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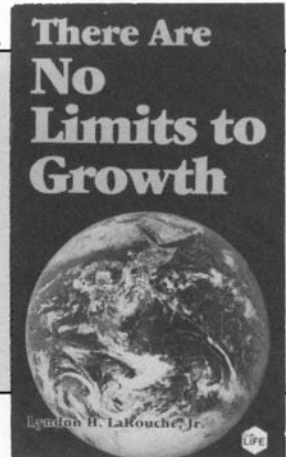
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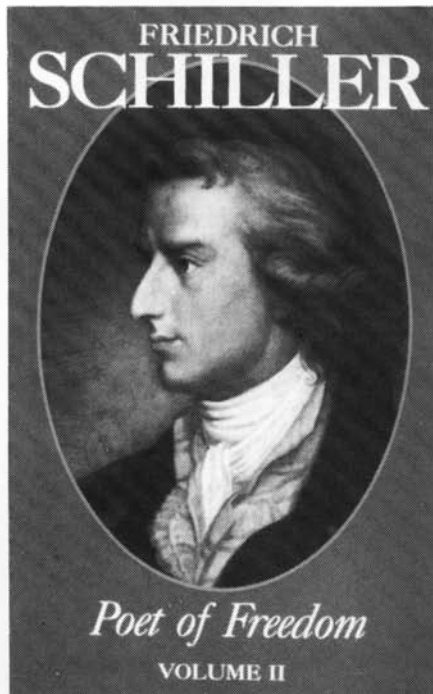
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From the Managing Editor

On April 24, 1987, *EIR*'s Washington, D.C. office was seized by federal marshals and padlocked, along with offices of three companies associated with Lyndon LaRouche. The *Washington Post* and AP wire service went so far as to falsely boast that *EIR* had ceased publication. *EIR*'s Webster Tarpley told the press, "Three blocks from the White House, the Constitution has been trampled on with police-state methods in the heart of Washington by the invisible government."

Now, two and a half years later, a federal bankruptcy judge has thrown out the government's action to place the three companies in involuntary bankruptcy (see page 58). The move in defense of the rule of law, is important not only for its bearing on other legal cases involving LaRouche and his associates, but for the nation as a whole. The Justice Department has assumed the dimensions of a gestapo, targeting any potential independent voice from anti-abortion protesters to industrial entrepreneurs.

In this issue, we highlight some examples. Attorney General Thornburgh has trekked off to Moscow to work out arrangements for bringing Soviet prosecutors to the United States to help try cases against Americans (page 52). Michael Billington, a LaRouche associate, was sentenced to 77 years in jail, following a farcical trial which pitted not only the judge and the prosecutor, but even his own attorney, against him (page 63). And the Justice Department is issuing criminal indictments against industrialists, using the phony pretext of "environmental pollution" (page 55).

For another counterblow against the police-state apparatus, see the letter to President Bush from Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, demanding the release of all classified material concerning LaRouche—material which would establish once and for all his innocence of the crimes for which he was convicted.

Our *Feature* this week (pages 24-33) underlines why the independent voice of LaRouche and his associates must not be silenced. One of Europe's leading Soviet experts briefed an elite Washington audience on the upheavals in the Soviet bloc; but only if the public is informed about such vital analysis, can the necessary pressure be brought to bear in Washington to bring about a change in the foolish appeasement policy of the administration.

Susan Welsh

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The Fed's Greenspan is fighting the wrong war

by Steve Parsons and Anthony Wikrent

In testimony on Oct. 25 before the House Banking Committee, Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan endorsed a bill by Rep. Stephen Neal (D-N.C.) that would require the Fed to pursue policies to eliminate inflation within five years. Greenspan said that ending inflation "was a prerequisite for, over time, maximizing economic growth and standards of living. I see no reason why over a five-year period we cannot restore price stability without incurring recession as a consequence of those actions."

He admitted, however, that a more stringent monetary policy could adversely affect growth: "Such a deadline is attainable, but it would have costs. . . . During this transition period, growth could be reduced for a while from what it otherwise would have been." Greenspan emphasized that the Fed's efforts could produce "a major financial crunch."

Greenspan's vow to end inflation—presumably by restricting monetary growth, keeping a tight rein on credit, and perhaps raising interest rates—is not merely incompetent monetarist voodoo; it ignores the abundant evidence that the nation is already in a deflationary economic collapse. Not only has U.S. infrastructure, and its capacity for capital goods formation, been decimated beyond the point of physical breakdown. By 1985, debt service requirements had surpassed the actual earnings level of the economy; society has been generating insufficient income to pay that debt.

Third-quarter earnings of companies involved in basic production show that their primary means of income generation are now disintegrating. Given the insanity pervading corporate management circles, the response will be further cutbacks in productive capabilities. As *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, the only way to avoid economic collapse is to crank up production, especially of capital goods, by redirecting credit out of speculation and into indus-

trial and infrastructure sectors on an emergency basis.

But with corporate officers planning to curtail production, in the context of a reduction in discretionary consumer spending, the decreased cash flow and earnings will soon precipitate a crisis in a banking system that by normal accounting standards is already over the edge of bankruptcy. And Greenspan's anti-inflationary mania will only exacerbate the deflationary blowout.

Oil

Profits of *Shell Oil* fell 6.6%, or \$24 million, in the third quarter, despite a gain of \$30 million from an insurance settlement. *Chevron's* net income fell \$3 million, or 0.7%, despite a rise of 11% in revenues, of \$800 million, to \$8 billion. *Texaco* posted a gain of 11% for the third quarter—after having sold off most of its marginal producing operations over the past 18 months.

Mobil's earnings fell 4.5%, almost \$26 million, despite a gain of \$192 million from the sale of real estate in Hong Kong. *Mobil's* domestic operations posted a \$16 million loss. Symptomatic of the suicidal response throughout American industry, the *Wall Street Journal* reported on Oct. 25 that *Mobil* is preparing to *again* slash its exploration and production division. *Mobil* already cut back its work force 15-20% last year, as did the other major oil companies.

The situation in primary oil and gas production is now so unbalanced that the standard measure of the operating rig count is no longer accurate. I.C. Kerridge, vice president of the Houston-based *Baker Hughes, Inc.*, which issues regular reports on the rig count, said that the slight increase in rigs engaged in the search for oil and gas does not make up for the overall drop in production. In August 1989, there were 5% more rigs in operation in the United States than in August

1988, but U.S. output averaged 8.079 million barrels per day, then compared with only 7.545 million barrels per day in 1989. The average number of rigs engaged per week in 1988 was 936; for 1989, Baker Hughes is forecasting 870, the lowest rate since 1942, when drilling was nearly halted due to diversion of steel to the war effort.

Steel

Profits of the big steelmakers also plummeted in the third quarter, because of a collapse in demand from the automotive, appliance, and capital goods markets. The steel industry's second largest customers, steel service centers, are sharply cutting back on new orders to reduce bloated inventories. Adding to the deflationary crush, the world export price of cold rolled steel, the steel industry's largest product, has dropped to \$460-480 a metric ton, from a high of \$560 this spring.

The drop in profits at *Bethlehem*—the nation's second largest steel producer after *USX*—was especially large, at 53.7%. Sales fell 11.8%, compared to levels of a year ago. Operating profits from basic steel operations were only \$59 million from 2.7 million tons of steel, versus \$186 million in the third quarter last year from 3.3 million tons.

Profits at *Armco* were down 8.3%, with sales down 46.2% to \$441 million, compared to sales of \$820 million in the third quarter last year. As for the largest steel maker, insiders report that the new owner, leveraged buyout kingpin Carl Icahn, wants to pull *USX* out of steelmaking altogether.

Again, the leaders in the steel industry are responding by planning to cut back production. Analysts expect shipments of steel to collapse another 15%, leaving total shipments for 1989 at only 81 million tons, compared to 84 million tons last year. And, next year, they expect steel shipments to collapse 15% to 75 million tons, on top of "a very severe price drop that will really hit in the fourth quarter."

Auto

The collapse in auto mirrors that in steel, where the capital structures of the Big Three automakers have been taking one direct hit after another for the past three months. In the third quarter, Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors all had big losses on their core North American auto manufacturing operations, and overall profits for the Big Three plunged 44%. *Ford* announced it had lost \$37 million on its core business, its first loss since 1982. *Chrysler* and *GM* did not give separate figures for their core business, but analysts believe that Chrysler barely broke even, while GM lost almost \$300 million on its auto production in North America.

In September, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that the automakers were "hemorrhaging discounts," in attempting to bolster sales and reduce bloated inventories. Large rebates were offered on 1990 cars—the first time ever that sales incentives were offered at the beginning of a new model year.

But income for Americans has now been slashed to the point that at least 50 million people aren't even covering minimal living expenses. As a result, all the gimmicks and rebates haven't worked: Sales of U.S.-built cars in the first half of October dropped 19%, while sales of light trucks plummeted 22.8% from last year's levels.

Wall Street was reported to be "stunned" when Chrysler's chief financial officer told a group of bankers in West Germany that, aside from the gain resulting from selling off 45% of its holdings in Mitsubishi Motor Corp., "I doubt we did much better than break even" in the third quarter. Wall Street had expected Chrysler to earn at least half of the \$112.5 million gain it posted in the third quarter of 1988.

Again, it is the production base of the economy that is going to be sacrificed. The top automakers have already curtailed production plans for the remainder of the year to levels 10.4% below those of last year. But analysts predict that production will have to be cut even more.

Airlines

Wall Street had not expected the airlines to do as well as last year, but is now reeling from the reports of third-quarter earnings. There are rumors that the arbitrageurs—the parasites who latch onto a stock at the first rumor that it is the subject of a takeover—will file suit against *United's* management to try to recover the \$900 million in stock deflation they have suffered since Oct. 13.

A real surprise was *USAir*, which posted a worse than expected loss of \$77.7 million in the third quarter, after reporting net earnings of \$68.5 million for the same period last year. Analysts were especially surprised with the loss, because *USAir* has almost no competition out of its hub in Pittsburgh.

But like every other sector of the economy, the capital structure of the airlines is being decimated by the deflation caused by the collapse in disposable income. This summer, the airlines tried to drum up business by offering a "kids fly free" program. The demand was so heavy that the airlines tried to limit their losses by restricting the program to certain days of the week. In October, *TransWorld Airlines* and *Pan American* began offering their frequent flyer members cash rebates or gift checks of \$200-1,000 for booking first class flights across the Atlantic.

"Nobody was expecting this size of a loss," an analyst at CS First Boston said of *USAir*. The airline analysts have already begun revising their fourth quarter forecasts down by at least 25%.

Retail

The collapse is now threatening retailing giant *Sears Roebuck*, which some analysts say overextended itself by purchasing Coldwell Banker and Dean Witter Reynolds. With a new pricing strategy in place, sales at Sears' merchandising group declined three months in a row, causing a dizzying 25% decline in profits.

AIDS apocalypse in Africa: worse than the Black Death

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Barring a near miracle, AIDS will kill more people in Africa alone over the next 5-10 years, than died in the 14th century bubonic plague. This is the unavoidable conclusion from data presented at the Fourth International Conference on AIDS and Related Cancers in Africa, held in Marseilles, France on Oct. 18-20. The picture which emerged there, presented in the calm, detached manner of medical professionals, was no less than apocalyptic.

From epicenters in the urban centers of Western and Central Africa, the AIDS viruses are inexorably spreading into the African interior. The epidemic is following the highways to reach the rural areas which were mostly untouched up to two years ago, and where 75% of Africans live. While the numbers vary from region to region, the rate of infection in the general population of many urban centers has reached the range of 10-20%, with percentages reaching up beyond 50% in some of the young-adult age groups. In many rural areas the rate of infection has already reached several percent. Meanwhile there are scattered reports of a near saturation of the population in some areas, indicating the potential for explosive, nonlinear jumps in the African AIDS epidemic.

Due to the vast size of Africa, the minuscule resources available for systematic surveys, as well as an anomalously high rate of ambiguous test results (see below), it is impossible even to give a rough estimate of the total number of infected persons in all of Africa. But, it is certainly in the tens of millions. Unless a scientific breakthrough occurs to give us a cure for AIDS in the immediate future—an unlikely prospect, given the miserable state of research today—these people are all doomed. We could see an entire continent go under if the breathtaking speed of HIV spread is not halted soon.

The director of the AIDS Program at the World Health Organization, Dr. Jonathan Mann, predicted for Africa that due to the effects of AIDS alone, “population growth in urban centers will be reduced by 25-50%” in the 1990s, and there is “a potential for negative population growth in some areas after the year 2000.” Judging from the data presented at the conference, that is a gross understatement.

Research teams from most of the African nations presented results of the most detailed test surveys for AIDS virus infection completed in Africa so far. Based upon testing of selected groups, this data permits one to estimate the prevalence of infection in some areas. We present just a selection of these estimates.

Among blood donors in Uganda (who are usually family members or friends of people receiving transfusions, and are therefore fairly representative of the general population) 24.6% are infected in Entebbe, 20% in the town of Mbarara, 18% in Rubaga, 15% in Nabasero. In the Rakai district of Uganda at least 12% of the general population is infected in rural areas. Among pregnant mothers there, the figures are even more dramatic: 10.6% in 1985, 13.6% in 1986, 24.1% in 1987. Of the patients hospitalized in Uganda’s capital Kampala, 61% are AIDS-infected!

A survey of adult food-handlers from towns along the trans-African highway in Kenya yielded 25.3% infected in Mombasa, 19.4% infected in Kisumu, 23.3% infected in Busia, 10% in Bungoma, 7% in Eldoret.

A survey of the general population of the Ivory Coast yielded more than 7% infected in the urban areas. But among men aged 25-34 years, the percentage was 17.3%! The survey of a rural zone yielded 5% of the general population infected. A clinic for children suffering from malnutrition showed the following evolution in the rate of HIV infection among the children: 0% in 1980, 8.3% in 1986, 10.3% in 1987, 13.1% in 1988.

Among so-called “low-risk groups” in Tanzania, in the city of Morogoro, 22% of hospital inpatients, 18% of health clinic outpatients, 11% of pregnant women, and 4% of persons going to dentists were found infected.

A survey of blood donors in Zambia revealed about 10% infected in the urban centers and 3% in rural towns. In Bangui, Central African Republic the prevalence of infection doubled each year from 1984 to 1988, reaching a level of 9% in the general population, and 20% of all hospital admissions there are attributed to the effects of HIV infection. But hospital admissions are no longer a measure of HIV-related disease; as a research group from the Dabou

Protestant Hospital in the Ivory Coast reported, "In 1988, 31% of hospital patients were found positive and in 1989, 30% were also found seropositive. . . . This apparent stability in the positivity rate may hide a significant increase among patients, since the diagnosed AIDS cases were systematically hospitalized in 1988, whereas in 1989, they are sent home when it is felt that no proper treatment could be offered to them."

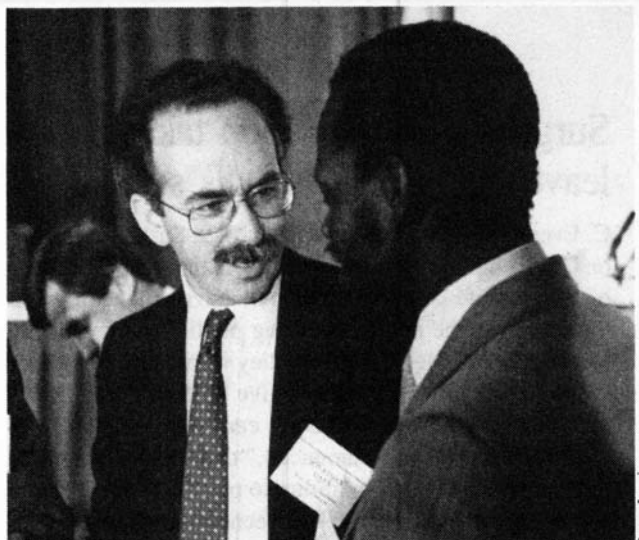
Many of the surveys presented revealed a new feature in HIV epidemiology: Among adults, the percentage of women infected is often significantly higher than that of men. It was repeatedly emphasized that AIDS will have a devastating effect on the next generations, because of the high prevalence observed among pregnant and child-bearing-age women. The AIDS virus is passed on to the child in over half the pregnancies.

A hopeful note was the low rate of infection found in Nigeria, which one speaker suggested might be a "buffer zone" for AIDS in Africa. The reason for the very low prevalence (0.07% among 45,000 sera tested) is not clear. Perhaps the "wavefronts" of infection have simply not yet reached Nigeria, which is situated between the two main epidemics, the one to the North, in West Africa, and the one to the South, in Central Africa. Or perhaps some unknown factor is increasing the resistance of the Nigerians to infection? Hopeful speculations were voiced about some undiscovered virus which might have conferred immunity to HIV, but were generally regarded as extremely unlikely. Mauritania also has an apparently very low prevalence, in spite of its location in the middle of the zone of spread of HIV-2.

But it might be much worse. . .

A recurring theme in the conference was the extremely high rate of ambiguous test results, suggesting either a dramatically different immune reaction in Africa as compared to the U.S. (for example) or possibly the presence of additional viruses of the HIV family not yet identified. It was in fact exactly the occurrence of "false positives" to the original AIDS tests which led researchers some years ago to discover a second strain of the HIV virus, HIV-2, which predominates in West Africa and appears to cause AIDS in the same way as the original strain, HIV-1.

The normal AIDS test procedure is to first screen with a simple test called ELISA, which, however, gives some false positive results. The blood of those persons testing positive with ELISA is then tested with a much more precise (but more expensive) test method known as the Western Blot. The latter measures the response of the immune system to each of several proteins contained within the HIV virus type used to make the test. Only when a clear pattern of response to several of these is demonstrated is the subject regarded as a "confirmed positive" and judged to be infected. In many of the studies, a high proportion (up to 30% or more) of ELISA-positives showed a peculiar "incomplete" profile on the



WHO's Jonathan Mann (left) meets with a delegate at the Third International AIDS Conference in June 1987. Dr. Mann's current assessment of the AIDS threat is a gross understatement.

Western Blot. The most likely interpretation of this is the presence of a not-yet-identified virus somewhat similar to and yet distinctly different from HIV-1 and HIV-2, and which is spreading in many areas along with the other two. If this new virus or viruses turns out to cause AIDS, then many of the AIDS infection figures will have to be revised drastically upward.

Austerity means mass murder

African speakers and participants I spoke to referred to a disastrous situation in the health system, especially as regards medications and equipment. This means that most AIDS cases are hardly receiving treatment, or even simple pain killers, which are often lacking. The cost of treating a single AIDS patient for a single week with the drug AZT, is equivalent to three months' salary in Zaire! The cost of a single AIDS test exceeds the total yearly health expenditure per capita in much of Africa! Thousands of people continue to be infected by blood transfusions, because only a fraction of the hospitals—often those supported by charitable groups—can afford to test all their blood donors. Moreover, as a result of debt payments, IMF-imposed currency devaluations, and loss of hard currency income due to collapsing raw materials prices, the real cost of medicines (nearly all of which must be imported) has gone up some 500% during this decade.

The catastrophically low living standards and poor sanitation in much of Africa has played a crucial role in accelerating the spread of HIV as well as aggravating the course of disease among those already infected. In a survey of 274 AIDS patients in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, it was found that only 63% of AIDS patients were still alive one week after diagnosis, and only 7.5% survived after three months. This compares with an average survival time of much more than a year

Surgeon General Koop takes leave of office—and his senses

C. Everett Koop formally retired as U.S. Surgeon General on Oct. 1, but not before thoroughly extinguishing the last of any pro-life convictions he may have retained during his tenure as the nation's leading public health official. Koop ended his term with a volley of articles and interviews exhorting Americans to give up their "high hopes of what medicine and health care can do for them."

"It's clear," Koop announced, "that those high expectations are outpacing our ability to pay for them. In other words we have a clear gap between what we would like to see happen in health care and what can realistically happen." In other words, just as he told thousands of victims of AIDS to go die in hospices because the country was not going to spend the money to save them, and just as he told the terminally ill that at times, withholding treatment that might prolong life is the best medicine, he is now telling all Americans that we have to triage some of the sick and elderly because their care costs too much.

Koop called on President Bush to form a blue ribbon commission of insurance agents, doctors, health policy groups, and Congress to stir a bipartisan movement for national health care. "That's how we got Social Security," Koop said. "We had people from both houses of Congress, Republicans and Democrats, who espoused the cause of social security, took it back to the floors of Congress, debated and got the legislation passed. And unless we do that, we can't win." The commission's aim would be to design a one-tier medical system that Koop alleges will "give a certain right of health care to everybody in this country."

In one interview, Koop pointed to the increasing cost of employee health care plans to industry and cited the fact that the telephone workers and Pittston coal miners strikes were both over the issue of lost or shrinking health care benefits. "The bottom line," he said, "is this: We cannot compete in foreign markets with the way we handle our

health care system." He said the "laissez-faire economy works best for all of our citizens, but the health-care marketplace, although laissez-faire, is not freely competitive . . . has no moderating controls working on behalf of the patient." He blasted "the virtual absence of self-regulation" by health care workers, hospitals, and doctors as well as "the absence of natural marketplace controls as competition in regard to price, quality, or service." Where has Koop been for the last ten years while cost-efficiency experts on state and federal levels have gouged hospital budgets to the bone while cutthroat competition from health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), and numerous other hybrids, went on to cannibalize what was left of health care delivery?

