with a rapidly spreading deadly disease for which there is no known cure. Why? *EIR's* package offers some provocative answers.

As part of the expert testimony we compiled on the subject, *EIR* obtained an exclusive interview with Dr. Mark Whiteside, co-director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida, who has been investigating the outbreak of AIDS in Belle Glade, Florida for three years. Dr. Whiteside states that there is a direct relationship between the collapsed tropical conditions and economic squalor in Belle Glade and the fact that nearly 50% of all the AIDS victims there are neither homosexuals, nor drug users nor hemophiliacs.

The cover feature on Sikh terrorism is a preview of the soon-to-be-released book, *Derivative Assassination*, by the editors of *EIR*, exposing the international network behind the murder of Mrs. Indira Gandhi last October. Sikh terrorist organizations operating in the United States and Canada are the top security risk to not only Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but also to President Reagan, and to *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche. The danger of Sikh terrorism in North America may even be superseding the Sikh threat in India.

LaRouche's evaluations of the Soviet spy scandals erupting in Europe and the Greenpeace affair, appear in *International*, on pages 32 and 44, respectively.

Finally, we recommend the report on the Sept. 15 meeting between the Schiller Institute's Trade Union Commission and Peru's President Alan García (p. 35). Having closely followed the growth of the Commission's influence since its founding a year ago November, we can only express our profound pleasure at this meeting.

Next week, we plan a full report from the U.N. General Assembly in New York, where President García is expected to present his program on the debt and for a war on drugs.

Nora Hamerman

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## Saudis abdicate oil-market control: Moscow in the wings

by David Goldman

Responding to reporters' questions about Saudi Arabia's decision to effectively abandon its official oil price, U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington cautioned on Sept. 19, "There's still a lot we don't know." As a First Boston analyst commented to wire services Sept. 17, an era has indeed passed: Saudi Arabia, whose ability to increase or withhold oil supplies to the market was the backbone of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has abdicated its leading position, in favor of that mysterious power, the "spot market."

The spot market is less than mysterious: As *EIR* has reported for three years, the Soviet Union plays a marginal, but decisive role in world oil markets through deliveries to the spot market. In previous periods of apparent oil scarcity (i.e., OPEC's ability to limit supplies to the market), the spot market was an insignificant factor, absorbing the odd shipment outside of normal contracts. Now, with a world depression and world oil glut, it has become the decisive factor in world oil markets.

The power shift in the world oil markets opens the prospect of an oil price crash, but by no means ensures it. The successful Iranian air strike against an Iraqi oil installation 245 kilometers inside Iraqi territory on Sept. 13 underscores, once again, the way in which the present oil glut could turn into a shortage overnight. Despite the Saudis' decision to bring an additional 1 million barrels per day onto the market (they were recently producing barely half of their 4.5 million bpd OPEC quota) through contracts linked to the spot price, the oil market failed to collapse between Sept. 15, when the news leaked out, and *EIR*'s deadline of Sept. 18.

Each of the price tremors in the world oil market since 1983 can be traced to Soviet activity in the spot market. Although Soviet oil exports are dwarfed by those of OPEC, and the spot market's size (usually less than 10% of world oil

trade) is relatively tiny, the Soviets' margin of power has increased out of bounds with the deterioration of the world economy, and the increasing glut of supply. Most Western analysts wonder why the Soviets, who depend upon oil exports for 60% of their total (reported) foreign-exchange earnings, would sacrifice their own short-term interests by pushing the price down. But the issue for the Soviets (and all other major exporters) is not short-term cash flow, but ultimate strategic control of the market.

The question that must be asked is why Saudi Arabia, whose cash position is far from desperate, is willing to abandon its "swing" role in world oil markets, and allow the price at which it sells oil to be determined by marginal supplies coming onto the spot market. The answer is suggested by the following chronology:

**Sept. 3:** The Syrian oil minister flies to Moscow.

**Sept. 5:** Gorbachov visits the Tyumen oil-producing region.

**Sept. 9:** Gorbachov declares the Soviets' military interest in expanding oil production.

**Sept. 9:** The London *Times* warns of Soviet pressure on Norway's Spitzbergen Island.

**Sept. 10:** OPEC calls an emergency ministers' meeting, to take place Oct. 3 in Vienna.

**Sept. 10:** *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, the leading London-based industry publication, warns that the Saudis are likely to offer discount deals for oil, unless the other OPEC members pledge to stop cheating and keep their production within OPEC quotas.

**Sept. 10:** Reuters reports rumors of the (subsequently confirmed) Saudi deals with Western oil companies fixed to spot-market prices.

**Sept. 10:** Wire services carry rumors that Sheikh Yamani has been assassinated.



**Sept. 11:** Wire services report rumors of political unrest in Saudi Arabia, denied by diplomatic and oil-company sources.

**Sept. 11:** Wire services carry reports of a shooting incident involving Sheikh Yamani.

**Sept. 13:** Irani warplanes attack an Iraqi oil installation 245 kilometers inside Iraq.

**Sept. 13:** Iraqi warplanes drop 8 tons of explosives on Iran's principal oil-loading station, Khargh Island.

**Sept. 14:** Reuters reports rumors that Sheikh Yamani had predicted that oil prices would fall to \$18 per barrel, as well as denials by OPEC spokesmen.

**Sept. 15:** Sheikh Yamani attends a private meeting of oil ministers and oil-company officials at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, England, at which the spot-market deals are confirmed.

**Sept. 16:** The *Wall Street Journal*, citing sources at the Oxford meeting, retreads the rumor that Sheikh Yamani has predicted an \$18 per barrel oil price, warning of world financial disaster.

**Sept. 16:** Sheikh Yamani denies to wire service reporters the \$18 per barrel prediction, but does not deny the spot-market deals. In short, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, spent the first two weeks of September denying that he was dead, and Soviet party chief Gorbachov spent the same period visiting the Western Siberian oil fields, proclaiming his government's intention to throw enormous amounts of resources into new oil exploration and development, and reverse the two-year decline in Soviet oil output.

It is also of the greatest significance that on Sept. 3, the Syrian oil minister, Ghazi al-Durubi, arrived in Moscow on what was described as a "working visit to further cooperation." The Syrians are the Soviets' most important diplomatic surrogate in the Mideast.

Gorbachov visited the Tyumen fields Sept. 5, flanked by several deputy prime ministers, including those responsible for heavy industry, electrical equipment, oil and gas, as well as Gosplan chief Baibakov. He continued his tour through the Soviets' oil-producing regions, concluding in Kazakhstan, where he proclaimed that oil and grain were the key to national prosperity, as well as the country's economic and military power.

Gorbachov's extraordinary emphasis upon oil production has, of course, something to do with the Soviets' failure to keep up oil exploration during the past decade. During the first quarter of 1985, Soviet oil production was at 147 million tons, against 153 million tons in the same months of 1984.

But the broader message from the Soviet leader is that the Soviet Union, still the world's largest oil producer by far, intends to do everything necessary to maintain its power in world oil markets, as a military-strategic consideration. This involves more than the Soviets' internal production; as the London *Times* reported Sept. 9 while Gorbachov was on tour, the Soviets are also putting renewed pressure on Norway over

alleged Soviet oil rights in the Arctic Sea island of Spitzbergen, where Soviet asset Armand Hammer's Occidental Petroleum (among others) is now exploring for oil.

Saudi Arabia's exalted status in the world economy has been, since the Second World War, a matter of American sponsorship and suffrance. It is not credible that the Saudis would have walked away from their central role in determining the oil price, whatever the Soviet pressure, unless certain American channels sent them the same message.

It was, after all, Exxon which signed the first spot-market-priced deal with the Saudis (the other companies reportedly involved are Mobil and Texaco). From what standpoint would Exxon's board, and such individuals as Trilateral Commission founder David Rockefeller, view the oil market situation?

Apart from strategic concessions to the Soviets, the threat of a reduction in the oil price is a weapon in David Rockefeller's hands: As the chief of the Mexican oil company PEMEX, Mario Ramón Beteta, warned the same Oxford meeting Sept. 15, any rapid drop in oil prices would threaten the world financial system. Most of all, as the *Wall Street Journal* insisted in its Sept. 16 report of the Oxford meeting, it would destroy the financial position of Mexico, not to mention Nigeria and other oil-exporting debtors. These estimates are accurate as far as they go (compared to Energy Secretary Herrington's insipid statement Sept. 19 that the lower oil price would aid the mythical "recovery").

The question, however, is on whose terms the financial crisis will break.

From the standpoint of David Rockefeller, and such of his old collaborators as Secretary of State George Shultz, the most pressing danger is not a financial crisis—this they consider inevitable in any event—but, rather, the prospect that the debtors will unite around the Peruvian example. The Peruvian government's action against Occidental must have worried them, and even more so the \$600 million trade deal Brazil signed with Peru on Sept. 12. Brazil will send food and manufactures to Peru, in return for Peruvian oil.

With a continental debtors' cartel in serious preparation for the first time, the oil price is a central issue. Since the oil crisis and the debt crisis broke out in 1979-80, the banks have sought to divide the debtors along exporting and importing lines. Brazil, the largest debtor, derives enormous short-term benefits from a lower oil price, while Mexico, the second-largest debtor, derives enormous short-term losses. Moreover, Brazil is vulnerable to blackmail over its oil supplies: The threat of an oil cut-off, delivered to Brazil by the U.S. Treasury in June 1983, forced that country to accept the IMF's terms, and broke the back of the debtors' resistance at the time.

Now that the situation is much further advanced, both politically and in terms of the financial crisis itself, Rockefeller et al. will use every means at their disposal to divide the debtors.

## A private initiative for the integration of Ibero-America

Juan Gabriel Labaké, a leader of Argentina's Peronist movement, granted the following interview to *EIR*'s Carlos Méndez on Sept. 16, 1985 in Quito, Ecuador. On a five-nation tour to promote his new book, *Proposal for 30 Million*, Mr. Labaké met with many political, trade union, and government leaders, including Colombian President Belisario Betancur. In meetings in Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador, the Peronist leader discussed his proposals for Ibero-American integration and joint renegotiation of the continent's foreign debt, as outlined in his book. He has also proposed the immediate creation of a private Ibero-American institute for integration, the founding conference of which would be held in Lima, Peru.

**EIR:** Can you elaborate on your proposal for Ibero-American integration?

**Labaké:** The idea is to create a private entity, bringing together political leaders, trade unionists, scientists and intellectuals, and retired military who have a Latin American perspective on the problem and the will to work for continental integration concretely. On this topic, there have been too many formal conferences where there has been a lot of discussion, but nothing done.

Governments, as such, are going to take a while to achieve concrete successes in the area of integration, due to the number of formal problems, commitments, and—why not say it?—the contacts and pressures that exist to prevent it from coming into being. So, after 20 or 30 years of failed attempts at the government level, it seemed to a group of us [Peronists] that it would be important to promote this privately, as Latin American patriots who felt the need for this. So we are going to create this alliance for Latin American integration, into which each of us can belong as a private citizen. . . .

The [institute's] founding assembly will be held in Lima, between the end of November and beginning of December. We chose Lima for two reasons: first, because it has the youngest President and the newest government in Latin America; second, because of the Latin Americanist position and the great courage with which President Alan García has confronted international powers.

I think that this institute could start next year to concretize some specific projects, such as the Latin American University, which would begin with graduate-level courses, that could be given in more than one Latin American capital. Its budget would be very small, because for graduate-level studies, any government could provide a temporary location for course presentation. Our idea would be to bring together one to two hundred Latin American professionals to give courses on such basic topics as integration and infrastructure projects needed to integrate the sub-continent, such that once this first group of professionals finished the graduate course, they would begin to study these projects academically and technically.

We also think that the Lima conference could approve a scholarship system for exchange-students in the Latin American nations. During the first phase, this might occur at the high-school level, youth of ages 15 to 16 would live for a year in another Latin American country, carrying on their course work and living with a host family as another one of the children.

We also want the alliance to promote permanent contact among business leaders, on the one hand, and labor leaders on the other, and intellectuals who would take the concrete steps toward integration, each working from his own sector.

A number of other projects have emerged in the course of my tour, particularly the idea of producing a very high-level Latin American magazine, in which personalities from each country would collaborate. I think this could become a reality next year, perhaps quarterly or bi-annually to begin with. The important thing is to get started, and expand as we go along.

**EIR:** How would you evaluate your meeting with President Belisario Betancur of Colombia?

**Labaké:** I think that it has been the most important of my tour. I have found a man who is totally willing to collaborate for Latin American integration, and especially on this immediate task. He favors concretizing the alliance for integration, and is in total agreement that it be founded in Lima, for the reasons I've mentioned. He has asked that we keep him



permanently informed on how the project is proceeding, because he wants to collaborate in any way he can.

I took the opportunity to thank the Colombian President, in the first place, as an Argentine, for his decisive attitude on behalf of our rights to the Malvinas, rectifying the unfortunate position of Colombia's previous government [of Julio César Turbay—ed.]. Secondly, I thanked him in the name of the Latin Americans with whom I have spoken, for his anti-drug campaign, and for his association in this area with President Alan García, and with all those Latin Americans who want to fight this, including the corresponding North American agency.

This was a most cordial interview, and I think that President Betancur will be one of the cornerstones of the alliance for Latin American integration. Just as I think he will be the point man in the fight against drugs, and in favor of a united Latin American position, faced with all the problems from outside the region, call them foreign debt, International Monetary Fund, the international division of labor which always hurts us, or decline in the terms of trade, which is of course one of the cancers suffered by our region.

**EIR:** Although your tour is not yet over, how would you evaluate it thus far?

**Labaké:** The results have been far greater than I expected. In Argentina, there is a very superficial idea of the degree to which other Latin American nations desire the integration of the subcontinent. This new Latin Americanist consciousness began to emerge at the time of the Malvinas war, when we saw that the Latin Americans united with us, while Europe, the EEC, and the dominant sectors of the U.S. government allied with England. . . . This Latin Americanist current has been strengthened more recently due to the EEC's reluctance to support us in our dealings with the IMF, to support us in the face of demands that we paralyze our nuclear program. . . .

There is an important current of Argentine political thought that favors integration. But in the five other countries I visited, I found an even greater consciousness. In Colombia I met with the President of the Republic; but in Venezuela, I also met with two former Presidents, Luis Herrera Campins and Carlos Andres Pérez. At the highest level of business, trade union, and political leaders, they are all willing to collaborate. . . .

I would say that I began my tour thinking that we could pull together 30 or 40 Latin Americans in general, but now, I think I have met over 200 people, all of whom agree with my project.

**EIR:** How would you evaluate the necessity of an urgent meeting of Latin American heads of state in Lima, no later than November?

**Labaké:** I completely agree that it is necessary, both be-

cause of what is happening in my country, and also because of what I have seen in the five countries I visited. The policy which forces us to refinance our debt, that is, which forces us to sign with the IMF in order to refinance, and the interest rates that the creditor banks charge us, are producing irreversible damage in our countries.

In Argentina, as in the other five countries, the deindustrialization, the recession, and the poverty caused by recession are creating irreparable damage at the human level. Plague and disease are spreading. In my country, endemic diseases eradicated years ago, are now returning. I'm told that, in other countries, malaria has returned, something that in the subcontinent, we had almost forgotten about.

This is at the human level. On the economic level, we are destroying our productive apparatus, especially in Peru, and I see this now in Argentina; and this irreparable damage is producing a situation from which there may be no return. That is, the deterioration is so great on the socio-economic and human level, as well as politically speaking, that our countries cannot recover. I can't say that, during a given month, we are going to reach the point of no return, but I maintain that we are very close—at least in the countries I visited.

It would be a happy event if the founding of the alliance for Latin American integration coincided with a meeting, or occurred close to the time of, a [heads-of-state] meeting that would jointly consider the debt crisis.

**EIR:** What impact do you think your tour will have in Argentina, in terms of its internal situation as well as foreign policy?

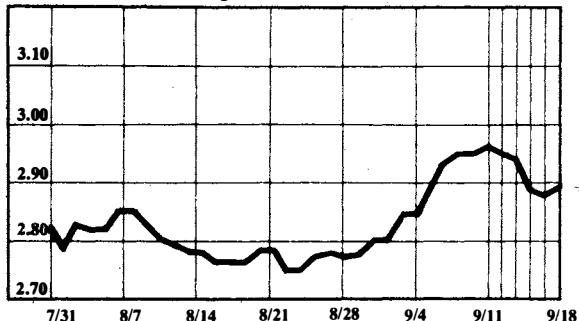
**Labaké:** I am hopeful that it will have an enormous influence, just as it has had on my own idea of a project, first as a project for integration, and second, of an entire Argentine international doctrine which views Latin American integration as the number-one priority of its foreign policy. There is not yet a clear consciousness in Argentina that the country's international doctrine must have Latin American integration as its point of departure. Not so much within Peronism, but within the ruling [Radical Civic Union, UCR] party and in some others, there is the idea that the first priority is to have good relations with democracies, with the so-called European democracies, and with the North.

My tour will produce a fundamental shift in other aspects of politics, such as in the fight against the IMF, and in the refinancing of the foreign debt, and in Argentina's posture vis-à-vis the world's economic, political, and social problems. One tends to view these problems very differently, when taken from the standpoint of Latin American integration, rather than on a country-by-country basis. So that, I think that my tour will produce—I won't say a revolution—but a fundamental change of view in Argentina. It proves that integration is much closer than we thought.

## Currency Rates

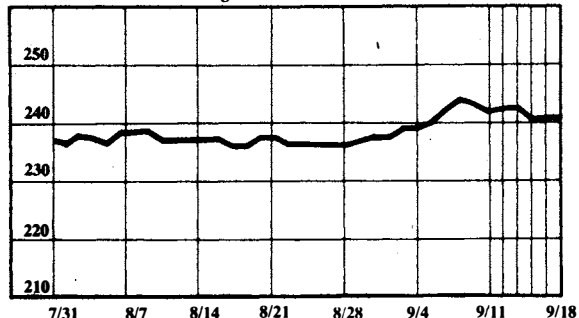
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



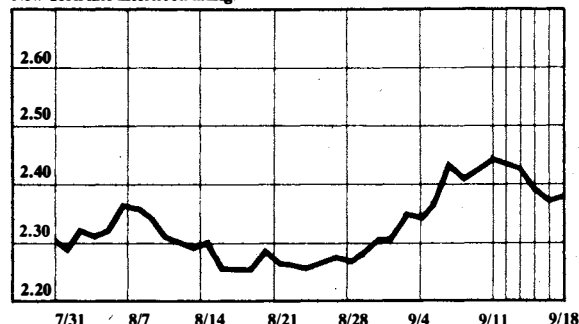
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



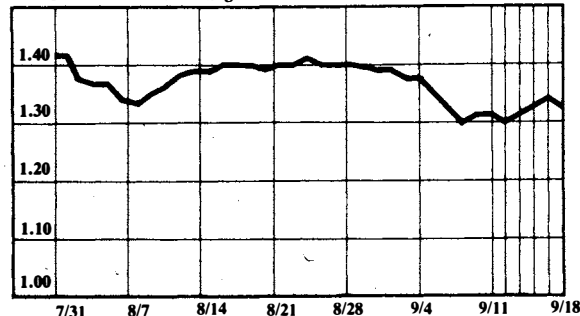
### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



## The murder of Israel's economy

by Mark Burdman

Appearing before high school students in Tel Aviv on Sept. 8, Israeli President Chaim Herzog spoke of Israel's own Nazi, Rabbi Meir Kahane, in the following terms: "I think it is a disgrace to the Jewish people . . . that a person should rise in the Jewish state and present a program that is very similar to the Nuremberg laws." The "Nuremberg laws" the President referred to were those racial laws promulgated by Hitler against the Jews in 1935, stripping them of all civil rights.

President Herzog has done Israel and the world an important service with his comments. Not only is he absolutely correct about Kahane, but, even more important, he has broached the word "Nuremberg" in an Israeli political context. Would that now a courageous public figure would arise in Israel, to raise the *other* meaning of Nuremberg, and call for the indictment of those individuals and institutions whose wilful destruction of Israel's economy and labor power corresponds to the post-w

"crimes against humanity." The same individuals, it so happens, are responsible for the meteoric rise of Kahane.

As a result of the policies of the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. State Department, American Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering, and the international Jewish-surnamed mafia centered around the Bronfman family, Detroit's Max Fisher, and the Anti-Defamation League, the Israeli economy is in shambles. Public health and education services are collapsing, large numbers of families are falling below the poverty level, and, the surest sign of breakdown, the disease AIDS has begun to appear in Israel.

And yet, on Sept. 16, characteristically, the director-general of the Israeli Treasury, Dr. Emmanuel Sharon, was telling Israeli journalists that inflation was less of a problem than before, but that the IMF was demanding "more drastic budgetary cuts." His co-thinker in the Israeli cabinet, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, was simultaneously arguing that Israel needed "more austerity," since this was "lowering inflation."

Bank of Israel governor Moshe Mandelbaum told the press on Sept. 12 that one measure of the effectiveness of the government's "emergency" economic program is "how painful it is to the public, and I suspect it is not painful enough."

Then, on Sept. 10, Prime Minister Shimon Peres stated: "Our economic recovery drive is eight weeks old and there are indications of success, with inflation down and the trade

deficit reduced." He was speaking at the first plenary assembly of Operation Independence, a group of multimillionaires headed by Max Fisher, with significant input from Charles Bronfman and ADL chief Kenneth Bialkin. The group, nominally formed to "revive the Israeli economy," was in part inspired by the KGB-linked Armand Hammer of Occidental Petroleum.

These mafiosi have made their plan for Israel clear: "revive" it through making it a haven for casinos, real estate, and other dirty-money activities.

### 'They shouldn't be able to sleep at night'

As these comments were being made, the Israeli National Insurance Institute released a report, the findings of which were described by its author, Nissim Baruch, as "astounding." It showed that, over the past year, the number of wage-earning Israeli families living below the poverty line has leapt by 25%. Such families had about 121,000 children among some 267,000 people in 1984. Israel's total population is only in the 4-million range. "The results at hand demand immediate action by the government," Baruch insisted.

On Sept. 12, six hundred chronically ill elderly citizens and psychiatric patients had to be evacuated from Israel's private hospitals. The evacuation was precipitated by a strike by hospital workers who have not received pay for weeks, due to the refusal of pro-IMF Finance Minister Moda'i to transfer funds to the Health Ministry.

Yoel Sperling, chairman of the Private Geriatric Hospitals Association, told the *Jerusalem Post* that day: "I can't believe the State of Israel has come to this. . . . This is a national tragedy caused by the government's terrible wanton neglect. . . . We have to prosecute those responsible in the government. Such men should not be able to sleep at night." He revealed that, up until the evacuation, hospital bills had been paid out of workers' contributions from their pay-checks!

Similarly, Rafi Tadmor, chairman of the Private Psychiatric Hospitals Association, told the *Post*: "The patients are in danger of their lives."

The budget cutting is also undermining Israel's ability to deal with the spread of AIDS. As the Sept. 13 *Jerusalem Post* put it, in the concluding segment of a six-part series on the disease, "Since Israel is already involved in the AIDS epidemic, it is important, according to medical experts, that the country implement preventative procedures for the spread of the disease, and be actively involved in research efforts to put an end to this devastating plague."

But, due to a "shortage of funds," an earlier article noted: "At Rehovot's Kaplan Hospital, where research on AIDS and homosexuals in Israel is now taking place, they fear that they will not be able to continue their work. . . ."

An Israeli official was perhaps more precise than even he realized, when he told this correspondent Sept. 17: "Meir Kahane is our AIDS." Both Kahane and AIDS have the same mother—the IMF.

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## Brazil enters into the IMF game

*The new finance minister says "growth is non-negotiable," but vows to pay all foreign debt. It won't work.*

In the last meeting of the foreign-debt negotiating team led by the new finance minister, Dilson Funaro, Brazil tried to loosen the strings of the International Monetary Fund's recessionary program. Mexico already tried this and got, in return, the destruction of its productive system.

"Brazil's growth is non-negotiable," asserted the finance minister after his meeting with IMF director Jacques de Larosière and U.S. government officials, among them Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker.

Volcker tried to make sure that Brazil won't follow the course of the "Peruvian model," imposed by President Alan García in defense of Peru's sovereignty. After a long meeting, the finance minister revealed that Volcker asked that Brazil not seek any American support "which would imply an increase in the U.S. budget," nor leave "the American banks in a vulnerable position." "I replied that Brazil would continue to honor its foreign commitments," Funaro concluded.

However, the minister himself, in statements his team made a point of spreading, detailed the social tinderbox in which Brazil finds itself: We already had a recession "which put 450,000 workers onto the streets in Sao Paulo . . . and this cannot be repeated." To illustrate, he quoted strikers he spoke with in the recent bank strike. "Minister, I know that the strike is illegal, but I already lost 45% of the buying power of my wages in the last year. We can't go on like this."

In his trip, the minister carried out

a heavy "extraofficial" schedule. He spent almost all of his first day in Washington with Alexander Kafka, Brazil's representative to the IMF and one of those responsible for the Fund's overall policy on the foreign debt crisis. Funaro also went to see William D. Rogers, a Kissinger Associates director, contracted by ex-Finance Minister Francisco Dornelles to "advise" Brazil in foreign debt negotiations. Rogers pushes the plan to exchange debt for assets in state enterprises, such as the strategic Petrobras oil firm. This plan is liked by Brazil's Friedmanite business circles, who jumped for joy when the government announced on Sept. 11 that the National Economic Development Bank is studying a plan to sell a set of Petrobras stocks, representing 24% of the firm's capital.

Faced with the flop of the program the IMF imposed on Mexico (and which Mexico carried out to the letter), and the "rebellion of the Peruvian President who vowed to disown the IMF," the IMF and the Kafkians are offering to make Brazil the next "spoiled child," financial sources say. "The confidence of the international financial system will not recover unless Brazil reaches an accord with the IMF," said the City of London's bankers' daily, *Financial Times*. In Washington, rumors abound that "inside the American government itself one notes the first signs of doubt on the efficacy of the orthodox remedies applied in Brazil," wrote the daily *Gaceta Mercantil* of a Sao Paulo industrial group on Sept. 17. This line comes from

Henry Kissinger, who in his proposal for a new Marshall Plan moaned that the IMF had to make its programs less orthodox.

Brazil is trying to open a breach in the situation and make a deal with the Fund which will let it grow at least 5%, as stated in the draft of the First National Development Plan. The insistence on growth reflects a business-political faction which, although pragmatist, does not want to assume more of the social burden of monetarism. For example, the Cotia Trading group will sign a big triangular trade deal with Peru. This, combined with growing labor discontent over low wages, has put pressure on the politicians in Brasilia.

The recent bank employees' strike effectively questioned the as-yet unsigned accords with the International Monetary Fund. The major demand was for the quarterly wage rise, which will also be the pivot in the coming wage talks in other sectors. The growing loss of real wages is the keystone underpinning Brazil's "export miracle," which has placed the country in a position to pay interest on its external debt on time. In the last five years, wages lost one-third of their buying power. And one-eighth of the workforce lost almost 50% of its buying power.

Although the bank employees did not win their main demand, 36 metal-working unions from the moderate CONCLAT have proposed to form a front to defend quarterly wage rises. The next strike wave may be catalyzed by Fidel Castro's friends in the Workers Party (PT); or by a labor-industry alliance which restarts growth, creates new industrial jobs, and rapidly recovers the buying power of wages. Does this mean saying goodbye to the IMF? No doubt—but above all, it means defending sovereignty.

## A new IMF destabilization

*Its previous prescriptions have produced untold poverty and unemployment—so the Fund demands more of the same.*

**T**he Italian government's progress to date in reducing its budget deficit and the inflation rate by gutting necessary expenditures and destroying its productive economy, is not enough to please the International Monetary Fund. At its annual meeting, in Seoul, Korea in October, the IMF will present its new report on Italy, and it constitutes an attack on the government of Socialist Bettino Craxi.

According to the evaluations of the murderous international financial agency:

- Italy's internal deficit will increase from 15.4% of GNP in 1984 to 16.6% in 1985, and 17.6% in 1986.
- The foreign debt will increase from \$2.8 billion in 1984 to \$6.4 billion in 1985, and \$7.6 billion in 1986.
- Monetary policy has been changed by the deficit increase. The growth rate of the money-supply is about 2.6-2.7% annually for the years 1984-86, because there is strong internal demand. The Fund links this growth to the growth in Italy's foreign debt, whose effects have been only partially minimized by the recent devaluation of the lira.
- The Craxi government will be unable to keep inflation below the 5% promised. According to the Fund, inflation could reach as high as 6.2% by the end of 1986.

Overall, the report is unquestionably an attack on government policy. It is typical of the Fund's approach to its victims: Since our previous round of prescriptions only made your finan-

cial and economic situation much worse, we must now demand still more of the same poison that is killing you.

The result in human terms is coming to light. Premier Craxi held a press conference on Sept. 17, and unveiled the results of a study by a government agency showing that more than 10 million Italian citizens now live in poverty, i.e., one-fifth of the entire Italian population. About 6 million live in "extreme poverty." (According to the press, the poverty line is 420,600 liras, about \$215, monthly income per capita.) Yet, last March, the IMF demanded a cut in welfare-service expenditures.

Craxi told the press that it is necessary to reconcile the "needs of the economy with the needs of social justice," but he has yet to buck to the IMF.

Now on the table is a proposal by IMF-puppet Treasury Minister Gorla and Labor Minister De Michelis to divide the population into three different categories according to income, for purposes of determining welfare-service payments. The first category would be those below 10 million lire annual income, the second below 25 million, and the third above 25 million. Welfare services, in particular health services, will be free only for the first category, with income below 10 million. The second, between 10 and 25 million in income, will pay for part of their welfare services, and the third, over 25 million, will pay for all such services.

The proposal would mean a significant cut in services, and particularly health care, to the Italian population.

But Treasury Minister Gorla is arguing that there is no other proposal around, and his idea is the only one that would control public expenditures in keeping with IMF dictates. And, there is blackmail: Should his proposal not be implemented, Gorla is threatening to cause a government crisis.

Meanwhile, the Communist- and Socialist-controlled trade unions are demanding more taxes on non-unionized workers. They are in total agreement with the devastating austerity, and only differ as to means.

Meanwhile, the unemployment figures show the results. Unemployment in the first six months of 1985 was up 5.5% over the same period a year earlier—and it is concentrated in the most vital industrial sectors. In basic metal and machine-tool industries, employment levels are down 6.3%; in transportation, the number of those working is down 5.9% over the same period in 1984.

But speculators are having a field day. During the same period, the Milan Stock Exchange did a booming business, as new capital flowed in in large amounts. Of course, none of it was invested in the stocks of the nation's collapsing industries. Rather, it was invested in the speculative *Fondi d'Investimento* (investment funds).

The situation, economically and politically, was summed up by the general secretary of the Partito Operaio Europeo (POE) in Italy, Fiorella Operto, when she said:

"The Italian economy can be put back together only when the genocidal austerity demands of the IMF are refused flatly and finally. Italy's politicians and trade unionists only require one, very rare quality: courage."

## To catch a comet

*The ICE satellite intercept with Giacobini-Zinner demonstrated major aerospace technology with unexpected scientific results.*

On Sept. 11, 1985 at 7:00 a.m. EDT, humanity had its first close encounter with a comet. This is when the seven-year-old International Sun-Earth Explore (ISEE-3) swept through the tail of the Giacobini-Zinner Comet. While a poor substitute for the previously planned U.S. probe of Halley's Comet in 1986, a program which was killed by the Reagan administration for "budget trimming" reasons, the mission proved to be an aerospace technological tour de force with "unexpected" scientific results.

The U.S. fly-by with ISEE-3, which has been renamed the International Cometary Explore (ICE), took place 44 million miles from Earth and six months before Soviet, European, and Japanese spacecraft will reach Halley's Comet in March 1986.

The spacecraft started its orbital life seven years ago with the mission to monitor the solar wind upstream from the Earth. (The solar wind is a plasma stream driven by the pressure of the sun's radiation.) With this task fulfilled, both the spacecraft and the sensors aboard it were still in good shape. Therefore, with the cancellation of the Halley mission, NASA scientists proposed to fly the ICE mission.

Giacobini-Zinner is one of 900 comets known to travel through the solar system. It was first discovered in 1900. The biggest and brightest comet in our solar system is Halley's comet, which reappears in our sky every 76 years.

A comet has a nucleus of primeval

rock, ice, and snow a mile across, surrounded by a "coma" of 50,000 miles of exotic gas and dust. It has a yellow dust tail about 300,000 miles long, and a second tail, of electrified gas—the plasma tail—at least 1 million miles long.

In order to carry out this mission, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory had to organize a worldwide effort to simply recover ICE's radio transmissions. At the range would be operating at a power level 2,500 times weaker than that for which it was designed.

But, before ICE could make its 20-minute transit of the comet's tail, it had to be redirected on a billion-mile intercept trajectory. The complex set of course-changes involved no fewer than five gravitational-assist lunar fly-by maneuvers—the last took it within 75 miles of the Moon's surface. Apprehension over a possible power loss due to comet dust covering over the satellite's solar cells during the intercept led NASA scientists to shut down ICE's internal heaters, risking a propellant freeze, so that its sensors remained energized.

"Just from the cursory looks we have had at the data, I think a lot of people are inclined to believe they do not show the kinds of effects we expected to see and will cause us to rethink what kinds of things are going on in comets," noted Jet Propulsion Lab scientist Edward Smith.

In the first place, ICE made a perfectly symmetric transit of the comet tail, but the comet tail proved to be

asymmetric by a wide margin, without any existing explanation. And while some instruments saw clear signs of a "bow shock," most found complex and unpredicted readings. One Los Alamos scientist noted, "We first saw evidence that there might be a bow shock," but the readings were so unusual that it is not known what kind of shock wave it was. The TRW group, which had a plasma wave diagnostic aboard, reported, on the other hand: "It is remarkable that it looked so typical and strong to us but does not appear that way in the other instruments. . . . As we came farther in, we detected increasing levels of plasma wave turbulence that suggest that the plasma was breaking up into beams and the filaments were all colliding with each other."

According to JPL: "We see some kind of phenomena that looks like it could be associated with a shock, but we have difficulty identifying it as a shock." In other measurements, scientists found regions with much higher plasma densities than expected. One TRW scientist noted: "We thought a comet might be a benign object, but it appears to be extremely active."

While the data is still being processed, this "pure science" encounter with a comet could have direct and major implications on such current technologies as hypersonic aircraft and x-ray laser nuclear weapons. The history of shock waves demonstrates that they are closely related to the advanced end of self-organized plasma phenomena. This connection has become increasingly imperative, as the recent computational breakdown of complex computer codes at U.S. national weapon laboratories reveals.

But in-depth follow-up will be left to the Soviets as they fly by Halley's Comet in 1986. In any case, ICE did survive its trip through the comet tail.



## Why complain about imports?

*The unions may raise howls about foreign competition, but the cause of industrial collapse is Kirkland's friend Paul Volcker.*

**T**he headline of the Sept. 7 *AFL-CIO News* is "Trade, Job Deficit Posing Dire Threat to U.S. Industries." Citing the record \$81.2 billion trade deficit for the first seven months of 1985, the AFL-CIO paper warns, "Some domestic industries already have become extinct and others are threatened." The article points particularly to the "decimated" shoe and textile industries.

Blaming the "tidal wave of imports," AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland brought the same message to radio and television stations across America on Labor Day. And the same week, the Teamsters kicked off a protectionist "Buy American" campaign in a full-page ad taken out in major newspapers across the country. "What will Labor Day be like without labor?" it asked. "We may soon find out, because industrial America is dying." Picturing an American flag flying at half mast, the ad warned: "The U.S. industrial worker is a vanishing breed of American." The *International Teamster* magazine for September sports blaring headlines: "Stop Imports—Buy American!"

Organized labor, such as it is, is the principal muscle behind the protectionist legislation before this session of Congress, with substantial backing from both parties. Opposing the protectionist storm is the Reagan administration—arguing from the discredited standpoint of "free enterprise"—and Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker.

Vice-President Bush, speaking before the San Francisco Common-

wealth Club on Sept. 11, warned, "I've been in public life for almost a quarter century, and I have never seen such protectionist fever on Capitol Hill. We had better think long and hard before we pass even one of them."

That same day, Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee that any correction in the trade imbalance should be gradually phased in because the U.S. economy cannot handle substantial losses of foreign goods and capital. "Jump on it with protectionist measures and you're going to get more trouble than you bargained for."

Who is right? And why are two members of the Trilateral Commission, Kirkland and Volcker, on seemingly opposite sides?

According to a recent poll taken by CBS News in conjunction with the *New York Times* and the Tokyo Broadcasting Company, 56% of the American people believe that the anti-Japanese trade-bashing coming out of Washington and labor officialdom is a ploy to divert Americans' attention from the fact that the U.S. economy has collapsed.

The poll reflects the fact that the decline of the American economy can no longer be covered up with sugary claims of a "recovery." It is the culprits behind this collapse—Volcker, Kirkland, and their Trilateral Commission/banking establishment cronies—whose guilt Americans will never read about in the pages of the *AFL-CIO News* or the *International Teamster*.

In its April 1985 *Quarterly Economic Report*, "The Recovery That

Never Was," *EIR* documented the decline of the industrial labor force in America—the key indicator of the health of an industrial economy—from 30.8% of the total employed in 1972 to 25.8% in 1984. In the same period, the Soviet industrial workforce grew from an estimated 38.0% to an estimated 45% of the total employed.

To replace the dwindling real labor force, the United States has increasingly relied on cheap imports—as Volcker slyly notes. What he doesn't say is that he created that dependency, which is actually a looting policy toward the exporting nations.

Fifteen percent of the American economy as a whole, and far larger proportions in such key sectors as textiles, electronics, and apparel, is subsidized by imports. The subsidy is created by the inflated value of the dollar, which, since 1980, has appreciated by as much as 500% relative to developing-sector economies. This is the work of Kirkland's friend Volcker, whose policy is dictated to him by the International Monetary Fund.

When Teamster President Jackie Presser told a meeting of American businessmen at the American Chamber of Commerce in Rome on Sept. 11 that "there is nothing strong in a dollar that is provoking the collapse of our industries and is creating thousands of unemployed," he was telling the truth—but not the whole truth. He didn't say that Paul Volcker created this depression on purpose, and that it is Volcker's intention—on behalf of his controllers at Chase Manhattan and the Trilateral Commission—to loot the rest of the world with the American dollar, while turning the United States into a post-industrial bankers' playground.

This is the truth behind the "protectionist battle" that President Reagan, too, does not want to face.

# Business Briefs

## International Trade

### Democrats seize trade as campaign issue

Protectionist trade legislation is being pushed hard by congressional Democrats, who feel they have their "first solid issue for 1986." Rep. Tony Coelho (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, declared: "If we can't deal with other countries on the trade issue, then we're weak. It becomes a Democratic macho issue. We're for American strength."

On Sept. 19, the House Democratic Caucus adopted a national trade policy that ordered committees to send protectionist trade bills to the floor by Oct. 30. The policy accused the administration of abdicating its responsibility to protect U.S. exports.

On the same day, the House Ways and Means Trade subcommittee passed H.R. 1562, sponsored by Rep. Ed Jenkins (D-Ga.). The bill, which seeks to reduce textile and apparel imports from Thailand, Korea, China, and Taiwan by more than 30%, was characterized by Rep. Cecil Heftel (D-Hawaii), one of its 292 co-sponsors, as "a terrible bill," but one that would goad the administration.

Touted as the protectionist measure with the most political clout, however, is a proposal by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) and Reps. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), and Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), which would impose a 25% surcharge on imports from countries such as Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and Brazil, which have "excessive" trade surpluses with the United States.

## Transportation

### White House pushes trucking de-reg

The Reagan administration has made a legislative proposal for total trucking deregulation that will complete the destruction of both the trucking industry and the Teamsters' union.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole

said that the proposal would "remove the last economic restrictions on trucking" and allow truckers "to carry whatever commodities they choose, over whatever routes they choose, at whatever rates are mutually agreeable to them and their customers."

The *New York Times* claims that the White House had delayed action on trucking deregulation because of pressure from the Teamsters' Union.

Several *EIR* special reports have documented deregulation's destructive effects.

## Development

### Proposals for new Panama Canal

Japan, Panama, and the United States announced their intention to sign an agreement on Sept. 26 laying out the specific measures to build a second Panama Canal, according to a German News Agency release on Sept. 17, datelined Tokyo.

Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe of Japan and Jorge Abadia of Panama and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz are to sign the agreement.

Three proposals have been discussed: building a new sea-level canal to allow the passage of ships up to 500,000 tons, the repair and expansion of the current canal to allow passage of ships up to 250,000 tons, and the building of another transport system including a pipeline and modern rail and automobile systems.

The current canal can only accommodate ships up to 65,000 tons, which has led to nations' placing a priority on building such smaller, inefficient ships.

## 'Free Enterprise'

### Brazil selling off state enterprises

Petrobras stock, the largest state-sector company in the Third World, is being sold to speculators. The Brazilian government is selling off 24% of the stock on the Brazilian

stock market. For a mere \$800 million, speculators will gain almost one-quarter ownership of refineries, pipelines, ships, oil wells, petrochemical complexes, and minerals in the ground worth more than \$100 billion.

This partial privatization of Petrobras follows years of campaigning by Mont Pelerin Society circles which claimed that state-sector great projects were the cause of Brazil's bankruptcy.

The move is very popular in Washington, official sources in Brasilia told the daily *Gazeta Mercantil* on Sept. 18. They said that, during his visit to the IMF, World Bank, and the U.S. Federal Reserve, Brazil's new finance minister, Dilson Funaro, found that the officials he met "were concerned about the wage policy, but were happy about the destatization [sic] of state enterprises through the sale of their stock."

Solomon Brothers says that foreign speculators would love to play the Brazilian stock markets, if only Brazil would end regulations limiting repatriation of profits.

The new policy was not so popular in Brazil itself. "It is illegitimate to denationalize state enterprises," Carlos Honorio Ribeiro, a Brazilian economist, stated in response to the government's move. He declared: "It does not seem legitimate for the immense efforts made to have an economic infrastructure for the country, like steel, energy, petrochemicals, and communications, handed over to foreign groups. These are projects which have already been finished, which cost great sacrifices to the country."

## International Credit

### IMF adds insult to Mexico's injury

On Sept. 19, shortly after news that the worst earthquake since San Francisco in 1906 had struck Mexico City and other areas in Mexico, the IMF announced that it was suspending \$450 million in loans to Mexico for failure to adhere to previous austerity agreements.

According to a Reuters report: "Sources said that, under IMF rules, once a country's

economic performance falls behind the targets set for it by the global lending agency, the Fund cannot continue loan disbursements. Mexico's IMF program, under which roughly \$400 million could still be paid out, runs out in December. Bankers said that Mexican inflation, currently 56%, was running far ahead of Fund targets. Bankers said the IMF move could complicate a recently signed agreement with commercial banks to stretch out almost half of its roughly \$100 billion of foreign debt. Mexican officials recently estimated that the country would need . . . between \$2 and \$3 billion in new money in 1986, but the bankers said its deteriorating economy could mean its needs are far higher, possibly as much as \$7 billion. They also said the country would almost certainly need a new agreement on economic reforms with the IMF."

IMF loans to Brazil were suspended in February.

When *EIR* asked Reuters' editor in Washington, D.C., about any linkage between this move and the earthquake, he responded, "It was not because of the earthquake, but that didn't stop them, either."

## Agriculture

### Farm Credit Bank sees further losses

Peter Carney, president of the Federal Farm Credit Bank Funding Corp., said it was "too early to predict the size of the loss in 1986," but estimated the agency had lost between \$350 million and \$400 million in 1985, with 1986 even higher.

The statement came at a meeting of the Farm Credit System in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, organized to discuss what sort of federal aid to request. In early September, Farm Credit Administration Governor Donald Wilkinson said government aid in the "multi-billions of dollars" was needed to deal with the farm credit crisis. But the White House reacted negatively, asserting that the Farm Credit System had sufficient resources to deal with its own problems.

President Reagan told news reporters in mid-September that his administration was searching for a long-term solution to the

problems of America's farmers and wanted to phase out assistance programs at some point in the near future.

## U.S. 'Recovery'

### Fannie Mae to auction homes

The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) now holds 7,800 repossessed homes, against 3,400 early in 1984 and none five years ago. One hundred were to be put on the auction block in the Miami area in the last week of September.

For the first time ever, there is press speculation concerning whether FNMA will come up with a profit during the next several quarters. It is officially "congressionally sponsored and stockholder owned."

The homes now on the block will go at 20-25% below "market value," real estate sources told UPI.

## Debt Crisis

### World Bank to tale IMF's place?

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker is pushing for a \$40 billion, five-year special bailout fund at the World Bank to contain the exploding international debt crisis, Washington sources told this news service.

"He sees this as the only way to avoid disaster," a well-informed source reported.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported: "The United States, in a major change of strategy, is asking the industrial world to consider measures to boost the World Bank's role in the debt crisis, U.S. monetary sources said today. . . . 'There's a surprising degree of consensus' on the U.S. initiative, a European monetary official said."

Bolstering the World Bank as an agency to impose murderous "conditionalities" on debtors was first proposed by former bank head Robert McNamara, who based the proposal on the fact that the International Monetary Fund is now discredited and hated.

# Briefly

● **SIR JOHN RIDDELL**, a director of Crédit Suisse First Boston, has become the new private secretary to the Prince and Princess of Wales, Charles and Diana, the *Financial Times* of London reported on Sept. 17. With this appointment, the *Times* says, CSFB has "really clawed its way into the British Establishment." CSFB, based in London and Switzerland, incorporated White Weld's European operations in the late 1970s, as Merrill Lynch incorporated its American operations. All three are implicated in drug-money laundering.

● **SILVA HERZOG**, Mexican finance minister, stated at the International Industrial Conference in San Francisco: "We are convinced that Mexico needs to open up its economy. . . . We will be moving toward an export-oriented economy and . . . are changing all our protectionist policies and moving out of the import permits to the system of tariffs."

● **THE IMF** has forecast slower growth in the developing world, according to the Sept. 18 *Financial Times* of London. This "gloomier projection," says the report, comes "amid signs of slower economic growth in the industrial world this year and continuing uncertainties about the outlook in 1986." The main "uncertainty" confronting the IMF, says the paper, is the U.S. economic situation.

● **CHINA'S** economy, is leaping ahead, despite government attempts to rein it in, with national income predicted to grow by 22% this year. The government has warned that this level of growth could be too high, with officials fearing it may trigger dangerous energy and raw material bottlenecks.

● **GREAT BRITAIN** has invited leading industrialists, financiers, and businessmen from 18 countries to a one-day conference on Oct. 14 to discuss funding for Europe's Eureka high-tech project.

## The hydrogen economy: age of unlimited energy

by Marsha Freeman

*The following article is part of an ongoing study by Executive Intelligence Review of alternative energy resources, to end our dependence on finite and polluting fossil fuels—fuels which are better used for indispensable petrochemical production.*

In the future, the lightest and most abundant element in the universe, hydrogen, will be the fuel for our electricity generating plants and the plasma technologies that the age of fusion power will make available. For the first time in history, the oceans, rivers, and lakes on this planet will produce our major raw materials and energy resources.

Fusion energy, using isotopes of hydrogen for fuel, will make high-density energy available to every nation in the world, regardless of its array of "natural" resources, and will be the propulsion energy for interplanetary travel to move human civilization throughout the solar system and to the stars.

Between today's dependence upon fossil fuels of coal, oil, and natural gas, and the widespread use of fusion, lie advanced nuclear fission and laser technologies that can open the Hydrogen Age. Before hydrogen is used widely in the fusion process to produce energy, it will be a crucial stepping stone to this age of unlimited energy. Developing new techniques to cheaply and abundantly produce hydrogen will bring about new materials necessary to get to fusion. It will replace the finite fossil fuels that now power our industry and transportation.

One most extraordinary feature of hydrogen is that it is completely reversible and recyclable. Large-scale produc-

tion of hydrogen in the future will be from water. When that hydrogen is burned with oxygen to produce heat, water is the only by-product. If that water can be recaptured, it can be reused, again, and again.

Today our industry depends upon coal for steelmaking, industrial heat, and to produce a major part of our electricity. Petroleum fuels nearly all of our transportation, including automobiles, trucks, railroad locomotives, and aircraft. The only major mode of transportation today where hydrogen has already supplanted fossil fuels is in the manned space program.

Replacing fossil fuels in industry and transportation with hydrogen will allow the widespread use of these precious organic compounds as raw materials for industrial processes that are just now emerging. The production of new refractory materials out of carbon-carbon composite cloth, now used in the thermal protection tiles on the Space Shuttle, will be the basis of new high-temperature industries.

In their most advanced applications, one use of organic compounds will be as a mixture with ceramics to produce non-brittle material with high tensile strength. These new materials will be able to replace steel and metal alloys, in certain applications.

Any significant increase in real economic activity in the United States and the rest of the industrialized sector, plus the rapid agricultural and industrial development of the majority of the underdeveloped nations of the world, would quickly put a strain on our ability to economically mine, transport, and process our fossil reserves. If we are going to

be able to fuel the rate of necessary world growth, both the massive introduction of available fission nuclear technology for electricity, and hydrogen for fuel, will be required.

### **Advanced energy sources for production**

In the aftermath of the 1973 Mideast war and oil embargo, the Nixon administration started a search for technologies that could be developed to take the United States off its dependency on imported oil. Project Independence was formulated to replace oil-burning electric generating capacity with nuclear energy and coal. The fast breeder reactor was given a target date of 1980 for operation, and the fusion program was accelerated.

Early in 1974, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—the nation's largest user of pure hydrogen—determined that even for their own requirements for the upcoming Space Shuttle program, hydrogen production capabilities had to be analyzed. Since many government agencies were re-examining their energy requirements for the president's Project Independence study, a joint effort was initiated.

At the end of 1975, NASA published its review, titled, "Hydrogen Tomorrow." In that study a scenario was examined that included greatly expanded production and use of hydrogen, based on the accelerated use of nuclear fission. In 1973, the production of hydrogen in the United States was 86.7 billion cubic meters; the NASA study recommended a more than 20-fold increase by the year 2000.

In order to approach that magnitude of increase in hydrogen production, it was clear that completely new technologies would be required. Today, as in 1973, the vast majority of the hydrogen produced is from the reforming of methane, or natural gas. The small percentage of hydrogen which must be absolutely pure for medical, scientific, or space applications, is obtained from the electrolysis of water.

The reforming of methane, however, is clearly not a long-term or even medium-term option for large increases in hydrogen production, since this raw material is needed for fertilizer and as a chemical feedstock. Recognizing this, the government began a series of research efforts in the mid-1970s, to develop technologies for separating the hydrogen from the oxygen in water, as the basis for a virtually inexhaustible source of this fuel.

Over the last decade, designs and hardware have been produced to increase the efficiency, and lower the cost, of producing hydrogen from water. At a temperature of approximately 3000 degrees Celsius, it is possible to "thermally crack" water, or split it to liberate the hydrogen with no other energy input than heat.

Today, however, there are no materials that could withstand that thermal-cracking temperature, nor is there a nuclear energy heat source of that quality. The amount of electricity needed in water electrolysis is directly proportional to the amount of thermal or heat-energy input. Raising the temperature at which the water splitting is accomplished, will

reduce the amount of electricity required by the same amount.

Therefore, higher-temperature electrolysis is one promising technique for producing hydrogen in the future. Researchers at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York have been developing a high temperature electrolysis design, where steam at about 1,500 degrees would be transferred from a fusion reactor and pumped through electrolyzer tubes. Lower temperature systems, which are still significant improvements over today's near-ambient electrolysis techniques, could be designed for high temperature gas-cooled nuclear reactors.

In the near term, available electrical energy capacity could be used on off-peak hours to produce hydrogen, using currently available low-temperature electrolysis technology. Power plants that cannot run at full throttle during nighttime drops in demand, because electricity cannot be economically stored, could be producing hydrogen at night. Unlike electricity, hydrogen is a storable energy source.

The hydrogen produced at night could be used later on-site to generate electricity when it is needed for peak demand, to fuel a steel or other metals-producing plant nearby, or to be put in a pipeline for delivery anywhere in the country. It could be mixed with the natural gas already being transported by pipeline for home and industrial use.

In addition to using this already-existing electric capacity for hydrogen production, next-generation nuclear power plants, operating at higher temperatures, could be designed for transferring some of their heat to hydrogen-producing electrolyzers. New materials development has led to the possibility of using ceramic crystals as an electrolyte to enhance the splitting of water.

With fusion, the plasma torch will enable the use of coherent energy produced in the fusion process for many kinds of materials processing, including hydrogen production. One design, suggested in 1971 by Bernard Eastlund, is to "tune" the plasma and produce ultraviolet radiation to separate out the hydrogen in water. Many variations will be available with fusion plasma technologies.

### **Hydrogen today**

As these production problems are solved, there will be myriad uses for this recyclable energy source. The production of ammonia for fertilizer will increase, as we move toward order-of-magnitude increases in world food production. The use of other industrial chemicals will likewise increase. The hydrogen used today in the metals industry, for heat treating and annealing, the reduction of non-ferrous metals, hydrogen plasma arc welding, and in powdered metallurgy, will also grow as industry starts a necessary period of rapid growth.

Other small users of hydrogen today include the electronics industry and the space program. Both will see dramatic growth rates in the next decade. The more frequent Space Shuttle flights will require increases in production of pure hydrogen for propellant. Even the next-generation space pro-

pulsion technologies, such as nuclear and laser systems which will not burn liquid hydrogen with oxygen, will most likely use hydrogen as a propellant, which is expelled from the rocket to provide the thrust.

But more dramatic than increases in the use of hydrogen where it is already used, will be the completely new applications of hydrogen fuel and technology, in transportation, ore reduction, and even residential uses.

## Hydrogen tomorrow

The most important basic industry for an industrial economy today is its capacity to make steel, other ferrous metals and non-ferrous materials. For most nations in the world, the coking coal that is required for today's blast furnace, which produces pig iron then turned into steel in the basic oxygen furnace, has to be transported from another part of the world, and imported.

For the amount of steel that needs to be produced worldwide, it is also vitally important that new, more productive methods for producing steel and other metals be developed. One method for next-generation steelmaking was designed by Sven Eketorp from Sweden, in 1974. Rather than using the carbon from coal, (which has had to go through baking in an oven to become coke) as a reducing agent to release the oxygen from iron ore, hydrogen could be used as that reductant. A single Eketorp furnace replaces coking ovens, blast furnaces and the basic oxygen process, or BOP furnace. A blast of high-temperature hydrogen, at about 1000 degrees, through a bath of molten iron, would "blow off" the oxygen in the ore put into the bath. Reduced iron would be continually removed from the bath, along with the steam that is produced in the hydrogen-oxygen combination. One benefit would be greatly reduced capital requirements.

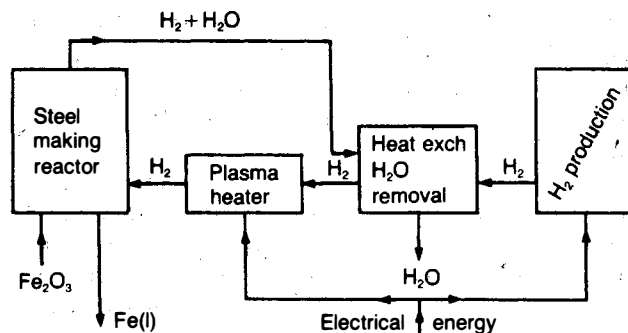
A furnace about the size of a small BOP would be the entire capital required, because the Eketorp process does not require producing coking coal, blast furnaces, "cooking" the iron for any period of time in the BOP, or stopping the furnace to empty it out. A smaller furnace would produce the same output per hour as a huge BOP.

Productivity, or production per man-hour, would be between 10-50 times greater than with today's basic oxygen technology. The carbon that is "saved" by eliminating the coking process, could be used to produce the carbon-carbon composite material that would be an excellent lining for the furnace itself.

Hydrogen-reducing steel furnaces could be built anywhere in the world where there is water, an electric power plant, and iron ore. The power plant would produce the hydrogen on site using electrolysis, and feed it directly to the steel mill (see diagram). This integrated production would greatly enhance the overall productivity and efficiency of steelmaking.

The greatest consumer of liquid petroleum fuels in the industrialized countries is transportation. Gasoline and sim-

FIGURE 1



*Eketorp Furnace: This furnace designed by Sven Eketorp in 1974, uses a hydrogen plasma for the reduction of iron ore without using coal. Electricity produces the hydrogen, and heats it to a plasma. The hydrogen plasma is then injected into the steel making reactor, where it combines with the oxygen in the ore, and is expelled as steam, and some hydrogen. The reduced iron, or Fe, is removed in a continuous reduction process.*

ilar fuels power our automobiles, trucks, railroads, and aircraft. The problem in using hydrogen in these transportation applications is not only the current unavailability of economical fuel, but also its safe handling and storage.

Unlike gasoline, hydrogen is not just flammable, it is explosive. This does not mean it cannot be handled safely—NASA has been doing that for 20 years. It simply means that it must be handled with greater care under more stringent control.

Because hydrogen is a gas at room temperature, unlike petroleum, it takes much more space to store. For example, storage of 1 kilogram of hydrogen at room temperature, which would give you an energy equivalent of 146 megajoules, would require a storage volume of 12,350 liters. To store the same amount of energy potential would require 2.88 kilograms of gasoline, which would occupy only 4.1 liters.

If the pressure of the hydrogen were increased to 400 times atmospheric pressure, the volume for the storage container would be 30 liters, which is still an order of magnitude higher than gasoline. Bringing the hydrogen gas down to only 20° above absolute zero will bring it into the liquid state. In this form, that same amount of stored energy in 1 kilogram of hydrogen will now need 14.3 liters for containment—much closer to gasoline; but much more difficult to keep cryogenically cold.

Researchers have been investigating ways of storing hydrogen, as a gas, in metal hydrides. In this system, the hydrogen is released when the temperature rises, such as in an automobile engine. For the system to be efficient, the density of the hydrogen in the hydride must be high. Otherwise you are carrying around a lot of weight for a small amount of fuel.

In West Germany, liquid hydrogen-burning auto engines



have been developed and are in use experimentally. For the consumer to "tank up" with liquid hydrogen at his neighborhood filling station, a considerably safer and more complex station than operates today with gasoline, would have to be designed. In the United States, researchers at the University of Miami have completed work for the Department of Energy, which included building and testing 19 hydrogen-burning auto engines.

According to the researchers, no major technology issues were found to be outstanding, and auto manufacturers could begin the building of a prototype engine, to be tested and readied for mass production, perhaps over the next decade.

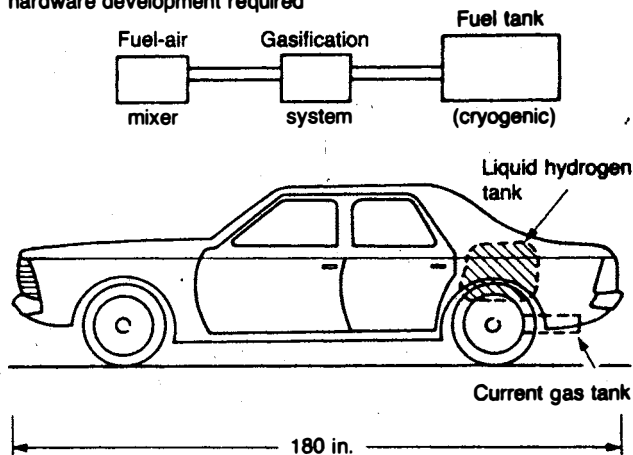
Another possibility is the use of hydrogen in fuel cells to produce electric power for cars. This is the same as running the electrolyzer cell in reverse—instead of using water and electricity to separate the oxygen and hydrogen, hydrogen and oxygen are combined to produce an electrical current. Fuel cells are used by NASA to produce electricity for the spacecraft's systems, and use by the crew.

For a number of years, the Lockheed Corporation has proposed the use of liquid hydrogen for sub-, super-, and hypersonic aircraft. Lockheed engineers proposed that for subsonic aircraft, and for supersonic planes (at least 760 miles per hour, the speed of sound), the liquefaction, handling, and storage technology already developed by NASA for the space program could be used.

FIGURE 2

## Hydrogen powered automobile

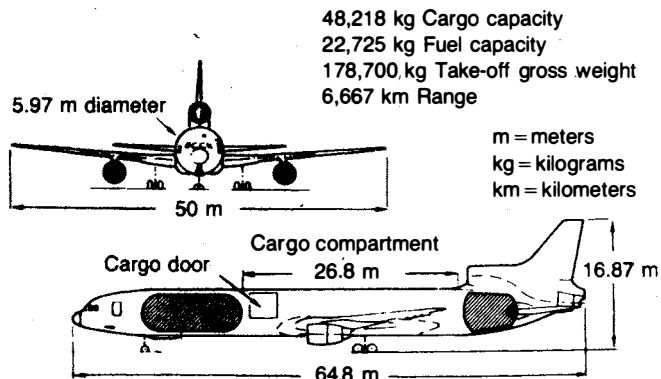
Conversion of the automobile to hydrogen hardware development required



	Gasoline	Hydrogen
Range	650 km (400 miles)	650 km (400 miles)
Tank size	80 liters (21 gallons)	312 liters (83 gallons)
Fuel weight	56 kilograms (123 lbs)	21.8 kilograms (48 lbs)
Fuel consumption rate	8.1 kilometers/liter	2.1 kilometers/liter
	11.6 kilometers/kilogram	30 kilometers/kilogram

FIGURE 3

## Experimental liquid hydrogen aircraft



But hypersonic planes, travelling at about five times the speed of sound, (Los Angeles to Tokyo in 2.3 hours), would be subject to air resistance that would create a serious heating problem for the aircraft. The Lockheed design would use the liquid hydrogen fuel to cool the outer surface of the plane. The warmed-up hydrogen would then be used as a gas in the engine.

The advantages to using liquid hydrogen are first, that the supply will be unlimited, and second, that in liquid form, it contains three times the energy as the fossil-fuel based alternatives used today, or those produced synthetically. Lockheed proposed that the first fleet of hydrogen airplanes be used only to carry cargo, until the technology is tested and proven. Then, passenger service could be initiated, with the liquid hydrogen produced and stored on site, at the airport.

At the present time, more than one-quarter of the natural gas consumed in the United States is for residential uses. This includes cooking, heating water, and space heating. Heating and cooking could just as easily be done using gaseous hydrogen, that would be delivered from the same pipeline (with some modifications) that now delivers the natural gas to each home or office building.

Appliances put on the market could make use of hydrogen fuel. The only modification, if the burner uses a flame or pilot light, would be that a slight fragrance would have to be added to the odorless hydrogen, so leaks could be detected.

Flameless catalytic heating devices can also be used. In this case a plate coated with a catalyst would have air and hydrogen passed over it. The hydrogen would "burn" or combine with the oxygen when in contact with the catalyst, producing heat, without an open flame. As an intermediate step, natural gas could be "hydrogen enriched" by simply mixing the two gases in the pipeline.

In the energy sector itself, hydrogen can be used as a storage and convertible energy source for utility peaking.

Fuel cells, already described for use in electric cars, could be used on a larger scale for high demand periods. Gas turbines, already used as peaking power, could use hydrogen. And direct conversion cycles, such as magnetohydrodynamics, could use superheated hydrogen as a source of plasma in the production of electricity without using steam turbine generators.

Hydrogen is the perfect fuel and energy source. It is potentially unlimited in availability, reversible in production, use and recycle, and produces only water as a by-product.

Today we use fossil fuels to produce hydrogen. In the far distant future, we may have to use hydrogen to produce our hydrocarbons! Limestone, or even carbon dioxide captured from the air, might be the source of carbon most available in centuries ahead, when fossil fuels have been depleted. Then, hydrogen, which will surely be in bulk use, will be needed to re-create these complex organic molecules for us.

The challenge facing the technical community now, is to develop methods of producing hydrogen from water, making use of the second-generation nuclear fission technologies that should already be available, and the fusion power technologies that will also need hydrogen themselves for the production of unlimited energy.

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## Robotics: Germany

by William Engdahl

The most important area of prospective development in world industrial production today, which is essential for any crash program for the Strategic Defense Initiative, is industrial automated assembly. Industrial robotics is a vastly underutilized component of industrial assembly processes which, if fully realized, would allow exponential increases in productivity for the world's basic engineering industry. Particularly significant is the rapidly growing use of industrial lasers integrated with robots.

Developments of the past decade have placed the Federal Republic of Germany at the forefront of this work. Faced with the global crisis of soaring energy prices and usurious interest rates which began in the 1970s, the West German capital goods industry had two, quite different, responses. On the one side, productive capacities were shrunk, under the dictates of the European Community's infamous Davignon Plan for restricting steel production. Hundreds of thousands of workers were laid off in steel and industries dependent upon it. But some entrepreneurs took a different route: Beginning after the 1974 first "oil shock," a significant portion of the West German engineering industry began to invest heavily in capital-intensive productivity improvements. As a result, the West German machine tool and industrial automation technology is today the world's most advanced, with the possible exception of Japan.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the world's leading exporter of machine tools today, providing approximately 25% of the world market in 1983. Fully two-thirds of West German machine tools are exported. In the past year, the United States has become the largest import market for German engineering products, not merely because of the competitive price advantage from the rising dollar, but because of the quality differential.

Undertaking a broad-based technological investment, the German machine tool industry began 10 years ago to introduce numerically controlled machine tools. The per tool productivity increases, on average, over conventional manually operated machine tools, is 75 to 100% greater, according to the West German Machine Tool Association. Today, more

# leads the world

than 42% of German machine tools are numerically controlled; Japan, 66%, the United States, 39%.

Two principal areas of concentration for the West German engineering and machine tool industry have been industrial robotics and laser machine tool applications.

In the past, most utilization of industrial robots has been relatively primitive, an "automation island" that is not integrated into any total automated production system. The concept of a total integrated industrial automated assembly is the area of most concentrated research and development in German industry. Until now, about 80% of the application of industrial robots has been in far simpler areas such as simple loading/unloading, painting, welding—mostly in automobile production. The fastest-growing area of application in the next decade is estimated to be the integrated assembly application.

The most significant research and application in the West German machine tool and robotics industry is now occurring in the area of "flexible automation." Major government-sponsored R&D projects are ongoing, as well as numerous large private sector efforts in order to allow one skilled operative to multiply his productive output by orders of magnitude through integrated automation. Flexible automation includes automation of not merely the machine tool through numerical control, but automation of the entirety of the production process, upstream and down. This means automated handling of the parts to be machined, storage, and retrieval, as well as manufacture. Machine tools are linked to industrial robots for the handling, cutting, assembly, etc. Major R&D efforts are under way across the Federal Republic, including within the major machine tool companies, such as KUKA, major electronics companies, such as Bosch, and technical universities at Aachen, Stuttgart, Munich, and Berlin. The Fraunhofer Institute in Stuttgart, under H.J. Warnecke, is involved in a number of novel industry-university-government research efforts in advanced industrial automation applications.

The number of industrial robots in use in West Germany is by far the largest in Western Europe. As of beginning 1984,

German industry had 4,800 installed industrial robots operating. The world leader is Japan, with 16,500. The U.S. is number two with 8,000. But measured in the more significant parameter of what Dr.-Ing. Rolf D. Schraft of Fraunhofer Institute terms "robot-density," that is, robots per 10,000 industrial workers, West Germany is far ahead of the United States. Sweden is the world leader in robot-density, with 18.8. Japan is second, by this parameter, with 14.3, and West Germany, third with 5.6. The United States lags behind France, at 3.7 robots per 10,000 industrial operatives.