Protecting the insurance companies

One of the "specters" behind the high cost and wastes of medical care today, Koop says, is the high malpractice premiums doctors must pay, usually out of their own pocket, and the practice of defensive medicine so they will not be sued. Koop's solution is to "profoundly" restructure Medicare/ Medicaid, because, he says, "the health care system satisfies its own uncontrolled economic needs at the expense of every other sector of American society." Koop completely circumvents the culprits behind most of his complaints—namely, the insurance companies. Odd that Koop, like many of those proposing national health care, is not calling for federal regulation of the insurance companies, and demanding that these sharks open their books and prove their "losses" related to medical expenditures and malpractice.

Koop endorsed by name the state of Oregon's new health care rationing plan which states that "all persons have an equal opportunity to receive available services." It also says that as the budget shrinks, so do the available services.

While health insurance companies had worked to soften Oregonians up by rigging public opinion meetings over which patients should be denied care, and what services could "society" afford, medical ethicists were brought in to prioritize all health services to be rendered on the basis

in the United States.

The financial situation of many African countries is desperate. Even the minuscule amount of help supplied by the World Health Organization, the European Community, and various governments and private agencies, has meant the difference between having virtually no AIDS data, no medication, and no countermeasures at all against AIDS spread, and the totally inadequate, but at least existent testing and

clinical activity going on today.

total WHO budget for AIDS, for all activities around the world, is less than the AIDS budget of the single state of California, excluding San Francisco! What Dr. Mann did not say is that the WHO is not even spending this pathetic sum properly, but instead is manipulating AIDS policy in a vicious and very dangerous way.

As in every single previous conference co-sponsored by

of their cost-benefit analysis. Death services—euthanasia and abortion—were given highest priority. Services lowest on the list are to be eliminated as funds dry up. Thus, it is only “fair” that Oregon refuses to pay for expensive life-saving interventions, in favor of “improving” childhood immunization programs and prenatal care for impoverished mothers. According to Koop, “That was a tough decision to make. But, in the economy of things in the world of which we live, it’s the kind of rationing of which I think, we’ll be seeing more and more.”

No longer saving infants

What a sad irony it is that the rationing Koop so heartily endorses today will target for triage exactly those sick infants Koop worked to save years ago while at Childrens’ Hospital in Philadelphia. Back then he defied both death and the limits of known medical science by saving hundreds of severely handicapped newborns whom no other physician would think of treating. “Basic” health care will effectively expunge Koop’s and others’ life-saving interventions and all future pioneering techniques that would stack the medical-surgical “deck” so that future generations of critically ill newborns could live. Such newborns would be written off under Oregon’s new law because such patients, besides being too expensive to treat, would be seen as having a poor “quality of life.” This makes them not worthy of life—or of the state’s resources to save them.

What Koop has forgotten or has never truly understood is that medicine’s sole priority must be saving the patient, and taming lethal diseases like AIDS. If science exists at all, it exists to serve mankind. Only this notion so defined is the basis of all that professes to be pro-life. Economic science so defined and applied means we may one day look forward to an industrial transformation of the disease-ridden nations of Africa.

In the case of the United States, instituting such a moral economic program would signify a complete abrogation of any adherence to a “fixed” notion of economics that steadily drives up the numbers of unemployed, homeless, and uninsured. Koop simply joins plenty of other policymak-

ers, many of whom rank themselves as “pro-life,” whose economic views demand that we must accept a shrunken economy appropriate to a post-industrial America—at whatever cost to human life. With this basic sanctity of life principle compromised, it is then quite lawful and not at all shocking that Koop’s pronouncements, from teaching schoolchildren about using condoms and “safe sex,” to telling the elderly the “most reasonable thing” is not to try to save the life of terminally ill patients, but “to stand back and let nature take its course”—are increasingly evil. Unfortunately, we can expect more of the same.

Commenting on his recent resignation, Koop said it was time to move on to bigger and better things. Was he thinking about the bit role he will play in the latest sequel to the motion picture, *The Exorcist?* Koop explained his decision to appear in the movie with the following incoherent statement: “I think the occult is playing a larger and larger role in American Society. . . . I think there are some things about it that are hokey, but there is a very real satanic-worshiping group in this country, and I have been involved in public-health issues with that three times in eight years. I think Shakespeare was right when he said that we don’t know everything in earth and heaven. I’d say we only have a very small smattering of what’s really yet to be known.”

Does it sound as though Koop is unable or unwilling to distinguish between that which embodies a fundamental nurturing of human life and that which is evil and preys on mankind? What would inspire the man serving as the nation’s foremost public health spokesman, to sit for a formal photo portrait by Robert Mapplethorpe, the same man who photographed a six-year-old girl hiking her dress to reveal herself *sans* underwear, or in another shot, one man urinating into the mouth of another?

Koop once warned, “We must be careful that we do not teach the elderly that they are worthless. They are not necessarily entitled to heart transplants and teflon hips, but they are entitled to the same care and compassion as younger members of our society.” We shudder as it becomes increasingly clear just what he means.

—Linda Everett

the WHO, there was no discussion of evidence pointing to AIDS transmission by casual contact and by insects, and proposals for combatting AIDS spread were nearly exclusively limited to the infamous “safer sex” campaign. And yet Dr. Mann admitted, in response to a reporter’s question, that “only 40% of infections could be prevented” by the measures proposed by the WHO, even if lavishly funded! In that case, he said, the rate of infection would only double, rather than

triple, in the 1990s.

No one discussed the alternative of an all-out war against AIDS, as proposed by Lyndon LaRouche as far back as the October 1985 announcement of his campaign for the U.S. presidency in 1988. LaRouche demanded a halt to economic austerity policies, classical public health measures as earlier applied to the case of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and a “Manhattan Project”-style crash program to de-

velop a cure for AIDS. Leading AIDS experts have admitted that this approach would work, but is "politically unfeasible" given the do-nothing attitude of advanced-sector governments. But, given that an alternative exists, is the adoption of the WHO policy—which admittedly would mean allowing entire nations of Africa to be wiped out—anything else but calculated murder?

The evolution of AIDS

Various studies presented at the conference confirmed earlier data indicating an extremely high rate of genetic change in the AIDS viruses. Once a person has become infected, the virus "colonizes" various tissues of the body, for example, lymph nodes, blood cells, or the brain. Each time the virus goes through its reproductive cycle in the cell, new variants are produced and selected, adapting to the particular tissue type in which they grow. Furthermore, the malignancy of these variants appears to grow as the disease progresses. If the infected person transmits the infection to another person, the clinical course of disease in the second person will depend upon which of the growing number of variants was transmitted. The more people are infected, the faster the AIDS viruses will evolve.

A somber note was added by University of Alabama researcher G.M. Shaw, who presented data showing that the concentration of AIDS virus particles in the blood is vastly larger than is commonly assumed, particularly in the late stages of the disease. His studies indicate that titers of a million infectious particles per milliliter may be common among persons sick with AIDS. This compares with the levels attained in the viremic phase of equine infectious anemia, a disease of horses caused by a virus quite similar to HIV; in that phase, the disease is easily transmitted from animal to animal by flies. Given that AIDS patients in Africa are commonly sent home rather than hospitalized, we must expect an explosion of insect-transmitted AIDS in the villages as soon as the number of AIDS victims reaches a critical level.

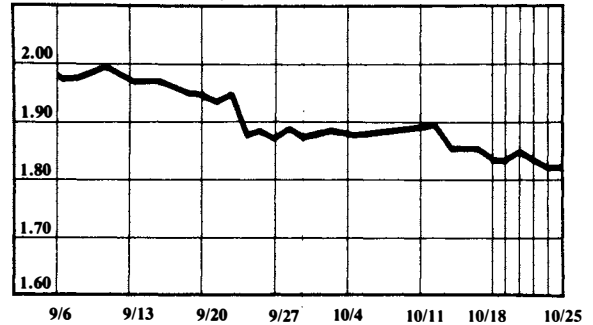
Africa has become a breeding ground for evolution of a vast and growing AIDS virus family, including emergent strains of great pathogenicity. The new "mystery strains" suggested by the ambiguous test results may be part of this. Leading researchers have warned of a possible "nightmare" development: the emergence of a strain adapted to spread by the respiratory route, like the common cold. At that point *homo sapiens* would be virtually doomed to extinction! As the AIDS tragedy in Africa unfolds, the probability of such an event grows larger with every passing day.

If for no other reason, people all over the world must realize that the fight against AIDS in Africa is not just a life-or-death issue for Africans, but will to a large extent decide whether mankind as a whole will survive this pandemic. Africa must be saved, at whatever the cost. Otherwise we may all become victims, in a real-life version of Edgar Allan Poe's chilling story, "The Masque of the Red Death."

Currency Rates

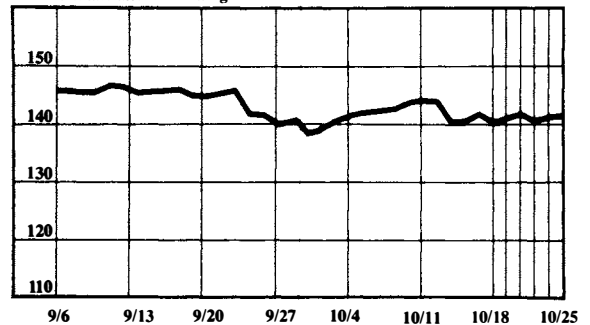
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



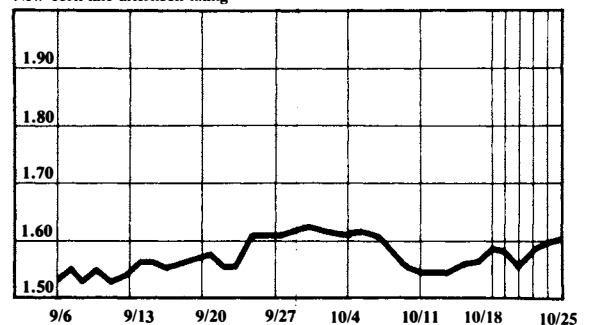
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



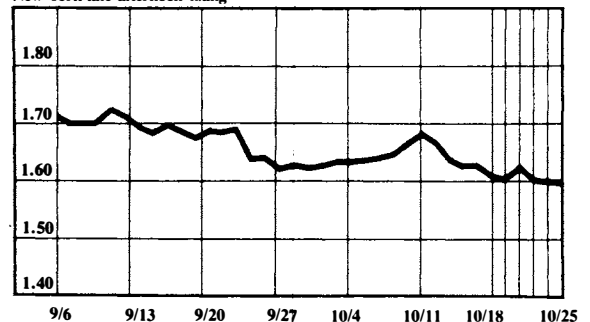
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



World Bank proposes more genocide

The Bank and the U.S. Agriculture Department want Mexico to stop growing food, and become a prisoner of the grain cartel.

The World Bank is seeking to force Mexico to abandon its aspiration to grow the wheat and other grains needed by its growing population. They would instead put Mexico's internal food market under the control of the six big grain cartels which dominate the world market.

In May 1989, the World Bank completed a report, made public only recently, on Mexico's agriculture. The report flatly asserts, "A growing population and the recovery of the population's income levels, will accelerate the demand for food far beyond Mexico's agricultural capacity to produce them."

In fact, Mexico is very far from "recovering the income levels" of its people, over half of whom, according to official estimates, lack the means to satisfy the most minimal food requirements.

By devoting all its resources to paying debts to the World Bank and other creditors, Mexico is simultaneously shrinking food consumption and its capacity to produce food. The agricultural budget was cut by 55.3% from 1982 to 1988. Food production per capita fell by 11.8%. Beef consumption per capita was cut from 35 pounds in 1982 to only 15 pounds in 1987.

Twenty-four million acres of arable land have fallen out of production for lack of maintenance of water and soil systems. Does the World Bank propose investing in rehabilitating these lands? No. It demands that Mexico "should resort to the international market to a greater extent to provision itself with basic grains."

The World Bank propagandizes

for greater dependency on food imports as "food security." Its report states, "This security of food imports must be accompanied by more opportunities to export meat and crops with high commercial value. . . . The Mexican government in the past has tried to resist this tendency due to the importance given to food self-sufficiency and sovereignty."

The World Bank's prescription for free trade follows from the dictates of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter. In December 1988, Yeutter, who was then Special Trade Representative, stressed at the Montreal meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), "Food security and self-sufficiency are not one and the same goal or objective. Food security is the capacity to acquire food needed when needed. In fact, in some cases, food self-sufficiency can even work against the objectives of food security."

Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari took the first step toward the World Bank's "restructuring" just after he was inaugurated on Nov. 1, 1988. He threw the agriculture secretary out of his economic cabinet, leaving World Bank sycophants. What the World Bank proposes is now already mostly in operation. The rest will come with his National Plan for Rural Modernization, to be announced Nov. 1:

1) According to the World Bank, the government used to provide so much low-interest, long-term financing to the agricultural sector, that it caused "unproductive and unprofitable" cultivation of wheat and other grains. Salinas's Banco Rural has cut off all credit for the 1989-90 fall-win-

ter planting except to those few farmers who are still considered creditworthy, and has raised interest rates.

2) The World Bank ordered that fertilizer prices be increased to international levels and then freed from price controls, with imports freely permitted. The next step is ripping apart the state fertilizer entity, Fertimex, by privatizing part and closing the rest. The bank contends that cheap fertilizer (i.e., at less than world prices) and subsidies have encouraged Mexicans to try to grow their own food, thereby violating Yeutter's thesis.

3) The bank demands that the National Seed Producers be privatized and that import of seed be freely permitted, subject only to sanitary control. Again, it argues that "subsidized seed" has made the Mexicans want to grow corn, beans, rice, and other products.

Thus, the national fertilizer and seed markets are being handed over to the grain cartel companies such as Cargill, which already control the whole U.S. seed market.

4) The World Bank report also demands rate increases for the electricity used to run water pumps and for the water provided by irrigation districts. It wants limitations on agricultural insurance coverage. According to the genocidal "experts," increases in production costs would be compensated by a relaxation of price controls on both producer and consumer goods. Prices, in turn, will be determined by international price levels. The World Bank suggests that Mexican food prices be set by reference to the Chicago commodity futures market!

By getting Mexico to stop growing its own food supply, the World Bank promotes its main objective: Reduce the population by increasing mortality rates from hunger, malnutrition, and disease.

U.S. tries to block aerospace deal

Behind Washington's opposition to the Brazil-French aerospace program lies an agreement with Moscow.

President George Bush appears determined to destroy any possibility of mending the United States' unraveling relations with its most stable ally in the hemisphere, Brazil. First came the designs of international banks and corporations on the Brazilian Amazon, encouraged by the Bush administration, and then Washington's glaring indifference to the country's foreign debt problem. Now, U.S. diplomacy has taken upon itself the right to determine which countries may have access to modern technology, by launching a campaign to prevent France from striking a highly advantageous aerospace technology deal with Brazil.

The technological package in question is for the construction and launching of two new communications satellites. The European Arianespace consortium—of which France is a major partner—is offering, among other things, to transfer to Brazil the technology for producing Viking-style liquid fuel engines, which would provide Brazil independence in the construction of its own rocket-launching vehicles. This in turn would give Brazil a tremendous boost in its aerospace program, enabling it to join that elite group of nations which controls all phases—launching and operation—of space systems.

Before the French offer, Brazil had tremendous difficulty in acquiring this technology, since the “club” of the seven most industrialized nations, headed by the United States, has always refused to provide it. Brazil also sought out the Soviet Union for tech-

nological assistance, to no avail.

Brazil has persistently insisted upon its legitimate right of access to modern technology. On July 7, when the pact with France was being shaped behind closed doors, United Nations Ambassador Paulo Nogueira Batista declared in Geneva: “In the name of security, the developing-sector nations also suffer in regard to the transfer of know-how, especially in the area of high technology. They are often denied access to technologies which are of vital importance to their development.”

The Brazilian Armed Forces have been especially persistent on the technology question, and cannot be expected to view lightly ongoing attempts at U.S. sabotage of the Brazil-French accord.

On Oct. 4, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle sent a diplomatic protest to the French government, citing the 1987 Missile Technology Control Treaty. Quayle demanded that the signator countries—Japan, West Germany, England, Italy, Canada, the United States, and France itself—respect the treaty clauses which prohibit transfer of aerospace technology to the nations of the South, under the pretext that this could provide them with dangerous war-making capabilities.

This is not the first time that such pressures have been aimed at France. In July, during the bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution, Bush took up the issue with President François Mitterrand, but the French President stuck firmly behind the Arianespace project. Bush then began to turn the screws on other countries.

According to Arianespace representative in Brazil, Jacques Mercier, in statements to the Oct. 5 *Gazeta Mercantil*, the United States “won the withdrawal of Germany, England, and Italy from the deal.”

In the face of Brazilian outrage at its constant interference, the Bush administration made a feeble effort to smooth the South American giant's ruffled feathers. On Aug. 24, after a meeting with U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, Brazil's number-two man at the Foreign Ministry, Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima, declared that “a mechanism for special consultation with Brazil” had been established at the vice-ministerial level. He added that Brazil is “the first country with which the United States seeks to test the viability of this system.”

However, that “consultative mechanism” did not last long, given the Bush administration's unabashed interference with the France-Brazil aerospace deal. Washington's hypocritical dealings with its ally also make a farce out of the loudly proclaimed “success” of trade negotiations announced in early October by U.S. Special Trade Representative Carla Hills. According to Hills, those negotiations did away with the threat of U.S. trade sanctions against Brazil on the issue of computer technology.

It would appear that the priority of the Bush administration in its relations with Brazil is to preserve its condominium agreement with Moscow. Among the provisions of such a deal, is to prohibit the Third World from gaining access to modern technology, particularly technology that might have military applications. For to allow such strengthening of the national sovereignty of developing nations would be a fatal blow to the “one-world government” imperial schemes of both Mikhail Gorbachov and his interlocutors in the West.

Don't blame the earthquake

Fruit and vegetable prices are on the rise, but the California earthquake is only a small part of the reason.

If you've been following the news of the impact of the California earthquake on the agricultural regions of the state, you will have seen many a sorry picture of destroyed foods.

In Hollister, the quake collapsed warehouse buildings containing some 400,000 tons of the summer's tomato crop. In nearby Watsonville—the frozen food capital of the country—an ammonia leak at the Green Giant plant caused \$20 million in losses to frozen Brussels sprouts, broccoli, and other vegetables. Six other processing plants in the city were also damaged. In Freedom, just north of Watsonville, thousands of pounds of apples were knocked out of their bins at the H.A. Rider and Sons cider plant.

The earthquake also knocked out power to many irrigation systems and processing plants, and blocked many roads normally used to take crops to market. Agriculture-related damages are still being tallied, but damage in Santa Cruz County alone, the location of the quake's epicenter, could amount to \$5-6 million, according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

However, don't blame the high and rising prices you see in the supermarkets for fresh produce, or for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, on the California earthquake—whose effects will ripple out through the nation soon enough. What is shown in the last 24 months of rising prices and shorter supplies of produce, is the result of years of deliberate marginalization of the farm sector for fruits and vegetables, perpetrated by the U.S. Department of Agricul-

ture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other federal government branches on behalf of the food cartel companies.

The major factors involved are: financial hardship of the farmers; crazed environmentalist restrictions on usage of water and fertilizer, and on other farm practices; the lack of development of infrastructure for large-scale water and power for irrigation, as well as railways, roads, and bridges for transport to market; and finally, the imposition of "free trade" in the world food market, which has undercut farmers from many nations.

California accounted for 49% of the total production of fresh vegetables in the United States in 1987. Cash receipts from the sale of California vegetables totaled \$3.1 billion in 1987, which is one-third of all U.S. vegetable receipts. Almost all the acreage for these crops is irrigated. However, even before the earthquake hit, California farmers had suffered the impact of three dry years, and state and federal stalling on building new water projects. In addition, heavy restrictions are coming down on farm chemicals needed for vegetable and fruit crops.

Therefore, when a disaster hits on the scale of the 1988 "Killer Drought" or the 1989 earthquake, there is no cushion in the food chain to ease the situation until everything is back in production again. Food stocks are low; farmers are going out of operation.

For an example outside California, take processed vegetables. Because of the 1988 drought, the nation-

al "pea pack"—the canning of peas (centered in Minnesota and adjacent areas) fell last year by about half. As of January, the national U.S. stocks of canned peas were half of what they were in January 1988, and less than half of January 1987 stocks. At the beginning of this year, there were 6 million cases of size 303 cans of peas, in contrast to 13 million the year before at that time.

Therefore, in recent months consumers have noticed that a can of peas for 69 cents is a bargain, when only a couple years ago, you might find four for a dollar. But what happens in the future, if you can't find peas for any price?

Farmers have been backed to the wall by years of high interest rates, heavy debt obligations, and collusion by the food cartel companies and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to allow "free trade" in fruits and vegetables, so that the cartel profits are high, but the price to the farmer is low.