The German machine tool industry uses the most rigorous definition of what constitutes an industrial robot. It must be a "universal application, movable machine, having three or more axes of motion, and be re-programmable without human intervention." This definition immediately eliminates numerous simple pick-and-place or master-slave, loader-unloader units.

East German statistics misleadingly include the latter, for example, to inflate the actual size of their robotics industrialization. The reprogrammable aspect is essential for industries such as automobile or vehicle manufacture, where conventional tool re-fitting in the past costs billions of dollars and weeks of time to install entirely new tools. All major West German automotive makers feature intensive use of robotized welding, painting, and other production. This includes VW/AUDI, BMW, and Mercedes Benz. It is one reason West German auto exports have remained competitive in a collapsing overall world market. Only Japan at this point has a more extensive automated car assembly industry utilizing robotics.

The engineers and researchers at the Fraunhofer Institute for Production Technology and Automation (IPA), in Stuttgart, West Germany, are involved in development of workable systems for automated assembly, including computer software problems, a major bottleneck. According to the institute's head, Dr. H.J. Warnecke, given appropriate applications of robotics, results from studies made in the West German automobile industry show per-worker productivity increases in output rates of from 300 to 400% per workstation. This means one worker, operating a workstation robot, has the output of four workers at the same station with conventional tools. This, of course, is for specific applications, and details of actual company industrial productivity gains are often regarded as confidential and company proprietary for a variety of reasons. But it indicates the order of magnitude increase in output levels.

According to both the West German Machine Tool Association as well as Schraft and his colleagues at the Fraunhofer Institute, the area which is the present focus for the next expansion for the West German industrial application of robotics is in the assembly stage of the industrial production process. Schraft emphasizes, "While unit labor cost in the manufacture of parts has been brought down a long way by new materials, simplification of products, numerical control

of machines, and new production technologies, the reverse has occurred in assembling the same parts to the final product." Thus, Schraft emphasizes, "The extent to which assembly of parts can be automated will strongly determine the competitiveness of German industry." Robotics will play a central role in this automation, particularly for shorter run production of variable pieces. Currently, five West German robot manufacturers produce robots for assembly—Mantec, FWM/AEG, Bosch, Jungheinrich, and Messma Kelch. Three of these companies make up to 6-axis assembly robots.

A major development project, carried out at Fraunhofer Institute, has perfected a programmable assembly unit. In this unit, two industrial robots mount a cover, water pump, and belt pulley on a car engine, fastening them with a total of 10 screws differing in head size. Demonstrated at the 1983 Hanover Industrial Fair, the assembly system shows the future direction being now implemented for robot assembly applications in German industry.

The largest single producer of industrial robots in West Germany is the auto giant, VW, though it consumes its entire output in-house. Other major producers include KUKA, and Cloos. The Bosch Company, already a major manufacturer of industrial "turnkey" assembly systems, is rapidly moving to become a major producer of robotized modular flexible assembly systems, including hardware and software, a major step toward the semi-automated factory of the future.

Siemens, a major electronics firm, with extensive computer chip operations, has become a producer of industrial robots. It is reportedly developing a fully automated robotized assembly to manufacture the microchips, eliminating the enormous reject rate of human production, in which commonly 90% of chips are faulty. One speck of dust can destroy a micro circuit. Only robotized, fully automated production can eliminate this. A recent production plant has been completed by the Japanese Mitsubishi Corporation, in which this production from wafer to final test and assembly is fully robotized. Productivity gains are reportedly so staggering as to imply the next revolution in chip manufacture.

## **Lasers and robots**

The next generation of industrial robotics lies in the natural marriage of rapidly growing industrial lasers with robots. The world-acknowledged leader in this advanced area is a Hamburg firm, Rofin-Sinar, Inc., a relatively small but extremely aggressive innovator. Despite its relative small size, the 10-year-old company has developed a quality of industrial high-energy laser tool which has become the market leader in Western Europe and number three worldwide in only a few years. By developing a substantially improved geometry, known as "fast axial flow technology," in which the CO<sub>2</sub> gas flows parallel to the optical axis of the laser beam, Rofin-Sinar has made major quality and efficiency advances over such relative giant competitors as GTE Sylvania, which incorporate the less effective transverse model lasers.

Producing approximately 100 lasers per year, the firm,

according to its founder, Samuel Simonsson, invests more than 12% of annual gross sales revenue back into future R&D. Concentrating in CO<sub>2</sub> industrial lasers in the power range up to 1.5 kilowatts, with a 2.5 kw model ready next year, the firm plans to be fully into the higher-power production of 10-12 kw in three to four years. Rofin-Sinar is one of only 25 firms worldwide, at present, producing commercial CO<sub>2</sub> industrial lasers. Less than 10 of these 25 make 50 or more lasers/year in the still labor-intensive industry. Of these 10, four are in West Germany.

Rofin-Sinar, working in tandem with a major West German robotics firm, has perfected the coupling of its laser unit, using fiber optics, to simultaneously drive three robot work stations in a production process. This takes maximum advantage of the laser's inherent flexibility. Somewhat like changing the lens on a microscope by rotating the lens, Rofin-Sinar's design is able to drive, for example, one robot doing laser cutting of metal, one robot doing welding, and one robot doing heat treatment. This takes maximum advantage of the few seconds time required to bring the next part into place, so that no time is lost and one laser can be used to work three robots, maximizing the efficiency and minimizing the cost of incorporating the laser. Incorporating the remarkable abilities of focused laser energy, Rofin-Sinar has, for example, developed new welding technologies for the German auto industry which eliminate the need for costly, heavy, and inefficient forged/machined transmission gear boxes. With laser welding, at high speeds, using robots, Rofin-Sinar is able to turn out, with minimal distortion, gear boxes with one-third the weight at one-half the cost and only one-fourth the size of the old forged/machined gear boxes. VW and Renault now incorporate this to make possible, for the first time, a 4-speed automatic transmission. Simonsson believes that the use of lasers for such welding applications will be a very fast-growing area of industrial application as companies begin to realize the advantages of high strength and low weight possible with laser welding, for example, of dissimilar metals, which is not possible with conventional welding techniques. Significantly, Rofin-Sinar's single biggest export market is Japan.

The most advanced laser machine tool known, which is presently in use in Sweden at the Volvo plant, is Rofin-Sinar's development of a 6-axis laser machine tool. This was officially unveiled on Sept. 17 at the World Machine Tool EMO Congress in Hanover. But it indicates the potentials when the remarkable qualities of lasers for metal cutting, welding, and heat treating are combined with the enormous potentials of industrial robotic automation. The impetus which will inevitably spill over from the multibillion dollar requirements of developing the sophisticated technologies for laser and related advanced anti-missile weaponry for the Strategic Defense Initiative, will catalyze rates of applications of industrial robotics and laser technologies, such as have been done only on limited scale until now by innovative firms like Rofin-Sinar or KUKA.

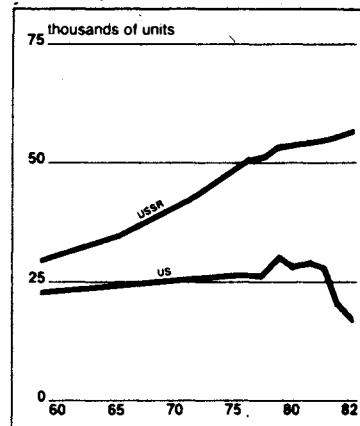
# The Looming Bankruptcy of the United States

June 15, 1985

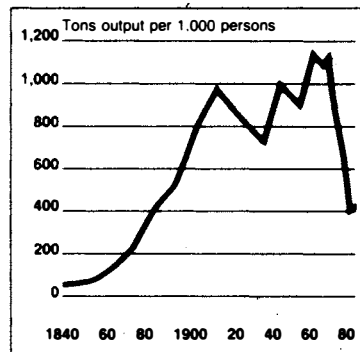
Are the U.S. government's "free enterprise" policies bringing on the "final collapse of capitalism"?

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## **The Sikh terrorist threat to Reagan and Rajiv Gandhi**

by Linda de Hoyos

Sikh terrorism is now the subject of a top-priority investigation by U.S. law enforcement authorities, according to knowledgeable sources. U.S. intelligence agencies now place the Sikh terrorist organizations operating in the United States and Canada as the top security risk to not only Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, but also to President Reagan, and to *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche.

The May plot of Sikh terrorists of the Dashmesh Regiment to murder Prime Minister Gandhi during his June trip to the United States, which was halted with the arrest of five Sikhs in New Orleans, is believed to be but the surface of an in-depth and expanding Sikh apparatus operating on the North American continent, with the immediate protection and support of British and Israeli intelligence services, the U.S. FBI and State Department, and the Canadian government.

The danger of Sikh terrorism in North America may even be superseding the Sikh threat in India. In mid-August, Prime Minister Gandhi arrived at an agreement on many Sikh demands in the Sikh-majority state of Punjab, giving new impetus to the pro-unity Sikh faction of the Akali Dal under Sant Harchand Singh Longoval. The agreement cleared the way for the Gandhi government to set elections in the state for Sept. 25, the first time elections have been held since Punjab went under presidential rule two years ago.

The assassination by Sikh extremists of Longoval on Aug. 20—in an operation that was originally aimed at Gandhi—blunted but did not destroy the Prime Minister's effort to mobilize the Sikh population to "tackle the plague of terrorism with your vote." The elections, he has said, "will prove and show that the people of Punjab are not with this movement, and that there is a definite difference between the extremist, the terrorist, and the rest of the Akalis and the rest of the Sikhs. . . . The extremists constitute a tiny minority of criminals with little or no public support among the people of Punjab. The challenge has to be met by not giving in to the blackmail of terrorism."

But as the Sikh extremists of Punjab are facing a losing battle against political isolation, the "Khalistan" separatist movement outside of India is receiving increasing support from the intelligence agencies that have nurtured and directed



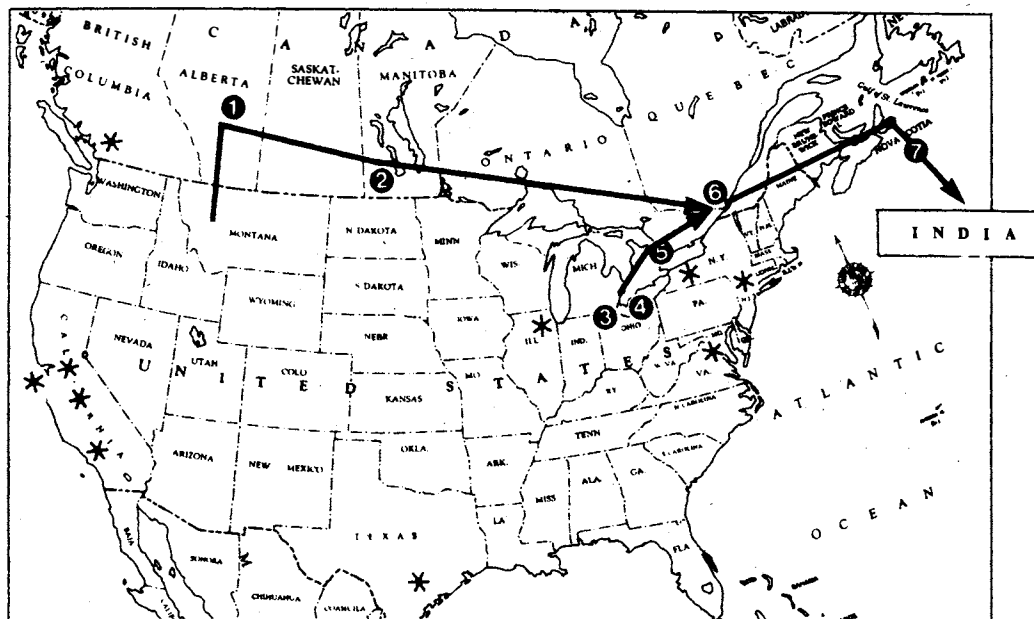
# Known North American Sikh arms smuggling routes and terrorist safehouses

## Sikh arms transshipment points:

- 1) Edmonton, Alberta
- 2) Winnipeg, Manitoba
- 3) Detroit, Michigan
- 4) Windsor, Ontario
- 5) Toronto, Ontario
- 6) Montreal, Quebec
- 7) Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia

## Sikh terrorist safehouses:

- a) Vancouver, British Columbia
- b) Stockton, California
- c) San Francisco, California
- d) Yuba City, California
- e) Los Angeles, California
- f) Chicago, Illinois
- g) Houston, Texas
- h) Buffalo, New York
- i) New York, New York
- j) Washington, D.C.



Sikh terrorism to the benefit of Anglo-Soviet global imperial designs.

Thus, in the last year, the Sikh separatists have become fully integrated into the terrorist international, operative throughout Western Europe and the Middle East against U.S. citizens and military and diplomatic installations. In the British Columbia terrorist training camp of John Vanderhorst, a former member of the elite Cold Spring Guards that provides the security to the British Royal Family, Sikhs are trained alongside members of the Red Brigades of Italy, the Red Army Faction of West Germany, the Armenian Asala, and the Syrian-backed PFLP and DFPLP.

As documented by *Derivative Assassination*, the book authored by the editors of *EIR* on the assassination of Indira Gandhi soon to be released, the on-the-ground terrorist operations in Punjab itself can all be traced back to the 1913-47 California-based Ghadar Party, which was taken under the wing of Stalin's Comintern and which spawned the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party-Marxist, the guerrilla Naxalites, and their spin-offs, the Dal Khalsa, the Bhabar Khalsa, and the Dashmesh Regiment.

The Soviet Union and its assets in India, since even before the days of independence, have never accepted the concept of a single, united Indian nation-state, but have instead promulgated the notion that India's regions represent racially based "nationalities" in their own right and possess the right to secession whenever it suits them. The Soviet Union, from its Oriental Institute and Asian operational headquarters at Tashkent, is now carrying out that policy in part as a pressure point against the Indian central government.

But operatively, Sikh terrorism could not subsist were it not for the protection it derives from British and Israeli intelligence networks and their allied assets in the United States and Canada. It is the Mossad and its agents in the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith that have played a particularly key role in linking up the Sikh separatists to their new-found base in Ecuador, where the Sikh international networks will serve as a distribution belt for drugs.

The Mossad has also played the key role in bringing the Sikhs into contact with the Islamic fundamentalists, operating out of the Crescent International in Canada. The Mossad wing operative in this connection is that controlled by former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who is in turn the asset of Edgar Bronfman and Armand Hammer, the brokers for Israel's new relations with the Soviet Union.

The *eminence grise* behind the current relation between the Sikhs and the Mossad, is Jon Speller, who, operating out of Robert Speller and Son Publishing Company in New York, works a network that operates in the cracks between Washington, London, Tel Aviv, Sofia, and Moscow. Speller, who has fobbed himself off as a conservative to such dupes in these matters as Jesse Helms, has longstanding ties to Bulgaria and boasts that he possesses an open-door invitation to any monastery in Russia. Speller has no allegiances to any national intelligence service; his commitment to an irrationalist dark age nullifies national allegiances.

Nevertheless, shutting down Speller and his activities as the nexus point for the protection of Sikh terrorism requires strong pressure on the governments that give him and his oligarchical networks the territory in which to operate.

# FBI, State Department protect the terrorists

by Joseph Brewda

Over the weekend of Sept. 13-14, several leaders of the terrorist World Sikh Organization (WSO) congregated in Niagara Falls, New York, according to informed sources, to discuss plans for the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, during his Oct. 22-25 trip to New York City to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

The assassins who converged on Niagara Falls, traveling from such Sikh terrorist centers as Vancouver and Toronto, Canada, and Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., are certainly not unknown to the FBI or the Canadian government. Their names, addresses, and activities are thoroughly known, carefully monitored—and fully protected.

Although the ongoing threat to the life of Prime Minister Gandhi, and the destabilization of India through communal strife, is orchestrated on behalf of Moscow, and although the Sikh terrorist organizations can all be traced back to the Soviet Comintern and its various offspring, Sikh terrorism could not function as effectively as it has without the witting cooperation of the FBI, the U.S. State Department, and the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs.

This past weekend's planning session of the World Sikh Organization was organized by Dr. Surgit Singh of the University of Buffalo, the unofficial director of public relations of the WSO, who has enjoyed extensive dealings with the State Department. Key participants also included Gen. (ret.) Jaswant Singh Bhullar, WSO general secretary and a resident of Washington D.C., and Karnail Singh Gill, the Ottawa-based president of the WSO's Canadian branch. According to reports, the meeting also featured the input of Lakhbir Singh, the Vancouver-based nephew of the late Sikh terrorist leader Sant Bhindranwale; Balbir Singh Nijjar of Toronto, the leader of the Sikh fundamentalist group, the Akhand Kirtan Jatha (AKJ), out of which came the terrorist Bhabar Khalsa; and his associate, Darsan Singh Saini.

On Aug. 3, several of the same individuals congregated in Hamilton, Ontario, just over the border from Buffalo, to plot the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi on his birthday, Aug. 20. Following the meeting, which was led by the AKJ leader Balbir Singh Nijjar, a team of Sikh assassins from Ontario was reportedly dispatched to India. Gandhi's security prevented that projected assassination from occurring. However, on that date, Sikh terrorists did strike down Sant Har-

mand Singh Longowal, the leader of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, who had just negotiated a comprehensive settlement of Sikh demands with Gandhi a week before.

These same individuals had earlier been instrumental in the June 23 twin bombings of Air India Flight 182 and CP Air 001, both outbound from Toronto, which left over 300 passengers dead over Irish waters and two airport employees blown to pieces at Japan's Narita airport.

The WSO does not conceal its aims or activities. Upon the news of the success in their murder of Indira Gandhi last October, the WSO held wildly provocative press conferences and champagne parties in London, Los Angeles, Houston, and other cities, praising and taking credit for the murder. "We did it," Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the London-based, self-described president of the "Khalistan government-in-exile" and WSO executive, proclaimed: "Rajiv is next."

Similarly, immediately following the Longowal assassination, Nijjar and his Ontario collaborators held a press conference in Toronto to claim responsibility for the slaying.

In 1919, the leaders of the Sikh-dominated Ghadar Party were rounded up, tried on charges of subversion, and deported for using the United States as a base for terrorist operations into India at that time. Nevertheless, the WSO and the terrorist organizations it commands are able to carry out their operations with impunity.

## Surjit Singh and the U.S. State Department

Typifying the protection and promotion the WSO enjoys from the State Department is its relation with Surjit Singh, organizer of the Niagara Falls event.

Like many Sikh fundamentalist terrorist leaders, he, with a Christian wife and Jesuit education, had been completely secular until a few years ago. However, at that time he became convinced by a Buffalo rabbi, Morris Klein, to "return to his roots" and assist in the destruction of India.

Following this conversion, Surjit Singh grew a beard, donned a turban, and came under the patronage of David Geller, a leading official in the American Jewish Committee. In 1984, Geller gave Surjit Singh a letter of introduction to another AJC operative—Elliot Abrams, then director of the Human Rights Division of the State Department and today assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs. Beginning in the summer of the 1984, Singh and other leaders of the WSO began meeting with Abrams under the cover of Abrams's concern with "human rights"—the Carter administration's code-word for fostering terrorism.

Despite the Reagan administration's opposition to Sikh terrorism, Abrams managed to slip in a justification of Sikh separatists in the past State Department annual report to the House Appropriations Committee.

Abrams also provided one of the Sikhs' early links to the Mossad in Ecuador. Together with his close collaborator, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, director of the Anti-Defamation League's Latin American division, Abrams and the State

Department began arranging for Ecuador to recognize a Sikh "government-in-exile" run by Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan of London. This project first became public on July 26 when Dr. Carlos Arosemena, the former President of Ecuador, arrived in London for a series of meetings with Chauhan. Speaking for the Ecuadorian government, Arosemena offered the WSO some 30,000 acres of land and pledged willingness to accept the immigration of as many as 20 million Khalistan followers. This recognition would help pave the way for U.N. recognition of the Sikh terrorist leadership as constituting a legitimate government.

According to reliable sources, one intermediary between Abrams, Chauhan, and the Ecuadorian government in this venture is the above-mentioned Balbir Singh Nijjar of Toronto, leader of the terrorist AKJ. According to these same sources, Nijjar is now involved in negotiations with El Salvador for similar recognition of a Sikh government-in-exile.

### **General Bhullar and MI-6's Canada**

It could hardly be said that the British intelligence playground, Canada, is any less instrumental in protecting and sponsoring Sikh terrorism than its co-thinkers to the south.

Since its formation in 1979, the Canadian affiliate of the WSO, the Federation of Sikh Societies (FSS), has received over \$50,000 per year from the Canadian Ministry of Multiculturalism to promote "Sikh values." The Canadian government justifies its funding of the FSS by claiming it "represents the Sikhs in Canada." Ottawa evidently accepts the definition of this "representation" to include FSS president Gurcharan Singh, himself an Ottawa government employee, who calls for "more than rioting but less than civil war" in India.

"I meet with Joe Clark [the minister of external affairs]," FSS president Gurcharan Singh boasted in an interview. "We have a lot of friends in the NDP [New Democratic Party]."

More shockingly, WSO General-Secretary Gen. J. S. Bhullar admits that he has been provided intercepts of Indian diplomatic traffic by Canadian authorities—secret cables pertaining to Sikh terrorists!

Canada is, with the possible exception of Britain, the most important center of Sikh terrorism internationally. Investigation of a threat to Gandhi or any Indian politician, or any other target of the Sikh assassin cults anywhere, must include not only such Canadian cities as Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Windsor, and Montreal, but also such obscure towns as Sarnia, Ontario, a nexus for Sikh gun-running; Glace Bay, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, another Sikh arms depot; and Williams Lake, British Columbia, a Sikh terrorist safehouse.

Virtually all of the arms currently smuggled out of the United States for use in Iran, Afghanistan, and Punjab also flow through these same remote towns. Such often remote Canadian towns, according to knowledgeable sources, are also centers of terrorists from Libya, Iran, and Guyana, as well as bases for Armenian, Greek, Maltese, Moluccan, and

Israeli spies and terrorists.

Paradigmatic of how the Sikhs operate within this environment is the terrorist training camp of John Vanderhorst in British Columbia, where Sikhs are trained, along with members of the Italian Red Brigades, the German Red Army Faction, and the Asala Armenian terrorist organization.

Beginning with the 1968 placement of KGB asset Pierre Eliot Trudeau as Canadian Prime Minister, Canada rapidly upgraded the use of its territory and agencies on behalf of Soviet strategic interests. This development reflected the deals which had earlier been negotiated between Buckingham Palace and the Kremlin.

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*Although the threat to the life of Prime Minister Gandhi, and the destabilization of India through communal strife, is orchestrated on behalf of Moscow, Sikh terrorism could not function as effectively as it has without the witting cooperation of the FBI, the U.S. State Department, and the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs.*

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Another case is that of Sikh terrorist leader Talwinder Singh Parmar, who presently enjoys free travel rights within Canada to openly organize for the assassination of Prime Minister Gandhi. Parmar is wanted on murder charges in India. In 1983, he escaped from an Indian prison and escaped through Nepal into West Germany, where he was apprehended and imprisoned. In mid-1984, as the Indian and West German governments were negotiating Parmar's extradition, he was suddenly released from prison by the West German court at Dusseldorf, and permitted to depart for Canada. In the last six months, Parmar has visited West Germany at least once to coordinate terrorist operations there. The Canadian government refuses India's requests for extradition, arguing that Parmar is now a Canadian citizen!

Parmar is, however, also the leader of the Sikh terrorist organization Bhabar Khalsa, the military wing of the AKJ. Since its formation in 1977—under the direction of the University of London's Orientalology Department—Bhabar Khalsa and the AKJ have been responsible for an estimated several hundred deaths in Punjab in assassinations, blind bombings, and related actions.

In June 1984, the Indian government smashed the Sikh terrorist base led by Sant Bhindranwale at the Sikh Golden

Temple in Amritsar, after a pitched battle with hundreds of terrorists from Bhabar Khalsa, Dal Khalsa, and other Sikh sects—all of which function under the WSO political command.

From his base in Vancouver, Parmar regularly travels throughout Canada to recruit assassins at Sikh temples. Parmar has definitely been party to the meetings arranging the deployments of Sikh terrorists for use in India and the United States.

### **Frank Camper: The FBI assists a murder plan**

On May 4, the New Orleans Police Department, after being alerted by Indian security, arrested five members of the Sikh Student Federation—an arm of the WSO—just minutes before their planned murder of Bhajan Lal, chief minister of the Indian state of Haryana, then in Louisiana for medical treatment.

That same weekend, some 15-20 Sikh terrorists had congregated at a camp in Colombia, New Jersey, for training exercises to prepare for a projected murder of Rajiv Gandhi during his early June state visit to the United States.

The trainer of both teams was Frank Camper, a contract agent for the FBI and a self-described mercenary.

The scandalous feature of the New Orleans arrests is that they occurred over the loud protests of the FBI, which claimed that no arrests should have been made until the actual attempt. Correspondingly, despite the fact that the Colombia Sikh camp was under 24-hour surveillance by the FBI, with their own agent serving as instructor, all SSF assassins were let slip by the FBI as they fled to Canada upon learning of their cohorts' arrests in New Orleans.

Two of the Sikhs who fled Colombia had also been through Camper's "Mercenary School" in Dolomite, Alabama, which had trained the New Orleans team, beginning in November 1984, in such fine arts as "mine placement, use of plastic explosives, and industrial sabotage." These two—Lal and Ammand Singh—were later implicated, by some sources, in the June 23 bombings of the Air India and CP Air flights.

Lal and Ammand Singh were joined by the rest of the fleeing Sikhs in Canada—their original point of departure. According to some sources, the whole training exercise under Camper was arranged by Lakhbir Singh of Vancouver, the nephew of Bhindranwale, who also reportedly attended the recent Niagara Falls meeting.

The FBI-Camper training in many cases is not necessary per se; many of the Sikh terrorists are veterans of the Indian army and many of them served earlier in special commando units once led by WSO leader, Gen. J. S. Bhullar. The Camper school, however, provided the Anglo-Soviet controllers of the Sikh separatists with the "sheep dipping" that would place a "Made in U.S.A." label on Sikh terrorism, while keeping the Sikhs under the eye of the FBI, an intelligence agency that has always functioned as a sub-branch of the British Special Operations Executive.

## **Mossad, ADL created Sikh terrorism**

by Joseph Brewda

On July 26, Dr. Carlos Arosemena, former President of Ecuador, arrived in London, England, together with a high-powered state delegation. This included Dr. Cristobal Montero, former Ecuadorian ambassador to Canada and current director of immigration for the foreign ministry, and a curious Sikh convert named Atma Singh Khalsa, born Adelbarto Calegari, of Milan and Quito. After meeting with the Ecuadorian charge d'affaires at Heathrow airport, the party traveled up to Kingston upon Thames for the meetings which were the object of their long trip. Under what was then great secrecy, the Ecuadorians sat down with Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the self-described president of a Khalistan government-in-exile. Accompanying Chauhan were representatives of the Dal Khalsa, the National Council of Khalistan, the World Sikh Organization, and the other Sikh terrorist organizations who have conducted assassinations and terror-bombings over the last months.

Under the grandiose plans laid out by the Ecuadorian delegation, some 30,000 acres of land—in a prime coca-growing region—would be granted by Ecuador to a duly recognized "Khalistan Government-in-Exile." Chauhan and company would also be provided the suitable building complexes in Quito to house the exiled government in fitting, dignified style.

Why is it that Ecuador, of all places, took the decision to officially safehouse the most important assassin movement today, in the face of opposition by all civilized nations? For the answer, one has only to look to Israel and its secret intelligence agency, the Mossad. Ecuador is notorious as the Mossad base of operations and stronghold in Ibero-America. The displacement of the world cocaine trade out of Peru, through the vigorous action of its newly inaugurated President Alan García, has deepened the Mossad grip over Ecuador—and deepened its commitment to cocaine production.

Ecuador became the Ibero-American headquarters of the Mossad back in 1977 when Israeli Gen. Rehavam Ze'evi, then advisor to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the "Warfare against Terror" formally left Israeli government service and emigrated to Quito. Ze'evi was accompanied by his longtime sidekick, Betsalel Mizrahi. Both have been widely accused within Israel of being the "godfathers" of the Israeli Mafia.

While stationed in Ecuador through 1980, Ze'evi founded and directed a "counter-terror" consultant firm more or less exclusively employed by the Ecuadorian government, to which he was an official advisor. Ze'evi is also said to have offered to arrange arms deals for Ecuador just months after the Pentagon had vetoed Israeli defense ministry attempts to sell Ecuador the Kfir jet.

From his base in Quito, Ze'evi reportedly cooperated with elements of the Argentine navy to overthrow the Bolivian government in 1980 and install the notorious "Cocaine Colonels." The same Ze'evi then negotiated a huge arms package to that regime, which immediately became a leading dope exporter.

Among the leading figures who arranged this Chauhan/Ecuadorian government agreement to safehouse Sikh terrorists is Rabbi Morton Rosenthal of New York, director of the Latin American Division of the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League. Rosenthal, according to reliable sources, is one of top ten highest-level operatives of the Mossad in the Western Hemisphere, having special oversight over Mossad communications stations. To this end, he has reportedly been involved in establishing secret Mossad communications stations in the Amazon River valley, perhaps not that far from formerly well-entrenched cocaine plantations in the Peruvian and Colombian jungle.

Rosenthal is a business partner and close political associate of one of the key Anglo-Soviet controllers of the Sikhs—the quaint spook, Jon Speller. Based out of his book publishing firm in New York, Speller is the controller of Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan and the sponsor of his past tours to the United States. It is Speller who arranged for Chauhan and the Sikhs to meet his co-thinkers in the Heritage Foundation, the Eli Lilly Endowment, and High Frontier's Lt.-Gen. (ret.) Daniel Graham, among other individuals and institutions, in an imaginative effort to dupe the U.S. government into aiding and abetting the Khalistan movement against India.

Speller had earlier been instrumental in convincing certain factions of U.S. intelligence that funding and supplying arms to the Afghani Mujahedeen, the pro-Khomeini, allegedly pro-Western guerrillas, was in the U.S. interest. Speller's Committee for a Free Afghanistan is among the institutions that Chauhan is in contact with—and from whom Sikh separatists receive massive supplies of arms.

The Mossad assistance to the Sikhs in such ventures as establishing "Eretz Punjab" in the Ecuadorian jungle is not a recent development. The entire "Khalistani movement"—and its terrorism—has been carefully cultivated by the Israelis, on behalf of Anglo-Soviet interface networks exemplified by Jon Speller. Chauhan and General Bhullar's claim that the model for Sikh separatist terrorism is the Israeli Irgun is not merely metaphorical.

Investigation by *EIR* has established that the command structure of the World Sikh Organization is led by a Mossad-directed "old boy" network emerging out of the Indian army.



*The "Khalistani movement" demonstrating in Washington last June 12.*

This network has been linked to the Mossad since at least the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war.

The individuals who formed the WSO have been members of a loose grouping within the Indian army with years-long association with the Mossad. While Jagjit Singh Chauhan, the former finance minister of Punjab state, was installed as WSO figurehead, the day-to-day direction of the movement was given to: Gen. Jaswant Singh Bhullar, Brig. Iqbal Singh, Brig. Parminder Singh, and Gen. Sebag Singh, who was killed in the Golden Temple with Sant Bhindranwale.

During the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war in Bangladesh, WSO General Secretary General Bhullar was a commander in the infantry and is the individual who took Dacca, one of the key actions of the war. Brig. Iqbal Singh, now perhaps the leading commando handler for the WSO, was then a lieutenant-colonel in the same Eastern theater. Parminder Singh, Iqbal Singh's relative by marriage, now resident in Nova Scotia, was an Indian army specialist in commando tactics.

General Shebag Singh, an intimate associate of General Bhullar, was during the war one of the top Indian army specialists in developing "insurgency movements" within hostile states. Shebag directed the well-known Mukti-Bahini guerrilla movement within East Pakistan, which successfully fought the Pakistanis in an effort to create an independent Bangladesh.

Shebag's expertise in manipulation of separatist movements, commando tactics, and arms smuggling was later put to good use for the Israelis, British, and Soviets in their tactic

of fragmenting India. It was only Shebag Singh's death—while serving as the military adviser to Bhindranwale at the Golden Temple—which prevented his installment as a top WSO controller, furthering his oversight over Sikh hit teams.

These former Sikh Indian army officers all served under the then-head of the Indian Army Eastern Command, General Jacob, and it is through Jacob that their early connection to the Mossad was forged. Jacob, who later became the Indian army chief of staff, is the product of the ancient Indian Jewish community, originally formed in 100 A.D. following the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem. Over the centuries, this community was supplemented by significant Jewish emigration from the old intelligence center of Aleppo, Syria, whose key families, such as the Dweks, also show up as the leading merchant families of Calcutta. This same Aleppan Jewish community, today centered in Jerusalem and Brooklyn, is currently working to hand the Middle East over to Moscow in exchange for KGB support of a Greater Israel.

According to some sources, Jacob had excellent relations with the Mossad throughout his career and was among those Indians who insisted upon India's upgrading of diplomatic relations with Israel. According to these sources, Jacob and his associates were part of the same constellation of Jews

within the Indian army officer corps who had expedited Gen. Moshe Dayan's secret tours of India during the Desai government of 1977-80. This same group may have been instrumental in establishing the dope kingdom of Nepal as the Mossad center it is today.

This same old-boys network is not only central to directing the WSO terror operations, but running arms to supply them as well.

### The Israeli arms route

According to investigations by several U.S. and foreign government agencies, the arms now reaching Sikh terrorists in Punjab, flow from the United States into Canada and from there into Pakistan. Not so curiously, the same individuals, routes, and sources of supply are also used by Western agencies to supply guerrillas in Afghanistan. It is a well-known fact that as much as 30% of the arms officially slated for Afghanistan, through Pakistan, wind up in Sikh hands in India.

According to reliable sources, much of the U.S. arms reaching India are smuggled from the United States into Canada on the remote Montana-Alberta border. These arms are then transshipped through Winnipeg, Manitoba, and on

## Sikh terror incidents since the Punjab accord

*On July 23, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, moderate leader of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, agreed to a bold, comprehensive settlement of disputes between Punjab and the Indian central government. The agreement paved the way for dealing with any problems in Punjab which actually originate in India. Since that time, the following actions have been taken internationally by the terrorists:*

**July 30:** All-India Sikh Student Federation members and followers of Joginder Singh, father of the late Sant Bhindranwale, riot at Golden Temple in Amritsar, condemning the Longowal settlement.

**July 31:** Congress-I MP Lalith Makhan is shot dead by two unknown assailants in Delhi. Makhan was a close associate of Rajiv Gandhi and the son-in-law of the governor of the state of Andhra Pradesh, Shankar Dayal Sharma. Makhan's name was included in a hit list published by the People's Union for Democratic Rights, under the

title "Who are the guilty?" The list charged various Indian leaders with violence against Sikhs.

**Aug. 1:** Moderate Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal escapes by seconds an armed attack by the All-India Sikh Student Federation, as he prepares to speak at the Golden Temple. Longowal had signed an accord with Prime Minister Gandhi one week before, ending the Akali Dal (Sikh party) support for an independent Punjab.

**Aug. 3:** A planning meeting to kill Rajiv Gandhi is held in Hamilton, Ontario. Among those involved, directly or indirectly, are Balbir Singh Nijjar and Darsan Singh Saini of Toronto; Kuldeep Singh of Detroit, Michigan; and Surjit Singh and Talwinder Singh Parmar of Vancouver. A terrorist team is reportedly dispatched to India to strike Gandhi on his birthday, Aug. 20.

**Aug. 5:** World Sikh Organization spokesmen Uday Singh of Sudbury, and Darsan Singh Saini and Jaswant Pal Singh of Vancouver hold press conference in Toronto to take credit for the murder of Lalith Makhan on July 31.

**Aug. 8:** Delhi police file charges of plotting to overthrow the government against 58 Sikh terrorists responsible for a wave of transistor radio bombings in Delhi in May which killed 84 people.



to Montreal. Arms caches in Montreal are supplemented by a flow of arms originating in Detroit, Michigan, and reaching Montreal via Windsor and Toronto, Ontario.

From Montreal, these arms are then shipped to Sydney and Glace Bay, Nova Scotia on the remote Cape Breton Island. From Sydney, the arms are put aboard Greek and Irish ships bound for South Asia. The final details of these shipments are reportedly overseen by the above mentioned Brig. Palminder Singh, a resident of Sydney, Nova Scotia, since 1975.

One of the leading figures in this entire smuggling and terror network is one Col. (ret.) Yoram Hamizrahi, formerly of the Israeli Defense Force and now resident in Winnipeg, Manitoba. A Mossad specialist on Central and South Asia, Hamizrahi served as the commander of the Israeli army in Southern Lebanon between 1976 and 1980. During this time, he was also the official Israeli army liaison to Col. Sa'ad Haddad and his Southern Lebanese Army. During this same period, Hamizrahi was the unofficial liaison to the terrorist Shi'ite al-Aṣmal in Beirut.

Following employment as a BBC correspondent in Lebanon, Hamizrahi emigrated to Winnipeg, where he established a security intelligence consultant company and opened

up shop with Canada's Sikh terrorists.

Together with his wife, who has written profile studies on the Canadian Sikhs, Hamizrahi was instrumental in assisting the "marriage" of the Sikhs in Canada to Islamic terrorist networks from Pakistan, Iran, and Lebanon, among other locations.

Despite Hamizrahi's deployment to Canada, he has remained close to Rafi Eytan, formerly director of Mossad covert operations in Western Europe. Not so coincidentally, Eytan (a.k.a. "Dirty Rafi") was the replacement appointed by the Israeli government in 1977 as the Prime Minister's Office's Advisor on the Warfare against Terrorism, as that position was evacuated by General Ze'evi when he left for Ecuador. Eytan, a protégé of Gen. Ariel Sharon, is part of the Mossad faction which strenuously promotes Islamic terrorism as a pretext for Israeli expansion, including aiding the Shi'ite terrorists of Iran and Lebanon.

One reflection of the now completed integration of Sikh and Islamic fundamentalist terrorists, was the July 4-7 Toronto conference of the "Islamic Circle of North America," which drew over 1,000 representatives—including key terrorist representatives of the Sikhs separatists. Among the major delegations at the meeting were the Shi'ites who had just hijacked TWA Flight 847 on June 14, the Sikhs who bombed Air India Flight 182 on June 23, and at least two Afghanistan guerrilla movements.

Among the key figures who addressed the conference were Abdul Almott'al Jabri, a top leader of the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt; Garuhar Ur Rahman, leader of the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami parliamentary faction within the Pakistani National Assembly and Prof. Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the Jamaat-e-Islami Afghan guerrilla organization. Prominent attendees of the conference included Prof. Mohammed Ayoub of the University of Toronto, an Islamic terrorist controller and liaison with the Sikh representatives present.

Simultaneous with the conference, the Canadian government allowed the top Iranian terrorist controller, Ayatollah Zamani, to travel to Toronto with an eight-man delegation, nominally charged with preparing for the Canadian Shi'ites' then upcoming yearly pilgrimage to Mecca.

Among the items of discussion at the conference and related meetings with the Iranians held that week was the need for more explicit support of Khalistani separatism by Islamic terrorist networks. Another item was the massive expansion of Shi'ite and Sikh blind-terror actions within the United States.

How, one may ask, could such a terrorist gathering occur so openly? Primarily because many of the terrorists assembled there are themselves recipients of U.S. arms under the justification that Islamic fundamentalism is hostile to Soviet expansionism. Not coincidentally, the Mossad, which sold certain fools this KGB line with the assistance of Jon Speller, is today overseeing this arms pipeline.

**Aug. 20:** Sikh gunmen enter the home of senior Congress-I leader and former state legislator Gurdial Saini, chief of the party in Jullundur, critically wounding him. D. D. Kullar, a local Congress leader, is killed.

**Aug. 20:** Sant Harchand Singh Longowal is assassinated by two Sikh youths as he speaks in Sangrur, calling for Sikhs to support his settlement with the Indian government. The assassination is a major blow to efforts to return Punjab to normal.

**Sept. 4:** Arjun Das, Congress-I member of the Delhi Metropolitan Council, is shot dead at his office by three Sikh terrorists. Das had been closely associated with the late Sanjay Gandhi, Rajiv's brother. Das had not been included on the terrorists' "Who are the guilty?" hit-list, but was widely alleged to be responsible for anti-Sikh rioting.

**Sept. 14:** Sikh terrorist leaders congregate in Buffalo, New York, reportedly to plan assassination of Rajiv Gandhi on his upcoming Oct. 22-25 visit to New York to participate in the U.N. 40th anniversary celebrations. Participants reportedly include: Surgit Singh of Buffalo, Gen. Jaswant Singh Bhullar of Washington, D.C., Karnail Singh Gill of Ottawa, Lakhbir Singh of Vancouver, Balbir Singh Nijjar, Darsan Singh Saini. Talwinder Singh Parmar is in nearby Hamilton, Ontario, on the same date.

## What is real and not real in the British use of Soviet double agents?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

On Sept. 12, 1985, the British government announced that Soviet diplomat Oleg Gordievsky, reportedly a senior KGB official, had defected to the West. Subsequently, a reported 25 Soviet spies in Britain were expelled from that nation. In reprisal, it was announced on Sept. 14, that 25 British officials had been deported from the Soviet Union; to this, the British replied by ordering the deportation of an additional 6 Soviet officials.

The affair has overtones from a Graham Greene spy-novel, with a dash or two of Gogol's famous novel, *Dead Souls*, added in. The British leaked the information, that the Soviet KGB's Mr. Gordievsky had been assisting British intelligence during many months prior to the defection, and that the defection had been prompted by the imminent and ominous prospect of Mr. Gordievsky's return to Moscow. On Sept. 12, it was reported that Danish circles objected to this aspect of the British account; Danish sources claimed that Mr. Gordievsky had been working for Danish intelligence during an extended period prior to his posting to London. Presumably, at some date, Mr. Gordievsky will be delivered to the Central Intelligence Agency, which will spend the next several years running polygraph, PSE, EEG, and, perhaps, ESP tests, attempting to assess the sincerity of each among the nouns, verbs, and prepositions uttered by the shopworn Mr. Oleg Gordievsky.

Everyone, or nearly everyone, who is familiar with the spook trade, is very, very cynical about the perennial latest defector from the Soviet KGB, and suspicious of nearly all important defectors of Soviet or East German nationality who have "come over" since the immediate aftermath of the 1953 general strike in East Germany. Specialists are most suspicious of those brought out of the East by British and Israeli

intelligence channels, especially channels linked to the Chekist "Trust's" Armand Hammer. The Soviets and East Germans have very elaborate and well-designed training and conditioning programs, developed for conditioning and selecting from the ranks of their own agents numbers qualified for "defection" to the West. Also, the pharmacopeia being what it is these days, any Soviet official grabbed on the streets, might be transformed into a superficially credible defector, for purposes of brief press conference appearances, within about 48 to 72 hours, and prepared for a more polished-up performance of the role over a period of weeks under "intensive debriefings." In addition, Soviet defectors are a political commodity often used by British and Israeli intelligence as part of an effort to manipulate U.S. policy-shaping perceptions. Any time U.S. intelligence receives such a "package," hairs bristle on the backs of necks. Chances are, 8 or more on a scale of 10, either the Soviet KGB or one of our ever-loving allies is using this piece of merchandise to plant some deception in our ranks. One can not ignore what the "package" reports, but the risk of believing what is reported usually outweighs the gains which might be had.

So, we must not be astonished, to discover that our intelligence professionals are much less exuberant about the latest Soviet "bundle from Britain" than the editors of the British and U.S. press.

### The case of 'Double Agent X'

Some of the problems faced by U.S. debriefers are efficiently summed up by the following, strictly hypothetical, case of a Soviet defector designated as "Double Agent X."

"Double Agent X" begins his career as a defector, as a rising young Soviet KGB official is instructed that he is being



considered for a critical promotion, leading to assignment in some Third World or OECD country. In order to qualify for this advantageous promotion, the candidate must pass a most rigorous program of training and testing at a special school in Russia, Bulgaria, or perhaps the special center at Leipzig, in East Germany. The candidate knows that he is about to be subjected to a ferociously brutal sort of security check, probing deep into his background and his inner state of mind; he knows that this will involve subjecting him to a simulated capture and interrogation by Western intelligence agencies.

During the grueling interrogation, the candidate is accused of receiving a very sensitive secret of the Soviet state from an acquaintance of his. This acquaintance, he is informed, is a traitor. The candidate knows the alleged acquaintance casually, but actually knows nothing of the state secret he is alleged to have received through this channel. The simulated interrogation no longer appears simulated to the candidate. The candidate senses this is no play, but a deadly serious interrogation which might end with his own summary execution under torture. Pharmacopeia and physical brutality are combined during this protracted interrogation.

Later, he spends some time on foreign assignment, and is set up to defect by the KGB. He does not defect because he believes that the West is the "wave of the future." On the contrary, the Soviets are confident that the defeat of the politically and morally irresolute West is only a matter of time. He defects to save his neck, and offers himself to his Western contact in the manner of a man plunging through the nearest window, to escape from a burning house.

His defection itself, is quite sincere, but he tells what he knows, and also what he does not know, very slyly. He is a desperate man, terribly alone among hostile strangers. He gives a little, and holds back much, at each step of his processing by Western intelligence, trading for what he believes to be his best advantage.

In the process, he is also conditioned, both wittingly and unwittingly, by the successive arrays of his Western interrogators. Sometimes, those interrogators condition him wittingly, to put his story in the form which will help in influencing the policy-shaping perceptions of some Western government. In this way, he is used to help build a case for some proposed or extant policy of a Western government, or to cast suspicion against some figure of the West.

At the same time, the defector is watching his interrogators closely, to discover what they might wish to hear. The feral individual is trading for personal prestige and advantage, and will naturally use his KGB training and experience to guide him in fabricating the sort of story which will serve his personal cause.

Naturally, he holds back for the last whatever facts he has which he believes to have the greatest value. The "state secret" remembered from his moment of greatest fear at the training-center, ranks very high among the facts he esteems

as having exceptional trading-value.

The "state secret" planted upon him at the training-center, may coincide implicitly with something leaked by the Soviets through a different channel, perhaps a "back-channel." "Double Agent X's" revelations will appear to complete the "jigsaw puzzle." So, the defector's most sincerely-told "state secret," works to cause the Western agencies to delude themselves.

That is only an hypothetical case, but it contains many of the very much real-life ingredients of the case of defectors whom the Soviets have deliberately planted on the West. It illustrates a number of the reasons that senior U.S. intelligence officials do not jump for joy each time our British or Israeli allies share their Soviet defectors with us.

### Factors of 'defection'

Ask yourself: "What is the psychological factor which keeps a Soviet KGB or East German Stasi 'sleeper' faithful to the East over decades of inactivity?" Imagine, the case of the West German, French, British, or U.S. businessman, or some slowly rising official of government or business, with no visible connections to the Eastern services, who is nothing but a typically capitalist conservative during two or three decades, but who is all the while waiting for the signal which activates him to act in the Soviet interest? This fellow may be your next-door-neighbor, your employer, or even an official of your political party or government. He might be one of the FBI agents at the nearest office. What keeps this sort of "sleeper" loyal to the KGB over these decades?

Of course, he knows that he will be killed instantly, if he fails to keep his commitment, and he is assured that among his day-to-day associates there is at least one, another sleeper, who will carry out the execution if ordered to do so, but who does not suspect yet that the first sleeper has any links to the KGB. He knows or strongly suspects, that his success in business or career has been helped by invisible hands. He knows or suspects potential KGB blackmail. These factors are more or less universal factors in KGB control over a sleeper, but they are not the fundamental factor of psychological control.

The essential psychological factor controlling the deeply planted Soviet "sleeper," over decades, is the conviction that the Soviet empire will ultimately dominate the world. He was recruited as a sleeper, by being assured that his name would be registered in the honor roll of future world socialism. If he is an American, he might be a second- or third-generation ex-Communist, also motivated by desire for revenge against "McCarthyism." Today, he might be a Republican or an ex-Communist variety of right-wing social-democrat, as likely found on the list of Heritage Foundation supporters as anywhere else.

Potentially, this psychological factor cuts both ways. The ideal Soviet defector, is one who believes that the culture of the West is the "wave of the future," who believes that Rus-

sian culture is inferior to the classical culture of Germany and the Italian Renaissance. Up to the middle of the 1960s, such beliefs among Soviet defectors might still have been credible, but certainly less so after the developments of 1972-77. The collapse of Western military superiority, the process of U.S. strategic decoupling from Western Europe and the Pacific, and such phenomena as the majority support for the Soviets' 1982-launched "nuclear freeze" movement in the U.S. Congress, assure all leading strata of Soviet society that the West is doomed, and the Soviet empire "the wave of the future."

Genuine Soviet defectors of the more recent period, are just as convinced of the inevitable doom of the West as those who stay behind. They defect for reasons of personal expediency: Better to live the remaining years of one's life comfortably in the doomed West, than to be a tortured corpse in a KGB grave in victorious Russia.

The most obvious variety of the defectors which the KGB plants on the West, for purposes of deception, are those who tell a tale of a Soviet "crumbling empire." A defector might tell such a tale, either because he does so wittingly as part of the KGB's deception-campaign bearing upon Western "arms-control" policy, or because he is passed through the hands of Western intelligence factions representing the interests of McGeorge Bundy's and Kissinger's faction in the West. Our intelligence services must discredit any defector who supplies information tending to support the KGB's "crumbling empire" deception.

Even the defector who insists that the Soviet empire is in a pre-war mobilization cannot be trusted merely because he tells the truth on that account. The defector must supply information leading to the highest-quality of corroboration of some fact which would otherwise not be known to us. We can not trust coherent verbal reports, even if supported by official documents; we must have physically verifiable sorts of important information, the kind of information which no mere deception can orchestrate to appear credible.

## Problems of U.S. intelligence

Overall, we need, most urgently, a major overhaul and expansion of the "human intelligence" capabilities of the CIA's Soviet intelligence and counterintelligence sectors, aided by liaison with specialist scientific task-forces. To get out of the Graham Greene nightmare illustrated by the recent Oleg Gordievsky case, we must end the reliance on second-hand intelligence from British and Israeli sources, and rebuild the sovereign intelligence capabilities of the United States. We must end our dependency upon the tea-leaf readers of our Liberal Establishment "think-tanks," and their glossy commentaries on the linguistic details of the latest defector's case, and reorient our intelligence to concentrating on the kinds of facts which fit the actual nature of Soviet operations against the West.

The British Establishment's policy on sharing intelligence with the United States, since 1938, has been to main-

tain the "special relationship," a "special relationship" more frankly described by the slogan, "British brains, American brawn." They tell us what they believe we ought to know, in our assigned capacity as errand-boy for British policy-interests.

The Israeli situation is somewhat complicated. First of all, Israel's essential strategic policy is the expansion and survival of Israel through practice of Byzantine cabinet-diplomacy, tilting toward the Soviets or the U.S.A. to the degree that either appears to be gaining or losing hegemony in the Eastern Mediterranean. Secondly, as Israel's President Chaim Herzog has warned publicly, Israel is on the edge of being taken over by a "parallel Mossad," controlled by Soviet agent Armand Hammer and such Hammer accomplices as Edgar Bronfman and Henry A. Kissinger: Thus, the so-called "Zionist Lobby" in the United States is becoming presently the greatest immediate danger to Israel, as U.S. backing for the fascist and terrorist Meir Kahane illustrates the point.

A case in point, is the growth of the deployment of Sikh terrorists in the Western Hemisphere, a growth which is becoming the leading element of Soviet-directed terrorism throughout the Hemisphere. Although the Sikh terrorist operation is primarily controlled jointly by complicit elements of the British Establishment and the Soviet Tashkent center, the "parallel Mossad" is deeply involved. This includes the cases of Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, Jon Speller, with support from the network of Joel Lisker, Herb Rommerstein, John Rees, et al. in the United States, and massive cover-up of both Kahane's terrorist murderers and the Sikh terrorists by Oliver "Buck" Revell's FBI.

The operating bases of the Sikh terrorists in the Western Hemisphere, are Canada and Ecuador. With the crackdown on drug trafficking in Colombia and Peru, since President Alan García's inauguration, the cocaine traffic out of South America has shifted significantly to Ecuador, where this interfaces the "Sikh terrorist" government-in-exile recently established there with Israeli intelligence assistance. In India, the Sikh terrorists are financed largely through proceeds from drug traffic and drugs-for-weapons deals. In the Western Hemisphere, this intersects the cocaine trafficking of Robert Vesco, Fidel Castro, and Carlos Lehder, a network directly interfaced with U.S. attorney Kenneth Bialkin, of the ADL's New York law firm, Willkie, Farr, and Gallagher. There is nothing more absurd, than the recent upgrading of the control over U.S. counter-terrorist capabilities by the Mossad, especially to the degree that the associates of Speller, Lisker, Rees, Bialkin, and Bronfman are assisted to gain greater influence by this means.

The harum-scarum character of the latest defector story from London, ought to warn us that we have gone past the limit in relying upon second-hand intelligence from our ever-loving allies. A nation which does not defend itself, including its intelligence defenses, has really no allies at all, in the final analysis.

# President García confers with Schiller Institute labor delegation

by Robyn Quijano

Less than one week before Peruvian President Alan García's Sept. 23 address to the United Nations, expected to be a call to reason to put the welfare of sovereign nations and their populations above the payment of the usurious debt, García conferred at the Presidential Palace in Lima with 20 members of the Schiller Institute Trade Union Commission. The labor leaders, representing the majority of the democratic unions of Ibero-America, brought the support of the continent's labor movement for García's heroic war on drugs and his tough stand against the economic strangulation of the International Monetary Fund. They strongly backed his coming intervention at the United Nations General Assembly.

"I am President of Peru, yet I am also a world citizen—of the world, and of Latin America," President García told the Schiller Institute delegation.

In his reply to reports by Commission members on the battles against the IMF in seven Ibero-American nations, more than once García cited the lines of Friedrich Schiller, the poet of freedom, on the need to be both world citizen and patriot. President García also thanked the Schiller Institute, named in honor of the great German poet and friend of the American Revolution, for mobilizing to back the policies of his new government.

"We are carrying out an experiment to prove that many things can be done if there is a will. And I'm convinced that if we do it this way, swiftly and decisively, at least we will prove to other ruling friends in Latin America that things can be done, and must be done with no reverential fear," he said.

The Peruvian President explained to the trade union leaders his strategy for the emancipation of his nation and the continent: "We began to govern our destiny at will. . . . The Monetary Fund is not who will tell us how much interest should be charged in Peru, by how much we should devalue the Peruvian currency. . . . All we have introduced is an element of will, to govern the economy, to govern our relationship with the world, stopping the drain of resources abroad, and . . . preventing an international financial agency from being the one who governs the Peruvian economy. Yes, you've documented it well: It is a colonialist looting permit, a letter of submission. . . . everybody agrees, but nobody does anything because there is an immense, reverent fear of the Empire."

## Determination

García described the determination needed in this moment of history: "First, we rule—not the Fund. Second, set a payment ceiling, because of the impossibility of payment and also because we need our dollars for other ends. And, third, attack national immorality. It is immorality to coexist with misery . . . and it is immorality of the human, global, kind to permit the country to become a field in which cocaine growing and traffic flourishes so publicly and scandalously."

"We in Peru had become accustomed to being witnesses of how it was that the narcotics traffickers, themselves also Latin Americans, had beaten us at making their international Latin American integration of narcotics traffic, with Colombians and Bolivians ending up in Peru. And they have exchanged among themselves and have integrated their industry in such a way that there is production and trade throughout Latin America. In a really astonishing, malevolent way, we have learned to integrate," García said.

## The War on Drugs

"We have begun to fight drugs, and many people say: 'What's your interest in the drug theme? Drugs are produced in the jungle, go out in Colombian planes, are sometimes refined in Colombia' (they've begun to refine them in Peru now), 'and they go to the United States. They're not Peru's problem,'" he explained the arguments against his war on drugs.

"But we don't lose sight that we are world citizens. And although the United States behaves as badly as it is behaving with us, the poor people . . . in the U.S. by the millions who consume drugs are part of a humanity which is being torn apart. . . . That is why we are fighting drugs, and we have delivered some blows which have been some of the most important. . . . And we are going to continue until there is not a [drug runners'] airport or large [cocaine] factory left. . . ." he promised.

Although the Peruvian Interior Ministry has repeatedly sent requests for U.S. helicopters and the crucial equipment needed to continue knocking out the airfields and cocaine production centers, no such expanded aid has been promised. The García government has captured cocaine centers worth several billion dollars, and has knocked out the capability for

producing one-third of the U.S.'s cocaine imports. The spectacular drug busts were done with the aid of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and Landsat photos from NASA, but the Peruvian government has declared that more equipment is essential if they are to beat the powerful drug mafia.

### **Dare to fight**

"We've said somebody has to take chances for Latin America. When I am asked, 'What moves you to say that, when you are one of the countries most dependent on food imports?' I have said that somebody has to take the risks. Without taking risks, there is no transformation or revolution; otherwise, winning economic freedom and independence would be very easy. If there were no risks involved, could it be worth anything? And we are running that risk."

President García defined the risks: "All the cards have not yet been played. I am sure that, beginning in October, Peru will be besieged internationally, because the industry that you see here in Lima is an assembly industry which puts together components; for the most part it isn't even an industry, but the administration of foreign parts. We bring in television parts, stove parts, auto parts, parts of everything to assemble. This is all administration; it comes from outside. It's not industry; no value is generated. And of every 100 pounds of bread or pasta, which is the basic food of Peru, 99 come from abroad. Thus, we are going to undergo a bitter siege in times soon to come, and it is up to the Peruvian people to know if it really wants a process of breaking away, of starting out on the road to economic independence, or if there has been nothing more than a moment of electoral enthusiasm or excitement."

"We are introducing an element of will, and are opening several fronts at once. I don't know if General Perón, were he alive, would recommend any strategy to me for dealing with this problem of opening several fronts. We have opened the national economy front against domestic monopolies; we have opened the drug-trafficking front, which is an international front; and we have opened the foreign debt front. We have opened up a fight against violence, and we continue fighting against the guerrilla and subversion—against violence, in the name of a popular government, massively voted in by the people.

"We do not rule out that among certain layers, especially in the East, there is a clear connection with the guerrillas—or the appearance of the guerrillas—to justify the drug trade and keep the police away," he warned.

### **Confrontation with Castro**

García has attacked Fidel Castro's attempt to take over the ferment around the debt crisis on the continent, and has insisted that it is a North-South problem, not an East-West problem. Castro, obviously upset about García's all-out war on drugs and subversion, has attacked the new Peruvian President various times since his inauguration on July 28.

After sending an insulting message to García on his inauguration day, Castro attempted to send special planes to Lima to whisk away Ibero-American dignitaries to a special conference on debt in Havana on July 29. García refused to allow members of his APRA party to join Castro in Havana. After Castro openly admitted that drug kingpin Robert Vesco, the boss of Colombian cocaine king Carlos Lehder, was residing in Havana, the reason for his confrontation with García became clear.

On Sept. 17, Castro attacked García's policy of paying no more than 10% of his nation's export earnings for debt service, claiming that it demonstrated a "lack of hormones" and was simply a "tithe to the empire." Castro, known in Western banking circles for his prompt payment of his debt, has not mentioned any plan for cutting his own payments to the Soviet Union. Castro also made known his affinity with Henry Kissinger when he read the entirety of Kissinger's "new Marshall Plan" proposal during a speech at his Havana debt conference.

"Peru pays tribute to no empire," was the ironic response of Alan García's press secretary, Hugo Otero, to Fidel Castro's comparing García's limiting debt payments to 10% of exports to the old church tithes.

### **Schiller commission pledge**

The trade union representatives who met with President García on Sept. 17, told him that the labor movement is in complete agreement with his proposal for a summit of Ibero-American chiefs of state in Panama, and committed themselves to increase the mobilization to guarantee that their respective heads of state dealt with their call with the urgency required by the gravity of the crisis.

They also proposed to President García that he convoke a summit of Third World leaders in Lima in order to set the basis for a new international economic order. The Schiller Institute Trade Union Commission declared its rejection of the alleged "solutions" to the debt crisis offered by Henry Kissinger and Fidel Castro, since both insist on defending the IMF and portraying the problem as an East-West question.

Since the Schiller Institute Trade Union Commission had set the War on Drugs as one of its founding principles, it requested that the President make a formal declaration of war against the drug traffic. Finally, the labor leaders told him they fully identify with Peru's proposals for facing the economic crisis, and that the Commission has been promoting across the continent the solutions posed in *Operation Juárez*, the economic program written in 1982 by American economist and Schiller Institute Advisory Board member Lyndon LaRouche.

The Schiller Institute mobilized for demonstrations in cities throughout the world on Sept. 23, the day García spoke to the U.N. General Assembly. The banner of the marches was "Neither Kissinger nor Castro! Long Live Alan García!"

## Aborted coup: close call for Thailand

by Sophie Tanapura

Although the Sept. 9 abortive coup attempt was quickly squashed within 10 hours, the destabilization of Thailand is far from over. Political, military, and economic accounts still have to be settled.

As soon as the parliamentary session officially ended on Sept. 16, arrest warrants went out for 33 coup suspects, some of whom were parliamentarians. Among those arrested and charged with treason are former Prime Minister Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan, former Supreme Commander Gen. Serm Na Nakorn, ex-Deputy Army Chief Yos Thephassadin, ex-Deputy Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Krasae Intharathat, and current Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Arun Promdhep. Also arrested were five labor leaders: former Labor Congress of Thailand (LCT) President Ahmad Kamthestong, LCT adviser Sawad Lookdote, State Railway of Thailand (SRT) adviser Prathin Thamrongjoi, City Bus Union leader Somchai Srisunthornvoharn, and SRT labor union secretary Nun Suthipuak. Somphong Srakavee, a former student leader and Communist Party of Thailand member, and current editor of the *Monthly Diplomacy*, was also picked up.

With the exception of Acm Arun, who was an active military officer and thus will be tried in military court, other retired military officers are being detained and interrogated by the Thai Special Branch Police. Two coup suspects, Deputy Supreme Commander Gen. Bulrit Dardananda and Deputy Supreme Commander Acm Supha Kochaseni, were not arrested because of lack of evidence. Informed sources said that General Bulrit had given the police "useful testimony," and four or five other active colonels will be demoted or put into inactive posts in the annual reshuffle.

Three important figures implicated in the coup attempt are on the run. Colonel Manoon Roopkachorn is said to have fled from Singapore to Frankfurt, Germany, with the hope of returning to the United States. According to some, his broth-

er, Wing Commander Manas, has fled to the Thai-Burmese border with some 30 to 50 of his men. Also wanted is fugitive manager of the Chartered Interaction Chit Fund Company, Ekkayuth Anchanbutr, said to be one of the key financiers of the coup attempt. He was found apparently accompanying some labor leaders who took over the City Bus head office at Pratoonam, Bangkok. Ekkayuth is also wanted for swindling and violation of the anti-chit fund decree.

### Review of the coup attempt

Colonel Manoon was pulled into the coup attempt from Los Angeles at the last minute, just as the coup was about to enter its final operational phase. He had arrived in Thailand only some three to five days before the coup, according to several sources. Colonel Manoon was an easy tool to mobilize, as he and the "young Turks" are radical hotheads with personal grievances against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, whom they had once tried to overthrow on April Fools' day in 1981. Saraburi-based fourth cavalry battalion personnel were asked to infiltrate Bangkok the night before the coup to procure tanks from their battalion base in the capital city. According to source accounts, a total of 112 tanks were on alert on the outskirts of Bangkok, but only 22 of them visibly deployed in the government-military sector of Bangkok metropolis.

Fear was rampant in the government house that, should the coup not be quashed before nightfall, not only would the Manoon forces have had more time to reorganize themselves, but also there would be the immediate danger that 2,000 LCT-led workers would use the additional time to incite the population at large against the government, causing more chaos and confusion and possibly more bloodshed. Three or four days before the coup attempt, labor union leaders of the LCT held meetings in some 22 hotels. Suspecting that something was definitely afoot, government officials had already monitored these labor gatherings very closely, and Prime Minister Prem left for Jakarta with full knowledge of these rumblings.

Earlier in August, LCT railway workers were already mobilized by Ahmad Kamthestong and Sawad Lookdote. At that time LCT president Ahmad took the initiative to contact foreign organizations and found that substantial help came readily from the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, which is associated with the left wing of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) controlled by Willy Brandt, known for his sympathies with the Soviets.

The refusal of Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Acm Praphan Dhupatemiya to deploy F-5 fighters in support of the Manoon tank deployment was key in defusing the coup attempt, which already had no infantry support. Had he approved, more bloodshed would have ensued. In a race against time, a deal was worked out with Manoon, and a plane was provided for him and his two men to go to Singapore.

Prior to the coup attempt, a lot of political pressure to shuffle out Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakul was brought to bear on the Prem government from all sides—the parliament, the military, labor, etc.—due to the extremely unpopular devaluation and across-the-board tax policies inspired by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and implemented by Finance Minister Sommai and other technocrats. Certain foreign observers view the abortive coup as having nonetheless been successful in realizing its objective, namely, forcing Prem to reshuffle his cabinet.

With National Democratic Party leader Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan suspected and arrested on charges of treason, industry minister Ob Vasuratna—a strong voice of reason in the cabinet against the IMF-World Bank conditionalities—along with his two deputies from the same party, felt it necessary to hand in their resignations, creating immediately three vacancies which Prem had announced he would fill before going on tour to the United States and Europe.

Appearing to take indecent advantage of the political opening created by the attempted coup, Deputy Prime Minister and Democratic Party leader Bhichai Rattakul's strong insistence that charges be pressed against the alleged coup plotters has made front-page headlines, and can only contribute to aggravating the already tense situation. The arrest by civilian authorities of alleged coup leaders of the stature of former Prime Minister Kriangsak is unprecedented in Thailand.

In the present Bangkok by-elections to fill the vacancy created by the death of the Science and Technology Minister Damrong Lathapipat, the coup story is being ideologically exploited to the hilt by Democratic Party militants. In contrast, Prem himself has remained quite discreet, intending to let the investigation and interrogation follow their normal course, as sources say the powers-that-be have wisely advised.

American sources say that Bhichai has ambitions for becoming prime minister himself, and apparently enjoys the support of the Bangkok U.S. embassy. Other well-informed Thai sources say that funds from the West German Green Party have been channeled into the Democratic Party via the Bangkok-based Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. West German intelligence has publicly documented that the Green Party is heavily financed by the Soviets through East Germany.

Meanwhile, Deputy leader of the Chat Thai Party, Chatchai Choonhavan has resigned from his party post, allegedly to allow the party leader Gen. Pramarn Adireksarn to restructure the party. Saraburi member of parliament Pongpol Adireksarn charged that the latest move was an effort by party dissidents to join the government independently. However, this invitation has not yet been extended by Prem himself.

Important to note is the recent initiative taken by President Ferdinand Marcos to stabilize the situation in the Phil-

ippines. In a fight for survival, a military faction loyal only to President Marcos has formed a special force of at least 20 tanks and highly trained soldiers to crush any coup attempt against the government. Recently, the local paper *Business Day* quoted an *EIR* article revealing U.S. embassy involvement in on-the-ground operations for the overthrow of Marcos and support of acting Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos, who supposedly would come to power with a young officers' reform group called "We Belong," very similar in nature to the Thai young turks of Colonel Manoon.