U.S. imports of fruits and vegetables have been soaring since the early and mid-1980s, especially because of the free trade campaigns of Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter. Imports of canned vegetables have gone up from 240,000 pounds in 1981 to 490,000 pounds in 1988. Imports of frozen vegetables have gone up from 90,000 pounds in 1981 to over 300,000 pounds in 1988. Imports of fresh vegetables have climbed from 2 million pounds in 1981 to 3.5 million pounds annually by 1987 and 1988. The value of food imports exceeded exports in much of 1987.

Much of the produce comes from Mexico, where nutrition has collapsed to a crisis level. The deal was struck in 1982 by the International Monetary Fund and food cartel circles to bully Mexico into drastic exports of everything, to make its foreign currency debt payments to the banks.

Soviets' deepening energy catastrophe

Some little-discussed aspects of the economic breakdown that might astonish Western fans of perestroika.

An explosion in a gas condensate pipeline near the Siberian city of Tobolsk the week of Oct. 23 has reportedly damaged major gas trunklines from the huge Siberian Urengoi gas fields. It is but the latest in a growing series of disasters and breakdowns which may define world history in coming months.

Until the June 3 explosion of a gas pipeline along the Trans-Siberian Railway, which killed hundreds in the Bashkir Republic, natural gas was the bright hope of the Soviet energy strategy. The Five Year Plan had called for natural gas to be the bridge between reliance on crude oil and transition to coal-dominated energy use by next century. Gas utilization has been expanded enormously since the late 1970s and now provides some 40% of domestic energy, while exports to Western Europe give dearly needed hard currency.

Now gas explosions are hitting at a rate of once a month or more. One result of the Bashkir disaster was the realization that hundreds of miles of the hastily laid pipe running from Surgit in West Siberia to petrochemicals plants in western U.S.S.R., were in the same shoddy condition as the region where the leak occurred. Summer months have been used for emergency pipe replacement before onset of the bitter Russian winter. Reportedly, during the crash energy expansion of the 1970s and early 1980s, when Western oil prices skyrocketed and enticed Russian planners to "bet the ranch" on export of gas and oil, the motto inside the Soviet Oil and Gas

Ministry was, "Build faster and spend less." Between 1970 and 1985 the entirety of the oil and gas distribution network was expanded 250%.

Now we see the results. Pipelines in the Urengoi region are severely deteriorating and future explosions are certain. Informed Western industry estimates say that at least 60% of the gas pipeline compressors in operation across the Soviet pipeline grid need immediate replacement after less than a decade in service. Soviet pipelines lose an estimated one-third of energy supply from lack of adequate compression.

Coal supply, the major fuel for Soviet electric power plants, is in an alarming condition according to informed reports from continental European energy consultants. In recent weeks, just before onset of the severe winter, Soviet coal stocks on site at electric plants are at "historic lows." Coal output nationally had dropped some 20 million tons in the first eight months of the year over the same period in 1988 to 395 million tons, partly due to miners' strikes. But the real problem according to these reports is the sudden lack of transport. There apparently has been a catastrophic breakdown in availability of railcars to carry coal to both power plants and steel plants. The situation is so severe in some regions that steel furnaces are reported on the verge of closing for lack of coking coal.

What about oil? Isn't the Soviet Union the world's largest producer of crude oil? In 1987 official Soviet oil output, according again to their data,

reached a record 12.56 million barrels per day. The combined oil and gas export to the West gave Moscow some 80% of its hard currency export earnings before the sharp fall in Western oil prices in 1986, from \$26 to some \$12-15 a barrel. Soviet total hard currency export earnings in the West dropped a devastating 40% as a result of the 1986 price collapse.

Western petroleum engineers acquainted with the Soviet oil fields report the situation could collapse in key producing fields at any moment. As a result of only a partial "deregulation" of the oil sector—the petroleum machine-building sector, the chaos in oil equipment supply is growing by the hour. Oil machine factories are now allowed to decide where to sell up to 70% of their production. As one result, reports of cancellations of supply agreements with the state oil industry are numerous. Oil rigs and other drilling equipment have gone up in cost 100% in two years, but the Petroleum Ministry is still under controlled prices so it is unable to pay the higher costs.

Production of oil is beginning to drop. *Petroleum Argus* in London estimates that this year oil production could be down as much as 4%, some 15 million tons out of 624 million tons total. One immediate loss will be in export to Rotterdam of oil for heating by some 20-30%. There is reported a hot debate from Soviet energy planning circles over reducing Western oil and gas exports in order to serve national needs. One plan calls for imposing further energy austerity on the East European satellite economies through revising export price agreements. If imposed, this will force severe energy austerity onto the already sinking economies of Eastern Europe, which depend on energy from the Soviet Union. Let's hold the problems in the nuclear energy sector for another day.

U.S.-Soviet joint fantasy

Plans announced for building a Moscow Sheraton underscore pathetic response to Soviet collapse.

The gilded main hall up the staircase at the Soviet embassy was the site for an announcement of a joint economic venture between the U.S. and Soviets Oct. 24. Dignitaries from throughout Washington, and a sizable press contingent, gathered to hear Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin and U.S. Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher hail the new deal as a breakthrough toward the kind of future cooperation the U.S. can enjoy from its new Soviet economic partner with its "new political thinking."

Mosbacher intoned, "President Bush has said that he wants to see *perestroika* succeed, and this is an example of what is needed to make it succeed."

What was it? A new Marshall Plan to revive the moribund Soviet economy, in time to save Mikhail Gorbachov's political hide before winter sets in? Hardly. It was a \$75 million deal to build a Sheraton Hotel in downtown Moscow.

It was like a sidetrip to Disneyland in the middle of World War II. Up the street in one direction, on Massachusetts Avenue, the Johns Hopkins University Advanced International Studies Center was holding a forum on whether or not Gorbachov would be overthrown by a workers' revolt from below. Down the street, at the National Press Club, Gen. Paul Albert Scherer, the former head of West German Military Intelligence, was giving a briefing to over 40 representatives of embassies and the media on the likely demise of Gorbachov this coming winter or spring.

But none of this reality penetrated the thick walls and heads at the Soviet embassy. Ambassador Dubinin was cautious to call the deal "symbolic," rather than substantive, and to hail its positive "psychological" impact. When asked by this reporter, after his formal remarks, about the enormous needs of the Soviet economy, Dubinin brushed off the question with the same formulas given by the Soviet delegation to the Baker-Shevardnadze meeting in Wyoming in September. "We don't need aid from the West," he said. "All we need is the establishment of normal trading relations, such as the granting of Most Favored Nation trading status by the U.S."

When I told him that U.S. State Department spokesmen downplay the value of Most Favored Nation status for the Soviets, he sharply disagreed, and said that "it is more than symbolic." He pointed out that every case of Soviet vodka that comes into the U.S. is slapped with a \$15 duty that other nations do not have to pay.

But on the deeper troubles facing the Soviets, the ambassador was unwilling to concede any problems that were not under control. He pointed to the speech given by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III at the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, which stated that U.S.-Soviet relations were now better than they have ever been in the postwar period. He added to that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's speech to the Supreme Soviet in Moscow the same day, when Shevardnadze conceded that the Krasnoyarsk radar in the Sovi-

et Union was, indeed, a violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. Shevardnadze also said that the U.S. and Soviets "are now moving in fundamentally the same direction."

It was the near-simultaneous speeches by Baker and Shevardnadze which made the announcement of the joint venture for the Moscow Sheraton so "symbolically" significant, Dubinin said.

According to Dennis Maguire, Sheraton senior vice-president for development, the deal had other facets for the Soviets. The kind of things that Maguire told me in remarks after the formal speeches, when the champagne was flowing, suggested that the Soviets used the Sheraton project to test their ability to cut their own Red tape. The deal fully by-passed the Soviet tourist ministry, Intourist, said to be one of the most obstructive Soviet bureaucracies. Also, arrangements were made to ship in concrete from the West, again to evade internal Soviet production bureaucracies and bottlenecks.

From that viewpoint, it would be seen as an experiment destined for much broader applications once the flow of larger sums of Western capital started. The deal was one of the first in which the old Soviet law requiring at least 51% Soviet control of a joint venture did not apply. This was a straight 50-50 deal, but Western companies are being invited in even if they want 100% of the action.

Also, the tedious negotiations which led to this deal trained a team of Soviet legal experts, led by Dr. Alexander Brylov of Aeroflot, on Western corporate law, so that future joint venture deals and efforts to attract capital can occur much more swiftly.

But it all smacked strongly of wishful thinking, in the face of the grim onset of the Soviet winter.

Business Briefs

War on Drugs

Spain wants Marshall Plan to stop cocaine

Spain proposed a "mini-Marshall Plan" to enable cocaine-producing nations to produce other products, at a meeting of anti-drug experts and state secretaries responsible for internal security in Madrid on Oct. 24. Representatives attended from Spain, Italy, the United States, France, Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru.

Also discussed were plans for the industrialized nations to assist the police forces of Ibero-America with know-how and technical support.

French President François Mitterrand, meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González in the Spanish town of Valladolid Oct. 24, underlined that banks must open their books if the fight against drug trafficking is to succeed. "I demand the utmost severity in the fight against drug-traffickers," he said.

Cold Fusion

Symposium calls for expanded research effort

A symposium on "cold fusion" sponsored by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) in Washington, D.C. concluded that more research should be done, in a statement released Oct. 18. The meeting's backing for such an expanded research effort strikes a blow at the skeptics who have tried to dismiss claims of cold fusion generation as "human error."

The 50 participants summarized their results, saying, "The anomalous effects reported in the metal-deuterium system are interesting. . . . New, positive results in excess heat production and nuclear product generation have been presented and reviewed in a logical, frank, open, and orderly manner. Based on the information that we have, these effects cannot be explained as a result of artifacts, equipment, or human errors. . . . Fur-

ther research is definitively desirable to improve the reproducibility of the effects and to unravel the mystery of the observations."

Representatives of the sponsoring NSF and EPRI stated that the recommendations for more research will include more advanced diagnostic sensors to measure the products of the reactions, and will be considered by NSF and passed on to the Department of Energy "cold fusion" group, which issued a negative interim report in July.

Dr. Edward Teller called for more research to be done in a statement released to the press, and Dr. John Appleby of Texas A&M University said the cold fusion results "are widely accepted" now. "Texas A&M presented data at the Santa Fe meeting in May, which I would have been hesitant to believe. But we are beginning to get rid of instrument artifacts, and the results are widely accepted."

Third World

London professor blasts ecologists

London University College economics professor Dapeek Lal denounced "ecological imperialists" and advocates of "sustainable development" for trying to suppress development in the Third World, in a speech at London's Institute for Economic Affairs Oct. 19, according to the London *Financial Times*.

Lal said that he found it deplorable that dispensers of international aid funds were demanding that developing-sector countries save trees but not people in need.

Lal also charged that "hysteria" is being whipped up over the "greenhouse effect" and "ozone hole" issues. Global warming, even if there really is such a thing, which is not established, could "turn out to be quite beneficial for India and Africa," even if it would hurt the U.S. grain belt, he said, adding that the much-publicized link between the ozone layer and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) was an "ephemeral" one.

Lal challenged those advocating international cooperation on the environment and in-

ternational macro-economic coordination. Their arguments are "deeply flawed," he said.

Development

India argues against cuts in subsidies

A paper prepared by the Indian government and now being circulated to member-countries of the World Bank, has strongly objected to any reduction of government subsidies as a strategy for curtailing its non-development expenditures. The paper is designed to preempt World Bank pressure on India to cut subsidies.

The paper argues that such action would reduce the help being provided to the agricultural sector, such as fertilizer subsidies, which would have a deleterious effect on the rate of agricultural growth and India's hard-won degree of relative food security. It also points out that such cuts would necessitate cutbacks of food subsidies, which have played a significant role in alleviating urban distress.

Such cuts, it notes, would reduce subsidies to the export sector which were aimed at neutralizing the export disincentives which were inevitable in the first few decades of planned development as the country was following an import substitution strategy of industrialization.

The paper argues that there are constraints on reducing expenditure until enhanced public sector surpluses and expansion of the tax base could overcome the problem of inadequate resources.

Infrastructure

Double road and bridge funds, studies say

On June 17, the American Road and Transportation Builders Association decided to begin pressing for an increase in federal spending on bridges and highways from the current level of

Briefly

● **JAPANESE BANKS** are pulling out of Mexico, according to the London *Financial Times*. A director of the Bank of Tokyo said that the banks have no incentive to put up any new money for Mexico. British banks announced a similar decision in September.

● **FOOD IRRADIATION** was banned by the New Jersey state legislature for two years, the Newark *Star Ledger* reported Oct. 21. The state Department of Health will conduct tests in the next two years to determine the effects of irradiation, a technology already known to be safe.

● **ONLY ONE** deepwater port in the U.S. at Los Angeles/Long Beach is able to accommodate ships drawing more than 40 feet, Paul Mitchell, editor of *World Dredging, Mining, and Construction* magazine told *EIR*.

● **A BANGLADESH** Planning Commission report says that the average woman in Bangladesh marries in her mid-teens and has 10-11 pregnancies in a lifetime, losing half of the newborns to disease and malnutrition. It also said that out of 53.3 million women in Bangladesh, less than 8.5 million are literate, compared to 30% of men.

● **ONE MILLION** Polish migrant workers will have worked in West Germany this year, a 30% increase over 1988 and a postwar record, the Bonn government predicted. Full-status immigration of Poles to West Germany also reached a record high in 1989, with close to 160,000 expected by the end of the year.

● **SOVIET HOSPITALS** spread AIDS, according to *Izvestia* of Oct. 16, which reports that another hospital-spawned AIDS cluster has been found in a children's hospital in Stavropol Krai. An anti-epidemic commission found that many medical institutions have "failed to install sterilization equipment."

\$15 billion to \$40 billion a year, after a review of nearly four dozen studies on highway and bridge funding requirements.

The studies cited by ARTBA included a Federal Highway Administration conclusion in November 1988 that just meeting "constrained full highway needs" on the federal aid system required \$39.4 billion annually; an American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials report that \$100 billion in spending at all levels of government was required each year, compared to the \$66 billion in 1987; a National Council on Public Works study from February 1988 which called for a doubling of annual capital investments in public works of all kinds; an American Transportation Advisory Council call for \$49 billion in federal spending each year, in October 1985; and in May 1983, an Associated General Contractors statement that the U.S. needed to spend \$100 billion for highways and bridges.

Merrill Lynch issued a report since the ARTBA decision, estimating the cost of rehabilitating existing highways and bridges to be \$40 billion annually, for the next 11 years.

In 1982, the percentage of interstate highway bridges classified as deficient by the Federal Highway Administration was 10.6%. That figure climbed to 13.1% in 1984, to 14.3% in 1986, and to 15.9% in 1988.

Energy

South Korea to build more nuclear plants

The Republic of Korea is planning to build three new nuclear power plants over the next decade, and one of them is likely to come from Canada, according to the *Journal of Commerce* Oct. 18. Energy-short South Korea already has nine nuclear plants in operation, six using U.S. equipment, one Canadian, and two French.

The state-owned Korea Electric Power Company says the three new plants will cost around \$3.9 billion, plus nearly \$500 million in foreign loans.

All three plants should be complete by 1999. With plans for two others previously an-

nounced, Korea will likely have 14 nuclear plants in operation by the end of the century. Korea's ninth nuclear plant went into operation in September, increasing the atom's share of the country's electricity generation to just over 50%, among the highest rates in the world.

Electricity consumption is rising rapidly along with industrial production and greater domestic use. It topped 13.3 million kilowatts last year, compared to forecasts of 11.7 million kilowatts. The government intends that nuclear power should account for just over 34% of the fuel mix by 2001, with coal contributing 35%, compared with 18.5% now. Oil's share should fall to 10% from 24%, liquefied natural gas to 10% from nearly 13%, and hydro 10% against 11% now.

Trade

U.S. attempts to open India insurance market

Linn Williams, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, upped the pressure on the Indian government to open its insurance market, while in New Delhi Oct. 15.

Answering a question on the U.S. Super 301 protectionist trade laws, Williams said that the insurance business in India "has been nationalized for so many years does not mean it is necessarily good. We are talking about opening markets not just in consumer goods. When people talk about open markets, they think about consumer goods. In fact that is not really where American companies are most competitive. They are much more competitive in intermediate goods, producer goods, capital goods, which are more removed from Indian consumers. The insurance industry is a service industry that is important to us and to other countries. We believe it is appropriate for not only the American insurance industry, but other insurance industries, to be made available to the Indian consumers. If the Indian consumer prefers to choose to buy government insurance, that is fine. Again, what we are looking for is the maximum choice for the consumer. We want nothing to restrict that choice."

Clamor grows for return to Verdi's musical pitch

by John Sigerson

The Schiller Institute's battle to revive the natural principles underlying all classical beauty took a great step forward during early October, when professional musicians and classical music lovers assembled in three cities on two continents to debate—and enjoy—the benefits of discarding the modern high tuning-pitch in favor of a return to the tuning of C=256 cycles per second, as demanded not only by all the great classical composers up through Giuseppe Verdi, but by the universe itself.

A two-day seminar held in New York City on Oct. 10-11, a two-day "Ibykus Festival" held in Munich, West Germany on Oct. 13-14, and a gala C=256 concert held in Houston Oct. 7, all underscored the fact that despite the defeat, earlier this year, of the Schiller Institute-backed legislation in Italy to reinstitute the "Verdi A" of 432 Hz (equivalent to C=256 Hz), an increasing number of classical singers and instrumentalists, musicologists, and instrument-makers are determined to make it the standard worldwide—legislation or no.

Debate among musicians in New York

About 25 musical professionals attended the intensive seminar at New York's Merkin Concert Hall. Presentations were made by the celebrated vocal coach Armen Boyajian; voice teacher and author Dr. Oren Lathrop Brown; "original instrument" flautist Helen Velanza; conductor Anthony Morss, and Schiller Institute speakers Jeanne Percesepe, Dennis Speed, and John Sigerson.

Conference organizer Jeanne Percesepe, in reviewing the recent campaign to return to the "Verdi" pitch, discussed the crucial role of scientist and political economist Lyndon LaRouche in presenting the hypothesis which led to the present campaign. She cited ongoing historical research which documents the work of a grouping of scientists and compos-

ers who in the 19th century sought C=256 as the tuning pitch in France and in London, 40 years prior to Verdi's sponsorship of the Italian government's 1884 decree setting A=432 as the standard pitch. These people strove against the romantics who claimed that there is no such thing as natural law, and opted for the sensual gratifications of the higher tuning. The latter faction included Alexander Ellis, the translator of Hermann Helmholtz's misguided and now entirely discredited book, *The Sensations of Tone*.

Percesepe also explained that one of the main reasons why conventions in London and Paris finally adopted A=435 as a "compromise," which was generally adhered to up through the time of Verdi's death in the early 20th century, was "financial considerations," a mistake that should not be repeated this time.

Dennis Speed demolished Helmholtz's theory of acoustics, in a speech titled "Why C=256," showing how the entire electromagnetic spectrum is characterized throughout by a "register-shift" precisely between "F" and "F-sharp," a shift which could not occur unless middle C is set at almost precisely 256 Hz.

Following his talk, flautist and flute collector Helen Velanza gave a musical demonstration of classical and baroque flutes, tuned to A=415, A=435, one almost at A=432, and A=440. Through the demonstrations, the audience was able to clearly hear the warmth of sound at the mid-tunings, the piercing quality at A=440, and the somewhat unclear, less organized tones at A=415.

One of the highlights of the seminar was the showing of a pre-recorded presentation by vocal coach Armen Boyajian. Interviewed while seated at a piano in his studio, Boyajian gave 13 musical examples, to demonstrate that tuning down even less than a quarter-step would have a dramatic and

beneficial effect for the singer and audience, especially in the crucial *passaggio* area of the voice, where it must shift from the “central” to the “head” register. He decried the all-too-frequent modern-day “travesties” in opera, to stage directors who try “to paint moustachios on the Mona Lisa,” and argued for returning to more traditional aesthetics.

The second day of the symposium was opened with the viewing of a videotape a demonstration of the superiority of C=256 made in Munich last year by Norbert Brainin, formerly first violinist of the Amadeus Quartet, on his 1736 Omobono Stradivarius. This was followed by a report from John Sigerson on research on the effects of high tuning on the Stradivarius violins, conducted by Prof. Bruno Barosi of the Cremona Violin Building Institute in Italy (see *EIR*, Sept. 29, 1989, “The Geometric Secret of Stradivarius”), and on research into the history of the violin, which indicates that the circles of Leonardo da Vinci (one of the finest singers of his time), were also responsible for the early development of the violin.

Dr. Oren Brown, a voice teacher at the Juilliard School of Music, who spent 13 years at the Washington University Hospital in St. Louis working with damaged voices, spoke of the ill effects of high tuning on the larynx, and made an appeal to lobby for a standardized, lower tuning pitch in America.

A further session was devoted to “nuts-and-bolts” test performances of vocal musical examples. Lyric soprano Kathleen Cuvelier sang passages from two arias, beginning with Giacomo Puccini’s “Quando m’en vo” and later Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart’s “Dove sono i bei momenti,” first with a piano tuned at A=440, and then with a second piano tuned at C=256. The singer was first asked how the same passage felt in the voice at the lower tuning. She said that she found that, unexpectedly, her middle register felt more secure, and natural, and that the *passaggio* notes were able to be fully sung. The singer noted that she had been analyzing what she was doing as she sang, and requested that she be allowed to sing the entire aria “with the benefit of the lower tuning.” Following this, she told the audience that whereas before this experiment she had merely been a “supporter,” now she was a “true convert” to the campaign to lower tuning.

Many additional musical examples were given, but one stood out above the others for its clarity. Lyric-coloratura Audrey Luna sang from two pieces, Gaetano Donizetti’s “O, luce di quest’ anima” and Mozart’s “Durch Zärtlichkeit.” She sang exquisitely at the higher tuning. However, at the lower tuning, from the audience Maestro Morss found that the voice was “sweeter . . . and more in character” with the role.

In the final panel, John Sigerson spoke of his experiences in leading a chorus in Leesburg, Virginia, which has been singing consistently at C=256 for two years now, and has even required all individual chorus members to tune their pianos at home to that pitch. He noted a remarkable improvement in the stability of intonation, giving amateur singers the ability to keep the pitch steady for long periods of time even without the assistance of instruments.

Sigerson also noted that, contrary to what one might expect, those people possessing “perfect pitch” have found it remarkably easy to make the adjustment to the lower tuning. This was later confirmed by Morss, who said he recently tested a pianist friend who has perfect pitch, by playing him a recording of parts of Mr. Brainin’s demonstration. After hearing the performance at A=432, the pianist reported that even though he recognized the pitch as lower, it had a certain “rightness” about it which did not at all disconcert him, as it does when he hears performances at other tunings.

Maestro Morss, who is musical director of the Lubo Opera Company, especially addressed the question of instruments, and recounted the results of his experiment with tuning at A=435 for a performance of Pietro Mascagni’s *Cavalleria rusticana* and *I pagliacci* earlier this year. He stressed the need for rapidly retooling the woodwind and brass instruments, because instrumentalists with modern instruments are simply unable to “lip down” their notes to anything lower than A=435.

Greetings and short statements were read from Lili Chookasian, former Metropolitan Opera contralto now teaching at Yale University, and father and son baritones Louis and Gino Quilico, performing together at the Metropolitan Opera this season.

Also present was a member of the Board of Directors of the Rosa Ponselle Foundation, who read from an original letter from the famous soprano to the director of Covent Garden in London, requesting that the tuning of the orchestra be kept no higher than A=435 for any performances she was to sing.

Defense of Western culture in Munich

In contrast with the New York seminar, which was aimed at sparking debate in New York’s densely populated professional world, West Germany’s Private Academy of Humanistic Studies in Munich held a two-day “Ibykus Festival” in Munich centering around reviving fundamental values of Western culture, but also addressing concrete steps for implementing key aspects immediately.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the international Schiller Institutes, stated that despite so many political and economic developments worldwide which seem to indicate the contrary, she is optimistic and convinced that the Schiller Institute’s slogan—“Nun kommt die Schillerzeit” (“The Age of Schiller Is At Hand”)—is actually true. She cited the examples of the moving scenes that West Germans have been seeing on television, of young people who fled from East Germany, risking their own lives in order to have freedom for themselves and their children. She also reported about events in theaters and operas in East Germany, where, similar to events during the Nazi period, people are ostentatiously applauding after key phrases during performances of Schiller’s play *Wilhelm Tell* or Ludwig van Beethoven’s operatic celebration of liberty, *Fidelio*.

French violoncellist Eliane Magnan followed with a pre-

sensation on how the performer must approach a musical score, to achieve a true interpretation. She discussed the need to make distinctions among three types of musical lines in a polyphonic composition: those which are melodic, those which are rhythmic in character, and those which are static, and played many examples from J.S. Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart to underline her point.

The second day included a presentation by Muriel Mirak, executive member of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, on classical theater. She counterposed Stanislavski's existentialist "method acting" with the true classical tradition of performance based not on the "feelings" of the performer, but on the thoughts and word of the poet, as exemplified in this century by the work in Germany of the circle around Gustav Grügens.

In the last panel, dedicated to the C=256 campaign, the Schiller Institute's Liliana Celani insisted, along with the initiative's originator Lyndon LaRouche, on the need for an identical approach to musical composition and to physical science. She then introduced Spanish tenor Miguel Berraldes, who sang passages from Verdi's *Requiem, Il trovatore*, and the "Celeste Aida" from *Aida* at both the high and the low tuning. Comments from the audience indicated that this demonstration was just as convincing as the demonstration given by Italian baritone Piero Cappuccilli at the Schiller Institute's very first conference on tuning, held on April 9, 1988 in Milan, Italy.

The event was topped off with two concerts. The first featured three fine Italian singers—soprano Loredana Romanato, tenor Mario Zecchini, and baritone Santi Amati—with arias from Verdi operas, all done at the tuning demanded by Verdi himself. At the second concert, Norbert Brainin and pianist Günter Ludwig performed sonatas by Beethoven and Johannes Brahms.

Verdi in Houston

The tuning revolution arrived in Houston on Oct. 7 when classical singers representing a cross-section of the Houston musical scene performed arias and ensembles from Mozart to Verdi. Lyric baritone Douglas Yates opened the concert program by singing the aria "Ah! Per sempre io to perdei" from Vincenzo Bellini's *I Puritani*, first at the high tuning of A=440, and then at A=432. Yates, a member of the National Opera Company, explained how the words are more clear at the lower tuning, the vowels "more open," and the sound more round and beautiful. The singer is also able to voice the E-flat in the middle register, as intended by the composer, instead of displacing the sound by "passing" the note into the higher register.

Also appearing on the program were sopranos Lois Alba, Shana Hogan, and Louise Mendius; mezzo-sopranos Paula Blackman and Jane Riley; tenors Carlton Hines and John Jennings; and baritone Rodney Stenborg, who performs with the Houston Grand Opera.

Of pitch and transposition

Opera in Crisis: Tradition, Present, Future

by Henry Pleasants

Thames and Hudson, New York, 1989

128 pages, index, \$19.95

The following article, kindly made available to us by the author, is an expanded version of one written for About the House, the magazine for the Friends of Covent Garden, in July 1981, for inclusion in the book Opera in Crisis. Dr. Pleasants, now resides in London, was music critic for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the New York Times, and then, from 1967 onward, the London music critic of the International Herald Tribune. He has written, translated, and edited numerous books in the field.

In 1988, Henry Pleasants endorsed the campaign of the Schiller Institute to back a law then pending before the Italian Parliament, to reinstate Giuseppe Verdi's pitch of A=432 Hertz—as opposed to the modern A=440 and even higher concert pitches—as the standard tuning pitch for state-subsidized schools, orchestras, and public concerts. A=432 defines the upper limit of a tuning based on the scientific middle C of 256 Hertz.

The book consists of a series of lively essays, of which the following sample is typical. Although we differ in our estimate of the authority of Ellis (see article, above), we could not agree more on the thrust of his defense of singers from modern pitch extremes, and we find the book delightful and informative—a good holiday gift idea for your music loving friends.—Nora Hamerman

What is *authentic*? What is *original*? And what of the singer? Well, *authentic* and *original* are adjectives much used nowadays by those commendably bent on bringing us operas of the standard repertoire as conceived and written by their authors—at least as far as the music is concerned!—cleansed of the cuts, transpositions, embellishments, cadenzas, interpolations, instrumental touching up, etc., that have come down to us in performance over the years, and are now generally accepted as "traditional," often having found their way into printed vocal and orchestral scores.

Recent examples of this quest of authenticity have been

Jesús López-Cobos's edition of Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and Alberto Zedda's "authentic" *Il barbiere di Siviglia*. Some seasons ago we had at Covent Garden a *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* laying no claims to authenticity (with this opera there is no such thing), but with the conductor, Georges Prêtre, insisting that everything be sung in the original key as given in the Choudens edition.

Original key—ay, for the singer, there's the rub! Not just *what* was it? More to the point for the singer, *where* was it in terms of the pitch prevailing at the time and place of composition? Our editors, Zedda and López-Cobos, for example, go back to the autographs and find that, let us say, Lucia's final aria, "Spargi d'amaro pianto," is in F rather than the "traditional" E-flat, or that Don Basilio's "La calunnia" is in D, rather than in the C in which it is usually sung.

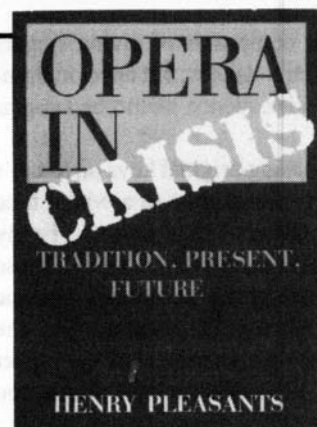
Well, there those keys are, those tonalities, in black on white in the composer's autograph. Why are not these and other arias now sung in the keys the composers chose for them? López-Cobos has ascribed the downward transposition as far as Lucias are concerned—and the Mad Scene is not the only one—to prima donna vainglory and convenience.

"In order to cope with the top notes asked for by Donizetti," he wrote for a recording of his edition, "they have transposed everything down, making those extra notes and all the extra flourishes easier. . . . I consider it a musical crime to change or even destroy the tonal plan of a great masterpiece for the sake of being able to sing with greater ease a handful of notes (which are not even in the original)."

Plausible enough, if we are thinking only of Lucia. But what of Edgardo and Enrico, who are not prima donnas, and who do not, as a rule, favor or exasperate us with "traditional" altitudinous interpolations, embellishments and cadenzas? As to the keys assigned to *their* music in the autograph, our editor is less persuasive. Of the Lucia-Enrico duet, a whole tone lower in the "traditional" version than in the autograph, he wrote: "Incidentally, the high *tessitura* of the baritone in the duet when sung in the original key, like his opening cavatina ('Cruda funesta smania'), reveals a more lyrical character than is customary, one that is in keeping with the youth and impetuosity of Enrico Ashton."

All well and good as interpretive elucidation, but it overlooks, or ignores, the fact that in Donizetti's time there was no such thing as today's high Italian baritone, for whom Enrico's music in the original keys poses no problems. The first Enrico was Domenico Cosselli, described in contemporary accounts as "basso cantante" or "the most celebrated bass in Italy," and who numbered among his roles that of Assur in Rossini's *Semiramide*, now always assigned to those we think of as basses rather than baritones.

Tenors, in the century and a half separating us from Donizetti's Naples of 1835, have edged higher, but not that much higher. And so the original key of D for Edgardo's taxing final scene caused plenty of trouble for José Carreras at the Royal Opera premier of the López-Cobos edition in 1981.



"For truly 'authentic' performance of just about everything from Handel through Gluck to Cherubini to Beethoven . . . orchestras would have to be tuned down a semitone."

I do not know what passed between tenor and conductor thereafter, but I do know that in a subsequent performance broadcast on Radio 3 he sang it—and to conspicuously better effect—in D flat, as many other tenors have done.

The problem, I venture to suggest, is not one of key, but of pitch. The pitch prevailing in southern Italy was considerably lower than elsewhere. Alexander John Ellis, in his *The History of Musical Pitch* (1880) quotes Carlo Gervasoni's *La scuola della musica* (1800): "The pitch is not the same in all Italian cities. The pitch in Rome is, in fact, much lower than that of Lombardy." The Lombardian pitch at that time, according to Ellis, was A=422 (oscillations per second, or ops). This was the so-called "classical" pitch common (with variations) in orchestral music throughout Europe until raised later in the 19th century to accommodate the requirements and predilections of wind players. It is about a semi-tone lower than the A=440 (or a shade higher) that is standard today.

According to Ellis's estimates, the Roman pitch ranged from A=403.9 down to A=395.2, which would place it another semi-tone below the "classical" Lombardian pitch, and a full note below our own. Thus, Figaro's high Gs in "Largo al factotum" were F sharps by contemporary standards elsewhere, and Fs when measured against our own A=440. Don Basilio's F sharps in "La calunnia" were, in fact, the Es that are sung by basses in the transposition from the key of D to the key of C still common today.

It is easy, in retrospect, to see what Rossini must have had in mind. For *Il barbiere di Siviglia* he needed brilliance and sparkle. Had he written for his basses with the conventional *notational* range, their singing would have been low and dull. Here, therefore, he chose higher keys, knowing that what *looked* high to his singers would not, in fact, be as high as it looked.

It seems pertinent to add here that those Gs in "Largo al factotum" should be followed by As on "presto!" They complete the obvious sequential pattern fulfilled in the orchestra. In the autograph, the singer is given a cadence on two identical As an octave lower, Rossini here following the

convention adopted by earlier composers of giving singers an option in their shaping of such cadences, but never imagining that the (actually unmusical) cadence would be sung as written.

Thus López-Cobos, in imposing original keys on today's singers, is asking them to sing a semitone to a whole tone higher than was required of Gilbert-Louis Duprez, Fanny Persiani and Domenico Cosselli in Naples in 1835. Those downward transpositions of which he complains became "traditional" simply because when *Lucia* went north of the Appennines and the Alps, and was performed at the higher pitches prevailing there, the singers found the music too damned high.

The same had happened with *Il barbiere di Siviglia* twenty years earlier when it journeyed north from Rome. Rosina's contralto music was found congenial by sopranos. Almaviva's music caused fewer problems because Manuel Garcia, Sr., who created the role was so low-voiced a tenor that he could and did sing Don Giovanni. The trouble lay with the basses (and in Rossini's autograph Figaro, Dr. Bartolo and Don Basilio are all listed simply as *bassi*).

Dr. Bartolo's "Un dottor della mia sorte" in E flat was too high, and Pietro Romani's "Manca un folia" was substituted. Don Basilio's "La calunnia" was omitted or transposed down to C. "Largo al factotum" was transposed down a whole tone to B flat. Antonio Tamburini even made news of a kind by singing it in B. There it stayed, in performance at least, until the new category of Verdian high baritone emerged to restore it to its original key and make of Figaro a baritone rather than a bass.

From the foregoing it may be seen that transposition for the convenience and vocal health of singers was accepted with far fewer reservations in the previous century than is the case today—or even with none. But singers then had a greater say in the making of artistic and technical decisions than is accorded them now. Consider, for example, this letter, dated 15 March, 1859, from Pauline Viardot to Luigi Arditi, who was to be her conductor in performances of Verdi's *Macbeth* in Dublin:

"Caro Maestro: Here are the transpositions which I am making in the part of Lady Macbeth. The most difficult of all, which will necessitate certain changes in the instrumentation, will be that of the cavatina. The recitative in D flat, the andante, 'Vieni t'affretta,' in B flat and the allegro, 'Or tutti sorgete,' in D flat, consequently, the whole scene must be a minor third lower. Not bad! All the rest of the act may be given as written. The cabaletta, 'Trionfai,' is not sung." etc.—along with composed insertions or alterations to achieve suitable modulations from one key to another.

One can imagine the reaction of almost any conductor today upon the receipt of such a communication. But Arditi cherished it, and was delighted to reproduce it in his memoirs as a letter "illustrative of her clear knowledge of notation and composition as well as her lucidity in dealing in a practical

way with the parts which she required to be transposed."

Nor do we have to go back so far to find an example of a great conductor's comprehension and indulgence of a great singer's vocal limitations. In Erich Leinsdorf's profoundly thoughtful book, *The Composer's Advocate* (1981), we find the following about no less puritanical and dictatorial a conductor than Arturo Toscanini:

"Toscanini was also more liberal and pragmatic with transpositions in opera than anyone else in my experience. It has not been recorded that in *Fidelio* performances at the Salzburg Festival he invented a new modulation. The great Lotte Lehmann was incomparably moving and well cast as Leonora/*Fidelio*, but she had difficulties with the high notes of the aria. When the second run in 1936 came along, Toscanini wanted to relieve Lehmann's anxieties, and transposed the entire piece one semitone lower. Everybody felt that although this was a most generous act to bring out the best in a great artist, the recitative preceding the adagio portion of the aria had suffered in the transposition. . . . In the third year, Toscanini tried to combine the original key of the recitative with a transposed aria, and 'invented' a new transition . . . arriving at the semitone lower key of E flat."

Nor was Toscanini alone in not wishing to sacrifice a great performance on the altar of a semitone. The late Rosa Ponselle told Harold C. Schonberg, then senior music critic of the *New York Times*:

"I had a complex about the high C in 'O patria mia' [in *Aida*] and then [Tullio] Serafin said: 'Why worry? We can transpose the ending a semitone down. Everybody does it. Caruso used to transpose his high Cs down.'" Ponselle added: "I felt pounds lighter!"

In an obituary notice on Mary Garden the same Harold C. Schonberg noted of her recordings of "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's *Louise*: "Her most famous recording of the aria was made in 1926, toward the end of her career. She had the aria transposed down from G to F, and thus the climax is a high A instead of B. But how easily and beautifully she takes that note, and how elegant is the musical conception, and how purely the voice is projected."

That transposition should have been so common throughout most of the 19th century was essentially the result of wide fluctuations and variations of pitch. As noted earlier, during the 17th and 18th centuries, as far as orchestras were concerned, and thus including opera, pitch had been reasonably stable at A=420, give or take and oscillation or two, in other words, about a semitone below today's A=440. Thus, for truly "authentic" performance of just about everything from Handel through Gluck and Cherubini to Beethoven, Schubert, Weber and Rossini, orchestras would have to be tuned down a semitone (as is being ever more frequently done now in solo instrumental and chamber music, but is out of the question—because of the construction of the instruments, not to mention the predilections of their players—for modern symphony orchestras), and that Beethoven, exposed to his

“Eroica” as played today, would be hearing it in E instead of E flat.

But dating from the time when Tsar Alexander, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, made a present of higher pitched instruments to an Austrian regiment, of which he was honorary colonel, and whose members were also subject to service in the court theaters, the pitch began to rise, largely because instrumentalists, the winds especially, preferred the greater brilliancy. Instruments had to be adapted to the higher pitches. They could be, and were—including the string instruments. But voices could not be assisted by similar physical and mechanical alteration and adjustment.

The singers’ only recourse was to adapt their vocal production to the higher pitch (not an easy undertaking, and least of all with the pitch varying from place to place and from year to year) or transposition to lower keys. There were instances of successful rebellion, most notably by Adelina Patti, Christine Nilsson and the tenor, Sims Reeves, in England, where in some orchestras in the 1860s and 1870s the pitch had risen to a level sensibly higher than today’s A=440. Of more enduring effect for England was the insistence by Dr. George Cathcart, an ear and throat specialist, that the pitch of the orchestra be lowered to the so-called French diapason (A=435) as a condition for his financial support of Sir Henry Wood in the founding of the Proms in 1895.

But while A=435 and today’s A=440 are an improvement on the extremes of the past, there has never been any question of a return to the “classical” pitch of the 17th and 18th centuries. Thus we still have Konstanzes, Fiordiligis, Leonoras, Queens of the Night, Florestans and Agathes singing their fearsome arias and concerted numbers a semitone higher than was required of the singers for whom they were written, and who brought less weight of voice to their singing against the less numerous and less clamorous orchestras of their time. As any singer will tell you, a semitone can spell the difference between vocal pleasure and vocal distress or disaster.

An example is afforded by the case of the American Minnie Hauk, whose London debut as Amina in *La sonnambula* at Covent Garden in 1868 was a disaster and her second performance a triumph, prompting Henry Chorley to write in the *Athenaeum*: “The chief cause of her greater success was unquestionably the judicious lowering of her principal airs. On the first night she fairly broke down in the final rondo; on the second, when it was transposed a half a note lower, this outpouring of recovered joy became the most thrilling feature of her performance.” Chorley went on to attack the abnormally high pitch, probably A=450, or even higher, at Covent Garden at that time.

The case against transposition in opera is that it violates the character and color associated with the key of the composer’s choice (there is, curiously and significantly, no similar objection to transposition in the literature of solo song, with most songs published in three keys for high, medium and

low voice), and that, unless applied uniformly to all voices, it violates the composer’s structural plan in the sequences of keys from number to number and from scene to scene.

All this is valid, especially for those endowed with absolute pitch (the ability, usually native, to identify any note sounded at random and, consequently, any key). I would suggest, however, that the argument carries less weight today than it would have done a century or a century and a half ago, if only because the adventurous harmonic procedures (and progressions) to which we have grown accustomed in the music of Wagner and his successors have rendered most of us less sensitive than our ancestors to modulations and key changes.

There is, in any case, a certain ambivalence in the opera world as to transposition, especially in respect of tenors, who are frequently allowed downward transposition of Rodolfo’s aria in *La Bohème* (to accommodate an alternative high C), the “Di quella pira” in *Il trovatore* (to accommodate unwritten high Cs), the “Salut demeure” in *Faust* (to ease a full-voiced high C for which head voice is more appropriate), and, as we have noted previously, the final scene of *Lucia*. Even the closing duet of Act I of *La Bohème* is sometimes lowered to assist the tenor to an unwritten (and unwanted) final high C, as reflected in the correct answer to the jocular question: What opera act begins in C and ends in B?