General estimates are that the present Prem government can still tip the complicated power balance in its favor for perhaps another 6 to 10 months before encountering another obstacle. Should Prem remain blind to the necessity to stand firm against the IMF and the World Bank and remain blind to the necessity of urgently working out a serious effort to develop Thailand through great infrastructure and industrial projects, neither Prem nor any other government that might eventually replace it—military or civilian—would survive for long. Thus the country would be more open to social chaos and more destabilizations directed from abroad.

Did any government official take full note of the sympathetic tone of the Soviet TASS release, reporting almost regretfully that the coup had failed?

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# A U.S. policy for Greece-Turkey-Cyprus

by Phocion

The national interests of the United States, and the broader interests of the Western Alliance, are threatened with the possibility of a war, within the next six months, between Greece and Turkey, ostensibly triggered by the Cyprus dispute and related issues between those two countries, which are likely, with Soviet connivance, to pit Syria and Bulgaria on the side of NATO-member Greece against NATO-member Turkey.

The result of such a war, whether victory for either side or stalemate, will be Soviet politico-military control over the Straits of Bosphorus and Dardanelles and, consequently, Soviet naval supremacy over the Mediterranean Sea. It would then be a matter of weeks to months, before Soviet supremacy in the Mediterranean translated into unchallenged dominance over all of Europe.

Behind the scenes, the following arrangements are known to exist: The Socialist government of Mr. Papandreou in Greece has informal assurances from Moscow that in case of such conflict, Greece would have a "certain status" over what is today Turkish Eastern Thrace, including Istanbul; Bulgaria is looking forward to acquiring a port in the Aegean Sea; Syria expects to conquer Iskenderun and the surrounding Hatay province.

The United States, on the other hand, has, secretly, made it known to Turkey that Washington, in such a turn of events, would look approvingly to Turkey's taking over Greece's Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean, would recognize Turkish control over Cyprus, and would be interested in the establishment of U.S. military facilities over that island.

All the above arrangements are in force at this time, despite any denials to the contrary, which are diplomatically mandatory at any rate.

This short-term orientation of the United States toward the problem is disastrous, despite whatever military advantages appear to recommend it. The policy's flaw lies in a misevaluation of current Turkish military capabilities to withstand a combined military challenge of Greece-Bulgaria-Syria with Russian blessings. The policy's flaw lies also in a misreading of the Turkish leadership's willingness to go to war under the present circumstances, given Washington's poor record in coming to the aid of her friends, especially in that part of the world. The Turkish leadership has another nightmare to contend with: If the local conflict turns in favor of the Moscow-favored contenders, would the United States use nuclear explosives to deny control of the Straits to Rus-

sia's navy? History shows that the sophisticated Turkish national leadership in both world wars and on other major occasions during this century has been more prudent than most in placing its nation's interests above those of its allies and friends.

In short, Washington's current posture is based on false assumptions. Once again, Washington has a blind spot when it comes to assessing the legitimate national interests of those nations who have chosen to willingly designate themselves "friends of America" over the last 40 years. Specifically on NATO's southern flank, the United States, in permitting Kissinger's policies respecting Greece to prevail in the form of the disastrous Papandreou government, has helped shatter Greece as a nation. Unless this treachery of the Greek nation is redressed, its consequences will haunt America's policies in the region, including its Turkey policy.

The United States should replace its current policy assumptions first, with the fact that the Papandreou government in Greece is an illegal government, not representing the Greek people nor the Greek nation, basing itself on vote fraud and large-scale domestic intimidation. The record of Papandreou's illegality has been compiled and is available. What is also known to agencies of the U.S. government is that the Papandreou political phenomenon is a creature of certain circles of the State Department. Papandreou's government would disappear overnight if certain State Department papers found their way to the light of day. Only extraordinary, blatant interventions into Greece's internal affairs by State and associated agencies are preventing Greece from having a nationalist, pro-Western government.

Should such a government emerge in Greece, the present Greek-Turkish crisis would be eminently soluable. Therefore, the cornerstone of any viable U.S. policy toward NATO's southern flank, must be the commitment to assist such a return to political normalcy in Greece. Under such restored conditions, all that is essentially required for resolving the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus controversy, is a return to the provisions of the 1964 *Acheson Plan*, perhaps with certain modern additions.

The Acheson Plan as it stood in 1964 called for 1) extension of Greek sovereignty over Cyprus; 2) establishment of a Turkish military base on Cyprus; 3) incorporation of Cyprus into NATO defense planning.

The 1984 addenda to the old Acheson Plan should include: 1) expulsion of the two British military bases from Cyprus, 2) their replacement with U.S. bases, if required and 3) an extensive economic development cooperation program between Greece and Turkey which will transform the current issues over the Aegean Sea from points of contention into opportunities for cooperation (e.g. the conflict over the continental shelf, territorial waters, airspace rights, etc.)

The matter hinges on whether U.S. patriots have the guts to oppose the State Department's policy toward Greece.



# The crimes of Muammar Qaddafi

by Philip Golub and Thierry Lalevée

*EIR's Wiesbaden Bureau Chief Philip Golub and Middle East Editor Thierry Lalevée on Sept. 3 interviewed a group of Tunisian workers who had been expelled from Libya by Muammar Qaddafi in August. Golub and Lalevée were in Tunisia as part of a fact-finding team of eight Western journalists (see EIR, Sept. 20, 1985). The interview published below was conducted in the town of Medenine, the capital of Tunisia's southern region.*

Between Aug. 5 and the end of the month, some 30,000 Tunisian workers were expelled, *manu militari*, from Libya. Without warning, they were arrested by youngsters in their teens belonging to the "Revolutionary Committees," sent to jail, then herded like cattle into trucks or buses and dropped at the Tunisian border. Most were dropped, with only the clothes on their backs, at the Ras Jedir border point, some 30 km from Medenine, where we met with some 30 of them.

The workers testify to Qaddafi's brutality: families were separated, and some have still not been reunited. In most cases of mixed Libyan-Tunisian marriages, the children were kidnapped and held by the Libyan authorities. Men were beaten and women were raped. The workers lost everything: their savings were frozen in Libyan state banks, their personal belongings, apartments, and furniture, as well as cars and trucks, were seized. The Tunisians had brought to Libya the kind of technical skill that Libyans are no longer taught, under the regime of Qaddafi, especially since all schools were closed in 1980. More than any other foreign workers, the Tunisians ran the Libyan economy, everything from construction projects to trade and shops.

Qaddafi's régime gave them two "choices": to leave Libya or to assume "Arab nationality" (Qaddafi had previously declared that pro-Western Tunisia can no longer be regarded as an Arab country). To accept Qaddafi's "Arab nationality" meant to be immediately sent to military training camps in southern Libya, ultimately to be dispatched to Chad or elsewhere. Quite a few of the Tunisians and other foreign workers who accepted Qaddafi's offer, were found, weeks later, fighting with Nabih Berri's al Amal in Lebanon. According to eyewitness reports, Qaddafi is really running a slave market: Foreign workers are forced to become mercenaries and are sold to the highest bidder.

Before going to Medenine, where we were received by the governor of the region, Salah Bhouri, we visited Ras Jedir, the border post which had received most of the expelled workers. We had arrived in Tunisia the day before, and flew to the Island of Jerba in the Gulf of Gabes. From there we traveled by land-rover to Ras Jedir. A few dozen kilometers from the Mediterranean, the town is located on the edge of the desert, with the scarce vegetation and extreme heat—some 38° Celsius by mid-morning—that precedes the Sahara. After going through a police checkpoint, we reached the border post, two large buildings with military tents, to protect vehicles from the heat, and to receive the expelled workers. The day before, we were told, some 187 had passed across, in the same condition as those before them: on foot. A few were still waiting for buses to drive them to Medenine.

In the middle of the road stood the dividing line between Tunisia and Libya. One sign read, "Tripoli: 169 km," another, faded by time, still read "Tripolitania," after the old name of the country, before the creation of the modern Libya in the early 1950s. At the end of a 20-meter-long no man's land was Libya: a small border post and quite a large town could be seen in the distance. Two Libyan border guards became increasingly agitated as photographers went into action; behind them loomed a 4-by-10-meter steel poster with a picture of Qaddafi welcoming visitors.

Perhaps as a display of wealth, or for reasons that none understood, all the yellow street lights were on—in the middle of the day. The Libyans were blaring out Arabic music, as loudly as possible, from loudspeakers located on a high tower, with sophisticated antennae. Our host explained that this was done every day, from 7:00 a.m. until late into the night, as a kind of psychological and musical warfare.

No troops were visible on either side. But the tension was reflected by a special state of alertness of the Tunisian border guards and the few military officers, and the speed with which one Libyan border guard left his post to report the presence of a group of foreign journalists. As the Tunisians told us, Libyan and Tunisian military deployments take place close to the borders, but not close enough to be seen; to position troops directly on the border would be understood, by the other side, as a declaration of war.



A few days before we arrived, on Aug. 30, Libya evacuated all of its civilian population on a 245 km-long front and to a depth of 50 km, a zone declared "a zone of war." A few days later, Soviet-made helicopters manned by Libyans pilots flew over the no man's land. On Sept. 1, a Libyan jetfighter flew over the territorial waters of the Tunisian Island of Jerba, some 150 km from where we were. The threat of military invasion was on everybody's mind.

By the time we reached the border on Sept. 3, however, the threat had significantly receded. The day before, Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid had visited Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at his summer residence at Monastir, making clear to Qaddafi that Algeria would stand militarily on Tunisia's side if Qaddafi invaded.

**Q:** When were you expelled? How?

**A:** We were never informed that we had to officially leave Libya; we just had heard rumors, nothing official.

**Q:** In which town were you, what was your profession?

**A:** I lived in Benghazi; I was an agricultural technician. I lived there since 1979, first as part of the Tunisian-Libyan economic cooperation treaty, then as a private worker.

On Aug. 11, one member of the Revolutionary Guard came to see me and told me that I should go to the police for my passport. Usually they had a special office, within the police station, dealing with passports. I went there, but they told me they were not responsible anymore. They told me it was the Revolutionary Committees, youngsters of 17, 18 years. They told me to go to see the Committee. I went there and they simply took my passport away.

**Q:** What is the difference between the People's Committees and the Revolutionary Committees?

**A:** The People's Committees are made up of Libyan people, they are local Committees. The Revolutionary Committees are made of cadres of the party; they have weapons, money, gasoline, transportation, and everything they need. They have all power; they are the backbone of the regime.

**Q:** The Revolutionary Committees took your passport away. What happened then?

**A:** They told me I had to leave the country. Tunisian workers had to leave first . . . then others. Trucks and land-rovers came with people in them . . . some 200 other Tunisians, and they put us in what they called a jail, some kind of large chicken-house. Then they told us we had to pay, but our money was in the banks. . . . We could not get it out of the banks.

Then on Aug. 20, we were driven, some 200 of us, in five buses, all the way from Benghazi to Ras Jedir, accompanied by land-rovers and Mercedes. Twelve hundred kilometers without a stop. For all these days, we only ate a few sardines, a bottle of milk, and bread. We had women and

children in the buses, but they refused to stop to allow us to go to eat in small restaurants along the way.

**Q:** Why do you think you were expelled?

**A:** You have to remember that last year, Qaddafi announced that he needed to have one million Arab fighters to liberate Arab lands. He doesn't have one million fighters. We were all presented with a choice: either to leave Libya or to accept "Arab nationality." We were not proposed Libyan nationality, but "Arab" nationality.

What this means in practice, is that you have the same rights as the Libyans, and you have also the same duties. Whoever accepts such a status, is immediately sent to military training camps. Afterward, they are sent wherever Qaddafi wants to send them! Once you have accepted Arab nationality, you are not allowed to go back to Tunisia, except once every five years, via Italy.

**Q:** Why via Italy?

**A:** Qaddafi wants to destroy all direct ties between Libya and Tunisia; and doesn't like people just going across the border. They have to go through Italy.

**Another worker:** Maybe he'll try to build a wall on the border between the two countries. . . .

**Q:** [To another group of workers]: How were you arrested? Did they use violence? Could you come back with your money?

**A:** I came back with nothing at all. One day at 6:00 in the morning, the Revolutionary Guards came to my flat where I was living with my mother, my wife, and my two sons. They asked to see my passport. Then they took it and told me to go to their Committee later during the day. I went there and the guards told me: "You have a choice, either you leave the country or you accept Arab nationality."

I told them, "How can I accept Arab nationality? I am already an Arab and a Muslim." Then they began to beat me up, screaming, "You, ingrate, you can go back to your Bourguiba!" They told me I had 24 hours to leave!

I went to the director of the firm for which I was working, and I told him that I needed at least 48 hours to gather my belongings and my money before leaving. He said, "It is very sad, but if the Revolutionary Committees order you to leave, I cannot do anything." He was sorry. I had to go back to the Committee. They took the key to my flat, then they made me pay for all the local taxes, electricity, etc. Then I had to look for a car to go from Benghazi to the border. The driver told me it would cost 360 Libyan dinars for the ride. Usually it was only 100 LD. I had only 330 LD. The driver told me: "It is a very good opportunity for me. You have to understand, I have to earn some money, too." He advised me to find another family, and he would drive us together.

**Q:** How much money did you leave behind?

**A:** 3,500 Libyan dinars.

**Another worker:** I lived in Tripoli for 25 years; I owned a little bake shop. I was expelled to Tunisia last week, without anything. My shop was nationalized and all my belongings had to stay in Libya.

**Q:** [To all]: Have you seen East German and Soviet advisers in Libya during the years you have been there?

**A:** Yes, we have seen wave after wave of East bloc advisers. They are especially concentrated around the base of Zawi, some 150 km west of Tripoli. They have a missile base there. We have also seen Russian soldiers a few kilometers from Ghadames. They have a base there. [Ghadames is on the border between Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya—ed.]

**Q:** Were they involved in your expulsions?

**A:** No.

**Another worker:** But there is trouble between the Libyan soldiers and the foreign advisers. I know that last year, there were clashes between Soviet and Libyan officers during military maneuvers which were held in Cyrenaica. The Russians were running everything, and the Libyan officers protested.

**Q:** How do you know that?

**A:** I was a chief cook in one of Tripoli's international hotels; I heard a lot there.

**Q:** Did you notice the arrival of more East bloc personnel in recent months?

**A:** When the expulsions began, a lot of North Koreans were arriving in Libya.

**Q:** What is the situation like within Libya?

**A: Tunisian official:** One thing you should keep in mind is that close to 50% of the Tunisian workers who were expelled, found refuge among Libyan families before leaving the country, and had the time to gather some of their belongings and to organize transportation, rather than being expelled in military trucks. We have no conflict with the Libyan people; we have a conflict only with the present regime.

**A worker:** The situation inside Libya is worse than in Tunisia. There are a lot of food shortages. Maybe you can find meat once a month, and in the best periods, once a week. Even if you have money, you can't buy it. And now all the Libyans have to use food coupons to buy whatever is there.

**Q:** When were these food coupons introduced?

**A:** Just in the last six months. Some time ago, Qaddafi said that his next step would be to suppress the use of money inside Libya. Tickets have been introduced for everything. . . . He also said that it is not important for the young and mature people to eat well. If you look at his *Green Book*, it says that only the old people require food; the others can do with little.

# The Soviets glorify

by Rachel Douglas

The Soviet mass media, led by the military daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) and the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, have begun to make a war cult out of the so-called Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan (LCSFA).

The Afghanistan War is not the "Soviet Vietnam," the military quagmire and smoldering hotbed of Islamic fundamentalist revolt, that espousers of the "crumbling Soviet Empire" thesis would have us believe. The Soviet military-political leadership has brutalized Afghanistan not only for the sake of military goals in the region, but as a bloody training ground for officers and troops, who would not otherwise have been tested under fire.

An article in the Aug. 28 issue of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* boasts that this latter purpose has been well served by the fighting in Afghanistan. The author is Aleksandr Prokhanov, a novelist whose purple prose on such topics as the intercontinental ballistic missile's umbilical-cord-like ties to its mother, the Earth, has appeared often in *Krasnaya Zvezda* and *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Here is Prokhanov's extraordinarily frank account of what Afghanistan has meant for the Soviet Armed Forces, particularly for eliminating the phenomenon of the senior officer who has never seen combat:

"Officers and senior commanders have worked their way up to high ranks in the peacetime army—the army which, 40 years ago, crushed the enemy in a terrifying war, gained victory, accumulated experience in immense battles, and, for 40 years, has been maintaining peace through its titanic military endeavors. It—the army—flies, sails, watches with radar eyes, learns to use unprecedented equipment, rehearses alternatives for potential battles, and works strenuously with extraordinary defense efforts. All this is done right up to the limits of the possible. *There is only one thing it had not done: It had not shed any blood, neither its own, nor anyone else's. There had been no real targets to be seen exploding through the gun sights. There had been no proper automatic fire thudding against bulletproof vests, leaving traces of blood across the chest. No exploding. No thudding. Until Afghanistan.*

"Gray-haired commanders found themselves under fire for the first time in the Afghan foothills. Saw wounded for the first time. For the first time, they sent servicemen into attacks that were not exercises, but against the firing of an

# Afghanistan War

enemy who had set tanker convoys on fire. *And it was only there, in the Hindu Kush, that the commanders—some of them with an academic background—finally became soldiers* [emphasis added].”

## Rotation of troops

Soviet forces from several Military Districts have been rotated into Afghanistan during the course of the war since the Soviets marched in at the close of 1979. Mark Urban's account in *Jane's Defence Weekly* (Jan. 12, 1985) corroborated what *EIR* had reported on this matter: Entire regiments of airborne forces ordinarily stationed in the Transcaucasus Military District or the Byelorussian Military District have been swapped into Afghanistan and back.

Urban wrote: “Afghanistan is now established as a key posting in the mind of the promotion-hungry Soviet officer. They serve in the LCSFA for longer than enlisted men; periods of one and two years have been recorded. The way in which talented officers can make their names in Afghanistan is illustrated by the case of Col. Yu. Pavlov. He served under Col. Gen. (now Army Gen.) Mikhail Zaitsev in the Byelorussian MD before going to Afghanistan to command an attack helicopter regiment. He won his country's highest gallantry award, the Hero of the Soviet Union, and returned to East Germany where his mentor Zaitsev had taken over command of Soviet forces there.”

As Prokhanov makes the case, Afghanistan veterans of all ranks are called upon to perform a special, catalyzing role in Soviet society: “Five years is not a brief period. Much has been understood. Much has been experienced. . . . Knowledge has been accumulated. Not only military knowledge. That is not what I have in mind. A particular ‘Afghan brotherhood’ is rooted in souls and characters, uniting everybody, military and civilian, who has been through Afghanistan. They have completed their service or work in Afghanistan, returned home, and dissolved in cities and settlements among the numberless crowds; but they have somehow remained a ‘limited contingent.’ They recognize one another immediately, by some special and imperceptible ‘Afghan’ habit, look, gesture or expression. . . .

“I have the feeling that Afghanistan has split and cleaved our age into two parts. It has left behind the easy life, guar-

anteed personal and social prosperity, guaranteed peace. It has meant the beginning of terrible days and years involving acute danger, struggle, defense, personal sacrifice, rejection of personal prosperity for the sake of the state's common idea, and a collective sense of rebuff and sharpened civic consciousness.”

But what is this special role of the Afghanistan veteran? Obviously, the barrage of propaganda in which Prokhanov's article came, was not just designed to whip up the troops for the August-September offensive in eastern Afghanistan, in which Soviet forces aimed to smash guerrilla supply routes running out of Pakistan (while the daily *Izvestia* told Pakistan that if it ceased being a “pawn of Washington,” a peaceful settlement of “the tension around Afghanistan” might emerge).

The glorification of the Afghanistan War features a renewed emphasis on the theme of “international duty,” particularly in material directed to Soviet soldiers. In an Aug. 10 interview, *Krasnaya Zvezda* quoted Hero of the Soviet Union Maj. Ruslan Aushev on why he wished to return to Afghanistan to fight: “Don't think I'm trying to sound pompous, but this is what I'm ordered to do by my position in life as a communist and a Soviet officer, and by my patriotic and international duty. . . . Soviet troops are performing a sacred international mission in Afghanistan.”

*Krasnaya Zvezda* abruptly stepped up this kind of writing in July, when Gen.-Col. Aleksei Lizichev replaced Army Gen. Aleksei Yepishev (since deceased) as head of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Armed Forces—in charge of political organization and motivation of servicemen. On July 10, the day I. M. Panov replaced N. I. Makeyev as editor of *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the military daily began serialization of another Afghanistan War-story by Prokhanov, “Bread and Gunpowder.”

Afghanistan combat experience and the leadership provided by its veterans, *Krasnaya Zvezda* drills in the message, are very important for the training of troops who might be called upon to fight in other areas. Gen.-Col. V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the *Kavkaz-85* maneuvers in the Transcaucasus Military District, told *Krasnaya Zvezda* on July 16, how pleased he was to have three famous Heroes of the Soviet Union, veterans of Afghanistan, participating. Four days later, the paper reported on an artillery regiment in the Byelorussian Military District, headquarters of High Command West—the forces under Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, facing Europe. Training in the regiment was radically toughened and upgraded last winter, reported *Krasnaya Zvezda*: “The regiment now has several officers who were brought in after completion of their service in the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan.” A young lieutenant, veteran of Afghanistan, said of the changes, “Even though our regimental commander hasn't served there, he teaches exactly what's needed, without making things too easy. Sometimes it seems like the commander is too demanding, but if you don't have that kind of demanding approach, you'll never make it in real combat.”

LaRouche says:

# 'No credible evidence' of French responsibility for Greenpeace sinking

A special investigation conducted by former U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, indicates that the sinking of the Greenpeace spy-ship "Rainbow Warrior" was done as a publicity stunt. The efforts by the Trilateral Commission, to destabilize the government of France, in connection with the "Rainbow Warrior" affair, must be seen as part of the currently continuing effort to destabilize the intelligence services of both France and the Federal Republic of Germany.

LaRouche's report is based on a three-week special study by *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*. The study included review of the facts published so far on the case, and included consultation with relevant experts from a number of nations.

The preliminary report released by LaRouche is as follows.

## 1. French intelligence's surveillance of Greenpeace

It is accepted, that French intelligence was engaged in surveillance of the activities around the Greenpeace spy-ship "Rainbow Warrior" during the same period the ship was sunk in its harbor. French surveillance was more than justified, by the fact that the Greenpeace organization was deployed in espionage activities against vital French strategic interests in the Pacific. However, the fact of visible surveillance by French intelligence, together with the kind of sabotage operation described, tend to indicate, that official agencies of the French nation were not the authors of the acts of which the Trilateral Commission has accused them.

The Canada-based Greenpeace organization, is an organization which uses its "environmentalist" cover for operations of espionage and "publicity stunts," actions which are often in the strategic interests of the Soviet empire. Also, this organization is backed openly by circles closely linked to Soviet intelligence through long-standing "back-channel" arrangements. These circles are linked, to a significant degree, with continuing operations of the 60-year-old, British-based Soviet foreign-intelligence entity popularly known as "The Trust."

Sinking its own "Rainbow Warrior" in a New Zealand harbor, under the conditions the Greenpeace was known to be under active surveillance by French intelligence, would

be a variety of political publicity stunt fully consistent with Greenpeace's customary behavior during the past period.

French intelligence is rated by *EIR* as one of the best qualified intelligence services in the world today. Since the destruction of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's capabilities, under Henry A. Kissinger, James R. Schlesinger, Vice-President Walter Mondale, and Admiral Turner, the "human intelligence" capabilities of France are significant greater than those of the United States which has come to depend largely upon "second-hand," British and Israeli sources. Also, French intelligence has technological capabilities for covert operations roughly comparable to those of any other major power. On the matter of the amateurish form of the sabotage in the New Zealand harbor: If French intelligence had wished to neutralize the espionage-ship Greenpeace, it had sophisticated means to do that, means which would have assured no risk of significant embarrassment to the government of France.

The principal beneficiary of the sinking of the ship, in the manner this occurred, is the Greenpeace organization. It was fully precalculable, either by the intelligence network controlling Greenpeace, or by French intelligence, before the fact, that the principal victim of such a sabotage, would be the intelligence services and government of France. The preponderance of the presently available evidence in this matter, is that the amateurish method of sinking the craft was employed by adversaries of the intelligence services of France.

## 2. The political context of the Greenpeace affair

The "Greenpeace Affair" has become a campaign to destroy the sovereign intelligence services of a member of the Atlantic Alliance, France, by placing operations of all French intelligence services under surveillance of persons who include friends of the Soviet imperial interest. This has occurred during the same period a major effort is being made to destroy the sovereign intelligence services of France's ally, the Federal Republic of Germany. The presumption that this coincidence of timing is merely accidental, goes beyond belief.

The advantages of this pattern of developments to Soviet

strategic policy, are clear beyond competent dispute.

a) The primary objective of Soviet policy for Western Europe, is to accelerate the de-coupling of continental Western Europe from its Alliance with the United States, by aid of undermining cooperation between the military and intelligence agencies of the Atlantic Alliance.

b) The principal target of Soviet operations is the United States' Strategic Defense Initiative and cooperation in development of methods of European regional defense employing "new physical principles," against Soviet imperial aggression.

c) The attempted destabilization of the intelligence services of France and the Federal Republic, and disruption of cooperation of the U.S.A. with those services, has occurred in the context of Soviet efforts to isolate the President of the United States from the U.S. Congress and European allies, on these issues, during preparations for the scheduled Reagan-Gorbachev "summit."

d) Most specific to the publicity stunts and other operations of the espionage organization Greenpeace, the Soviet empire is particularly distressed by France's development of varieties of enhanced-radiation devices suited for deployment by regimental or battalion commanders. The deployment of such devices would nullify present Soviet war-plans for combined naval, air, and armored assault features of the Ogarkov Plan's provision for invasion of Western Europe.

e) The destabilization of France's Pacific base, New Caledonia, is a key part of Soviet strategic operations in the Pacific and Indian oceans' basin at the present time. These Soviet operations have overall objectives which coincide with Greenpeace's own.

We must conclude that these operations and the Greenpeace affair itself, benefit only the Soviet empire and the present policies of such Soviet fellow-travellers in the West as Mr. Lloyd Cutler's Trilateral Commission. The fact that the incident itself occurred in a region of the world whose governments have entered the Soviets' proposed sphere of "nuclear-free zones," can not be overlooked in assessing this attempted destabilization of French intelligence services.

The involvement of elements of the Anglo-American Liberal Establishment, and of the British Commonwealth, in these matters, is not to be overlooked. These include the pro-Soviet left-wing of the Socialist International, and business interests linked in various ways to Soviet intelligence's Britain-based "Trust" network of Anglo-American/Soviet "back-channels," including the backers of the espionage organization, Greenpeace.

### 3. The involvement of France

The involvement of some French nationals in assisting the promotion of the Greenpeace Affair, can not be excluded. All Atlantic Alliance nations are penetrated up to very high levels by Soviet agents, as well as by influential circles such as Anglo-American liberals, which are sympathizers of So-

viet policies on strategic issues. In any effort by the Soviets or their sympathizers, to embarrass the governments of the Federal Republic, the United States, or France, in a manufactured scandal, those orchestrating such events would take the precaution of credibly implicating that nation through combinations of witting Soviet assets and those kinds of liberals whom Lenin publicly classified as "useful fools." Nor can we overlook those unfortunate individuals, who are induced to assist such betrayal of their nation by such means as financial corruption or blackmail.

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*Sinking its own "Rainbow Warrior" in a New Zealand harbor, under the conditions that Greenpeace was known to be under active surveillance by French intelligence, would be a variety of political publicity-stunt fully consistent with Greenpeace's customary behavior during the past period.*

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However, should such complicity by some French nationals be discovered in this matter, the fact remains that the actions alleged against France in the Greenpeace Affair are of a form contrary to the most vital strategic interests of France, and inconsistent with the professional competencies of the French intelligence services.

### 4. Summary conclusion

The Greenpeace Affair, as the accusers of France have conducted the presentation of their case thus far, depicts an action conducted in such a manner as to damage the vital interests of France, but advantageous to both the Soviet empire and such backers of Greenpeace as the Trilateral Commission's Mr. Lloyd Cutler.

We judge the Affair by the combined standards of, 1) Who benefits? 2) Who had the means to conduct the action? and 3) To what kind of agency do the known technical characteristics of the operation conform? The preponderance of evidence lies among the facts bearing upon those three considerations. The preponderance of the presented evidence bearing upon those three questions, points to the sympathizers of Greenpeace's pro-Soviet leanings and practices as the most probable culprits.

Therefore, in this matter, it is the judgment of *Executive Intelligence Review* that the presently available evidence and allegations, combined, indicates the affair to be a creation of the pro-Soviet enemies of France.

# Britain reshuffles Middle East deck

by Criton Zoakos

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's five-day visit to the Middle East, billed as a "first" for a British prime minister, is the crowning of a protracted, quiet British intelligence and diplomatic orchestration which, having gone on for many months, aims at "revolutionizing" across the board all power relations in the region. The British effort's objective can be summarized as follows: first, displace every remnant of U.S. friendships and influence in the area either by toppling pro-U.S. political factions or by supplanting the few remaining areas of Arab-U.S. cooperation with Arab-British cooperation; second, employ the newly won British advantages toward a protracted bargaining session between Britain (perhaps under the guise of a "European initiative") and the Soviet Union over the future political and strategic status of the region for years to come.

Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Egypt and Jordan, which began Sept. 16, was preceded by the following notable events. The so-called "Israel lobby" and its friends in Congress, especially the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees in the Senate, sent final word to the administration that they intended to prevent any weapons sales to Arab countries, especially to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Confronted with hardly a choice in the matter, President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger nodded their agreement to Saudi Defense Minister Prince Faisal's fallback option of purchasing his needed weapons from Britain. The British strings attached to the \$4 billion deal were to allow greater latitude for action for Prince Abdullah's brand of foreign policy, namely a certain subtle "tilting" away from the United States and toward the Soviet Union and Soviet surrogate Syria.

While the British-Saudi arms deal was being nailed down, based on congressional treachery in Washington, Prince Abdullah was visiting Presidents Assad of Syria and Saddam Hussein of Iraq, proposing an Abdullah-centered reconciliation between the two Arab rivals. Prince Abdullah is half-Syrian and close to Syria's Assad.

Two days after the announcement of the \$4 billion Saudi-British arms agreement, Margaret Thatcher arrived in Cairo and the Syrian and Iraqi prime ministers were starting their reconciliation talks in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Thatcher in Cairo launched into an effort of lavishing praise for the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian, or, more accurately, the Hus-

sein-Arafat initiative for peace negotiations with Israel. Hitherto, the most prominent supporters of this initiative were President Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. With both of them out of the picture due to congressional opposition, Mrs. Thatcher took up the standard, more for the purpose of coopting the Arabs' pro-Western sympathies, than out of any real desire for a Middle East settlement.

Two days later, in Amman, Jordan, Mrs. Thatcher repeated her performance with the announcement of another, \$360-million arms deal with Jordan, and an ostentatious visit to a Palestinian refugee camp. Her public statements of admiration and support for King Hussein of Jordan, stood in stark contrast to her earlier attitude toward President Mubarak of Egypt. In fact, Cairene sources report that Mrs. Thatcher, while in Cairo, spent more time, and established closer rapport with newly named Prime Minister Lutfi and Vice President Abu Ghazala, both the leading domestic rivals of President Mubarak. Lutfi is preparing to launch a new, unprecedented wave of IMF-ordered domestic economic austerity, and Abu Ghazala is publicly advocating the establishment of a domestic police state—his own—over Mubarak's mild domestic approach, which would complement the IMF-ordered austerity measures.

## Israeli-Syrian war plans

The context of Thatcher's intervention in the Middle East is what is happening in Israel and Syria. The quality of political transformations in Israel, termed "fascist" by many worried Israelis, is best identified with the spread of Rabbi Meir Kahane's appeal among the youth both in schools and in the Armed Forces, and with Ariel Sharon's secret political deal with Meir Kahane. In the Sharon-Kahane deal are involved Armand Hammer, Max Fisher (who orchestrated part of the congressional side of this affair), Meshulam Riklis, and Edgar Bronfman, who was in Moscow during the time of these events, from Sept. 9 to 14. The four financiers are brokering Ariel Sharon's plan in two aspects. They are carrying out a secret negotiation with Moscow intended to result in large-scale Jewish immigration to Israel and establishment of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations. They are also engaged in a large purchase of West Bank real estate at Sharon's suggestion, in order to buttress his arguments favoring Israeli annexation of the West Bank.

Such annexation, Israeli sources contend, would be attempted in the aftermath of a pre-arranged, "limited" war between Israel and Syria whose purpose would be to formalize Syria's status of dominion over Lebanon, and resolve the status of the Golan Heights to Israel's and Syria's mutual satisfaction. Included in the aims of such war, which observers expect in the next six months, would be the replacement of the present Israeli government by Sharon-Kahane, and the destabilization of Egypt. In its aftermath, Britain would have all the ingredients for calling for an international peace conference with the Russians under the guise of a "European peace initiative."

## Report from Paris by Philip Golub

### The wrong man is sacrificed

*The defense minister has fallen victim to those leftist elements in government who have aligned with the enemies of France.*

**F**rench Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Adm. Pierre LaCoste, head of French intelligence (DGSE), were forced to resign Sept. 20, in the aftermath of an unsubstantiated report in the newspaper *Le Monde*, that a French secret service team of two combat divers had planted two mines on the hull of the Greenpeace anti-nuclear protest ship Rainbow Warrior, which sank in a harbor in New Zealand in August.