Baritones are less often moved to transposition, presumably because, now singing in a range of two octaves from A to A (roughly that of a tenor in the first decades of the 19th century and earlier before continuing upward in head voice and falsetto), they are a relatively new breed, more given to frailty at the lower than at the upper extremes of the range. One transposition generally accorded them, however, is that of Dappertutto’s “Diamond” aria in *Les Contes d’Hoffmann* down a whole tone from the E of the printed score to D. This is partly because the role is often assigned to a bass-baritone, rather than a baritone, and partly because two cruelly exposed G sharps in the key of E are no laughing matter even for a high baritone. Yet in the Prêtre production at Covent Garden, Siegmund Nimsgern was required to sing it as printed, which he did, making a near thing of those G sharps. And this despite the fact that the aria was drawn from an Offenbach operetta, and only inserted in the *Giulietta* act by Hans Gregor in Berlin in 1905!

In the end, it is a question of vocal performance and vocal health against a violation of a composer’s choice of keys, and I for one, have no hesitation in choosing in favour of the singer, especially in music dating from a time when the orchestral pitch was a semitone or more lower than it is today. There have been times when, hearing a Donna Anna struggling with “Non mi dir” or a Konstanze struggling with “Martern aller Arten” and “Ach, ich liebte,” or a Queen of the Night contending with “Der Hölle Rache” that I have thought of founding an SPCS (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Singers)!

The coming bloodbath in the Soviet bloc

by Paul Albert Scherer

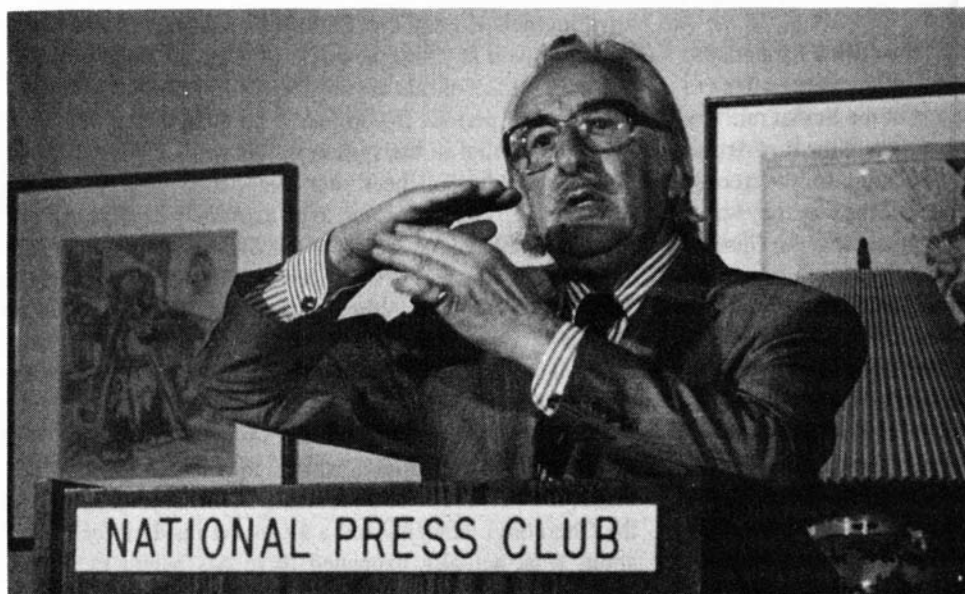
West German specialist Gen. Paul Albert Scherer (ret.) offered a series of prognoses and forecasts about the evolution of the Soviet empire and the Communist world in general, at a press briefing on Oct. 18 at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C.

General Scherer is one of the leading experts in the world on the political and economic affairs of the Soviet empire. He has had a career as a journalist and as a security consultant, and was, for a number of years in the 1970s, the leader of the military intelligence and counterintelligence of the Bundeswehr of the Federal Republic of Germany. During that time General Scherer was a personal and security adviser to then-Federal Chancellor of Germany Helmut Schmidt. He was introduced to the audience by Webster Tarpley, who also translated his remarks:

Let us talk first of all about the situation of blindness which we are in in the Western world. There is a tremendous fascination with Gorbachov in the Western world, and this fascination is so great that the scene is dominated by wishful thinking. In the past two years or so, I have begun to make public appearances, and begun to become a public figure, which is something that the former chief of an intelligence service does not normally do. It is the case that if you know more, you have an obligation, and if you do not carry it out, you are guilty.

The necessity that we have today is for leadership from the United States as the leading power of the Western world. The situation is going to become more and more tragically difficult in the weeks and months ahead. With that, our responsibility to coming generations increases.

When we look at the Eastern bloc, we cannot use the eyes of Western civilization. The power situation in the East bloc has changed in a way that is dangerous. We think that you have heard today that [Erich] Honecker was resigned, and that his successor is now Egon Krenz. I don't want to brag, but I made this prediction to a number of congressmen at the Capitol yesterday. I gave a speech here in this



Stuart Lewis

General Scherer speaks at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. "I gave a speech here in this building on April 29, 1989. At that time, I made a prediction that there would be a raining down of blood in the East bloc, and some people did not want to believe it at that time. Today, I will say that the rain of blood is going to be substantially more severe."

building on April 29, 1989. At that time, I made a prediction that there would be a raining down of blood in the East bloc, and some people did not want to believe it at the time. Today, I will say that the rain of blood is going to be substantially more severe.

People who know something about the Russian winter may have some idea of what I am talking about. But before we examine the winter situation, let us examine the power situation in that part of the world.

I will talk about the Gorbachov group. I must note at the beginning that "Gorbachov" is not an individual, not a one-man rule, but the rule of an elite; the Nomenklatura are agreed that they don't want one-man rule. The Gorbachov group is now running the gauntlet through the valley of exhaustion of the Soviet empire. The background to this situation is that the Soviets are exhausted and their resources are insufficient. I think that this changing situation is being judged far too benignly by many observers in the West.

Gorbachov has been brought in; he is the number-one figure of the Soviet Union, the crown prince of Andropov. He was brought in as part of an attempt to overcome this situation of exhaustion. Suslov, now deceased, but who used to be the ideology pope of the Soviet bloc, described Gorbachov as somebody who was an extremely dynamic bundle of energy. He is, at the same time, absolutely a man of the regime, a man of the system. That is our starting point, because that is Gorbachov's starting point.

Gorbachov has now been in power since March 1985, and for the first two years things generally went well for him—they went well in terms of domestic policy, they went well in terms of foreign policy also. The group of modernizers that came into power with him has changed substantially in these four years.

My analysis proceeds from the idea that there are four pillars of power in the Soviet system, and that these four pillars of power are not all favorable to Gorbachov. First, we have the party. The party is publicly criticized by Gorbachov for incompetence. The party is shaken by these attacks, and is also shaken by the loss of power of the party, and by the constant purges that are carried out against the party. Therefore, in the party what we see today are very strong conflicts of loyalty, the kind we saw in the Khrushchov period when Khrushchov attempted to carry out a reform of the party in the period after 1962. Gorbachov is the one who has begun to talk about sabotage on the part of the party.

I make the estimate that in this part of the Soviet elite, the party, in terms of what they are actually thinking among themselves, two-thirds to three-quarters are actually in an anti-Gorbachov position.

Let us now go to the second pillar, which is the government apparatus. What I want to point to is not simply the government apparatus, but also the engineers and technocrats who make up the defense industries. The Gorbachov group has been forced to change its positions in order to meet the demands of the military industrialists and this part of the economic management structure. The government apparatus does not support Gorbachov's actions even though he has succeeded in becoming President and, through various manipulations and tricks, at least formally speaking, has accumulated powers that are similar to those of Stalin.

I will give one example. Recently, for reasons of his own personal security, Gorbachov brought special units of the security forces under his own personal command. This action parallels the SS division that was brought under Hitler's personal command. Therefore, Gorbachov knows what kind of danger he now finds himself in. The government apparatus

is no longer really pulling with him.

Let us now turn to the third pillar, the military apparatus. The flight out of Afghanistan that the Soviets were obliged to undertake has meant a very severe test of the Soviet military establishment. The political administration of the Red Army, the people who are the dictators of education for the troops, have come into danger, and cannot operate the way they want. There are certain conditions of disarmament that the General Staff does not want to accept. The military apparatus for these reasons is now rather strongly divided, and no longer enjoys a strong representation in the Politburo and other top organs.

Let us now turn to the fourth pillar, the internal security apparatus. The internal security apparatus would have special difficulties if the question of the abolition of the police state were to arise. There is now growing concern in the five key areas of the internal security apparatus—the KGB, the GRU, the police, the militia, and special divisions of the Interior Ministry. But I would say that the security apparatus is absolutely behind Gorbachov; they support him and they support his policies. But the concern among these organs is growing about the disintegration, the paralysis, the psychological situation among the masses.

Glasnost is today a razor that is being held at the throat of the entire Soviet regime. The purpose of *glasnost* was to activate the masses and bring them into the field of political activity as a weapon against the Nomenklatura.

So, the one group that is actively supporting Gorbachov in his policies is the intelligentsia. But the intelligentsia simply does not have the same kind of significance that the internal security apparatus, or the Nomenklatura and other forces in Soviet society have.

The masses

The Soviet masses are under the very negative impact of a food supply situation which is already worse than it was in 1953. You have to remember that in quite a number of factories that were deemed insufficient, the wages were cut by 25%. Russians notoriously have a sweet tooth, they like ice cream even in the winter time. But now sugar is being rationed and is very hard to come by. The same goes for soap and other basic commodities.

Now you also have a price explosion. One of the results of that is that about 60% of pensioners are below the poverty line. There is a tremendous loss of trust and confidence in the party, and that has been brought about by the Gorbachov group itself. And that loss of confidence is now compounded by the food crisis.

What you hear very commonly from the Soviet man on the street is something like the following: Gorbachov talks and talks and talks, the party is absolutely no good, and we are going to hell.

In addition to this loss of confidence in the leadership, you also have a loss of belief in the system, which is a central factor for future developments. I won't be telling you

anything new if I say that Stalin was a criminal. Nor will I be telling you anything new if I say that Brezhnev's group and his 18 years of rule are now being described as a dangerous and bad period. If you take a population and you take away their belief in the system in this way, if you tell them their history has all been worthless, then what will their response be? They are going to be extremely depressed.

Then we have the impact of the Afghan situation. This is a very significant part of the experience of the Soviet masses. There were a lot of soldiers killed in Afghanistan. Large numbers have come back as cripples, as paraplegics, and they tell stories of how bad the situation of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan has been.

Then we have the fact that the Soviet leadership has lost its information monopoly, which, in a closed society like theirs, is a small revolution in itself. In the Ukraine, you had the Chernobyl incident, and a lot of the inside information about what actually happened there has begun to spread among the Soviet population. Things have gone so far that a lot of the jamming apparatus for foreign radio transmissions, which had been turned off, is now in action again.

In addition to all of this, we have had the rail strikes in the summer, we have had the strikes of miners in the Donets Basin, in Siberia, in Kazakhstan, and this has brought the morale level of the Soviet population to zero. If we take into account that Gorbachov was obliged to send a telegram of congratulations to his Hungarian comrades, on the fact that they had liquidated their own Communist Party, then we have an idea of the profound shocks to which this apparatus has been exposed.

To summarize, for man as a strategic factor: This is a sinking ship. Everybody who thinks about this would like to get off that ship if they can.

We are dealing not only with Great Russians here, we are dealing with 130 nationalities with their corresponding languages, and their various ethnic conditions. We have to conclude that this entire construct is now entering into a period of a lethal social-psychological disease. It is a terminal, mortal disease that has grasped the entire organism, the nationalities who are able wish that they had left the Soviet Union yesterday, rather than tomorrow.

The other image I might use, without exaggeration, is that this can be compared to the plague in the Middle Ages. And of course, as soon as the plague appeared, everybody wanted to get out of the cities where it appeared.

Lenin said that this Russian empire was the prison house of peoples. This state, this entire political construction, is today an obsolete creation of a colonial type. This construction, this empire, has been held together by the ideology on the one hand, a kind of secular religion, and on the other hand, of course, by the police state apparatus.

Time as a strategic factor

Now that I have discussed man as a strategic factor, let me speak of time as a strategic factor.

We can clearly sketch the importance of the strategic factor of time, using the signals that the Gorbachov group itself has sent us. We have Gorbachov's attempt to get the Supreme Soviet to approve a comprehensive ban on strikes for 18 months, and that request was not honored by the Supreme Soviet, but rather, all he got was a partial strike ban over a shorter period. What this very negative signal for Gorbachov signifies is that he is not going to make it through to February 1991 unless he can prevent all strikes in such key areas as railroads, mines, and so on.

The second signal came from Shevardnadze when he visited the United States on his way to Wyoming. He asked, demanded, wished, requested for Gorbachov, a summit with President Bush before Christmas of this year.

There are other speeches by Gorbachov saying that he needs another two years in order get his operation together. So, we can now rule out any idea that time is working for Gorbachov. There is no way that *perestroika* could reach any sort of success before the year 2010. That is the professional estimate of German bankers who have made inspection tours of the Soviet Union. There are some of them who say there will be no success of *perestroika* in the industrial area until the year 2020. You may know that there are now management courses being given in Germany for Soviet planners and managers.

The Russian winter

Let us now turn to this coming Russian winter. The food supply, the situation of heating, the standard of living—all of that is going to deteriorate even further. We have reached a point very similar to another period of Russian history, 1904-05. It is also similar to 1917, during the Kerensky regime. Japan had been awakened from its own Middle Ages in the 1890s, with aid of the United States, and resurgent Japan had obtained its military victory in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, and that external military defeat led to a revolution throughout the entire Russian Czarist empire. The Trans-Siberian Railroad had been completed in 1896. What happened in 1917 was that there was a series of very large strikes on the Trans-Siberian Railroad which essentially cut off Siberia from the rest of Russia.

I am of the opinion that, without exaggeration, a similar situation of strikes and paralysis is going to hit the Russian rail network before Christmas of this year.

In the spring of next year, 1990, will come the final decision whether the current elite, the Gorbachov group, will be able to stay in power or not. The West naturally wants the success of Gorbachov. That is understandable if we assume that the possible successors are going to be much more brutal than he is. If you read the newspapers, you would assume that Gorbachov is a very serious person, that he and his group have attempted to implement a very serious policy. But if you are in the Soviet Union and you want to save the system, you can't just be serious in your policy. If Gorbachov were

to try to do that he would be ousted immediately.

So, we have to assume that war is going to be waged on two levels. I don't like the term Cold War, the term is disinformation in itself. Speaking soberly, we are living in the Third World War. It has reached a certain kind of truth position in places like Afghanistan. The Third World War actually began in 1948 with the blockade of Berlin. That was a time when the United States enjoyed a nuclear monopoly over the entire world for about four years. The Americans at that time would have been in a position to oblige and force the Soviets to conduct free elections in Eastern Europe. It is an honor to the United States that you did not attempt to use that to obtain worldwide domination. But at the same time the United States exhibits a naiveté that is horrifying, the kind of naiveté that we saw when Carter kissed Brezhnev, and this naiveté has not gone away, it is still with us.

Let me quote a 1983 statement of Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB for 18 years. He was the person who directed the final solution in Budapest in 1956, when he was Soviet ambassador to Hungary. "We are ready to respect the interests of the United States, if the United States is ready to do the same thing for we Soviets in Eurasia." Think about this, and look at the situation today, and you get the idea that what U.S. policy is doing is corresponding to this proposal by Andropov.

There are, therefore, global understandings of the super-powers. And these are not desirable. One example is the Strategic Defense Initiative. Another is the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) negotiations. A third example is the likely withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Federal Republic of Germany.

If we look at the European situation, we see that Poland and Hungary say "yes" to the perspective of their integration into the West. The French, British, Italians, and others are somewhat disappointed by the course of events, and are relatively careful. I must confess that I was ashamed of Germany, that there was so much "Gorbymania" during Gorbachov's visit, which was a very inappropriate thing for the Germans to do. But now, that psychological situation has been thoroughly changed by new events.

Right now, we have to face the strategic demands of the Soviets. The Soviets want the denuclearization of Europe. The Soviets want the halving of strategic armament, and they want conventional disarmament. The Russians try to present themselves as the inventors of peace, and they try to paint NATO as the opponent of peace. You know for yourselves that the Soviets are world champions of deception, of manipulation, and of disinformation, especially through the use of agents of influence. I, as former head of a counterespionage service, have concluded that the underground war waged by the Soviets is still being waged in every way.

Above ground, in the visible area, we see disinformation. Underground, there is a war of intelligence agents. At the same time, there is use of liberation forces and the export of revolution. Some of the deception operations, for example,

Soviet workers defy strike ban

Three weeks after his Oct. 2 demand for a nationwide ban on labor strikes was transformed by the Supreme Soviet into a ban on strikes in vital industries (just about everything except for the faltering consumer goods sector), Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov took to *Izvestia's* letters-to-the-editor page, to plead with workers not to strike any more. His request had little effect on the ever more desperate Soviet labor force.

On Oct. 25, it became known that coal miners in all the 12 coal mines of Vorkuta, north of the Arctic Circle, had walked off the job at midnight on Oct. 23-24. In defiance of the strike ban, the Vorkuta strike committee put forward pay and benefit demands, but also political ones: elimination of Article 6 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, which defines the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as the "leading force" in society; direct elections to the post of President; direct elections for all People's Deputies; and official recognition of miners' strike committees as trade unions.

Oct. 23 also saw a two-hour warning strike by miners in the Kuzbass coalfields, Siberia, which the Soviet news agency TASS said was motivated by "the non-fulfillment of a series of points agreed with the government commission after the July strike." In the Kuzbass, the miners were joined by other local workers, including from the sector which most threatens to bring the Soviet economy to a full halt—the railroad employees.

Nor was that all. In fact, the Soviet Union is beset by every sort of strike. Coal strikes. Port strikes. Threatened cement strikes. Threatened subway strikes. Warning

strikes. Manipulated strikes. Strikes blending into nationalist protests. And, even personal strikes, so to speak, in the form of surging absenteeism in industry.

Winter strikes

The gravest strike threat looms in the transport and energy sectors. As the strike ban was debated in the Supreme Soviet, *Pravda* came out on Oct. 4 with an assessment of the impact of rail and coal strikes to date. Goods shipments, it said, have been "stuck at border railway stations in Moldavia, seaports in the Baltic, and so forth. The former and the latter have been paralyzed by strikes. The rail minister reported the following overall figure: Because of the disorders, there are 100,000 freight cars 'not working,' that is, standing idle, in the country each day."

Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin spelled out the impact of the strikes, the ethnic clashes in the Transcaucasus, and the non-labor-related transportation snarls, as a shortfall of goods delivered that was 50% higher in the third quarter than in the first half-year of 1989. In July and August alone, 4 billion rubles worth of consumer goods and 1 billion rubles worth of food were not delivered. In September, 300,000 tons of produce were not shipped. "Two million tons of imported freight including grain, sugar, and light industry goods, cannot be moved from seaports. . . . The time that ships spend standing idle has to be paid for in convertible currency. The cause of the problems is the shortage of freightcars."

As for fuel and raw materials, *Pravda* said, the coal shortfall for September alone was 3 million tons, including 600,000 tons of coking coal. Metallurgical plants are threatened with "standstill," since they only had three days' coking coal stocks on hand. "Fuel reserves at thermal power stations have been drained to the minimum and coal stocks for the population's needs are only one-half of last year's figure. Let us repeat the point: the frosts

are used to cover up massive Soviet arms exports which are still taking place. That is a demand of the Soviet military production sector, their military engineers and managers, who demand that high levels of military exports be maintained.

With the oil prices on the world market continuing to fall, the Soviets are in no position to renounce arms exports. They bring in approximately 1 billion rubles per day. The same goes for Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia can in no way allow itself to go onto a soft line. Czechoslovakia produces a very significant part of this arms export.

There are some developments that look good. These are façades. It looks like certain military positions in Vietnam are being given up. It looks like things are being done to Cuba. It is an advantage for the West that 55,000 Cubans

are now leaving Namibia or Angola. It is important that Mengistu in Ethiopia is no longer being fully supported.

But in Afghanistan, very little has changed. The Pakistanis are being neutralized. The Iranian government is playing the Russian card insofar as Afghanistan is concerned. The arms deliveries to Nicaragua are being continued. And the liberation movements in Latin America are never without Soviet help.

Now, I would like to give you an estimate of the entire course of events. In 1920, the United States abandoned European politics with a great deal of disillusionment because they believed that the Versailles Treaty was going to bring another world war. Over the last 81 years, we have had a tremendous development of civil wars, a kind of worldwide civil war. It is

are approaching and they will spare no one—neither strikers, nor those intending to strike, nor those who work conscientiously.”

The Russian Republic's daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported Sept. 29 from a meeting of the Supreme Soviet's Transportation, Communications and Information Technology Commission, that “the complex of questions connected with the long-term development of transportation . . . is perhaps causing the greatest anxiety” in the country. From January to August, the commission was told, the shortfall in freight shipments, due to work stoppages alone, was 40 million tons of goods.