The Rainbow Warrior was to have sailed into the area of French underground nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll, but was sunk before it could do so.

*Le Monde* said the alleged secret-service action was taken on orders of Hernu and top military officials.

According to knowledgeable sources in France, Hernu has now been kicked out by French President François Mitterrand as a matter of "damage control." These sources estimate that Mitterrand panicked, under intense political pressure from the KGB lobby in his government, particularly from circles around Interior Minister Pierre Joxe.

The sources say that it was Joxe who leaked the scandal material to the newspapers, briefing correspondent Edwy Pelel, formerly a radical Trotskyist and member of the Ligue Communiste Revolutionnaire. A left-wing Socialist leader, Joxe is very close to both Régis Debray, the former adviser to the President who is an agent of Soviet influence, and to President Mitterrand's wife. Her political opinions are not necessarily those of the President.

The Rainbow Warrior affair is now rapidly assuming the proportions of Watergate—or as pundits here say, "under-Watergate."

*Le Monde's* new "revelations" came only a few days after Mitterrand's trip to the test site at Mururoa, where he declared that the tests will continue. In the course of his trip, he pointed out that the anti-nuclear propaganda in the South Pacific is astonishing given that atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in the Australian desert by Great Britain have had the full agreement of a succession of Australian governments. These atmospheric explosions are highly "polluting," whereas the French tests are underground.

The tests in question do not involve H-bombs, but defensive Enhanced Radiation Weapons (ERW), e.g., the neutron-bomb. France has already mastered such ERWs, and is now attempting, with some apparent success, to miniaturize and calibrate their charges.

No one seriously doubts that the campaign against the nuclear tests, a political destabilization of New Caledonia, and the ongoing efforts to destabilize French Guyana and Guadeloupe, are all linked. French Guyana serves as the launch site for Ariane, the European Space Agency's commercial rockets. The Soviet Union and its "peace movement" in the West are out to delay and sabotage the development of France's miniaturized neutron weapon—the only means by which a Soviet armored assault on the European continent could be stopped

cold. The Soviets would also be most interested in sabotaging France's Guayana-based space efforts, which will eventually be of great importance in Europe's contribution to the American Strategic Defense Initiative.

Joxe's aim is quite clearly to not only destabilize the secret services and weaken the position of the army, but sabotage a political process which has seen President Mitterrand and his close associates realigning themselves in preparation for the 1986 legislative elections. Mitterrand has been preparing himself to "cohabit" with an increasingly pro-American right-wing coalition which will undoubtedly win the bulk of parliamentary seats in March of next year. The President's calls for national unity on the defense issue illustrate this point.

Hernu was the key government personality in this realignment process. He had become a real spokesman for the French armed forces, sometimes to the great dismay of his Socialist colleagues, and is viewed as a "closet pro-American." Publicly, he was obliged to denounce the SDI, given the government's overall position on the matter. But no one put much stock in that. The head of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, is likely to become the next Prime Minister, and he has endorsed SDI along with other opposition leaders. Hernu would have fit right in to the new government of 1986, few doubted.

Mitterrand's realignment implied that he was ready to "sacrifice" the French Socialist Party and its more extremist elements. The Greenpeace affair simply signals that those leftists who were about to be sacrificed have reacted by aligning themselves with the enemies of France. Then Mitterrand, if sources are correct, panicked and sacrificed Hernu.

### Sonora governor pledges to industrialize

*EIR* was on hand in Hermosillo to witness the inaugurations of the new governor and deputies from Sept. 12 to 16.

**R**odolfo Felix Váldez was sworn in as governor of the northern state of Sonora on Sept. 12. His inauguration summed up the defeat of the Nazi-communist National Action Party (PAN), a foreign-orchestrated operation, and culminated an intense political battle between the descendants of the Mexican republic and Moscow's friends in Washington. The PAN had hoped to destroy Mexico's 50 years of political stability under the ruling PRI, by bringing the local, typically violence-prone PAN to power in this border state.

Under heavy security protection, and in front of 2,000 people, Felix Váldez delivered his inaugural speech, pledging to continue "defeating in Sonora those groups who oppose progress." Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid and a high-level delegation which included Mexico's top labor leader, Fidel Velásquez, arrived on the afternoon of Sept. 12, to witness the inauguration at Hermosillo's city hall.

The new governor's call for industrial development will find strong backing from the Mexican Labor Party and the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution (PARM), which in the July 7 elections formed an electoral alliance, winning six electoral posts: one state congress seat and five city council seats. Patricio Estévez, Mexican Labor Party Executive Committee member, and a co-thinker of *EIR*'s founder, renowned American economist Lyndon LaRouche, was sworn in Sept. 16, along with 23 other legislators, in an early morning ceremony

witnessed by Felix Váldez and over 200 enthusiastic citizens.

The PARM ticket on which Estévez ran, campaigned aggressively throughout the election process, denouncing the PAN's U.S. State Department connection and its links to the narco-terrorist apparatus. PARM candidates put forward a program for industrial development and "great projects" for irrigation as a way to integrate Mexico's economic development with the rest of Ibero-America's. For Moscow's friends in Washington, Estévez's victory is perhaps one of the most irritating elements in Sonora's political process.

That the PAN is finished as a credible political option in the state was seen by the way the wealthy private businessmen attended Felix's inauguration en masse. The PAN had hoped to capture part of this private-sector backing—as they have in the states of Nuevo León and Chihuahua—to use it politically against the government.

Felix Váldez, a man with great political experience and a long background in government office, pledged in his inaugural speech to bring forward the "great progress of industrialization" launched by his predecessor, Samuel Ocaña, a process that Felix called irreversible. Sonora's dynamic economy is primarily based on agricultural production.

The new governor promised that under his term, Sonora would not only become self-sufficient, but would start exporting industrial goods, and he called on the state's businessmen to bring back their money and invest it

here. Businessmen from Sonora and Sinaloa are known to have \$7 billion in banks in Arizona alone.

In this context, Felix Váldez stressed the need for higher education to focus primarily on scientific and technological research as "a way to prepare ourselves for the 21st century."

With nothing left but violence and terrorism, the PAN went ahead with their threat to carry out a "parallel" inauguration in which Adalberto Rosas, the defeated PAN candidate for governor, was "sworn in" as the "real popular governor." These "inauguration ceremonies" turned into a pathetic show which several hundred people from around the state were dragged in to observe. The next morning, on Sept. 14, the local newspapers reported this event as just one more protest by the PAN.

Although the PAN did not succeed in provoking violence in Hermosillo, the capital city, their fanatic followers went out of control in Agua Prieta, the Sonora city which borders Douglas, Arizona, 400 kilometers from Hermosillo. They burned down the offices of the city police and set ablaze 20 cars parked near the site. The fire lasted 12 hours, with flames reported 50 feet high. The violence erupted when a group of PAN provocateurs refused to let the new PRI municipal president enter the city hall of Agua Prieta.

In statements to the press, PAN state leader Carlos Amaya blamed the federal government for the violence, and added that a newspaper in Douglas, Arizona, was going to publish the "facts" to support his charges.

The PAN national executive committee representative in the state, Norberto Correa, is reported to be in jail, charged with full responsibility for the violence.



### Palme wins over spineless opposition

*The non-socialist parties snatched defeat from the jaws of victory, by neglecting the issues of national security and drugs.*

An "almost certain" victory for the opposition against the pro-Soviet government of Olof Palme went up in smoke in Sweden's Sept. 15 national elections, further endangering the weak northern flank of NATO. The non-socialist parties did not dare to go on the offensive against Palme's slavish collaboration with the Soviets, and ran their entire campaign without once referring to Soviet submarine incursions or the obvious Soviet war preparations just a few hundred kilometers from the Swedish coast.

This controlled debate continued while the warnings from the *EIR* press conference on the *Global Showdown Report* were blacked out, except for one local paper *Vasterviks Tidning*, where a conservative politician wrote an excellent article on the *EIR* report. In addition to the *EIR* press conference, the EAP, the European Labor Party, campaigned vigorously for Sweden to join NATO, distributing 50,000 copies of the newspaper *Ny Solidaritet* with a Swedish version of the section on the Northern Flank in the *Global Showdown Report*.

The difference between the outcome of the Swedish elections and the Norwegian elections of Sept. 9 is striking. Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch took up the security issue at the end of the election campaign, after the *EIR* seminar there, by attacking the socialist opposition for bringing enemies of NATO into the government. This was enough to explode a debate on the reliability of the

party of Arne Treholt, who is serving a 20-year jail term as a Soviet spy, and the Norwegian parliamentary election was narrowly won by the non-socialist parties.

The Swedish non-socialist parties had seemed for some time about to begin an offensive against the liberal drug-policies of the Palme government, which prohibits the possession but not the use of drugs. Olof Palme got very nervous but counterattacked, bluffing that he himself was fighting drugs harder than anyone else. None of the opposition party leaders dared to call Palme's bluff.

While the two most sensitive issues for Palme were security and dope, the non-socialist parties spent their campaigns debating what type of austerity they preferred to balance the budget. This, of course, could take no votes from Palme's Social Democratic Workers Party, and left workers with almost no choice but to vote for Palme in the hope of avoiding cuts in social services. Both the government and the non-socialist parties accepted the policies of the International Monetary Fund. In the summer, in the middle of the election campaign, the IMF had a secret delegation in Sweden.

Since these austerity policies rule out expansion, the "economics" debate pivoted on shuffling the burden from one interest group to the other. One central issue was the situation of families with children and that of senior citizens. Palme merely promised to protect his interest groups, and, with

no debate on defense cuts, he escaped the austerity question, and the conservatives' neo-liberal policies had no chance to win votes.

On election day, the Conservative Party's ugly Milton Friedman policies had reduced their vote by 2.3% in comparison to the 1982 elections (down to 21.3%), just as such policies had almost cost the ruling Norwegian party the victory on Sept. 9. The big Conservative loss and the loss for the non-socialist Center Party was compensated for by the remarkable growth of the Liberal Party, which, under its new leader, Bengt Westerberg, more than doubled its vote (from 5.9%, up to 14.3%). Palme slipped 0.5%, down to 45.1%, and is now dependent on the Communist Party (5.4%) for a parliamentary majority. Already in the last electoral period, the Communist Party was allowed to increase its participation in parliamentary committees.

The EAP was another winner, since it established, for the first time, a national party with a machine reaching into most regions of Sweden. This machine polarized regional debates on issues of defense, drugs, and the right of families to rear their own children.

The Social Democrats lost much of their local influence. Most telling was the setback in Sweden's third largest city, Malmö, which became non-Social Democratic for the first time in 66 years, i.e., since the Russian Revolution! They lost because a regionalist party took 9% from them on a platform of, among other things, joining the southern region of Sweden, Skane, to NATO and stationing cruise missiles there. This demonstrates that the NATO question can become a hot issue again in Swedish politics, which has deeply Western-oriented currents, even within the ruling Social Democratic Party.

# International Intelligence

## **Kissinger hatchetman arrives in Peru**

One of Henry Kissinger's thugs arrived in Peru on Sept. 13, to hold special talks with the García government, ostensibly on the subject of Central America.

Harry Schlaudeman's official post is U.S. special ambassador for Central America, and the García government is active in the Latin American Support Group for Contadora. "There are some discrepancies" that remain between the United States and the Contadora Group, Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner told the press, after his meeting with Schlaudeman.

As Jimmy Carter's ambassador to Peru in 1980, Schlaudeman had personally ensured the Belaunde-Ulloa administration a "smooth" installation in power. The economy was subsequently transformed into a major drug-producer. García is now in process of crushing the drug traffickers.

## **Pravda calls for more atheism**

The Soviet party paper *Pravda* has called for intensifying atheist propaganda in the struggle against "militant clericalism," linking this to the upcoming 1,000th anniversary of the Russian Orthodox Church.

A lengthy article in the Sept. 12 edition signed by Professor Platonov states that 8% to 10% of the Soviet urban population and a "somewhat higher" percentage of the rural population are "active believers." He calls for an ideological campaign to fight this, above all to prevent "restoration of religiosity" in the younger generation—not by administrative methods but by persuasion.

In reference to the 1988 celebrations, Platonov accuses Western media and publications of using the anniversary as an excuse to sow discord between believers and non-believers in the Soviet Union.

*EIR* suggests that Platonov's article is an attempt to reinforce a common misconception in the West, that there is any difference between the Soviet church and the Soviet

state. The Russians, after all, are not accustomed to accomplishing anything by persuasion.

## **Soviets meddling in Mexico, say businessmen**

The Soviet general consul in Mexico is destabilizing the country, charged the Veracruz Industrial Organization in an ad in *Excelsior* newspaper Sept. 13. The ad requests that the Mexican government take action against Soviet Consul General Ivan N. Goyan for a speech he delivered in Chicontepec, Veracruz on Sept. 10.

Goyan stated that this part of Mexico "must be given a socialist character," that "any political party that wins in this region and attempts to implement development projects must act from a Marxist standpoint."

Relations between the United States and the U.S.S.R. "constantly deteriorate in contradistinction to Russian-Mexican ones, which continue firm," Goyan continued. "We will shortly engage in joint military maneuvers."

## **Thurn und Taxis sues anti-drug group—again**

Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, one of the world's richest and most powerful men, has filed his third lawsuit against those accusing his family financial interests of involvement in drug trafficking and money-laundering, among other very nasty things.

The latest suit is against the West German Anti-Drug-Coalition and the editor of the German-language *War on Drugs* magazine.

Johannes is seeking an injunction against an article that reports on a previous court case that the Prince won. But in that case, the court judged it is fair comment to accuse the Thurn und Taxis family of attempting to "destroy the modern republican state which is based on technological progress in favor of throwing the world back into another dark age."

The editors of *EIR* have accused Johannes of being among one of "the worst boors on three continents" who could pass "for the worst drunken lout of bucolic barbarism," but we are still waiting to be sued by the honorable prince.

Nor has Thurn und Taxis yet dared to contest the published accusation that he threaten the life of Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

## **García pledges clean fight against terrorism**

"I am not going to be a cover-up artist; I am not going to be a butcher; nor will I be an accomplice of the homicidal rampage of Sendero Luminoso." Peruvian President Alan García made those statements Sept. 15 at the inauguration of a committee which will advise him on how to pacify the terrorists, seek dialogue with them, and assure that human rights are protected in Peru.

He insisted: "To fight barbarism, you can't fall into barbarism." But he also condemned "some ill-intentioned people" who were trying to use human rights problems to tarnish Peru's image.

He specifically rejected as "counter to our reality, the line that our armed forces, like those of other countries, has acted in a genocidal manner."

## **Soviets give support to 'rights' of AIDS virus**

In the first major statement by a direct Soviet front-organization on the question of AIDS, the West German Communist-controlled group "VVN" says that the AIDS "hysteria" is "an escalation of indifference and repression" against homosexuality.

If you "isolate" AIDS victims—and for that matter prostitutes, drug addicts, etc.—you would be turning Germany back into a Nazi state, VVN declares. The statement, in the form of a lengthy article in the VVN newspaper *Volkszeitung*, was circulated the weekend of Sept. 14-15 at a conference in Hanover, West Germany devoted to attack-

## Briefly

ing the American Strategic Defense Initiative.

The proposals to isolate AIDS victims, as in normal public health procedures, says the article, would throw us back into the Nazi period of the "Rosawinkel mentality"—homosexual Jews in concentration camps were forced to wear "pink triangle" arm bands.

"Aids concerns us all. Let us not hand over the initiative to those who, in the face of the AIDS threat, want to isolate those who have or are threatened by AIDS and re-transform this society into a surveillance state."

### Thatcher seeks big health lab cuts

The British government is attempting to cut £37 million from the annual cost of running the Public Health Service Laboratory, by eliminating central responsibility for the 52 laboratories around the country. The plan will hand the labs over to local health authorities, a move that two internationally known microbiologists have condemned.

Ian Phillips and Dr. Robert Blowers, said that the action would be "disastrous."

The PHSs play a central role in attempts to control AIDS, Legionnaires' Disease, and salmonella. All three have been on the rise in Britain.

### Ambassador Bosworth doth protest too much

In an uncharacteristic outburst by a State Department official in a foreign country, U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth on Sept. 19 denounced as "absolutely false" an *Executive Intelligence Review* report that the U.S. embassy in Manila is working to overthrow the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos.

In a speech before the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Manila, Bosworth claimed that *EIR* had a "history of satisfying people's more conspiratorial and paranoid suspicions."

But the ambassador said nothing to allay suspicions in Manila. In the same speech, he effectively pleaded guilty to *EIR* charges that he, on orders from the State Department, is working to overthrow Marcos on a timetable of eight to nine months, or sooner if former Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Fabian Ver, now on trial for complicity in the assassination of Benigno Aquino, is acquitted and reinstated.

Bosworth proclaimed that the Aquino assassination is an "open wound" in Philippine society. "Until some accountability takes place that satisfies the Philippine people," he continued, "it will be an open wound in society and will complicate building a political consensus. . . . Our concern is with the effective leadership of the armed forces and the program to restore its confidence, discipline, and effectiveness."

In addition, Bosworth was unable to refute *EIR* charges that he meets regularly with Acting Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos and is attempting to groom Ramos as a possible coup leader with a U.S.-backed young-officers movement behind him. General Ramos himself stated Sept. 16 that he regularly meets with Bosworth to discuss "the unity of the armed forces." Bosworth nevertheless claimed that he rarely meets Ramos outside of social or official functions and only spoke privately with him several months ago while the two were playing golf.

Bosworth's high-handed self-defense has led to suspicions in Manila that the American ambassador, like the lady, doth protest too much.

In an interview on "The MacNeill-Lehrer Report" television show the same evening, President Marcos warned that U.S. interference in the internal affairs of his country could "boomerang." "I would put a line on intervention in our internal affairs," said Marcos. "Don't you think that this question of pressuring a President can boomerang? It might be the reason for all of this talk about abrogating the bases or renegotiating." He said that he is prepared to test his government in elections, and added: "I am confident because I know exactly how our people feel. We are running surveys almost every month, not just on elections, of course. The surveys include the economic issue as well as the anti-insurgency issue."

● **FIDEL CASTRO** told a Latin American press forum that the Latin American peasant continues growing drugs in order to survive, and denounced any war on drugs, according to *Excelsior* of Mexico City. "So long as the Latin American countryside remains backward, poor, and without possibilities to produce, the narcotics traffic problem will be unable to solve itself" and "repressive measures" should not be taken.

● **PERUVIAN** Foreign Minister Alan Wagner announced in Bogota, Colombia, that he will propose a regional strategy to fight the drug traffic at the Andean Pact regional meeting in Cartagena, Colombia.

● **GUATEMALA** lowered prices and increased salaries in mid-September, among growing unrest. Chief of State Gen. Oscar Mejía Victores announced on national television that all government salaries would be increased the equivalent of \$20 a month and that prices on 45 basic foods would be lowered by as much as 25%. Hospital doctors have gone on strike, while thousands of other strikers have blocked the road to the country's only oil refinery, cutting off gasoline supplies.

● **JUERGEN TODENHOFER**, defense expert for West Germany's Christian Democratic Union, rejected Soviet criticism of the American ASAT test as "the peak of hypocrisy." He said that the Soviets have been conducting such tests for 15 years, even over Western Europe.

● **'NICARAGUA** is fast becoming a terrorist country club, offering refuge to members of the PLO, the Basque ETA, the IRA, and West Germany's Baader Meinhof gang," stated U.S. Attorney-General Edwin Meese Sept. 19. Meese also repeated charges by the Italian government that Nicaragua was "harboring some of the worst of the Red Brigades terrorists."

## Why is the Atlanta CDC covering up the AIDS story?

by Warren J. Hamerman

The official policy position on AIDS of the United States' Centers for Disease Control (CDC), located in Atlanta, Georgia, violates the basic precepts of traditional public health measures for dealing with a rapidly spreading deadly disease for which there is no known cure. The statements coming through CDC spokesmen, in fact, go against the heretofore extremely traditional and cautious standards on such questions for which CDC has distinguished itself over the years. Therefore, we believe and have direct unimpeachable evidence, that CDC is being given political policy orders from Washington to adhere to a position of *not* calling for a costly emergency public health program.

CDC is being given such orders because, if America's premiere health institution plainly stated the full story on the AIDS crisis, the government would have to institute costly public health programs for the sake of national security.

In fact, CDC has staked out for itself such a radical and unconventional position by hesitating to insist on classic public health precautions, that unrest is spreading among doctors and public health professionals around the country. While a vast number of medical professionals are privately outraged, a growing number are now publicly exposing the fact that CDC is deliberately disseminating disinformation, both against its own better judgment and against its own previous cautious and responsible practices.

The exclusive statements of Dr. Mark Whiteside on the AIDS outbreak in Belle Glade, Florida; of Dr. John Grauerholz on the overall situation; and of Dr. Ronald Rosenblatt in New York City—all contained in this special package—are merely representative of this nationwide unrest.

The do-nothing position adopted by the United States also stands out internationally. Why, then, is America on such a reckless course?

We have direct knowledge, corroborated with medical and health specialists around the United States and in key West European biomedical research facilities, that the real reason CDC is maintaining this indefensible position, is because of a policy decision, made in Washington, that any acknowledgment of this health emergency would call into question the so-called economic "recovery." Furthermore, CDC has been told that the costs of addressing the situation with the required public health measures would be incompatible with the administration's current "budget-cutting" mode. Any official acknowledgment that there exists, as this magazine has documented, a potential threat of worldwide biological-ecological breakdown, or a threat to our national security from disease caused by economic squalor, would mean that the administration would have to break decisively with the austerity policies dictated by the International Monetary Fund and Paul Volcker's Federal Reserve Bank.

Contradicting a massive amount of data and medical reports known to be in their possession, CDC is attempting to downplay the danger of AIDS. The most problematic features of CDC's position, pointed to by professionals around the country, are the following:

- 1) Covering up the true magnitude of the number of cases. First, CDC tried to restrict the definition of what should be called AIDS; now they are simply ignoring the results of studies, such as those of Drs. Englemann and Lifson, published last summer by the Stanford Medical School, which show that CDC is "massaging" the data downward, to report perhaps as few as one-tenth of the true number of cases.

- 2) Ignoring the existence of massive studies, some by CDC's own research teams, on the direct relationship between the rapid spread of AIDS, and conditions of economic

# THE AIDS PANDEMIC THE AIDS PANDEMIC THE

collapse in Zaire and Africa generally, in Belle Glade, New York City, Miami, and elsewhere.

3) Covering up the results of numerous studies proving that it is medically unsound to allow children or teachers with AIDS into the school system, while promoting the irrelevant half-truth that heretofore "AIDS is generally not transmitted through casual contact."

4) Downplaying the efficacy of the blood screening test for identifying infected individuals. This is quite remarkable, since at the same time, CDC has been extolling the efficacy of the blood test for eliminating infected blood from the nation's blood supply.

5) Obfuscating the significance of factors of economic collapse, in accounting for the outbreak of AIDS in Belle Glade, among non-homosexuals and non-drug users.

6) Maintaining that AIDS is "only" a disease which can be transmitted to a restricted "risk" population, and not a general threat to society.

Throughout history, pandemics have not been stopped by "miracle cures;" but by the society imposing strict public health measures to stop the contagion from spreading. If the disease is contained, then medical research—if adequately funded—has the time to make research breakthroughs.

It is one of the ABCs of public health, that the very first thing that must be done, is to identify those who are carrying the deadly disease and isolate them from healthy people.

By this criterion alone, the position so far taken by the CDC in Atlanta and by the government health authorities is incompetent, dangerous, and a violation of every basic precept of public health.

In New York City, for example, the law prescribes that children found infested with lice must be sent home from school; but children with AIDS are supposed to stay.

The deadly pandemic AIDS, for which there is no known cure, is currently spreading at such an alarming rate that the number of confirmed victims of the disease, according to many medical experts, is doubling every six months. What does this mean for the United States? How fast is it growing?

In the calculation below, the left-hand column is based on the CDC's official estimates of confirmed cases, which they reported to be approximately 12,000 last June (now, nearly 14,000). The calculation in the right-hand column is based on the more probable figures reported by medical and public health officials around the country. Medical and health professionals generally agree that the CDC figures are vastly underestimated. Official estimates are that as many as 1.5 million Americans are carrying AIDS antibodies, indicating that they have been "infected" with the disease, even though they may not yet be suffering from the disease itself.

Thus, without a crash public health effort, even the conservative figures in the left-hand column indicate that hypothetically the U.S. population could be wiped out by some time

between June 1992 and January 1993. The more probable figures on the right (which themselves are, most likely, conservative) indicate an endpoint between January and June of 1991. In short, if the doubling rate continues, and does not accelerate, the U.S. population has between six and eight years before every American could be infected by a disease which kills everyone who gets it!

Date	No. of victims	No. of victims
June 1985	12,000 cases	100,000 cases
Jan. 1986	24,000	200,000
June	48,000	400,000
Jan. 1987	96,000	800,000
June	192,000	1.6 mil.
Jan. 1988	384,000	3.2 mil.
June	768,000	6.4 mil.
Jan. 1989	1.5 mil.	12.8 mil.
June	3.0 mil.	25.6 mil.
Jan. 1990	6.0 mil.	51 mil.
June	12.0 mil.	102 mil.
Jan. 1991	24.0 mil.	204 mil.
June	48.0 mil.	No Americans left!
Jan. 1992	96.0 mil.	No Americans left!
June	192 mil.	No Americans left!
Jan. 1993	No Americans left!	

The designation "No Americans left" in the chart indicates that, at that point, the number of victims caused by the AIDS doubling rate will hypothetically have exceeded the total U.S. population.

But will the disease always continue to double every six months? Not necessarily. There are only two possibilities:

1) The disease rate will accelerate, and take off even faster than doubling every six months. It could suddenly spread in non-linear fashion at an even faster rate, with one deadly disease "piggybacking" upon another, as they recombine into ever more deadly strains. This, of course, would bring closer the point at which the disease infects everybody.

2) The AIDS doubling rate will be halted when the nation imposes traditional emergency public health measures.

On July 1 of this year, *EIR* published a Special Report entitled *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, which outlined the policy necessity for the United States to declare a worldwide War on Disease. The report provided the policy basis for such an effort, which must begin with the recognition that there is a direct causal relationship between the worldwide economic breakdown caused by incompetent and brutal International Monetary Fund and World Bank policies, and the outbreak of deadly pandemics. In the several months before and since, *EIR* has been insisting that America's medical and public health officials must adequately brief the President and that emergency actions must be taken. We have not the slightest margin for further delay.

# 'We have a public health emergency': the real story of AIDS in Florida

Exclusive interview with Dr. Mark Whiteside

*Dr. Mark Whiteside is the Co-Director of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Miami, Florida. He was interviewed on Sept. 17, 1985 by Dr. John Grauerholz, one of the co-authors of EIR's Special Report Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics.*

**Grauerholz:** What is your own background in the treatment of AIDS?

**Whiteside:** We are a private, non-profit clinic associated with Florida International University and Southeastern College of Medicine. My associate, Dr. Joan McCleod, and I run the tropical medicine program. We have a complete traveler's clinic: immunizations, travel counseling, and treatment of individuals with travel illnesses and tropical parasitic diseases. We've seen most of the major riskers for AIDS, including the early cases among patients at Memorial Hospital. We've given comprehensive AIDS screening amongst sexually active gay men, and have seen several thousand gay men for screening purposes in the last three years—work that we began in Key West approximately two years ago. For the last year and a half, I've headed the tropical clinic at the Palm Beach County Health Department, which is operated two days a month in Belle Glade, Florida.

**Grauerholz:** What is the current situation in Belle Glade?

**Whiteside:** There are several outstanding features about the disease in Belle Glade. First of all, there is a very high incidence; we have at least 46 confirmed cases in a town of 20,000 people. We have a very different pattern of the disease, with slightly less than 50% of our cases falling into the typical, classical risk groups, when you include the individuals born in the Caribbean as well as individuals born in the southeastern United States but lacking other risk factors for the disease. Finally, all of our AIDS patients in Belle Glade had long-term residence in central depressed neighborhoods . . . where we have high incidences of other diseases, including tuberculosis, parasitic diseases, viral diseases, etc.

**Grauerholz:** What is the current breakdown on these 46 cases?

**Whiteside:** Fourteen intravenous drug users, six homosexual/bisexual men, one infant pediatric case, 14 individuals

born in Haiti, one individual born in Barbados, and 10 men and women born in the southeastern United States without pre-existing risk factors, that is, no homosexual, no intravenous drugs, no blood products, and, with one exception—a female whose first husband died from AIDS—with no central contact with anyone known at this time to have AIDS.

**Grauerholz:** In a letter from the Centers for Disease Control to one of the co-authors of the *EIR* Special Report on *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, the CDC director writes: "In your letter you mentioned specifically the current outbreak of the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in Belle Glade, Florida. At the invitation of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitation Center for Disease Control, CDC has been conducting an investigation of a cluster of cases of AIDS in Belle Glade, in cooperation with local public health officials. And this is of August 25. Most of the patients reported in Belle Glade have known risks for AIDS, such as homosexuality or intravenous drug use. If the AIDS virus were transmitted by insects or crowded and poor living conditions, we would expect more of the patients to be children. Although some migrant farm workers encounter problems with housing, health care, education, and other socio-economic conditions as seen in Belle Glade, no available evidence establishes a cause and effect relationship between socio-economic conditions in transmission of HTLV-III, the virus which causes AIDS." Do you agree with that assessment?

**Whiteside:** No, I don't agree. I know the patients better than anyone else, because I have worked in Belle Glade for two years, have run the clinic up there for the past year-and-a-half, and have seen most of the recent cases of interest of AIDS. The majority of our recent cases have been, in fact, No Identifiable Risk (NIR) or Caribbean-born cases, and we are seeing an increase in that group of non-characteristic patients, and we feel that slightly more than half of our patients are certainly not in the strict high-risk group. In fact, most of our non-characteristic cases are not explained by heterosexual transmission patterns (and we have other physicians, including physicians from the state and from CDC, also interview our patients).

This is something that is only going to be further evalu-

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ated with time. We do feel that the tremendous parallel between diseases like tuberculosis and AIDS in these environmental and poor areas, are indirect evidence for relation to living conditions and perhaps socio-economic conditions. And we are seeing the same kind of pattern develop in other areas of South Florida.

I would emphasize that we feel that the pattern of AIDS in Florida is strikingly different from much of the rest of the country. We have more cases in young and female, black, Hispanic, a greater percentage of Caribbean individuals, probably higher incidences of NIR cases, more opportunistic infection, higher mortality—the list goes on and on. So increasingly, we think that the pattern of the disease down here, and in a place like Belle Glade, more resembles the pattern of the disease in the tropics, i.e., the Caribbean or even Central Africa—especially the pattern of the disease among our non-risk cases, where the disease manifests multiple opportunistic infection and a high incidence of tuberculosis.

I personally feel that it is a rather narrow viewpoint to state that AIDS is caused by a single strain of one viral agent, HTLV-III, and that this virus can only go by blood or through secretions, as in sexual contact or a specific sexual practice. And if one is cognizant of veterinary literature, dating way back, it is apparent that animal retroviruses are most strongly suspected of being mechanically transmitted by biting insects. I think that in an area where you have human crowding and an abundance of biting insects, it would certainly be reasonable and appropriate to investigate possible patterns of mechanical transmission of retroviruses, of which HTLV-III is an example.

**Grauerholz:** Earlier we discussed suggestions I had about screening populations, initially with a blood test, and then following up with clinical examinations of diagnosed cases. What is your opinion of a public health approach?

**Whiteside:** We have preliminary evidence to support environmental factors. We are looking at a number of such factors in the environmental surveys we have done over the past two years in the course of our active field work in a number of areas in South Florida. We have a particular interest in insect-transmitted disease, and we are looking at repeated exposure to some of the regular insect-transmitted viruses (arboviruses) in relation to AIDS. Of course, worldwide there are over 500 different insect-transmitted viruses, a smaller number of which cause human disease, but we are becoming more focused in looking at a particular group of arboviruses: the bunyamora viruses, which have approximately 20 members worldwide and are more common in certain tropical areas. Our preliminary evidence is that virtually 100% of the non-risk cases that we have tested to date in South Florida had antibodies to one of those arboviruses, which, even if it had nothing to do with AIDS, would show that our patients are getting environmental exposure. It is known experimentally

that arboviruses—like Venezuelan equine encephalitis or Goroa virus—can trigger or enhance the production of retroviruses. We are looking at a dynamic model of interaction of different viral agents, in which living in a poor environment in certain endemic areas, increases one's chances of getting certain viral infections that can weaken one over time. One might become more susceptible to a disease like tuberculosis, and then, with further worsening, more susceptible to AIDS.

That's the kind of model we're looking at. We've always favored a multi-factoral approach, that is, the role of multiple infection. But now, we are beginning to be more focused on one particular viral infection: arboviral infection. We think that these viruses may be, so to speak, "aberrantly transmitted" through blood mechanisms in other risk areas of the United States—i.e., specific sexual practices of gay men, with needles by drug users, direct introduction in the rare cases in transfusion of hemophiliacs, etc. Obviously, you are talking about viruses that are blood transmitted. . . .

The harder question to answer, is how you prevent the disease in the tropical groups, and perhaps even in some of the non-characteristic cases that we are seeing in an area like Belle Glade. We counsel such individuals about sexual practice; and, of course, even heterosexuals have to be more careful at this point in time about their choice of sexual partners. We counsel also about environmental diseases, about nutritional status, and about simply keeping the home environment as clean as one can. We even talk about removing containers that collect water that breed urban mosquitoes—these so-called old-fashioned environmental control measures that were necessary in the past to control epidemics, for example of yellow fever and dengue fever, both of which can be transmitted by *Aedes aegypti*, an urban mosquito highly adapted to man's dwellings in artificial containers that collect water.