Other types of transportation were threatened, the article said. In Moscow, “like a bolt from the blue,” a strike committee was formed of Moscow Subway workers, who are discussing a package of demands, including “to almost double the drivers' pay, that is, to raise it to R900 a month.” It was argued that this would close the gap with the pay of regular railway workers. V. Tetenov, chairman of the parliamentary commission, called this yet “another example of group selfishness. Every conflict like this, if it is expressed in a strike, is a heavy blow to the whole country's economy.”

More threats

The threat of a nationwide construction strike was part of the lead-up to the Supreme Soviet's ban on strikes. The official trade union daily, *Trud*, reported Sept. 21 on a “warning of a possible mass strike by the [energy] sector's construction industry workers, caused by the cement shortfall.” The threat came in a telegram from an ad hoc committee of the construction workers' (official) trade union, to state planning and supply officials. It said that “150,000 construction industry workers within the Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation and the Nuclear Industry system will find themselves unemployed and unpaid in

the next few days.”

At issue was a reduction of the the cement allocation to the centralized construction industry by 153,000 tons, so that that amount could be sold “through the trade network” to the population—e.g., construction cooperatives. *Trud*, which deliberately publicized the strike threat and thereby built up the sense of an emergency, said that the union committee session was “stormy, with passions boiling as they did in the mining towns” last summer.

If the threat relayed by *Trud* seemed to introduce the element of official (or factional) provocation into the strike picture, the news from Ukraine showed the potential for strikes to break out of all controls and merge with nationalist resistance movements in the captive nations. On Oct. 3, Agence France Presse said that miners from 21 pits in the Lvov-Volinsk coalfield, in western Ukraine, stopped work for two hours to protest failure to honor strike agreement commitments by the authorities last summer. This news came from Ukrainian Helsinki Watch sources, at the moment of the Supreme Soviet debate on the strike ban, and just after a huge Ukrainian demonstration in Lvov. The same day, workers at “a number of firms” in Lvov also struck for two hours, to protest the brutality used against that Oct. 1 demonstration. The stoppage was called by a strike committee, founded in Lvov on Monday, Oct. 2.

Just after the strike ban, *Pravda's* Oct. 5 front page editorial called for “discipline” and “dictatorship of conscience,” in order to meet market requirements for all sorts of goods. In the process of describing how bad the crisis has become, *Pravda* revealed that worker absenteeism is idling trains, machines, and entire shops and plants. In the first six months of the year, 12,465,000 man-days were lost due to absenteeism (compared with 2,000,000 man-days lost from strikes in that period), reflecting the widespread disgust among Soviet workers. Every day, 95,000 people fail to show up at work.—*Rachel Douglas*

now 45 years ago that the friendship with Uncle Joe was broken. But all of the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam have remained, without any attention to the fact that there have been no free elections in Eastern Europe.

I stress that the opposite coast of the Atlantic Ocean, the European coast, must be maintained for the free world. Why? This is where we have to look at the third factor in strategic estimates, the overall strategic potential.

The old Roman Empire could only exist so long as it held the entire Mediterranean basin, and held the opposite coast, the African coast, under its control. Western civilization can only remain alive as long as the Atlantic can function as a kind of internal sea of Western civilization. There never will be, in all of history, a repeat of such a large amphibious

operation as the Normandy invasion. The two military technical revolutions that have taken place since 1945, rule that out absolutely.

The key to the door of the future lies in Europe. Why? Look at it the way the Russians do for a moment. They have the idea of the “common European house,” an invention of Brezhnev. What that means in strategic terms is 500 million producers. That is the biggest market in world history, the Russians want to get into it. If the Soviets were able to dominate that market, by getting the U.S. out under the slogan “Yankee go home,” then the lights would go out here in the United States and everywhere else on the Atlantic also.

I have been talking about three strategic factors: man; the development of strategic potentials, and the time factor. All

of these factors are working against the Soviets, provided that the United States be not so blind as to pull its troops out of Europe. What is essential is that through the summer of 1990, the United States armed forces remain in Central Europe, with their full complement, and their full nuclear protection, and that has got to be done even though the financial situation inside the United States creates serious difficulties.

I set that as a strategic timeframe for a number of reasons. In the present strategic situation, Poland is not going to survive. That is tremendously deplorable. The West Slavic population of the Poles has grown up as an integral part of Europe. The fact that no abortive revolution has taken place so far, is obviously to the credit of the Roman Catholic Polish Pope. The Russians, building on their experience after 1980, have decided to bring in Solidarnosc, and oblige them to take a part of the responsibility for what is going on, and as a result of taking that responsibility, Solidarnosc will be wiped out.

If the Poles, as unfortunately seems likely, go into a state of collapse with extreme turbulence, this will mean that the logistical lines of supply for the 20 divisions that the Soviets maintain in East Germany, will come under extreme danger of interruption.

It is possible, and I hope that this is not going to happen. In East Germany, you now have Krenz in power, and he is nothing but a fundamentalist Communist. It is quite possible that the insurrections could appear this spring, and East Germany could go into a state of all-out civil war. I live in the area of Saarbrücken. Egon Krenz made a visit there, and stated on German television, we of the East German leadership would immediately carry out the Beijing solution, if counterrevolution were to rear its head in our country.

Look at the last five to six weeks in the German Democratic Republic. About 100,000 people have fled the country, in the full light of world publicity. This has had the effect of a thunderbolt striking the Kremlin. First, there were 7,000 demonstrators in the streets. The week after that, it's 10,000 in the streets. By this week it is over 100,000 demonstrating. I can only hope that this threat by Krenz will not be carried out. But the loss of power by the regime is quite evident in East Germany, as in Poland. It's anarchistic.

Looking ahead to 1990

I will make a forecast. If Gorbachov and his group are able to survive into the summer of 1990, they will then be ousted in one way or another. One possible way is assassination. There could be a conspiracy followed by a coup d'état. It could come also through insurrection, through a mass upheaval, with paralysis in the transport area, and also the nationalities. If you know the mentality of the Great Russians, and also the Byelorussians and the Ukrainians, you know that a civil war under these conditions would be extraordinarily bloody. Look at the figures. You are talking

about more than 50 million Ukrainians. You are talking about a total of 30 million people in the Transcaucasus. You are talking about 55 million people in the Muslim southern belt. And you are talking about the large masses of people in the core of the empire, in Russia itself.

The situation is going to be about the conflicts of these forces, and the attempts of many of them to get away. I would like to be wrong on this, because this kind of thing brings with it war consequences.

This is not to exaggerate. Here are some of the scenarios which are possible after what I have just described, after Gorbachov. After Gorbachov can come, as a first possibility, a radical Communist, Beijing solution. That means a brutal crackdown designed to destroy what the Russians would call a counterrevolution. That applies to Poland, it applies to Hungary, to East Germany, and it applies to the Soviet Union itself. Because in the broad spaces of the empire, there is no way of avoiding it.

A second scenario: fundamentalist Communists, with a flight forward strategy against the outside world. It is possible that a part of the military forces, in particular a part of the land army, won't go along with this. It could be the case that a psychological paralysis, after the operations in Afghanistan, and after repeated interventions against the Soviet population, will become stronger. But a surprise attack against Western Europe remains a possibility, especially through air attack. That would be with *spetsnaz* troops, and second, nuclear blackmail against the United States.

A third scenario: tougher reformers than Gorbachov. They would be stressing Great Russian nationalism with open fascist overtones. These Great Russian fascists would attempt to get rid of Gorbachov with a putsch. They might open the door to a Finlandization of Poland, Hungary, and other areas of Eastern Europe. They might make an offer of some kind of peaceful coexistence, with a market of 500 million consumers open to the West Europeans. They may attempt to raise the fascination of the common European house. They would attempt to neutralize Germany because of the great psychological danger, and would be able perhaps 20 years after that to actually attain world domination.

There certainly are other scenarios. But I will stick to these essential ones.

Let me summarize briefly. The first group would be radical orthodox Communists, who want to stamp out the sparks of counterrevolution that are now burning in so many places. That will necessarily lead to insurrections, to general strikes, and similar phenomena. That would lead to a decomposition of the empire, starting in the peripheral areas.

Second scenario, the fundamentalist Communists with flight forward aggression to the outside. This means the Fourth World War, if you accept my proposition that the Third World War actually began in 1948, and went under-

ground into proxy wars and similar things after the Korean conflict. The truce in that war has been in place since about 1982, since the end of the Brezhnev era.

This second scenario is the one most dangerous for us, especially dangerous if the American political leadership should be so naive as to refuse to see this danger. If the American politicians are that naive, then it is possible that this rotten empire, economically rotten and psychologically rotten, could still prevail.

The third scenario is also extremely dangerous, because it seems to offer a softer line. The American strategy and American positions really play very little role in this third scenario, because the necessary precondition for the third scenario is that U.S. troops will have already left Western Europe.

You have still this idea of a balance of power, which the British have practiced in the past. You have a certain French nervousness about a united Germany with 85 million people, and that brings this kind of thing back into play. And nobody can deny that a market with 500 million consumers does exercise a certain fascination.

I am convinced that Gorbachov will fall, he will trip, he will stumble, in the same way that I predicted that Honecker would be out. I would add to that the prediction that Poland, for economic reasons, even with Western aid, simply will not make it.

We have ahead of us an extremely dangerous course of events. It is therefore obligatory that we proceed with our eyes open and our judgment sober. Gorbachov came to East Berlin for the celebrations of the fortieth anniversary of the G.D.R., and he made a very interesting comment: If you come too late, you pay with your life. What he meant was to apply to Honecker. But it applies to Gorbachov as well. If Gorbachov comes too late, and he does, he comes twenty years too late, then Gorbachov will pay with his life.

The Gorbachov group and Gorbachov himself are totally overestimated. It is a consequence of wishful thinking in the West, and of Western complete inability to understand the categories of thought and action that exist in the East.

All of the strategic factors I have indicated speak eloquently against the continued survival of Gorbachov in 1990. I feel that if we wish to save Western civilization in this crisis, it is necessary to examine these conditions I have referred to, and the basic facts are known to think tanks in the West.

We must be tough about drawing the consequences from these facts.

I will conclude with a quote from T.S. Eliot, from *Murder in the Cathedral*. "Man stumbles from unreality to unreality, because he refuses to see."

It is part of our own human evolution that we must fight to be able to see. If we don't want to be the victims of Soviet seers' disinformation, we have got to keep our positions the way they are until the summer of 1990.

A dialogue with General Scherer

On Oct. 19 at a luncheon in Washington sponsored by EIR, Gen. Paul Albert Scherer responded to questions from members of the U.S. military and intelligence community, both active and retired.

Q: Is there any chance that things will get so bad, and maybe Gorbachov if he is tough enough, if not as tough as Stalin, or somebody else, will say, "Let's let the United States have it, and launch their atomic weapons"?"

Scherer: They wouldn't undertake a total thermonuclear assault, because they are not suicidal, in my opinion. The Soviet tactics in the START negotiations, the attempt to cut strategic weapons in half, indicates that the Russians would not attempt a thermonuclear first strike in the classical, full panoply. If there were to be a nuclear attack on the United States, it would probably come in the form of the destruction of a single, large city. They would probably expect that, in retaliation for that, one large Russian city would be destroyed. And I would say that the United States is not strong enough to wage a world war. Whether the Russians are strong enough is unclear. I would have to assume that they are.

Q: Returning to the concept of the idea of civil war, the fundamental problem of the Soviet Union today is economic. If the country falls into civil war, then how is the economic problem going to be solved?

Scherer: There is no solution to the Soviet economic problem. It won't be solved. You have to assume that, first of all, in this coming winter, several hundred thousand people, if not millions, are going to die of hunger. Whatever the West tries to deliver, and the West is talking about delivering wheat and freeing Jews, it won't work. It is a totally anti-human situation of the Russians. But there is no solution but civil war, it is anarchy. One force against another. It will be like China, when warlords took over.

Q: But then, how does the Soviet Union stay a world power?

Scherer: Modern nuclear missile war, which can be waged just by pushing buttons, is always possible.

Q: But they aren't suicidal.

Scherer: Yes, not total war. Look at it this way. We have to distinguish between a warning shot, a warning attack, wiping out one city, or one province, and an all-out total nuclear attack. The Soviet strategic rocket forces—assume they are getting their orders out of Moscow, that Moscow is waging civil war—they can't conceive of waging a total war, and there you are right. They are too weak for that. But for a nuclear warning shot, a way of saying, "You've got to give us aid immediately. Stop trying to play first violin, you people in the U.S. And after that, we Soviets will be satisfied with Europe." And I will give you three guesses if the U.S. would fight under those circumstances.

Please understand, I am not an enemy of the United States. We are all in one boat. We have a high Western civilization, which now faces this horrible challenge. The Russians are going to try to exploit every little opportunity. They are not crazy. They are not like Hitler. They are very deliberate in their planning process. They are highly suspicious, paranoid, afraid. This is a strategy that we might impute to them. Extremely terrifying threats, to soften the West, and the soft West then says, "Okay, let's have peace."

You can't conquer the whole world from Moscow. What you then get is an unbelievably anarchic course of events in the entire world for at least a decade. That could happen. And what we don't have is, in the West, governments that are tough enough to face that.

Q: What about conventional war?

Scherer: That is excluded. Remember that in Poland, they have to transfer their railway cars from the wide Russian gauge to the narrow European gauge. Right now, you have 20 Soviet divisions in East Germany, and that has become a very dangerous fort for them to occupy. And even an attack, from a standing start in East Germany, as long as we have a U.S. Army with nuclear weapons facing them on the other side, that would lead to a general war.

The Russians now assume that the U.S. withdrawals will begin by springtime at the latest, because of the U.S. financial situation. Any weakening of that United States troop contingent would mean that the U.S. would be out of Europe for good, with no hope of coming back.

Q: Does Margaret Thatcher's government have any idea of these things?

Scherer: No. No. The British government has gone onto a totally pro-Gorbachov line. Why? The British are now obsessed with a fear of a failure of their balance of power strategy in Central Europe. I am not against the British, I have many British friends. But British policy is quite antiquated. They always think about strategic magnitudes. There will be 85 million Germans. And the British look at that and think, "That's too many!" There will be at least 4 million Germans who will come out of the Soviet Union in the course of the civil war. So, the German population in Central Europe

will go up to 85 million. That is also something that [French President] Mitterrand is not exactly happy about.

Western politicians have not understood that Germans today are not the Germans of 1945. The politicians have it wrong. Most politicians were thunderstruck when this tremendous exodus out of East Germany began. I predicted it, some years in advance, but nobody believed it, even when they saw it happening. You now have 62 million Germans in the free, western part. They have so changed in their outlook that they are now absolute defenders of democracy, maybe even too much. Look at this Green movement. They are crazy. But they get elected. The result is that Germans are totally capable of integration into free Europe.

Looking at history, it will not be possible for a new Napoleon to occupy Europe, or a Stalin. There won't be another Hitler. You are not going to have Charles XII of Sweden conquering Europe. These great lords and dominators, conquering Europe, that time is gone. If you have 80 million speaking German and 40 million speaking English, or whatever it is, they will have to learn to speak the same language one way or another. The middle nations, the Swedes, the Norwegians, the Swiss, the Belgians—they all know that already. In Eastern Europe, up until 1945, German was the language of trade, and in Russia, everywhere. I visited Poland and Finland when I was young, and everybody knew German. And a lot of them studied in Germany. So if you want to get away from this crazy nationalism in Central Europe, then we have no problem. The Germans are ready to fit in.

But in Eastern Europe, the direction is exactly the opposite. There they have got to make up for things that they have been denied by history. For a thousand years, they have had a different kind of development. They have got to go through this period of nationalism.

That is why we have to expect civil war and insurrections in the Soviet Empire. You've got to remember that you are dealing with the biggest colonial empire in today's world. And even Lenin, back in 1905, said this is the prison house of nations. Today that is even more true that it was then. Look at Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan. I could talk for an hour just about these different nationalities. These nationalities are now rising up, because they are determined to live their own lives for a change. And when you have a sinking ship, the rats always leave it. Always.

I must say something very tough. President Carter kissed Brezhnev, in the middle of this maniac development of the Russian fleet, 200 billion rubles for ship construction only. Carter was kissing Brezhnev, and the Soviet rocket troops were being given new intercontinental missiles. You in America had the nuclear monopoly for four years. And you took your best generals and sent them home. Your best general was sent home because he wanted to use a nuclear bomb on the Yalu. I could catalogue American errors for an hour. I remain the friend of the United States, but among friends,

we have to say what went wrong. I can only hope that the leadership is more clever now. . . .

Q: A few minutes ago, you said that prospects for the immediate period are, Russia engulfed in a civil war, or you used the concept of a Fourth World War. Can you elaborate?

Scherer: I mean what I said. This would be the attempt of a post-Gorbachov leadership to get control of Western resources, to build this common European house, with Germany neutralized, and the Eastern Europeans Finlandized, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and so forth, they would be Finlandized. But the Russian leadership being what it is, there would be an insurrection in Poland.

The Fourth World War wouldn't last too long. With modern weapons, you can change the entire situation within less than 30 days. The Fourth World War would not be six years, or like the Third World War, which in my view went from 1948 to about 1985. This would be a short war, but with very long turbulences associated with it. With anarchy, you don't have any normal government.

I spoke at my press conference yesterday about three post-Gorbachov scenarios. You could have fundamentalist Communists, who would nevertheless be able to offer the West a new government that would look reformist to some degree, which would be an attempt to gain time. They would attempt to master the civil war situation. I would say, it won't work.

The second possibility, you have the Great Russians, the racists, they would try to keep Russia, including Siberia. They expect a Japanese attack on Sakhalin, and that the Japanese would attempt to seize Siberian resources. This group, the racist group, would be ready to wage a Fourth World War if necessary.

The other group is a radical fundamentalist Communist group. They would be talking about this 500 million-person market. And they would say to the United States, "Either you go along with us, help us, or you get out of Europe, get your nuclear weapons out above all." What that would lead to is a period of perhaps 20 or 30 years, but ending with a war between the Russians on the one side, and the U.S., Canada, Latin America on the other.

You may notice that I do not have any scenarios that don't include war. I would say that there is a great deal of evil in man. Lenin was stupid, in the sense that he thought he could impose a dictatorship through education, and controlling the way people acted. It failed, and there will be more wars. But it doesn't have to be above the nuclear threshold. It can also be below. We have at least 38 countries with ballistic missiles of some kind. More than 10 countries have nuclear weapons, and there will be more tomorrow. And that looks like the way world history is going at the moment.

Q: I disagree that civil war will occur inside the Soviet Union. I agree that outside war is a possibility, just to settle

their domestic problems. But I disagree that conventional war is not possible. It is possible. Never in history was surprise so important. In no other war were you able to knock out the enemy in a matter of hours. It used to be weeks or months at best. Now, it is almost a matter of hours. Therefore, when the Soviets say something, they mean to deceive, just to create the element of surprise. And when we believe what they say, you are ready to be hit between the eyes. I think they will have war outside to avoid civil war.

Scherer: I would like to attempt to prove that civil war can begin in the Soviet Union at any time.

Back in 1904-05, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, there was this revolution. The Trans-Siberian Railroad had been completed between 1896 and 1899. That rail line was occupied by strikers. The provision of the Russian troops in the Far East was cut off. In the western part of the empire, certain military units joined with the insurrection. But it wasn't strong enough, and therefore, the 1905 Revolution was a failure. Another example, 1917. Here what you have again is a collapse through transportation strikes. You can see that Gorbachov knows about these things, because that is his demand, that there be a strike ban for railroads and coal mines. If you have partial insurrection, it is guaranteed to lead to a general strike of coal miners and railroad workers.

Secondly, when you get, which you routinely have now, demonstrations of 100,000 and more, then the KGB and all of its auxiliaries are not going to be able to stop the insurrection. When you get that, all of these component republics, in the Transcaucasus, all of the peripheral states around the empire are going to rise up at the same time. And then, as happens in civil wars, individual military units are going to choose one side or the other.

Remember that the Poles got all the way to Kiev in 1920, so weak was the Red Army at that time. There was a White Army. Trotsky was able to wipe it out only because they weren't united among themselves. There were lots of ethnic groups that joined in with the invading troops.

So, to sum up, the revolutionary development starts with large ethnic insurrections, together with a general strike. You are going to have the defection of certain military units, and they are going to join together with bloodied sections of the population, people who have been shot down during the insurrection. Even today, without large military defections, you have a constant process of shooting at population groups and even at other military groups.

So, I would say that, by spring, you are going to have, first of all, insurrections, you are going to have hunger riots, general strikes, you are going to have the military coming in and shooting people down with a hard line. Then, some of them are going to desert, some to the people, joining on that side of the barricades—and with that, you have the full development of civil war. Only the core area around Moscow can be held.

But I don't have to be right, I would like to be wrong.