It's crucial insofar as our prevention goes, to at least recognize environmental factors. Of course, that is the first step, and one could clearly take steps to control environmental factors, especially if it is limited to certain environmentally poor areas within endemic regions. We think that this relates directly to maintaining and improving public health measures. *We think that we are clearly in danger of a decline in public health within the United States as well as in other parts of the world, and we think that has to be the top priority.*

**Grauerholz:** We talked to one fellow who was in the entomology end of this thing, who basically said that they are really not training any vector-control people at this time.

**Whiteside:** We have forgotten the environment a little bit. On a worldwide basis one could argue, I think, that we are losing the war against some of the major tropical kinds of diseases, and against some of the vector diseases such as malaria. And even some of the arboviruses like dengue are showing further spread, with a potential for an even worse

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disease such as dengue hemorrhagic fever, which has been reported in several Caribbean countries. It ultimately relates again to basic public health measures. For control of dengue, for example, you are not talking so much now about chemical sprays and this kind of thing—especially as now so many mosquitoes have developed resistance to pesticides—but about environmental control measures, that is, removing the containers, getting rid of the water from the containers, larvicide in some situations where you can't get rid of the water, and public education; because you are really nowhere without public education to maintain those measures.

**Grauerholz:** We are advocating large infrastructure projects in the Third World, a priority of which would be water management to deal with food supply and sanitation at the same time. Water management in Africa would deal with both malnutrition and disease, in terms of irrigation and vector control. This would be the critical point at which one could actually intervene in those situations.

**Whiteside:** The moral to this whole story is yet to unfold, but I think that the spread of this disease is related to environmental change within endemic areas, and perhaps, as you suggest, a disruption of some of the epicenters of disease, through social upheaval, wars, alteration of landscapes. I think we are going to need an effort to restore some of that balance if we hope to control this disease. One interesting thing about AIDS: If it is, as we believe, a tropical-based and even environmental-based disease, then while most of the disease has been found in so-called risk groups in the United States, the pattern is very different in the tropics, where in many areas in Central Africa, men and women heterosexuals without other risk factors are infected with the disease. The pattern is strikingly different, but I would maintain and argue that you have to control the disease in the tropics, if you hope to control it in the United States.

**Grauerholz:** One would certainly move to prevent the tropic type of condition from spreading, in the sense of the New York situation, where you have these localized pockets with AIDS and tuberculosis growing together, under conditions which are essentially similar except for the climate.

**Whiteside:** That's of interest, because it would not surprise me to find the same parallel in distribution of those kinds of diseases which we see . . . in areas around the world, and certainly where AIDS is now endemic in Central Africa and the Caribbean.

**Grauerholz:** You mentioned one extremely interesting thing; this question of recombination going on between these arboviruses and, say, retroviruses in these infected individuals.

**Whiteside:** We are now looking at what would be considered a theoretical model, but there is certainly test-tube evidence to support these concepts. For example, the bunyamora serogroup arboviruses that we're looking for antibod-

ies to, as well as virus in mosquito and viral antigen in tissue. This serogroup has 20 members. The virus is composed of three species; there are three pieces of RNA—small, medium, and large—and in the test tube different members of the serogroup readily exchange their RNA pieces, to form hybrid viruses. That would be recombination and, in a sense, mutation. So certainly there is the potential for more virulent agents, especially as you bring together people from different parts of the world; and therefore viruses, that were once ecologically separated, and evolved within a certain ecological niche.

One model we are looking at is recombination-mutation potential for increased virulence. The second feature which we are looking at, which would seem to be the case for a number of arboviruses and perhaps exemplified by dengue virus, is *immunological enhancement* of infection. This is a model in which antibodies to one virus, paradoxically, stimulate or increase the growth of a closely related virus. In one of the four subtypes of dengue, you get sick with flu-like illness for a week or so, and when you recover over time, your antibody may be in decline, so you are still potentially susceptible to other, worse dengue subtypes. The *in-vivo* model (this can also be shown nicely *in vitro*) may be dengue hemorrhagic fever, which is a killing form of dengue which would generally only occur in an individual with previous exposure to dengue virus.

Interestingly, in the test tube, the bunyamora viruses show the same phenomenon of immunological enhancement of infection. We are talking about a model of worse disease through exposure; and in Belle Glade we would look at that kind of model, where a patient may have early exposure to these viruses, perhaps even from their mother, and then, growing up, they have a chance from outdoor work, from fishing, from working in the fields, coming home where there are no windows or screens or air conditioning, such exposure over time would be of course much greater . . . and now perhaps they are becoming exposed to very similar agents, for example, what may be introduced from the Caribbean, causing what we would call an enhanced immunopathological effect, and perhaps the activation of other viruses, including retrovirus. So again, we are looking at that dynamic interaction between these different model groups.

**Grauerholz:** That's extremely interesting, for two reasons. It has been recently reported that about 2% of patients who are carrying HTLV-III will test negative for antibody, and it turns out that apparently the virus is mutated. The same report discusses a protein which enhances the reproduction of the virus, and I would wonder if that protein is, in fact, simply one of these immunological enhancement products of a previous infection.

**Whiteside:** It certainly could be. I think that we are going to have to develop a multifactorial model. AIDS has myriad clinical manifestations and even clinical differences among



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the risk groups. For example, nearly all the clinical Kaposi's sarcoma has been in a single risk group, gay men. This makes it difficult for me to believe that all AIDS was caused by a single viral agent, working alone. I think the majority of scientists may now feel that other co-factors may be important, and that it is not just one virus.

Another very interesting observation, which indicates environmental spread of these kinds of diseases (including even retroviral), is the observation in a recent article in *Science*, that in a sample of otherwise healthy children who were used as controls for individuals with Kaposi's sarcoma—in other words, healthy African children, average age six—fully two-thirds had antibodies to HTLV-III. And I just don't see how, in that kind of setting, you can possibly ascribe that to sexual activity. A current *Lancet* has an article showing that antibodies to retroviruses from Africa—HTLV-I, II, and III—correlate extremely closely with antibodies to *Plasmodium falciparum*, which would indicate, at least in one hypothesis, a similar mode of transmission, and also a possible link to a parasitic infection, as other researchers have indicated.

That is why we are interested in the incidence of parasitic disease as a rough measure of people with contamination, because it is at least a theoretical possibility, that a viral kind of agent could be carried in a parasite and gain entry into the body in that mode. There is some limited evidence, by electron microscopy, that certain parasites may harbor viral kinds of agents. . . .

We consider that HTLV-III certainly is a marker of the disease; it is a risk factor, and there is a close parallel, although it is not 100%. It may well be a co-factor, which further depresses immunity through actual destruction of lymphocytes. But our own particular viewpoint is that retroviruses may not be the prime mover. We're looking at a model in which initial insult may be regular arboviruses which are known to be immunosuppressive. And limited experimental evidence shows that arboviruses may induce the production of retroviruses.

**Grauerholz:** An interesting case is dengue hemorrhagic fever, which appears to be simply a progressive mutation of the basic dengue virus.

**Whiteside:** Tropical disease specialists have been arguing about this for some time, but I think the majority would favor, in the case of dengue hemorrhagic fever (which caused an epidemic in Cuba in 1982) an *in-vivo* model of immunological enhancement of the infection, a model of worse disease, with an exposure to a different dengue sub-type over time. The initial exposure can be from a previous episode of dengue fever, as from a mosquito-transmitted disease. Or, in the case of infants, they may get maternal antibody, which is in decline during the first year of life, making them susceptible to hemorrhagic fever; and then they get their first insect exposure.

Another interesting part of immunological enhancement *in vitro*: You see more enhancement of infection with increased dilution of antibodies. In other words, you may be at increased risk over time when that antibody level is in decline, and may be so from a very minute amount of antibody. Some people think there may be a sub-population of enhancing antibodies, or else a balance between specific neutralizing antibodies and enhancing antibodies. That is a wonderful area of research, because a great deal is still not known. But this is not inconsistent with the idea that more virulent strains of these viral agents may exist. For example, some of these dengue subtypes have proven to be more virulent, capable of causing worse and more pronounced disease. So those two hypotheses are not mutually exclusive.

In the case of the bunyamora group, we think both things may be operating. In other words, you may well have reached recombination, and therefore, mutation, and you may well have immunological enhancement of infection.

**Grauerholz:** It is a good argument for killing mosquitoes.

**Whiteside:** I think that we must relearn some of these old-fashioned public health measures. We have not identified any vectors. We would regard urban mosquitos as suspect vectors, simply because they are the most efficient carriers of arboviruses. In particular, we are looking at *Aedes aegypti*, the urban vector of dengue and yellow fever and past urban epidemics. We are also looking at *Culex quinquefasciatus*, the southern house mosquito, which breeds around the house and likes containers that collect water. But unlike *Aedes aegypti* which likes clean water, *Culex quinquefasciatus* will breed in grossly dirty, polluted water, and even in raw sewage and latrines in Central Africa. This urban mosquito is not only highly adaptable, it is an efficient vector of arboviruses, and can be a vector of *filariasis* in some parts of the tropics. It is so striking when you plot the cases on a map, because what you end up with is maybe a dozen cases of AIDS and a dozen cases of tuberculosis on the very same block. Now, I would certainly call that a public health emergency. And even heterosexually transmitted disease is not going to literally confine itself to poor neighborhoods. It just doesn't go that way. . . .

We're looking at environmental factors, perhaps even insect-transmitted disease, as the primary mode, with secondary transmission through sexual contact, especially specific sexual practice and other blood mechanisms; that's what we're talking about: blood.

**Grauerholz:** I think if you look at the total of AIDS cases in the world, you probably find most of them in Africa, where that's the mechanism.

**Whiteside:** Where that may well be the mechanism. My hope is—especially since we think the recognition factor is so important—that data coming out of the tropics will inevitably support an environmental hypothesis.

# Why the AIDS pandemic requires a national public health mobilization

by John Grauerholz, M.D.

While AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is being prominently covered in the press, the majority of coverage still implies that this is an isolated problem, possibly spreading beyond the so-called "risk groups," but bearing no relation to any larger public health issue. In point of fact, AIDS is simply the red dye marker of a potentially catastrophic collapse of nutrition and sanitation, both in the United States and the developing sector. The present policy of the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta is to systematically avoid this aspect of the problem.

The crux of the problem is illustrated by the reaction of the CDC to the issue of the large number of no identifiable risk (NIR) AIDS cases in the economically devastated Belle Glade, Florida area. In this rural agricultural area of southern Florida, 46 cases of AIDS have been identified in a population of 25,000 people, giving Belle Glade the highest incidence of AIDS in the United States, and possibly the world. Twenty-five of these cases, more than 50% of the total, have none of the classical risk factors. They are not homosexuals, hemophiliacs, or intravenous drug users.

The environmental conditions in Belle Glade are characterized by "substandard housing, crowded living conditions, open waste, rat signs, and active mosquito breeding." Similar conditions have been identified as associated with NIR AIDS in other rural and urban areas in southern Florida, especially such infamous Miami slums as Liberty City. In these areas, conditions approximate those in the Caribbean and Africa, where the disease is spreading in epidemic fashion among the heterosexual population, who live under conditions of economic collapse caused by the austerity programs of the International Monetary Fund.

To an inquiry about the Belle Glade situation, the CDC response was: "At the invitation of the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Centers for Disease Control has been conducting an investigation of a cluster of AIDS cases in Belle Glade in cooperation with local public health officials. *To date, most of the patients reported from Belle Glade have known risk factors for AIDS, such as homosexuality or intravenous drug use.*" The plain implication is

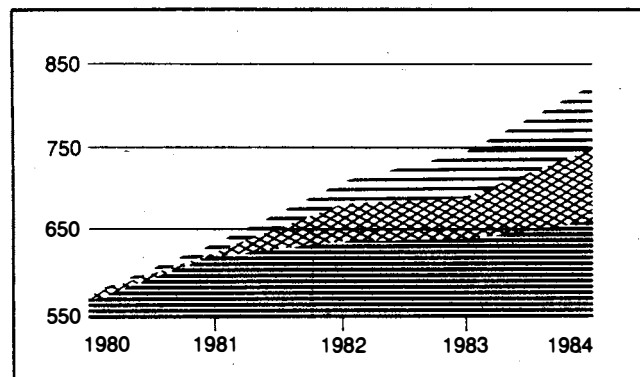
that CDC will resort to outright lies, if necessary, rather than face the broader implications of the AIDS problem.

One of the broader implications surfaced in the study of the outbreak of tuberculosis in New York City over the past five years. Extensive studies by the New York City Health Department indicated that the TB outbreak paralleled the AIDS outbreak, and that the cases showed a high degree of localization to the most economically devastated areas of the city, similar to the distribution of AIDS and tuberculosis in Belle Glade.

The national security implications of this were drawn by Dr. Edward C. Tramont, chief of microbiology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Tramont said he expects

FIGURE 1  
**TB cases overlap with AIDS, methadone in New York City, 1980-84**

Males aged 15-54 only. Tuberculosis cases matched to AIDS or methadone maintenance registries



Legend: No matches (horizontal lines), Methadone (cross-hatched), AIDS (horizontal lines).

Methadone registry matches for 1984 are annualized, based on four months.

Source: New York City Department of Public Health

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as many as 1,000 soldiers or dependents to be identified as victims or carriers of AIDS over the next year. It costs the Army up to \$500,000 per person to provide complete care to each AIDS victim, and continued spread of the disease "has the potential to bankrupt the system." The Army has diagnosed 76 cases of AIDS among soldiers and dependents over the last 2½ years, and the Air Force and Navy have identified another 40 to 50 cases over the same period.

Because of this, the military will begin screening all new recruits for AIDS, beginning Oct. 1, 1985. An initial screening, utilizing the antibody test, will be performed, and those testing positive will then be tested for the presence of virus, or clinical AIDS, using virus cultures or T-cell studies. If these studies are positive, the recruit will not be inducted. Predictably, this has raised howls of "invasion of privacy" and so forth from gay groups, who adamantly oppose any screening program to detect infected individuals.

The essential fact about AIDS, is that it is a highly lethal communicable disease which is presently incurable and is spreading in an epidemic fashion. This is not the first such disease with which our society has had to deal, and there are effective public health measures for dealing with such diseases, which have worked in the past, and would work in this case. There is abundant evidence that AIDS is strongly associated with malnutrition and poor sanitation, and with the diseases associated with these conditions, such as tuberculosis and insect-borne virus diseases. In fact, AIDS is a very accurate barometer of the general immune status of a population.

Both the African cases and those in Belle Glade, as well as similar cases appearing in other migrant worker camps, demonstrate that AIDS is primarily an environmental disease related to poor nutrition and sanitation. None of the 25 NIR AIDS patients in Belle Glade would have avoided their disease by "safe" sexual practices, or the availability of clean needles to shoot up with. This outbreak, and the present epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, is the consequence of malnutrition, poor sanitation, and the debilitating effects of multiple infectious diseases.

Because the virus is found in numerous body fluids, it would be reasonable and prudent to exclude carriers of the virus from occupations which involve direct touch contact with the public, or which involve food handling. No person carrying HTLV-III/LAV virus should be working in a profession which requires a health department license, or working in a facility which is subject to sanitary inspection. This would include beauticians, physicians, dentists, dental technicians, nurses and other health professionals, as well as food-service workers. These persons could be screened in a manner similar to the present military screening process. By utilizing objective tests for the actual virus, one would place the situation in the proper public-health context.

Initial screening by the test for HTLV-III antibody would

identify a population at high risk for the disease, who could then be tested for presence of the virus, and examined for clinical evidence of AIDS.

Identified cases should be treated in special institutes, similar to the sanatoria in which TB patients were treated in the past. Many existing TB sanatoria could be rapidly converted to this purpose. This would be less expensive than treatment in general hospitals, as well as enabling rapid evaluation of potential therapies on larger numbers of patients.

The AIDS hospitals would be associated with research institutes, which would be funded for a crash program on degenerative diseases associated with aging of tissue, under which AIDS research would fall. Under this sort of program, the significant insights into the functioning of the immune system which have already arisen in AIDS research, would rapidly lead to breakthroughs in prevention and treatment.

As our previous experience with tuberculosis and typhoid has demonstrated, proper nutrition and sanitation, combined with vigorous public health measures, can do a great deal to prevent the spread of a disease for which no present cure exists. Conversely, the present return of tuberculosis indicates that even a disease for which a cure exists can again become a major health problem under conditions of economic collapse. Thus, even were a "cure" for the AIDS virus to be developed, under the present state of health care delivery in this country, it would not stop the spread of the disease.

All proposals for eradicating AIDS, or tuberculosis, or any other pestilence, are only realistic to the extent that they address the homicidal austerity policies of the United States Federal Reserve Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These policies have created conditions in which major killer diseases, such as cholera, malaria, and tuberculosis, all of which are curable, are threatening millions of persons worldwide at the same time as AIDS continues its lethal course.

The real significance of the Belle Glade and New York City AIDS and tuberculosis cases, is that they are symptomatic of the collapse of public health across this nation under current economic policies. There are many other symptoms, such as the present crisis in vaccination programs which led to outbreaks of measles this year. As increasing numbers of people migrate down the socioeconomic ladder into lower levels of nutrition and filthier living conditions, under Paul Volcker's demand for lowering the American standard of living, this contagion will exhibit the predicted doubling and involve the entire population.

Only at the point that society judges its survival to be a value, will it act to achieve it. The history of the Black Death is a reminder of the effects of adhering to a usurious economic policy in the face of a collapsing real economy. We need a public health approach to AIDS precisely because AIDS is a result of the abandonment of public health under the combined pressure of liberal "gay rights" groups and the present economic policies of this administration.

## Medical experts on AIDS danger

**Dr. Ronald Rosenblatt**, an internist at Flushing General Hospital, who has treated over 100 AIDS victims, testified before Judge Harold Hyman in the Queens, New York school case. Rosenblatt has worked with AIDS cases at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Hospital. From the court transcript:

**Dr. Rosenblatt:** It is my opinion that a 7-year-old with AIDS is communicable. . . . I would say it is medically unsound for the child to attend classes.

**Question:** If a student—the AIDS student—throws up, or gets cut or gets in a fight or cries or has a bloody nose, should caution be used?

**Dr. Rosenblatt:** Absolutely.

**Question:** If two children mix cuts . . . and one has AIDS, is there any guarantee that the child—the other child—will get AIDS?

**Dr. Rosenblatt:** He's in serious trouble.

**Dr. Richard Restak**, a Washington, D.C. neurologist and medical author:

"Paradoxically, the truly humanitarian position in the face of an AIDS plague is that we *not* identify with the victims and instead cast our lot with what in earlier times was dubbed 'the common good.' . . . Plagues are not new. . . . What is new are efforts by medically unsophisticated politicians and attorneys to dictate policy in regard to an illness that has the potential for wreaking a devastation such as has not been encountered on this planet in hundreds of years. The AIDS virus has no 'civil rights.' Quarantines have been very effective in beating outbreaks of scarlet fever, smallpox and typhoid in this century."

Restak also criticized the directive from Atlanta CDC: "AIDS cases should be evaluated on an individual basis in order to determine whether or not a child should be admitted to school."

**Dr. John Seale**, a British specialist on AIDS:

"The potential for the spread of AIDS in developing countries is almost unlimited. The overcrowded and unsanitary conditions in which the bulk of the people live, combined with a high frequency of infections, injuries and sores which break the skin, make blood contact among family members practically inevitable, with the transmission of the virus likely."

**Peter Piot** of the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp:

"On current data we estimate the incidence of AIDS in

Kinshasa [Zaire] is about 17 per 100,000. This is a minimal estimate and is comparable to or higher than the rate in San Francisco or New York."

**L. Kestens** of the Institute of Tropical Medicine reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine* that in eastern Africa, 10% of the population have antibodies to HTLV-III, the suspected AIDS virus, in their blood.

**Dr. William Mayer**, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, announced at the end of August that all recruits entering the Armed Forces beginning Oct. 1 will be given a new AIDS blood test and rejected if they appear to be exposed to the virus. Furthermore, Mayer announced that a Special Army Board may recommend that the tests be extended to *all* the 2.1 million men and women currently in the Armed Forces. Mayer said that to date there have been 100 confirmed cases of AIDS in the armed forces. The tests for recruits will screen the approximately 25,000 men who apply each month, or about 300,000 per year, at an annual cost of \$1 million. The initial \$3 blood test for HTLV-III antibodies will be followed up by a second more expensive test. If the second test is positive, the would-be recruit will not be inducted.

**Dr. Lionel Resnik**, an AIDS researcher with Mt. Sinai Medical Center in Miami Beach, testifying in the Queens, New York AIDS school case:

"I'd take the conservative approach, and not expose the child to other children, even if the teacher knows.

I emphasize that the 'main danger' could be to the AIDS child who is sent to the school."

**Dr. Jose Giron**, chief of infectious diseases at Flushing Hospital, testifying in the Queens trial, in response to what would happen if an AIDS child bit another child:

"If his blood is in his mouth it certainly would be a risk. If you have an open cut and blood falls into it there is a potential risk of transmission. . . . I would prefer to be cautious so we don't have it spread to any others who would be innocent victims. I want to minimize the possibility of transmission."

**Dr. Jerry I. Brand**, senior epidemiologist at the Orange County (Florida) Health Department:

"To admit this child to a kindergarten situation where we have a fairly high rate of illness, would put this child in jeopardy. The AIDS child is indeed in risk—more so than other students are in because of him."

Orange County, Florida has barred a 5-year-old AIDS victim from public kindergarten classes. The action came despite a recommendation by the Florida Medical Association that students and teachers who had AIDS should not be denied access to public classrooms.

## U.S. politicians comment on AIDS

**George Bush**, U.S. Vice-President and Republican presidential hopeful for 1988, interview with the *San Francisco Chronicle*, appearing Sept. 12, 1985:

"It is a critical epidemic, and it has a fear factor for the average person out there that we're seeing manifested in these school things. If I had a child and actually thought or had reason to believe the child would get a disease that, I guess, heretofore had been fatal, I'd be concerned. . . .

"I just hope that people don't think that a lack of statements is equated with a lack of concern. I'm behind our program of research until we know more about it."

Asked if there might be a backlash against gays because of AIDS, Bush scoffed, "I don't think the American people are overly supportive of that lifestyle anyway, so I don't know that it's going to affect it one way or another. . . . I would readily speak out against indiscriminate sexual practices that risk spreading something of this nature, but I want to be sure what the research reveals."

**Mario Cuomo**, governor of New York and presumed Democratic presidential hopeful for 1988, remarked on Sept. 5:

"It's an excruciatingly difficult decision for a parent. The problem is going to get worse. We have to recognize that people are right for being afraid. You're talking about my 15-year-old. Obviously I would be scared to death to put him in a classroom where one of the other children or a teacher might have AIDS. . . . We also have obligations to the children with AIDS. They're entitled to a little compassion."

Cuomo said his wife Matilda was talking with women who suggested kids with AIDS all attend the same school. "So far we have talked only about the danger the AIDS child imposes on the other child. The other children also impose danger on the AIDS children . . . that's the other side. I'm afraid we're going to live with this stress for a long, long time. We must protect our health and we must protect our children. We have to be able to do it without panicking."

**Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.**, internationally renowned economist, who ran for the Democratic Party presidential nomination in 1984, released this statement on Sept. 15:

"It is now becoming clear, that during the period of the 1986, 1987, and 1988 election campaigns in the United States

and Western Europe, the hottest political issue will be the spread of a new global pandemic more deadly than the bubonic plague: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Governments, political parties, and candidates will rise or fall, on the basis of a spreading, and entirely justified popular panic directed against those politicians and governments which attempt either to cover up the spread of this pandemic, or to use the immoral and fraudulent pretext of 'homosexuals' civil rights' as a pretext for blocking urgently needed measures of quarantine and prevention.

"My medical advisers from inside and outside the United States, and the public health professionals who have worked with those medical advisers, have collected facts and scientific opinions on the AIDS pandemic from around the world. I have conducted a series of fact-finding seminars with leading such professionals over many months to date, and have set up a worldwide daily monitoring of reports on the current outbreak of a series of old and new global pandemics, including prominent attention to the explosive spread of AIDS. Although there are aspects of AIDS' character and spread which are currently either unknown or debatable, there are several facts which are incontestable.

"These facts show that AIDS is the most deadly global pandemic since the bubonic plague.

"1) The number of known cases of AIDS in the United States is doubling approximately every six months. In Western Europe, the pandemic has reached the level the U.S.A. reached about 1982-83, and is spreading in the same pattern as in the U.S.A.

"2) The death-rate among victims of AIDS is currently indicated to be between 70% and 80%, because so many new people are constantly getting the disease. But no AIDS victim has lived beyond a few years after contracting the disease—thereby making the true AIDS fatality rate 100%.

"3) Although the known cases of AIDS are concentrated among those with dirty sexual habits or drug-users, studies of the spread of AIDS among heterosexuals in Africa correlate with trends in the U.S. and Europe: Every sector of the population is threatened.

"If the present rate of doubling of the number of known AIDS cases were to continue approximately every six months, the population of the United States would be wiped out by sometime during the 1990s. It is only a guess, to assume that the present doubling-rate will continue in that way, but it is no exaggeration to assume that AIDS currently has the potential to exceed the death-rates caused by the Black Death during the middle of the 14th century. No part of the population of the Americas, Western Europe, or Africa is safe from the contagion. . . .

"The fact is, right now, the Number One Political Issue in the United States, is not making the Soviet empire happy at the next Summit Conference; it is the AIDS pandemic. . . . Every one in politics had better set their clocks accordingly."

# The SDI: President Reagan reasserts basic doctrine

by Vin Berg

In his nationally televised press conference at the White House on Sept. 17, President Ronald Reagan reasserted the doctrinal approach to the Strategic Defense Initiative he had originally adopted on March 23, 1983, when he first stunned the world by announcing the program. The perspective on the SDI of his administration, the President made absolutely clear, is not restricted to acquiring a new weapons system, but one of instituting an altogether new military doctrine.

SDI policy is not simply to develop a directed-energy weapon to knock missiles out of the sky; rather, given those prospects, the SDI is the leading feature of a new military policy-aim governing such weapons development, deployment, etc. This new doctrine, replacing the 40-year-old Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) doctrine, might best be termed Mutually Assured Survival.

Emphasizing repeatedly, in the face of press questioning largely hostile to his doctrine, that the SDI's purpose is to protect people, to destroy (not protect) missiles, and to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete"—his words of 1983—the President rejected any interpretation, limitation, or policy-approach to SDI still consistent with the MAD doctrine.

The President was only most emphatic in rejecting the linked notions that the program was a "bargaining chip" in talks with the Russians, and might be limited to "point defense" of missile silos—the notions associated with the recent propaganda utterances of Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and George Shultz's State Department.

In rejecting Kissinger, the President was also rejecting Mikhail Gorbachov. The latter has submitted an "offer" through the courteous pages of *Time* magazine to reduce Soviet offensive weapons in exchange for cuts or delays in SDI. But as White House officials subsequently confirmed, the President on Sept. 17 effectively announced that not weapons-systems "trade-offs," but the strategic doctrine

governing weapons decisions, would be the premiere item on the agenda in his November summit with the Soviet party leader.

As far as President Reagan is concerned, MAD is dead, in favor of the "new hope" offered to the world by SDI's elimination of the nuclear threat.

"I think at this summit meeting," said the President, "what we should take up is the matter of turning toward defensive weapons as an alternative to this just-plain-naked nuclear threat of each side saying we can blow up each other."

Earlier, the *Washington Post* had reported that, even though Defense Secretary Weinberger and the Pentagon opposed bargaining away any part of SDI, its use as a "bargaining chip" was being "seriously considered" under the influence of Shultz's State Department.

No, the President stressed. "With regard to whether that would be a bargaining chip, I don't see it as that at all. This is too important to the world, to have us be willing to trade that off for a different number of nuclear missiles, when there are already enough to blow both countries out of the world." This technology is being developed because it "can realistically eliminate these horrible offensive weapons, nuclear weapons, entirely."

## Setting the tone for the summit

According to the *Washington Post*, which had quickly to backtrack on its earlier report, on Sept. 19, an "authoritative administration official" followed up the President's remarks by telling reporters that the "massive Soviet arms buildup puts very much in question" the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty devised by Kissinger and the Kremlin. Although it did not ban development of defensive weapons based on "new physical principles," precisely the focus of SDI, their deployment requires new negotiations under the treaty.

But "it might be wise," said the official, to modify the treaty. The President, he said, will tell Gorbachov that America has fallen so far behind Moscow in offensive strategic weapons that reliance on MAD and offensive deterrence "may not work in the years ahead," and the superpowers should thus turn to defensive weapons.

The unnamed official stated that the Soviet Union clearly has its own "Star Wars" program under way on a much larger scale than the United States, and, on a crash basis; the Soviets are otherwise known to have violated the ABM Treaty massively.

The question of doctrine will come first at Geneva. "The senior official said Reagan will be making a series of public statements on superpower relations before the summit begins. The official . . . said Reagan intends to use the summit for a 'thorough exchange' with Gorbachov on the doctrine of deterrence which the superpowers have relied on for the last 40 years." Both nations have reached a "joint conclusion" that they believe in strategic defense, but the Soviets "want to circumscribe ours," he told the reporters.

### Weinberger vs. Kissinger-Brzezinski

On the same day that the "authoritative administration source" was briefing the press, Secretary of Defense Weinberger used his formal Pentagon press briefing to reject the Kissinger-Brzezinski "point defense" tactic. In this approach, SDI would be limited to deployment around U.S. missile silos, thus remaining wholly within the MAD framework—but worse, intensifying superpower tensions and nullifying European benefit or participation in the program.

The administration's commitment is to the full, three-tiered (forward, intermediate, and point) SDI defense, said Weinberger, thus clearing the water.

### Back to the 'LaRouche Doctrine'

As citizens may recall, President Reagan's March 23, 1983 speech announcing "Star Wars" (as the press quickly slandered it), made no mention of any specific weapons system or technology. Rather, he spoke of gradually reorienting the military resources of the United States, away from more offensive nuclear firepower, and increasingly toward creation of defenses to "render nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete." It is this bedrock conception that President Reagan has now reaffirmed as doctrine for military policy and superpower relations.

Prior to March 23, 1983, among strategic policy thinkers, weapons scientists, and other relevant specialists, the President's policy was known by another name: the "LaRouche Doctrine."

In a February 1982 seminar before government, military, and diplomatic officials in Washington, *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche gave the first comprehensive outline of what would become the President's policy.

"It is now approximately 30 years since the Soviet Union and United States, respectively, developed a deployable form

of thermonuclear bomb," LaRouche told his audience. "It is now approximately a quarter-century since the likes of John Foster Dulles and then-youthful Henry A. Kissinger introduced to the United States a thermonuclear strategic policy appropriately known by the acronym MAD—Mutually Assured Destruction. . . .

"This has proceeded under the influence of a delusion . . . that the destructive force of the U.S. strategic thermonuclear arsenal affords our nation adequate protection, such that the other elements of our national military capability can be permitted to drift in the direction of the Stone Age.

"The worst feature of the Kissingerian MADness doctrine is the false assumption that the foreknown consequences of thermonuclear warfare are sufficient to prevent any superpower from actually launching a general thermonuclear assault. . . .

"... No mere reduction in the size of thermonuclear arsenals will accomplish anything of more than cosmetic importance. In any case, disarmament and peace negotiations were the diplomatic swindles preceding the last World War, together with those worse-than-usual "peace movements". . . .

"There is no solution to the continued balance of thermonuclear terror which is not premised on the ability of at least one of the superpowers to destroy a proverbial 'ninety-nine and forty-four one-hundredths percent' of the incoming missiles and thermonuclear-armed aircraft deployed against its national homeland.

"In principle, such an anti-missile capability now exists, in the form of what are properly termed relativistic-beam anti-missile weapons systems. We propose, we insist, that the reformed military policy of the United States be premised upon a commitment to a 'crash program' for developing and deploying such anti-missile beam-weapon systems . . . that this become the central reference-point for a comprehensive reform of the United States military doctrine. . . .

"This new U.S. military policy can be the basis for a new approach to armaments negotiations with the Soviet leadership. . . .

"To the degree we create conditions of assured destruction for intercontinental thermonuclear weapons systems, the value of such weapons is reduced, and then, and only under such conditions, both superpowers can agree to demobilize such components of their respective arsenals.

"With such agreements, the age of mutual thermonuclear terror is brought toward its conclusion."

President Reagan, after waiting more than two years and giving great leeway to the MAD strategists to sow confusion with talk of "point defense," "bargaining chips," and the like, has re-evoked the principles of the "LaRouche Doctrine" as enunciated above. It remains that he appreciate the nature and scope of the current Soviet buildup, that Moscow's pre-war mobilization now is governed by a cold determination to fight and win a thermonuclear war if necessary, to embrace the "crash program" methods LaRouche insists are required.



# Jeremy Rifkin: How the Club of Rome is penetrating evangelical Christianity

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Does God want millions of people to die? Does He want man, whom He created in his image, to be reduced to living at the level of a beast of burden? Did He create a limited universe, only to let it run down, and ultimately self-destruct, with no hope of salvation?

To any true adherent of the Judeo-Christian tradition, the answer to these questions would be a resounding no. But these blatantly pagan ideas are spreading like the plague through much of the evangelical Christian movement in the United States, thanks in large part to the work of Jeremy Rifkin.

Rifkin is a radical Malthusian and ultra-leftist who has worked closely with the Institute for Policy Studies, the Club of Rome, and many other Establishment institutions which the Christian movement rightly despises.

Educated at the Wharton School—one of the centers for depopulation, deurbanization, and other genocidal schemes, Rifkin persistently opposes industrialism, capitalism, and modern agriculture. He claims that science is the cause of cancer, and praises those who revolt against reason and rationality. He has led the fight against genetic engineering, denying to millions the medical and other benefits it offers.

His 1980 book, *Entropy*, has been lauded by “Aquarian Conspiracy” architect Willis Harman, who called its thesis “the most important issue before industrial society today.”