Soviet 'Mr. Green' named new editor of Pravda

by Mark Burdman

When the Soviet Politburo decided Oct. 19 that Viktor Afanasyev, the editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, was to be sacked from his job, Sovietologists of various stripes reported this as a blow by Mikhail Gorbachov against Soviet "conservatives." In reality, much more important than Afanasyev's dismissal, was that he was replaced by Gorbachov's special adviser Ivan Frolov. Frolov is the most renowned proponent in the Soviet policymaking structure of what could be called "global ecological fascism," or "eco-fascism" for short. Were the West ruled by sanity, the alarm bells would have been going off in every Western capital at the announcement of Frolov's appointment.

Frolov has for years been the U.S.S.R.'s primary liaison to the international green ecology movement. He is a senior member of the malthusian Club of Rome International, and has been a chief figure in the U.S.S.R.'s Global Systems Analysis apparatus. The coordinator of Global Systems Analysis in the U.S.S.R., Dr. Dzhermen Gvishiani, was co-founder of the Laxenburg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), a prime point of convergence between malthusians East and West on food, energy, and economic policy.

Frolov is also a liaison to California's Esalen Institute, the conceptual headquarters for the rock-sex-drug counterculture in the United States. It was set up in the early 1960s under the auspices of Britain's drug-besotted Aldous Huxley and his friends. Frolov is the co-author of a book with Esalen writers, entitled *Glasnost and Megatrends, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. in Transition*.

Until his appointment as Gorbachov's special adviser in 1987, Frolov was editor of the theoretical magazine *Kommunist* and head of the U.S.S.R.'s Institute for the Study of the

Problems of Mankind.

His Oct. 19 promotion occurred in the midst of an unprecedented density of East-West conferences and initiatives on "environmental protection," "ecology," and the like. Could it be mere coincidence, that his appointment was announced just as U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh was winding up his Oct. 14-19 trip to the Soviet Union, and concluding an agreement with his Soviet counterparts, for the U.S. and Soviet Union to set up a joint working group on "environmental protection"?

Thornburgh's initiative is in line with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III's oft-stated commitment to negotiate the so-called "Fifth Basket" of "global issues" with the Soviet Union. The U.S. State Department, Justice Department, and other agencies are trying to do whatever they can to respond positively to Gorbachov's much-publicized December 1988 speech before the United Nations General Assembly, in which the Soviet leader called for a new world ecological order based on rejection of the traditional Western commitment to scientific and technological progress, and implementation instead of what the Soviets label "international ecological security."

Ironically, however, Frolov's appointment, and the upgrading of eco-fascist policies in the Soviet Union, might contribute to Gorbachov's own downfall, even if the Soviets are absolutely committed to eco-fascism as a means of eradicating the values of Judeo-Christian civilization. While the current mood about global environmental deals is euphoric in both West and East, the actual consequences of applying "green" policies to the crisis-ridden Soviet economy will be catastrophic. As the next phases of *physical economic collapse* hit the U.S.S.R., Gorbachov will likely be blamed, not only for

the economic holocaust itself, but also for having "sold out" the vital interests of the Soviet Union to those Western financiers, foundations, and policy institutes that have been promoting environmentalism over the past two decades.

Frolov's 'Bulgarian connection'

What follows here is an accounting of the basic facts of the "Ivan Frolov dossier" that are being completely ignored in the West.

Perhaps most immediately striking is a report in the Sept. 28 *Pravda*, that the worldwide Eco-Forum for Peace met in Moscow to discuss "nature conservation." Gorbachov personally made the first entry into the Eco-Forum's Golden Book, writing, "I welcome the peaceful ecological movement." According to *Pravda*, Academicians Ivan Frolov and Boris Laskorin of Moscow's Institute of Chemical Technology took part in the session, together with the Eco-Forum's chief secretary, Vesselyne Neykon of Bulgaria.

The Eco-Forum for Peace is based in the Bulgarian port city of Varna, and is also known as the "Varna Group," or the "Club of Varna." Its activities have received hardly any attention in the West outside of *EIR* (see *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1986, "The 'Bulgarian connection' to environmentalist genocide.")

The idea for the Eco-Forum was formulated during a series of meetings between Soviet and Bulgarian officials with ecologists from West Germany, Britain, France, and the United States during the 1982-86 period. These meetings were initiated after publishers of the Bulgarian journal *Man and Nature* contacted ecologist leaders in the West. Some experts believe that the circles behind the Varna initiative are part of that element in Bulgaria which is trying to revive the ancient Gnostic, devil-worshipping Bulgarian cult of "Bogomilism."

The Varna Group was formally launched during an Aug. 25-28, 1986 meeting on the theme, "Environmental Conservation and the Protection of Peace in the World." The meeting, which took place in Varna, had participation from many international groups, including Greenpeace, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Armand Hammer-funded International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the Pugwash Group, UNESCO, and other world-federalist malthusian groups.

Of the 100 individuals in attendance representing 30 countries, nearly 40 were from the U.S.S.R. or Bulgaria. The Soviet delegation was led by Ivan Frolov, who was elected president of the Eco-Forum.

In November 1988, the Eco-Forum sponsored an "ecological voyage" down the Danube River. Reporting on this event, the Nov. 28 London *Guardian* said the conference was part of "green *perestroika*." Reporter Walter Schwarz favorably likened the Russian environmentalism to a particularly virulent strain of ecologism known as "deep ecology"; members of the "deep ecology" movement have been labeled

"eco-Nazis" by the Italian press. Schwarz stated: "Even official Russians can sound like deep greens. . . . In Moscow's cauldron of ideas, deep ecology is being mixed in with refurbished Marxism."

Schwarz quoted Ivan Frolov, that "the problem of peace and the problem of preserving nature are dialectically interrelated."

The current eco-fascist agenda

The September 1989 meeting of the Eco-Forum with Gorbachov, Frolov, et al., was preceded and followed by a density of East-West ecological meetings, in which we usually find Frolov involved either directly, or by association:

- From Sept. 18-22, Frolov was the moderator of a meeting in Moscow between delegations of the Soviet Communist Party and the West German Green party. The discussions were the latest in a series of meetings that Frolov has had with Green leaders, both in West Germany and in the U.S.S.R., since at least December 1985. One previous example was a week-long "Soviet-Greens seminar" in the West German town of Göhren in Lower Saxony, which was covered favorably in the March 21-27, 1989 edition of the Soviet international weekly *New Times*. *New Times* published a photograph of radical Green Party leader Jutta Ditfurth sitting next to Frolov.

- From Oct. 9-14, the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), the umbrella organization of all the United Nations Associations, held a meeting in Moscow. The meeting resolved to set up a new global commission, modeled on the Brandt and Palme Commissions, which would focus on "global security in its ecological, humanitarian, and traditional military aspects," according to a report on Radio Moscow Oct. 17.

The WFUNA's head is Canadian energy magnate Maurice Strong, one of the early patrons of the Club of Rome and of the environmentalist movement more broadly. On Oct. 17, he was interviewed by Radio Moscow, declaring that the East-West agenda must concentrate on "global security and risk management." He said the new WFUNA commission would study "what kind of changes need to be made in the institutional structure at the international level, to deal with ecological and environmental concerns, and for management of the global economy."

- From Oct. 11-15, in Vienna, Austria, there was an Ecology '89 Congress, on the overall theme, "Outlook 1989: Integrated Strategies for the Environment, the Economy and Technology," with one key sub-theme being "Policymaking for an Environmentally Compatible Economy in the 1990s." This was sponsored by the Vienna Academy for the Study of the Future, with official support and cooperation from the Club of Rome, IBM Corporation, IIASA, and others. Several top Club of Rome members were there, including co-founder Dr. Alexander King, who spoke on "Systemic Approaches to an Ecology-Oriented Economic Policy." Various panels

were on East-West approaches to ecology. Dzhermen Gvishiani, currently director of the U.S.S.R.'s All-Union Research Institute for Systems Analysis, spoke on "Environmental Research and Policy in the East and Perspectives for East-West Trade Relations in the Nineties."

In addition to Gvishiani's contribution, Soviet officials dominated an Oct. 15 panel, "Who Will Save the Earth? Approaches to a Global Environment Program." Speakers and participants from the U.S.S.R. included N. Vorontsov, Minister of the Environment and chairman of the State Committee on Nature Protection; Prof. A. Yablokov, People's Deputy of the U.S.S.R. and head of the Soviet branch of Greenpeace; Prof. Nikita Moiseyev, member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and creator of the "nuclear winter" hoax; and Prof. Mikhail Lemeshev, head of the Soviets' Association Ecology and Peace.

- Immediately following this, Lemeshev, accompanied by members of the Association Ecology and Peace who flew in from the U.S.S.R., went to Bonn, for a first-ever joint seminar with the Freiburg Öko-Institut of West Germany. The seminar, titled "Energy and Water Economy," lasted from Oct. 15-20. According to a Freiburg Öko-Institut source, one focus of the seminar was to discuss mobilizing against "great water projects," primarily referring to those large-scale water-diversion projects in the U.S.S.R. that have not already been shelved. The source said his outfit is totally opposed to such large projects in Brazil, Canada, and other countries.

Ivan Frolov is a member of the Soviet Association Ecology and Peace. The chairman of the Association is the chief editor of the Soviet publication *Novy Mir*, Sergei Zalygin; he is also a member of Raisa Gorbachova's Soviet Culture Fund.

The Freiburg Öko Institut has formed a joint information and data bank with the Maxim Gorky Institute of the Soviet Union, to collect detailed information on the economy and the environment. The data sharing is coordinated through a Moscow-based group called "Green Movement," headed by one Popsov, editor of a magazine called *Youth of the Land*. Such data are obviously essential for the Soviets in profiling stress points in the West, and for accumulating the kind of data that *spetsnaz* commandos would need for sabotage of vital infrastructure during wartime or before.

- From Oct. 15-17, at the Pio Manzu Center in Rimini, Italy, a meeting was held of leading Western dignitaries such as former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, and a large Soviet delegation. The publicly stated conference consensus was for channeling Western financial aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, while writing off the developing sector. A special award was given in Rimini to former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro-Harlem Brundtland, whose Brundtland Commission has become the main organizational framework for implementing global eco-fascist policies.

Colombian liberals assailed as pro-drug

by José Restrepo

Colombia's leading champion of the war on drugs has taken off the gloves against former President Alfonso López Michelsen and his political heir, presidential candidate Ernesto Samper Pizano, demanding that they be brought to summary trial for treason and desertion in time of war. In a dramatic Oct. 25 editorial commentary, the director of the embattled anti-drug newspaper *El Espectador* Juan Guillermo Cano, accused the two politicians of promoting the kind of neo-liberal immorality—in politics and in economics—that has sponsored the cocaine cartels' dizzying rise to power.

López Michelsen is the political godfather of the cocaine cartels, both because of his decade-long sponsorship of monetary policies that gave the drug trade a foothold in Colombia, and his repeated political interventions on the drug mafia's behalf. Samper, the country's leading drug legalization advocate and free-market economist, is currently spearheading the efforts of pro-drug circles to force a government "dialogue" with (i.e., surrender to) the drug traffickers.

One can easily strip bare the theories of "modern economics" presented by López, Samper and company, wrote Cano in his editorial. According to them, "There are no drugs. There is no supply and demand. There is contraband, but there is no crime. There is amnesty for contraband; so also should there be for assassination. Everything is reduced to votes or money for electoral campaigns. It is worthless to insinuate the [need to] rescue human values. Thus one speaks of fiscal paradises like Hong Kong, Singapore, San Andrés, La Guajira."

Cano continues: "What is inadmissible in a nation at war, and inadmissible for the chief of the military forces of a nation at war, is that there be deserters and traitors who lead to such desertion and such treason. . . . With all due respect, Mr. Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian Armed Forces, you are being betrayed by your own party colleagues [and] . . . it is unpardonable that they not be punished following summary trial."

This unprecedented denunciation of the immorality rampant in Colombian political circles was also sounded by the Catholic Church. In an impassioned Oct. 18 appeal before 1,000 of Colombia's leading political figures, Church spokesman and Popayán Archbishop Monsignor Samuel Butrago Trujillo denounced the degradation of the concept of man to a mere object of consumption and production, as

responsible for the narco-terrorist violence that has seized Colombia. "The economicist view, predominant throughout most of the ruling class, subordinates the human person to consumerism, making him an instrument of production and an object of consumption; at the same time, according to this view, the dignity of the person lies in economic efficiency and in individual freedom understood as libertinism."

An 'international plot'

El Espectador has not limited its fire to the pin-striped frontmen for the narcotics cartels, but is also going after those so-called defenders of human rights, like Amnesty International, which hide their narco-terrorist sympathies behind a cloak of respectability. The newspaper's lead editorial on Oct. 26, entitled "An International Plot," denounced those "human rights" lobbyists who cynically accuse the Colombian government of using the "pretext" of a war on drugs to mount an alleged "dirty war" of repression against the left.

Although left unnamed in the editorial, it is known throughout Colombia that the London-based Amnesty International has just issued a new report, drawn extensively from Colombian Communist Party propaganda, denouncing the government of President Virgilio Barco and the Colombian armed forces for supposed human rights abuses—in the midst of that country's war to the death with the most violent of drug criminals.

"We are dealing with a genuine international conspiracy," warned *El Espectador's* editors, "of the kind in which the left extremes are so expert, in grim and contaminating company with the international agents of the drug trade. This harmful and punishable association to commit crime and slander has taken the most despicable and deadly forms on Colombia's own territory, from the joining of their activities to defend and develop coca crops on our territory, to the assault on the Justice Palace. . . . The country must know once and for all that the subversive movements have degenerated toward common criminality."

The Colombian government has been explicit that it will entertain no proposals for dialogue or negotiation with the drug cartels, since they are not a political movement but rather "common criminals." In a recent statement issued by the Colombian National Security Council (see below), this position is stated officially and unequivocally. In light of *El Espectador's* denunciation of the criminal alliance between the traffickers and armed subversion, it would appear incumbent upon the Barco government to reconsider its ill-advised "peace initiatives" toward these narco-terrorist forces, while there is yet time to do so.

The following are excerpts from an official communiqué issued in the last week of October by Colombia's National Security Council.

1) The terrorist organizations seek to hide their criminal na-

ture behind the altruistic banner of peace. Now these criminals inform public opinion that they are the ones who want peace, while what they have been doing is bloodying Colombia. . . . The facts clearly demonstrate that what these common criminals seek in reality is to destroy the basis for democracy: to intimidate the press; demoralize the population; cast doubt on the credibility of such institutions as the Congress, the judiciary, and the executive; and to affect our economy.

2) Organized crime has assassinated a Justice Minister, an attorney general, magistrates of the Supreme Court and of the tribunals, judges, journalists, congressmen, political and civic leaders, and citizens of good will. In the past two months they have continued to assassinate. These criminals now ask that the law be suspended. They offer to end their terrorist actions in exchange for revoking the state of law, which means nothing less than the surrender of the State and of democracy.

3) The government reiterates that it has in force a policy to combat the drug trade and its criminal organizations, and that within this policy there is no room for transaction, nor negotiation, nor dialogue. Therefore, it does not consider any proposal for mediation with the drug trade, whether said proposal be submitted directly by them or through their spokesmen."

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Rimini elites: 'South must serve the North'

by Mark Burdman

From Oct. 15-17, there was a meeting of policy influentials from the West and the Soviet Union at the Pio Manzu conference center in Rimini, Italy. In his summation speech, Catholic University of Milan professor Gianfranco Miglio revealed what is really on the minds of a predominant faction of the transatlantic liberal elites.

According to Miglio, there are three priorities for the West. First, the West should accept, if not actively encourage, a transitional authoritarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union. Second, the West, especially West Germany acting on behalf of Western Europe, should massively increase financial and economic aid to the Soviet Union. This should be the driving force behind a full integration between Western and Eastern Europe, to include expedited American troop pullout from Europe. Third, as financial credits are diverted eastward, the Southern Hemisphere countries should be written off.

Among the speakers were former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, and Soviet Finance Minister Valentin Pavlov, who headed a large Soviet delegation. The conference medal of honor was given to Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Europe's leading appeaser of the Soviets. Pio Manzu directors also gave a special award to Norway's Gro-Harlem Brundtland, who had, ironically, stepped down as prime minister only hours before the conference began. Mrs. Brundtland heads the World Commission on Environment and Development, which has developed the guidelines for a global ecological-fascist world order.

In an Oct. 21 discussion with *EIR*, Miglio affirmed that Helmut Schmidt privately expressed complete agreement with his perspective. The former chancellor's public statements in Rimini were perfectly coherent with what Miglio said. He warned that a global financial crash could be caused by the Third World debt crisis, but said that the solution must be centered on drastic "population control" measures, to deal with the "demographic explosion" in the Southern Hemisphere. He called on religious leaders to join him in a campaign to reduce population growth. Schmidt also argued that development credits to the Third World would inevitably be consumed to buy arms, whereas the Soviet Union and its allies could be trusted in their stated commitment to redirect funds formerly spent on armaments, into productive forms of investment. The message: The East is a good investment, the South is a waste.

In his discussion with *EIR*, Miglio reiterated that the West

should yearn for a "strong central power" in the U.S.S.R., a "restoration of authority for a transitional period," so that Gorbachov will not be toppled as the economic crisis gets worse and worse. He said that the "historical moment" now required a new European "East policy" led by West Germany. He labeled this a new *Drang nach Osten* (drive to the East), directed toward a full "integration of the Slavic world with the German-European world." This would involve some form of "German reunification," and a strengthening of the "European pole" in the world, that would counterpose its strength to the United States and to a Japanese-Asian axis. "The Germans," said Miglio, "have fought two great world wars to be the masters of Europe, now they must become the masters of Europe through peaceful means."

In this perspective, he went on, "America will be out of Europe." According to Miglio, "Soviet military power is not a threat to Europe. The Soviets are feeble. From my information, the military class in the Soviet Union is in no position to interfere with the political system."

Asked what future there would be for the developing sector in his world-strategic view, Miglio stated bluntly: "We cannot make miracles for the Third World. It is pure fancy to believe that the West will launch a crusade to help the developing world. In any case, the differences between North and South are *planetary*; the conflict is fundamental. *The South will always be the servant part of the world for the North; history tells us so.*"

Soviet calls for Gorbachov dictatorship

On Oct. 23, "positive feedback" of sorts came from a senior Soviet official, as the Italian daily *La Repubblica* ran an interview with Andranik Migranian, of the KGB-linked IM-EMO think tank. Migranian called for a "Committee of National Salvation" in the U.S.S.R., "led by Gorbachov as a dictator." He warned: "Democracy today is against *perestroika*. Gorbachov has very little time. Only a dictatorship will allow him to rule and carry out his reforms." Migranian claimed that there was a "vacuum of power" in the U.S.S.R. "At end of this impotent situation, I see the risk of a Soviet Tiananmen."

Were Gorbachov to become a dictator, Migranian stressed, the West would be satisfied, since Western policymakers are less concerned with democracy in the Soviet Union than with the stability of Gorbachov. "Gorbachov is thinking about this," he said. "On Oct. 2, when he proposed to the parliament to declare the state of emergency, it was sort of a general rehearsal. But there is little time."

Yet Migranian denounced the five years under Gorbachov's rule, as having caused economic chaos, moral degradation, and rampant criminality. He said: "We are reviving 1917, from February to October. And to those who ask me whether Gorbachov can become the dictator-reformist whom we need, I answer thus: It depends on whether he feels more a Lenin or a Kerensky."

Lebanon: national resistance or slavery

Surrender or be shot: Such are the terms of the agreement reached in Taif, Saudi Arabia at the end of October, after more than three weeks of negotiations between Lebanese Christian and Muslim parliamentarians under the sponsorship of the Arab League triumvirate of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Morocco. The agreement provides at best a respite of a few weeks, during which an unstable ceasefire will be in effect. But in reality, the agreement is an attempt to neutralize Lebanese opposition to the Syrian military occupation. In the words of Lebanese Prime Minister Gen. Michel Aoun to the French daily *Le Figaro* on Oct. 25, it was the result of "the American conspiracy" on Syria's behalf: "They could not achieve it in Lebanon, so they shipped the members of parliament to Saudi Arabia."

Of course, one can only welcome any initiative which calls a halt, even if only momentary, to the Syrian drive to wipe out Lebanese resistance to its occupation, through systematic and blind bombardments against the civilian population. In the words of Maronite Patriarch Sfeir on Oct. 24, it is necessary to prevent the emergence of "a Lebanon without Lebanese." But it is another thing to sacrifice Lebanese sovereignty to Syria, with Lebanon becoming merely the colony that Damascus has been coveting for the past 20 years.

Concretely, the terms of the agreement are the following: 1) the parliamentary election of a Maronite President by early November, setting into motion the forming of a new government; 2) constitutional reforms whereby the prime minister, a Sunni Muslim, will be the actual ruler of the country. The President will no longer have veto rights in the cabinet and will require a two-thirds majority of the cabinet to dismiss his prime minister; and 3) parliamentary changes bringing the number of deputies up to 108, equally divided between Christians and Muslims. The chairman of the Parliament, a Shi'ite Muslim, will be elected for two years instead of the present one year.

What took three weeks of negotiations was the crafting of a carefully worded document which avoids any precise reference to Syrian military withdrawal from Lebanon. In its stead is the vague commitment that within two years after the implementation of the above political reforms, negotiations would be started between Lebanon and Syria. Within such negotiations, a calendar for a complete Syrian withdrawal would be established.