His hatred of the United States is as palpable as any KGB agent's: He helped mastermind the anti-Vietnam War movement of the 1960s, organizing a major anti-war rally in New York in 1967, and later staged a mock war-crimes trial against the United States, modeled on those sponsored by one of his idols, Bertrand Russell. He opposes the MX, and the Strategic Defense Initiative, and claims that “the energy drained from society by the military causes tremendous social dislocation. . . . Every dollar spent on national defense only generates greater global tension.” Earlier this year, he filed a law suit which stopped the U.S. Army from constructing a new chemical-biological warfare facility at Dugway, Utah, thus impeding U.S. attempts to catch-up with Soviet capabilities in this area.

Yet, despite this record, Rifkin has been able to penetrate conservative Christian circles with his vision of a “new age” based on a dramatic drop in the standard of living; a shift from industrialism to the most primitive, back-breaking kinds

of labor; the destruction of U.S. defenses; and the elimination of the nation-state.

Rifkin has operated primarily through the left-wing fringes of the Christian evangelical movement, through such groups as the Sojourners, led by ex-SDS member Jim Wallis, and Rev. John Bernbaum's Christian College Consortium. But his influence isn't limited to these layers. Pat Robertson, a leading, allegedly conservative television evangelist, who operates the multi-million dollar Christian Broadcasting Network, has featured Rifkin as a guest on his “700 Club” talk show, and has publicly endorsed Rifkin's economic thinking, as expressed in *Entropy*—the same book Aquarian Conspirator Willis Harman praised. Indeed, Robertson has parroted Rifkin's line on key issues, insisting that U.S. basic industry is a “dinosaur,” and shouldn't be saved. Robertson's announcement that he may run for the Republican presidential nomination raises serious questions about how much of Rifkin's world view he has actually adopted.

In 1983, Rifkin made his growing influence in religious circles felt when he got over 60 American religious leaders—ranging from Moral Majority head Rev. Jerry Falwell to Trilateral Commission member Fr. Theodore Hesburgh—to endorse a “Germline Resolution,” calling for a ban on genetic engineering.

Rifkin's penetration of the evangelical community is an integral element of a longer-term gameplan, devised by such high-level oligarchical institutions as Venice's Cini Foundation and Stanford Research Institute, to use religion to induce a cultural paradigm shift in the American people. Well aware that the deepening economic and moral crisis would increasingly push people toward irrational religious beliefs out of frustration and despair, Rifkin and his deployers decided to manipulate this heightened sense of hopelessness and loss of faith in existing institutions, into a revolt against Western civilization—similar to the way Khomeini was used to return Iran to barbarism.

The goal of this operation is to replace the Augustinian basis of Western civilization—the notion that man is made in God's image, and must participate in God's continuing creation—with the obscene and culturally pessimistic conception of man as no better than a tree or a rock. Once the citizenry assimilates this degraded self-conception, imposing a New Dark Ages becomes much easier.

Rifkin isn't coy about his goals. In one book after another, he boasts about his commitment to abolishing the fundamental theological and cultural tenets which have enabled the Western world to uplift its citizens to unparalleled levels of cultural and economic well-being.

In his latest publication, *Declaration of a Heretic*, Rifkin lavishes praise on the "conspirators" in the movement to construct a "new world view." These "modern heretics"—he clearly considers himself one—are "preparing to do battle against what is certainly a formidable foe. Their enemy is the consciousness of contemporary Western civilization. . . . Their effort is truly monumental and without parallel; to redirect the very consciousness of the human species. . . . Their mission is to redefine our approach to knowledge, redirect our relationship to technology, reformulate our ideas about the nature of economic activity and re-establish a new framework for achieving security. Their goal, in short, is to disarm the world view that has given rise to the nuclear bomb and genetic engineering, and to lead the species back to the gates of Paradise by way of a new and largely unexplored route."

In his 1979 book, *The Emerging Order: God in the Age of Scarcity*, Rifkin details exactly how the evangelical movement could be used to usher in this new age: "At this very moment a spectacular change in Christian theology is taking place. The ramifications are extraordinary. . . . The Protestant work ethic that has dominated the past 600 years of the age of growth could well be replaced by a new Protestant conservation ethic, ready-made for the new age of scarcity the world is moving into."

Rifkin expresses great optimism that, were the new evangelicals to unite with the Charismatic movement, America "could experience a third great awakening," which could shift the entire population away from "material values," and make it more open to accepting a New Dark Age.

Rifkin euphemistically refers to this descent into hell as a "steady-state society," although he does accurately describe at least some of its consequences. "The low-entropy age we are moving into will require a great reduction in world population," he writes. "In the pre-industrial solar age, the carrying capacity of the world, in terms of human beings, was only 1 billion. Even at that, the world's resources were being severely strained. . . . As we have seen, the finite limit of our planet's resources makes it impossible that the energy flow of the past 200 years can long continue. It is essential that the world begin with renewed vigor a serious program aimed at reducing the earth's population in the decades to come. The world must once again move back toward a sustainable, Solar Age population."

This will be achieved through "a full internalization of the entropy paradigm, so that we voluntarily limit our population by exercising restraint in our individual desires to have children. Once we fully comprehend that each child we bring into the world places a burden on succeeding generations by

denying them their own share of resources to sustain their own lives, then we can develop a set of values that will lead to a humane program of population control."

This differs not one whit from the central tenet of the Gnostic heresy, which claimed that since the material world was evil, having children simply created more evil.

Rifkin writes elsewhere: "The Solar Age will require a greater conformity to the ancient rhythms of life. While small, appropriate technology relying on very limited stocks of non-renewable energy will still be used where absolutely essential, the bulk of the transforming work will revert back to human and animal labor as it has in every other period of history before the Industrial Age."

### Putting limits on God

Rifkin premises his call for a "steady-state" society on the totally incompetent notion that the second law of thermodynamics is the "supreme law" of the universe. This "Entropy Law," writes Rifkin, "tells us that every time available energy is used up, it creates greater disorder somewhere in the surrounding environment. The massive flow-through of energy in modern industrial society is creating massive disorder in the world we live in. The faster we streamline our technology, the faster we speed up the transforming process, the faster available energy is dissipated, the more the disorder mounts."

Man's refusal to accept this, his insistence on trying to improve nature and to introduce new technology, violate this "supreme law," Rifkin contends.

To sell this wretched anti-science to conservative and fundamentalist Christians, Rifkin attempts to invoke God's authority: "Finally, what God has created is fixed," he writes in *The Emerging Order*. "The Lord created the world and everything in it. . . . Anything that undermines the 'fixed' purpose and order that God has given to the natural world is also sinful and an act of rebellion. . . ."

This claptrap is not only blasphemous—just who does Rifkin think he is to tell the infinitely creative God that His world is "fixed"—it is also a direct violation of natural law, as expressed most eloquently in God's injunction to man, in the *Book of Genesis*, to "be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the birds of the air and over every living thing. . . ."

It is no surprise that Rifkin and his friends in the Club of Rome have launched a campaign to "reinterpret" this pivotal Biblical passage. Claiming that the traditional interpretation of *Genesis*, which places man above the rest of creation, is "a mistake in Christian doctrine," Rifkin contends that it must be replaced by the notion of "stewardship." This, he gloats, would allow man to forge a new "conservation covenant" with God, which would remove the last vestiges of resistance to the return to pagan barbarism which is the real meaning of Rifkin's New Age.

## Eye on Washington by Nicholas Benton

### Shultz stumbles on aid to Mexico

The day after the first great jolt devastated Mexico City, Sept. 20, Dr. Claude de Ville, head of emergency preparedness and disaster relief for the Pan-American Health Organization, told *EIR* that the "greatest potential danger" resulting from the earthquake is "reestablishing the infrastructure in a short time."

He said that the focus of concern and attention immediately following the quake will be to provide maximum treatment for potential health and related problems. But, he said people will soon "lose interest" when "major investment in terms of establishing hospitals, reopening facilities and housing and reestablishing water supplies [are required]."

"It will be a question of grants or loans of millions and millions of dollars," he said. The greatest need will be for housing, not only because of dwellings directly destroyed by the quake, but also because of the thousands of homes made structurally unsafe by the quake. The biggest expense will involve securing the water supply, and making sure the sanitation system fully functions.

De Ville's briefing was followed by a press conference by Secretary of State George Shultz, accompanied by the Mexican ambassador.

This reporter related De Ville's concerns to Shultz, and asked him if grants and loans would be forthcoming from the U.S.A.—a charged question, since the IMF had just announced it was cutting off credit to Mexico. Shultz' answer,

"The ambassador [from Mexico]

has expressed to me his appreciation for this instinctive outburst that comes from the American people to want to be of assistance. I believe I can fairly state that the instinct that is expressed in the Senate and House resolution as being to say, 'Well, let's assess the situation, and when that has been done, and we have an idea of what the damages are, and what the needs are, then let us take a look at that, and we would naturally like to be helpful. But we have to see what's needed, and respond in those terms. I think the point is certainly an accurate one, namely that there will be a massive reconstruction project. There has been great damage to the infrastructure. . . . But just how much and what the extent of it is, is just not known at this point, so it is not worth really speculating."

Quite clear and unequivocal, eh?

When I followed that up by asking Shultz if he would specifically "advise" the IMF to "reconsider" its credit-cutoff, he would not answer.

### British journalist: Kissinger's target is Europe

"Lack of clarity" on the nature of the administration's commitment to the SDI has prevented key British and West German firms, in particular, from beginning to gear up for major participation in the SDI program, a British journalist has confided to this reporter. In particular, he confirmed that Henry Kissinger's fakery has been a significant factor. He was referring to Kissinger's alleged pro-SDI stand which proposes to limit SDI deployment to "point defense of missile silos."

This approach would leave out Europe, and has caused some ambivalence among firms otherwise eager to jump in on the SDI. He added that the

consensus in Britain is that, while Margaret Thatcher has attempted to influence Reagan, it hasn't worked, and everyone there is now generally resigned to the idea that the SDI is inevitable because of the unbending resolve of the U.S. administration.

### Weinberger in good humor

The Reagan administration's unprecedented offensive for the SDI during the week of Sept. 16—including the President's nationally televised press conference and Defense Secretary Weinberger's Pentagon press briefing—dashed the latest round of malicious media rumors that the administration was on its last legs and that Weinberger was ready to throw in the towel.

Weinberger himself strongly rejected that rumor when asked by Leslie Stahl on "Face the Nation" Sept. 15, but he made it even clearer with his sharp humor at his Sept. 19 press conference—the kind you'll never see reported in any publication but this.

The Pentagon chief recommended a "driver training course" for the Soviet forces in Germany, whose ramming of a U.S. military vehicle he called "intentional." He specified that no Soviet apologies had been received for the Major Nicholson murder, nor for the latest ramming incident, and added, "There will be no need for anyone to pick up the pieces on this one," alluding to *Washington Post's* allegations that his assertions are usually toned down by his staff.

Weinberger said that Soviet retaliation for the "very successful" U.S. ASAT test had already begun—"in 1977." He stated that, despite spy scandals, there would be "no change" in information-sharing procedures regarding West Germany.

## Planning death in Venice

In the mid-September period, when most of Europe is returning from vacation, the gossip- and scandal-sheets of the Old World, such as West Germany's *Bild Zeitung* daily, have been reporting that Henry Kissinger and wife Nancy have "gone on vacation in Venice."

One doesn't "vacation" in Venice.

For centuries the capital of intrigue, diplomatic back-stabbing, financial warfare, and assassination plots, Venice is currently the scene of much such activity. Henry Kissinger, the man, and Henry Kissinger, the species, has hardly been "on vacation."

On Sept. 15, columnist Alberto Mucci of Italy's *Corriere della Sera* leaked some of the details of the goings-on. In a piece with the curious title, "Optimism in Venice," Mucci reported on an array of "board meetings" of banks and industrial firms. Venice, in the future, he said, will be the site of more "periodical meetings to discuss strategic issues." "Wise men" like Kissinger and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt would be among the "consultants" brought in to review global issues. This, said Mucci, cryptically, "is becoming an operational method that is found to be particularly stimulating."

It is Venice restored to its ancient role. In town for the several days of events, the columnist revealed, were, among others, banker Edmond de Rothschild, a member, like Kissinger, of the Trilateral Commission; U.S.

economist Walter Heller, formerly director of the Carter administration's Council on Economic Advisers, and also a Trilateralist; former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, another Trilateralist and favored Trilateral candidate to be next President of France; former U.S. Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Nathaniel Samuels; and others.

The "optimism" they shared was expressed by Heller, who sang paeans to the U.S. economic "recovery," which would become the "locomotive" of the world economy. He asserted that his "optimism" was the professional stock-and-trade of "those who study economics, who know reality better than the politicians." He said inflation was now under control in "astonishing ways." Given what is known about what Venetian banks and insurance companies' speculative activity has done to the American economy over the past decade or two, the only "astonishing" thing is that Heller is not currently emplaced in an insane asylum.

Soon after such comments (no date, by the way, given in the Mucci account), Mucci reports that the discussion turned to the need for advanced-sector "sacrifice," to avert a catastrophe among debtor nations. It was on this theme, that Henry Kissinger rose to pontificate on the need for a "Marshall Plan" for Latin America. Only Cuba's Fidel Castro has expressed more forcefully the idea of "sacrifice" in the North, especially of the American defense budget.

## Plotting some genocide

In an interview with the Italian magazine *Capital* in early September, Nerio Nesi, the head of the Banco Nazionale di Lavoro (BNL), and one of the patrons of the activities in Venice, gave a much more brutal sense of the stra-

tegic agenda.

"In the future, there will be not more than 20-30 banks in the world," Nesi declared.

For whom was Nesi speaking, in asserting something that would necessarily involve the greatest financial shake-out in history, and untold economic suffering? Elsewhere in the same article, he revealed that he had built his financial fortune through deals with Edmond de Rothschild. The Rothschilds, of course, are hardly new to setting in motion financial calamities.

In mid-August of this year, Kissinger was placed on the international advisory board of BNL, joining Raymond Barre in this position.

Now, matters escalate. On Sept. 23, Nesi was one of the featured participants, in Venice, at a forum of the Italian branch of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, on whose international advisory board sits Kissinger. While it is not known, as of this writing, if the Kissingers' "vacation" will extend to their being present at this event, known participants include: Italian President Francesco Cossiga, an Aspen member; Italian industrialist Umberto Colombo, a member of the Trilateral Commission; the Prince Aga Khan, the multibillionaire mystic from Geneva who is a Kissinger intimate; and former U.S. special Mideast envoy Philip Habib, also a Kissinger intimate.

A central subject under discussion, we have learned, was "demographical and ecological" problems of the Mediterranean, including the dangers posed by "demographic pressures" from North Africa on Italy and other Mediterranean countries. This is the usual code-word for planning genocidal measures, wars, and so on—so that "the Venetians" and their friends will not be overwhelmed by the "darker peoples from the South."

### Establishment senators prepare desertion of Europe

The Senate Foreign Relations Europe subcommittee chaired by Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) continued on Sept. 19 its hearings on developments in NATO, setting the stage for decoupling Europe from the United States. In an incredible exercise where black is white and white is black, these agents of Soviet propaganda tried to set themselves up as the defenders of NATO, and the "American right-wing" as those responsible for the decoupling.

Senator Charles Mathias (R-Md.), in explaining how the European left sets up the pretext for some to say Europe is not appreciative of U.S. help, went so far as to proclaim that it may be one of the "ironies, that the American right is the handmaiden of the Soviet Union" in splitting NATO. The leftist demonstrations "incite the biggest opposition to American support for NATO" from the right-wing, Mathias said.

One witness, Dr. Earl Ravenal, a rabid decoupler from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, proclaimed that the United States and Europe are "decoupled already." He pointed to the doubt expressed by Charles de Gaulle and others that the United States would ever deploy nuclear weapons in the defense of Europe. There is a U.S. commitment to use nuclear weapons, Ravenal said. But this breaks down once you get into the "precise circumstances" of a crisis where you have to decide what to do next.

Ravenal said that among the "first-order questions," whether to defend Europe, 97% of Americans will say they "love Europe" and will defend it.

But, said Ravenal, among the second-order questions, whether we "want to continue such large deficits or raise taxes to support NATO, then we get more doubts."

Paraphrasing Henry Kissinger, Mathias opined that there is no law that says every problem has a solution, in terms of how these problems could be addressed.

Prompted by Pressler, Dr. John Rielly, president of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, proclaimed that there was not a crisis of will in NATO, because, among other reasons, they face "no internal Communist threat."

Senator Chris Dodd (D-Conn.) trumpeted what he called the fact that there is tremendous support for decoupling within the American population. He gratuitously noted that he had voted against Senator Nunn's (D-Ga.) proposal to reduce U.S. troops in Europe by one-third, and claimed that Nunn did not want his amendment to really pass. "If Senator Nunn had pursued his amendment more diligently, or had worded it differently so that it was a 5% reduction every year, I'm absolutely convinced that it would have passed," Dodd said.

A second afternoon hearing explored what Pressler labeled the "Crisis of Will in the Warsaw Pact." Witnesses including Dr. David Holloway from Stanford University, Dr. Lawrence Caldwell from RAND Corp., Dr. Karen Dawisha from the University of Maryland, Dr. Jiri Valenta from the University of Miami, and Dr. Dale Herspring from the House Armed Services Committee. They discussed the problems the Soviets have in relying on the East bloc military, their interoperability of weapons, command and

control problems, and so forth. The senators apparently took these to be major Soviet problems. Or at least, they wanted to promote the idea.

### House Armed Services discrediting nuclear freeze

The House Armed Services Committee in mid-September continued hearings on the impact of nuclear testing bans, the nuclear freeze, verification, and other arms-control proposals. The hearings are being conducted by a special Arms Control and Disarmament Panel of the Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems Subcommittee, set up on March 26, 1985 and chaired by Rep. Beverly Byron (D-Md.).

The hearings to date have been setting the public record straight on the actual impact of various arms control and nuclear-freeze proposals. The testimony, coming from some of the most knowledgeable experts available, continues to point up the utter absurdity and incompetence of the nuclear freeze lobby.

On Sept. 18, the panel asked witnesses to specifically address H.J. Res. 3, which calls on the President to submit the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) to the Senate for ratification, and H.R. 3100, the latest freeze proposal, which would force a halt to all strategic or tactical nuclear modernization, halt all weapons R&D testing, prevent the assembly of any B-1s, Tomahawks, and all nuclear weapons, and close MX and other assembly facilities for at least seven months after enactment of the bill. Sponsored by Reps. Berkeley Bedell (D-Iowa), Jim Leach (R-Iowa), and Ed Markey (D-

Mass.), and others, H.R. 3100 is referred to as "Freeze III." "The important question," Rep. Byron said in opening the hearing, "is whether these agreements make a contribution to our national security or whether they have tended to weaken our overall defense posture."

A leading witness, Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, pointed out the degree of Soviet treaty violations, and the lack of effort by the freeze sponsors to get Soviet treaty compliance. "Arms control without Soviet compliance is unilateral disarmament no matter how often its proponents use the words 'mutual and verifiable' in their speeches and resolutions," Perle said. He said the Markey H.R. 3100 was "perhaps the silliest piece of legislation I have seen in almost 20 years of observing the Congress."

Other witnesses outlined the lack of reliability of verification measures, such as seismic monitoring, without on-site test inspection, which is why the administration believes the Soviets are violating the TTBT limit of 150 kilotons, but is not able to conclusively prove it. Richard Wagner, Jr., assistant secretary of defense for atomic energy, noted that the Soviets did not come to Nevada to monitor a U.S. nuclear test as President Reagan had offered. Wagner pointed out that to maintain the safety of our nuclear warheads as far as our own personnel and population is concerned, to be sure of its effectiveness and reliability, to develop weapons designs that minimize collateral damage, and to enhance the survivability of our nuclear forces, testing is absolutely essential. "A total test ban would not serve our national security interests," Wagner said.

Representative Byron pointed out the damage from the 1958 to 1961 moratorium on nuclear testing. "We lost a lot of talent," she said.

## Congress fails test for AIDS

As the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease spreads to epidemic proportions, the U.S. Congress has failed miserably to ensure that standard, textbook public-health measures, such as identification of the carriers of AIDS and their quarantine, are implemented. This is largely because those congressmen who have taken the lead on addressing the AIDS problem, so far at least, are the leading spokesmen for the drugs and death lobby, or for those "homosexual rights" groups who are screaming for a cure to be found, but who insist that the AIDS virus has civil rights.

As several experts have pointed out, no epidemic has ever been stopped with a cure itself, but by rigorous enforcement of sound public health measures.

Chief among such congressmen, for example, is Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), chairman of the Health and Environment Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee. On "This Week with David Brinkley" Sept. 15, Waxman called for a federally funded R&D AIDS program on a "crash basis." Yet on the same program, he agreed with the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control that public health measures to identify and isolate the carriers were not necessary.

Waxman's subcommittee has dealt with issues such as the research and

treatment of AIDS. Hearings on the cost of caring for AIDS victims and who is paying such costs were scheduled for Sept. 21, but have been postponed to a later date. But enforcement of public health measures has not been dealt with.

Even more blatant in his opposition to standard public health measures is Rep. Ted Weiss (D-N.Y.), who lists "discrimination" against AIDS victims among his top concerns. Weiss, who chairs the Inter-governmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, held hearings in New York City in mid-September that included the issue of discrimination against AIDS patients. Weiss is openly hostile to medical assessments that the disease should be quarantined. His hearings also dealt with health care costs of victims, "public education," which means calming people's fears as to how they might be at risk, coordination of government efforts to deal with the disease, and social services aspects of AIDS victims. But, again, nothing on screening tests, isolation of victims, or other public health measures.

On Sept. 16, Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee brought proposed legislation before the Congress that, outside of research, addressed three other areas which the Congress has not so far addressed: Screening and identification of victims, their isolation, and the broader economic breakdown and austerity policies which are creating greater conditions for the spread of epidemic and pandemic diseases. The memorial legislation is designed to educate the Congress to the fact that viruses do not have civil rights.

# National News

## Ohio judge sets back euthanasia lobby

On Sept. 17, in the first "lawsuit in this country against a doctor for saving a life," State Judge Reece handed down a directed verdict in favor of a doctor who was being sued for keeping one of his patients alive against her family's wishes.

Neurologist Dr. Howard Shapiro was sued by the family of one of his patients, Edna Marie Leach, for keeping the terminally-ill woman alive. The suit charges that Shapiro failed to obtain the family's consent before connecting the 70-year-old woman to a respirator, and that he later refused to disconnect it when they asked him to. The case marked the first time that a family has sued a doctor for preserving the life of a terminally-ill patient, and it immediately became a key case for the right-to-die lobby. In directing the verdict for Dr. Shapiro, Judge Reece said he questioned whether Ohio law allowed the doctor to perform a procedure that he found morally unacceptable.

David R. Wilson, the attorney for the family, said: "This was a pioneer case and the first attempt doesn't often succeed," adding that, as more right-to-die cases are filed in the future, "the position of the court will begin to erode."

## Pine beetle plague worst in Texas history

A record \$51 million worth of timberland has been lost in the worst infestation of southern pine bark beetles ever to hit east Texas forests; the loss represents 55,000 acres of pine forests, including 25,000 acres of national forest land, and equals about 15% of the forest's new growth each year.

"The general public does not realize this beetle is destroying more wood than forest fires," said Gordon Steele of the U.S. Forest Service. The infestation is part of a regional problem that has reached "epidemic proportions" in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, according to Kirby Brock of the USFS in Atlanta. The USFS cuts buffer zones around infested areas to control the beetles, but that

doesn't work too well. According to the *Houston Post*, the Sierra Club says the problem is created by growing too many pine trees and by "destroying the natural diversity of the forest" rather than by environmentalist-caused restrictions on the use of insecticides.

## McFarlane takes swipe at Kissinger

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane made some nasty remarks about his former boss, Henry Kissinger, to a very receptive audience at the Air Force Association meeting in Washington on Sept. 16. The usually dour McFarlane broke up his listeners with a story about the time he worked for "a short fat little German fellow. . . ."

"Henry," McFarlane continued, "had a way to put people down, including the military. . . . He was trying to convince the joint chiefs of an idea and became increasingly frustrated by their failure to grasp his brilliance. One day he was in a rage, throwing things around. . . . He finally calmed down to near coherence and said to me, 'Bob. I like the Marines the best, because of all the services, they alone have no pretense at intelligence.' And to prove him right, at the time I thought it was a compliment."

## Senate votes yes on immigration bill

The Senate passed an immigration reform bill, S. 1200, on Sept. 19, by a vote of 69 to 30.

Among the more controversial aspects of the bill was the fight over allowing guest workers into the United States to, especially, harvest perishable agricultural crops. An effort by Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) to secure a broader program so that U.S. farmers could get the help they need during harvest, rather than go out of business, was tabled 50 to 48. Wilson was then forced to propose a 350,000 worker cap on the program, which was accepted.

Senator Paul Simon (D-Ill.), rather than leaving the program open-ended, later brought up and gained acceptance of a proposal to "sunset," or terminate, the program at the end of three years.

At the instigation of Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens will be subject to civil penalties. If they hire illegals a second time, employers will be subject to criminal penalties. If employers discriminate in hiring, they will be subject to current penalties under anti-discrimination laws.

Legal status for those illegals who were in the United States before Jan. 1, 1980, and before Oct. 15, 1981 for Cuban and Haitian refugees, will be granted. This will cover an estimated 1.4 million of 5.8 million illegals currently in the U.S. The rest will continue in their illegal status and be subject to deportation. If an illegal is currently working at a job in the United States, the employer would not be liable to penalties. But if that illegal changes jobs, then the employers would face penalties.

Various steps to increase border surveillance and policing were taken, including federal reimbursement to the states for incarceration costs of aliens detained while crossing the U.S. border.

## Pentagon to improve medical readiness

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger ordered the armed services on Sept. 16 to make wartime medical readiness rather than peacetime health care their first priority.

"This policy is clear: Medical readiness will be the primary criterion for determining the size and composition of our medical corps, medical facilities, and training programs. . . ." The armed forces are "seriously short of surgeons, nurses, psychiatrists, and anesthesiologists who would be needed in wartime," while medical personnel and facilities were "weighted toward general medical care, including obstetrics and pediatrics. I do not believe that we can afford such luxuries as fully staffing a military obstetrics unit for 10 deliveries a month, or



maintaining expensive training programs for medical specialties that are little or no use in war."

Dr. William E. Mayer, assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, and Secretary Weinberger attacked "service parochialism" and sought to eradicate duplication: "A Defense Health Agency has been proposed as a solution to the problems that occur in our system."

The three services have vigorously objected to the proposal.

## Nixon given lavish welcome in Pakistan

Former President Richard M. Nixon was honored with a lavish state reception on his arrival on Sept. 16 in Islamabad for a two-day visit.

"A peaceful nuclear energy program is the one that the United States has supported. Not only in Pakistan but also in other countries," he said upon his arrival. He said he looked forward to talks on "international and regional matters with Pakistan president Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, his ministers, and other officials."

Nixon was also to travel to Peshawar, the capital of Northwest Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, and the site of refugee camps. He is scheduled to visit Afghan refugees in the tent village at Nasir Bagh.

President Zia invited Nixon during his visit to the United States in 1982.

## Teddy Kennedy to run in '88

According to syndicated columnist and former Trilateral Commission member Carl Rowan, Ted Kennedy will run for President in 1988. Rowan just had a private luncheon with Kennedy, during which Kennedy "made it clear that he is 'concerned' about where the nation is heading in terms of arms control, foreign policy in general, civil rights, trade policy and more."

What's more, Kennedy is "troubled by the rot" in the Democratic Party. Rowan reports that Kennedy has been carefully cul-

tivating a "not so liberal image" by pushing issues like budget reduction and line-item veto, in order to boost his chances.

## Urban League presses for Meese to resign

John Jacob, head of the National Urban League, an off-shoot of the Eastern liberal establishment, has called for the resignation of Attorney-General Edwin Meese, who has spearheaded the administration's war on drugs since assuming office. He denounced a recent speech by Meese in which he compared supporters of affirmative action to apologists for slavery.

Meese's remarks "demonstrate he lacks the sensitivity and the capacity to make the moral and legal distinctions required by his office," said Jacob. Meese's "departure from office would help restore the administration's shattered credibility in racial and law enforcement issues."

## Willie helps farmers adapt to disaster

Fifty country-and-western and rock musicians held a 14-hour concert in Champaign, Illinois, on Sept. 22, seeking to raise money to "help farmers." Organized by Willie "The Boys Don't Play Where They Can't Smoke Dope" Nelson, the Farm Aid concert was assisted by Illinois Gov. James Thompson (R). An aide to the governor said that they are trying to raise "some money and a lot of consciousness about the problem." Groups ranging from the Farm Bureau to the American Agriculture Movement are involved.

Will the funds raised be used to help solve the farm crisis by, for example, opposing the Federal Reserve policies of Paul Volcker? No—rather they will be used to help the farmer *adapt* to his new condition—namely, bankruptcy.

AAM member Corky Jones from Nebraska suggested using the proceeds for a "crisis line" to help with counseling on alcoholism or child abuse; others are opting for suicide counseling for farmers who lost their farms.

## Briefly

● **JUDAH P. RUBENSTEIN'S** New York mayoral campaign was covered prominently Sept. 17 in one of Caracas, Venezuela's leading dailies. The international page of *El Mundo* headlined "LaRouche Organization Backs Mayoral Candidate—Elections in New York," and quoted Rubinstein saying that Mayor Ed Koch's campaign was "like a Crazy Eddie commercial."

● **ORVILLE FREEMAN**, former agriculture secretary and Cargill grain company strategist, was confronted and accused of "Nuremberg crimes" by Minnesota gubernatorial candidate Andy Olsen in Moorhead, Minnesota. Olsen accused Freeman of introducing policies which have torn down U.S. food-producing capabilities, and starved the Third World. Freeman stated in 1976: "If a nation defaults on its debts, it will be turned into a black hole in the ground." Olsen, joined by Senatorial candidate Annabelle Bourgois of North Dakota and backed by 15 farmers, presented Freeman with "a pound of flesh." Television cameras recorded the incident."

● **SEN. STEVE SYMMS** (R-Idaho) proposed an amendment to the immigration bill recently passed by the Senate, which would have cut off loans to any country providing docking facilities to Soviet ships. His action came after reports that Mexico would grant docking facilities to the Russian navy. The amendment was defeated. The report on Mexico was untrue, in any case.

● **DRUG TREATMENT** programs in New Jersey are being overwhelmed with new clients seeking treatment because of the fear of AIDS. Programs are running 140-200% of capacity. There is growing concern that the 30-40,000 heroin users in New Jersey, in addition to cocaine and amphetamine users, could spread AIDS into the general population. Forty-five percent of New Jersey AIDS victims are intravenous drug users, compared to 17% of the national total.

### *After the earthquake*

The first consequence of the terrible earthquakes which hit Mexico on Sept. 19 and Sept. 20, has been the deaths of thousands of people, and the threat of an even greater holocaust in the precarious conditions of the devastated Mexican capital city.

The second consequence must be, that Mexico repudiate the accord it made with the International Monetary Fund in 1982, to pay all the debt demands of the international bankers at the cost of its own industrial development program. And that every nation deserving the name, starting with the United States, must give its full support to Mexico in its sovereign decision to not pay the IMF.

Although the earthquake was a "natural disaster," the IMF's own policies are to blame for the fact that Mexico is unprepared for relocating 5-6 million citizens out of Mexico City, long identified as an area unsuited to such a scale of population, and into thriving new industrial urban centers.

As *EIR* reported in a series of major studies beginning in 1979, the Mexican government under then-President López Portillo had mapped a strategy for building four new "superport" cities on its Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to attract millions of the people now living in Mexico City, as well as allowing for an orderly growth process that would "build another Mexico" the size of the existing one by the year 2000.

Mexico's program was to transform the oil wealth that had been discovered off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, to develop petrochemical complexes, and rapidly acquire a nuclear energy capability that would replace petroleum as an energy source. The four superports were planned to accommodate 5 million people. By 1981, three additional coastal sites had been targeted for feasibility studies, for building other superports.

In May 1981, *EIR* quoted President López Portillo's comments on the progress toward the four "superports" that had been made at that time. "We are convinced that a country which deserves to be a country, a country which wishes to be viable, must conceive of itself in the long term. The industrial ports are an

important and audacious way to do this. Enough of concentrating ourselves in the central highland areas and folding our arms in the face of fatalistic economic processes! Let's organize to export, let's induce and lead change. We are growing at extraordinary speed in a short time. We can normalize this to the degree we plan new initiatives."

As *EIR* published in great detail at the time, Mexico's building program could give a tremendous boost to depressed U.S. industry, by providing vast markets for U.S. high-technology capital exports.

Instead, the International Monetary Fund forced Mexico to sign an accord at the end of 1982, and the grand city-building strategy was never implemented. Debt service came first—it now eats up the *totality* of Mexico's export revenues, and half the Gross Domestic Product—and investments in "great projects" had to be deferred, indefinitely.

Now, the city-building program must move ahead on a crash basis, to give a permanent new home, away from Mexico City, to the 5-6 million people displaced by the tragedy.

On the very day the earthquake hit, the International Monetary Fund announced that loans to Mexico had been stopped, because the country was "out of compliance" with the Fund's economic "reform" program, which calls for austerity, austerity, and more austerity. Wires services now say the Fund might reconsider easing debt payment conditions because of the earthquake.

Mexico has asked the United States for heavy earth-moving equipment and technical help in order to proceed with emergency rescue operations. It does not have this equipment now, precisely because the great projects mapped out under López Portillo were never allowed to proceed. The United States should immediately provide what Mexico has asked for. And as the cleanup in Mexico City is completed, the same machinery and technical assistance can be used to construct the new cities, and resume the "important and audacious" approach to the future.

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