Can anyone in his right mind believe this will ever happen? That Syrian intelligence will not ensure the elections of its own corrupt candidates, who will "unanimously agree" that Syria has to remain in Lebanon? Syria, having never held a single democratic election, is unlikely to bless one in another country.

One can only conclude that what has occurred is one of the most cynical sellouts ever. What pressures the parliamentarians meeting in Taif were submitted to, will only be known when they return to Lebanon. Clearly some of them are not too proud of their action, and are fearful of facing the angry protesters which gathered by the tens of thousands in support of Michel Aoun and of his rejection of this "crime against the Lebanese nation."

Behind the sellout

There are several factors which may have played a role in the sellout. First, what has been the role of Saudi Arabia? One of Saudi King Fahd's main concerns from the beginning has been to prevent the Lebanese crisis from leading to a confrontation between Syria and Iraq. Yet, the byzantine maneuvers within the Saudi Royal Family have added other considerations. Crown Prince Abdullah is maneuvering to eliminate Prince Sultan, the defense minister and leader of the Sudairi clan, who is officially set to become crown prince when Abdullah becomes king. Abdullah is reportedly striking a deal for a representative of the Faisal clan to become crown prince instead. Consolidation of closer relations between Riyadh and Damascus are part of these negotiations. Saud al-Faisal has been a mere mouthpiece for Syrian interests in Lebanon.

Why did the Christian parliamentarians in Taif endorse such an ill-fated deal? Corruption in some cases, blackmail and fear in others, perhaps. The real answer may have come from General Aoun himself, when he addressed his supporters on Oct. 23 and called on Lebanese youth to take up their own responsibilities. Who are these parliamentarians after all? Life-long politicians who were last elected in the mid-1970s, and whose status has not been questioned since. The fear that an official and definite challenge to Saudi Arabia and Syria would call into question their social and feudal status, and that they would be replaced by younger elites, seems to have played an important role.

Indeed, if the Taif agreement has any meaning, it is to underline that the political structures of Lebanon as they have survived in the last 15 years are corrupt and obsolete. The real challenge that Aoun has correctly addressed, is the need for the younger generation of Lebanese, Christians and Muslims alike, to unite in a national resistance against the foreign occupier; hence to put the issue of national resistance and the defense of national sovereignty above any loyalties to feudal clans. The behavior of the parliamentarians in Taif has just driven the point home. It will not be easy, obviously; but is it worth living in slavery?

Will Jiang Zemin's purge backfire?

by Linda de Hoyos

On Aug. 21, in a speech recently released to the public, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary head Jiang Zemin called upon the leaders of the CCP to carry out a relentless purge of the 48 million-member party. Under the banner of eradicating "bourgeois liberalization," targeted will be all those who have expressed or demonstrated their sympathy for the democracy movement that shook Beijing and other major cities in May.

"We should not fail to see the seriousness of the problems presently existing within our party," Jiang told the assembled heads of the party's organizational departments Aug. 21. "It is necessary to grasp the present opportune moment to conscientiously grasp the work of screening and purging in order to maintain the purity of our party contingent. . . . We must avoid doing it superficially. We must never leave hidden trouble untouched." To underline the point, Jiang—who is deemed a moderate by the Western press—called for the revival of "criticism and self-criticism" within the party. "It is necessary to carry out inner-party ideological struggle," a term Jiang admitted had not been used heretofore—that is, not since the end of Mao Zedong's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Accordingly, along with the issuance of new identity cards for all mainland Chinese, the party leadership has ordered the recall of all party membership cards, forcing the 48 million cadre to re-register. The Hong Kong paper *Ching Pao* said on Oct. 10 that party members are now being screened with the following questions: 1) Did they support the policy of armed suppression to the rebellion? 2) Is it right and necessary to enforce the martial law order? 3) Do they believe that the nature of the current rebellion and bourgeois liberalization conflict with the four cardinal principles (establishing the primacy of the Communist Party and communist thought)? 4) Were turmoil and rebellion inevitable or caused by the mistakes of some party leaders? The activities and statements of all party members during the rebellion will likewise be examined.

In addition, as indicated by Prime Minister Li Peng at a reception in Beijing Oct. 13, political criteria will come first in the employment of professionals. "Department chiefs must not only be well conversant with professional work, but must, still more, be revolutionaries and politicians."

One 2,000-word fulmination in this genre, however, gives an idea of the difficulty of the task confronting China's repressive leadership. The article, first published in the theoretical journal *Qishi* and reprinted in the *People's Daily*, calls upon the Chinese people to once again exhibit the "spirit of plain living and hard work." This spirit has a "profound meaning, that is, a spirit of making advances and utter devotion that is characterized by fearing no difficulties, fearing no sacrifices, and fighting indomitably for the common interests and common ideal of the state, the nation, the people, and for the development of the socialist cause."

Easier said than done

Such calls to rouse China's population to revolutionary fervor only serve to demonstrate that the Maoist revolution is over; there is simply no "revolutionary spirit" in China today. The mainland Chinese cannot be mobilized into a frenzied replay of the Cultural Revolution to roust out the "dregs" of "bourgeois liberalization." The atmosphere is one of cynical disillusionment at the bankruptcy of the Communist regime.

Such disillusionment extends to the top of the party itself, and permeates the party institutions, even into the national security apparatus. On Sept. 8, Minister of Public Security Wang Fang delivered a speech calling for the revitalization of the nation's police force, which he said was rife with corruption and demoralization, with a demonstrated incapacity to utilize new methods or equipment. Strengthening the police force is a "question of profound strategic importance to our country," Wang said. "Our struggle" against rebellion "is far from over. . . . Our enemies have not in the least resigned themselves to defeat."

Wang followed with a stern warning to the CCP leadership: It must act fast to retrieve the mandate of heaven, or face revolution. "We are still inevitably confronted with a lot of complicated political, economic, and social problems, including corruption, deterioration of social order, inflation, unfair distribution, unemployment, nationality issues, religious problems. . . . Should these problems fail to be solved, social turmoil and all types of social problems will certainly break out, which will in turn be made use of by antagonistic forces abroad and at home."

Such "antagonistic forces" definitely exist within the P.R.C. today. Estimates from the P.R.C. press are that upwards of 500,000 Communist Party members demonstrated during the democracy movement. As Jiang Zemin stated in his Aug. 21 purge speech, "That a lot of our party members took to the streets to take part in the demonstrations, is indeed a serious problem." The repressive leaders in power in Beijing have to seriously assess whether—given the lack of support in the general population—they can afford to launch an attack on the party and dismantle the institutions of policymaking that tended to back the democracy movement.

China threatens, the West appeases

by Mary M. Burdman

The belligerence of Communist China's threats against Hong Kong, the Republic of China on Taiwan, Tibet, Great Britain, and the United States over the past weeks should be taken as fair warning that the Beijing regime, under terrible economic pressure, is very dangerous to its neighbors, especially Hong Kong. The Beijing leadership has also renewed its threats of military force against Taiwan, where crucial national elections are fast approaching.

Yet, despite the fact that Beijing's leaders have twice warned in recent weeks that sanctions, wimpish as they are, are taking their toll—primarily because of China's desperate economic situation—Western nations, particularly the United States and Great Britain, are vying with each other to restart trade deals, especially in weapons, with China. On Oct. 13, Prime Minister Li Peng said that the sanctions were having an effect and warned the Chinese people that they faced years of austerity. Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobing said Oct. 26 that an estimated \$10 billion in loans had been suspended and that "June 4 also had a big impact on China's imports and exports," according to the *Financial Times* Oct. 27. China's trade deficit hit \$6.84 billion by the end of August, as compared to \$2.56 billion last year, prompting discussion of devaluing the renminbi, Zheng said.

Nonetheless, the *Hindustan Times* reported from discussions with Asian diplomats in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 7, after the International Monetary Fund conference, that the West is "quietly working the old relationship back with China." Senior officials said the "experiment" of sanctions had "virtually failed," and Western nations, "led by France and Britain," have already resumed, or will soon resume, arms deals with China. As for new World Bank lending, which would open the floodgates for international banking, the United States "seems more flexible" on the issue than in June, the *Hindustan Times* reported. Of course, as a World Bank press spokesman told this writer Oct. 19, the World Bank office in Beijing is fully staffed, missions are going to China, and disbursements for already-approved projects continue.

On Oct. 18, the West German Foreign Ministry announced that the ban on a group of banks investing DM 460 million to build a subway in Shanghai would be lifted, a first step toward lifting sanctions, according to Bonn insiders. The decision was preceded by the visit of Trilateral Commis-

sion luminary Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Asian division of the West German Industry and Commerce Association, to Beijing at the end of September, to discuss the deal with Li Peng.

The Indian news service Asian News International reported on Oct. 7 that "most of the West, led by France and Britain, has already 'resumed export licenses for defense equipment sold to China.'" French defense industry executives say they will soon announce deals with Beijing. Britain has already agreed to supply advanced radar equipment to China through Pakistan, and representatives of more than 50 British companies, of the 48 Group, are now touring China to come to other deals.

The United States is not far behind. Ambassador James Lilley rubbed elbows with the top brass of the People's Liberation Army at the opening Oct. 17 of the Beijing "Aviation Expo/China '89" show. Some 91 companies from 14 countries participated, including Grumman, Britain's Marconi Defence Systems, British Aerospace, and a display of spacesuits and ejector-seat systems from the U.S.S.R. Both Marconi and Grumman are working on contracts to supply technology to upgrade China's jet-fighters, the British Sunday *Correspondent* reported Oct. 22. And, in the midst of yet another flurry of—never borne out—press reports about the imminent lifting of martial law in Beijing, the *International Herald Tribune* Oct. 25 carried an astonishing public relations piece from the *New York Times* Service defending P.R.C. President Yang Shangkun, the man who summoned the murderous 27th Army troops into Beijing to carry out the June 4 massacre. The article claims that "many Chinese" with high-level connections do not consider Yang a "hardliner," he has "the best sense of humor" in the military and he is a "reformer, backing Deng in everything."

Invasion of Taiwan 'not ruled out'

That bastion of the Liberal Establishment, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, even allowed Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to dictate the terms for improved Sino-American relations, when he spoke before the CFR in New York Oct. 2. Just days after both Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and Party Secretary General Jiang Zemin reiterated that "use of force cannot be ruled out" to re-take Taiwan, at their first big press conference in Beijing Sept. 25, Qian told the CFR: "To meddle and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries is more often than not a destabilizing factor which leads to strained bilateral relations."

Qian demanded that the "Taiwan question" be handled "properly." He warned the United States about the the Taiwan authorities "taking advantage" of the strained relations between China and other countries, to improve its standing in the world. Taiwan will not succeed, Qian stated. "We appreciate the U.S. government's repeated declarations of the 'one China' policy. We hope to see these declarations translated into action," he said.

'Brazil Network': ADL-Soviet love nest gets exposed

by Lorenzo Carrasco Bazua

The most recent attacks on Lyndon LaRouche in Brazil have been most revealing, less so for the content of the slanders—which have been repeated *ad nauseam* for the past six months—than for the kind of organizations which were forced to unveil themselves in public as working in the interests of the condominium of power between the Anglo-American heirs of Teddy Roosevelt's imperial tradition, and the leaders of the Russian *nomenklatura*.

Such is the case of the Anglo-American Fabian organization known as Brazil Network, and their friends in the Institute of Socio-Economic Studies (INESC) in Brasilia, who have assumed responsibility for circulating the slanders inside Brazil. Those slanders, fabricated by the Fact-Finding Division of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith and published by the pothead Dennis King with the help of the League for Industrial Democracy, were initially circulated by the U.S. embassy in Brasilia.

On Oct. 2, the general coordinator of the INESC, Mrs. María José Jaime, sent slanderous material on LaRouche to various members of the Brazilian national congress. Mrs. Jaime is an executive member of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), which is loyal to Moscow. In her introductory letter to the material on LaRouche—material which had been sent to INESC by Linda Rabben, the director of the U.S. branch of Brazil Network—Mrs. Jaime accused the U.S. politician of “having a history linked to fascist groups.” She claimed to be speaking in the name of various unidentified “progressive U.S. groups.”

This was not the first such case in which the PCB was involved. On July 17-18 of this year, another PCB executive, Argemiro Ferreira, used his daily column in the news-sheet *Tribuna de Imprensa* to spew the ADL/Dennis King filth against LaRouche. Ferreira had already attacked the U.S. economist four years earlier, when he attempted to defend former Rio de Janeiro mayor Israel Klabin, a great friend of Henry Kissinger closely linked to the ADL.

The most interesting aspect of the new attacks against LaRouche appears to be the role of Brazil Network, whose

interest in slandering LaRouche goes back years. The founding of Brazil Network in 1987 took place in the Philadelphia offices of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), a nominally Quaker organization which functions as part of the networks servicing the condominium arrangement between the Soviets and the intelligence circles in the United States.

Since the 1917 October Revolution in Russia, the relations of the AFSC with Soviet intelligence agencies have been uninterrupted, and have surfaced with renewed force in light of the relaunching of the one-world condominium idea. The AFSC's special hatred against Lyndon LaRouche goes back many decades, since LaRouche's family first denounced the fraudulent operations of the AFSC in the political, theological, and financial arenas.

The U.S. offices of Brazil Network are housed in the headquarters of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. IPS controls all the various networks of the “New Left” for the benefit of the Ford Foundation. The IPS-Ford Foundation relationship goes back to the times of Eastern Establishment “dean” McGeorge Bundy.

It is hardly a coincidence that Brazil Network is in charge of conducting slanders against LaRouche inside Brazil, above all when the Network's declared purpose is to coordinate Anglo-American environmentalist networks toward limiting Brazilian sovereignty over broad regions of the Amazon. The first attempts to challenge Brazil's sovereignty over the Amazon were carried out directly by Theodore Roosevelt. In 1902, during the so-called “rubber boom,” the New York Bolivian Syndicate of raw materials speculators, linked to Roosevelt interests, attempted to appropriate the immense Brazilian territory of Acre, at the time being fought over by Brazil and Bolivia. This effort was part of a Rooseveltian strategy leading to the creation of the National Conservative Commission, for the explicit purpose of monitoring strategic natural resources around the globe.

In 1913, ex-President Roosevelt headed up a reconnaissance expedition to the Amazon, organized by the malthusian

Henry Osborn, director of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which, together with the Smithsonian Institution, was the origin of the conservationist movement in the United States. The Anglo-American establishment went on to launch the eugenics movement later adopted by Adolf Hitler, and then founded the Conservation Foundation, which spawned the Brazil Network and its recent proposals for exchanging foreign debt for conservationist projects in the Amazon.

In 1908, drawing on the pseudo-religious projects of Teddy Roosevelt's "New Age," the Anti-Defamation League was founded in Chicago. The ADL was controlled from the top by the U.S. branch of the Fabian Society of Great Britain, the League for Industrial Democracy. It was the LID which recently financed Dennis King's book, *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*. The ADL's function was to carry out dirty operations, especially with organized crime, to the benefit of the Anglo-American establishment.

For this reason, the ADL maintained close ties with mobster Meyer Lansky and his Havana networks. Those ties survived the overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba, as can be seen in the relations the ADL maintains with Fidel Castro's "guest" Robert Vesco, through former ADL president Kenneth Bialkin. It was precisely through its intimacy with organized crime that the ADL developed its ties to Soviet political intelligence.

The specific efforts of the ADL have been directed to exploit fears of "neo-Nazi" bogeymen, the better to fundraise from gullible Jewish groups. There is no other explanation for the attacks against LaRouche by Jair Krishcke, adviser to the Movement for Justice and Human Rights of Rio Grande do Sul, attacks which are being used to steal money from Jewish families in southern Brazil.

EIR's reply

The attacks of Brazil Network/INESC-ADL were answered by a letter from this author to nearly 100 Brazilian congressmen. We present excerpts of that letter:

"1) With respect to the source of the information circulated by INESC and Brazil Network, we note that the latter is a part of a multinational network of like organizations, all involved in the international propaganda campaign directed against the Brazilian nation and premised on the allegation that this country does not possess adequate means of its own for resolving environmental problems and those of the indigenous populations of the Amazon. These groups, including the cited Brazil Network, have *de facto* associated themselves with the World Bank to hinder or prevent the execution of great infrastructure and energy projects that the country needs for its social and economic development. In the United States, the Brazil Network works closely with the Conservation Foundation, which has insistently promoted the adoption by Brazil of a barter scheme whereby Brazilian foreign debt paper would be exchanged for supposed nature conservation

programs, better known as 'debt-for-nature swaps.'

"On Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 of this year, the coordinator of Brazil Network in the U.S., Linda Rabben—who sent the anti-LaRouche propaganda to Mrs. María José Jaime of INESC—participated in a meeting in Sheffield, England sponsored by the Network's sister organization of the same name in that country. That meeting was designed to coordinate the efforts of these groups toward establishing an 'International Federation of Defenders of the Equatorial Forest.'

"More recently, these groups, which claim to be committed to the improvement of human rights and the protection of the environment in Brazil, were involved in the operation run against the Brazilian embassy in London, during which hundreds of sacks of letters were piled in front of the embassy door, all demanding that 'the immense wealth of the Amazon be explored for the benefit of humanity.'

"We emphasize that these groups serve in fact as 'shock troops' in the interests of the highest financial circles in the U.S., England and Holland, interwoven with the royal houses of the latter two. . . .

"2) As for the origin of the information presented by INESC, [namely] Dennis King's book entitled *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism* (Doubleday, 1989), we bring to your attention that this book constitutes an important part of a disinformation campaign being run against the accused and directed by U.S. government agencies such as the CIA, U.S. Information Agency, and others. . . . Said campaign, described by eminent legal experts as an attempt at "character assassination," was intensified through the February 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, with which the name of Mr. LaRouche was groundlessly associated.

"3) It is noteworthy that the material of INESC arrived at its addressees just four days before the formal presentation of LaRouche's defense appeal, in the case *United States of America v. LaRouche et al.*, thereby placing in jeopardy the rights of the accused. . . .

"Finally, it seems strange to us that an entity like INESC, which feels it so important to contribute to the battle against all forms of human rights abuses in Brazil, in Latin America, and worldwide—according to its pamphlet 'What is INESC'—should place itself in the position of the prosecution, alongside the U.S. government, in the proceedings against Mr. LaRouche."

A partial chronology

April 28, 1989: The *Washington Post* publishes a paid advertisement titled "100 Latin American Congressmen Demand Freedom for LaRouche," bearing 71 signatures from the entire political spectrum of the Brazilian congress.

April 29: *Jornal do Brasil*, the daily most read by Brazilian political elites, devotes its entire second page, usually on internal politics, to the LaRouche case. "Brazilians support politician convicted in the United States" was the title of the

article written by Washington correspondent Manuel Francisco Brito, the son of *Jornal's* owner.

April 30: *O Globo* publishes a slanderous note against LaRouche, stressing that "well-known Brazilian political figures" were among the *Washington Post* ad signers. "LaRouche is nothing more than one of the country's most radical right-wingers, known for his sympathy for Nazism and assiduous reader of poems written by Gen. George Patton," lied the note, which was datelined Washington, D.C.

May 2: The U.S. embassy press attaché in Brasilia, William Barr, sends the 71 ad signers an official letter declaring: "Mr. LaRouche was convicted in December 1988, on 13 counts of mail fraud and illegal loan solicitation. He was also convicted of damages to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. Mr. LaRouche has not filed income tax returns since 1979.

"In January 1989 he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. (Mr. LaRouche could have received a sentence of up to 65 years for the crimes for which he was found guilty)," the embassy laments.

"As for the inclusion in your speech of references to Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, any suggestion of parallel with Mr. LaRouche is absurd. Dreyfus was victim of prejudice based on anti-Semitism; the Anti-Defamation League accuses Mr. LaRouche's organization of being overtly anti-Semitic."

May 4: In the name of the congressmen, Deputy Oswaldo Lima Filho responds to the U.S. embassy: "Neither I nor the signators of the cited appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court question the issue of merit involved in the trial, but rather the procedural defects embedded in it, which attack the Constitution of the United States. Whatever Mr. Lyndon LaRouche's political or religious convictions may be, he is 'entitled to a fair trial with due process of law' [in English in original]."

May 8: Deputy Virgildásio de Senna addresses the plenary of the Chamber of Deputies: "A number of congressmen, myself included, signed a document requesting the American courts and Amnesty International to look into the 'LaRouche case'. . . . I followed the publications in English and Spanish that his organizations published. I am familiar with their charges against narcotics trafficking and 'Project Democracy'. . . . I know there are mistakes in their political formulations, but there are also many correct things. It is not irresponsible of me to put my signature on a document which merely asked for a fair trial. I know, Mr. President, we are all tired of knowing that in the Soviet Union dissidents were put into insane asylums. I know how dissidents are treated everywhere. . . . In our youths, we all followed the literature dealing with the 'Dreyfus Case.' I know judicial mistakes are quite possible.

"What we want, Mr. President, is for this dissident to be treated justly. I don't understand how Mr. Oliver North, who lied to the U.S. Senate and Congress . . . could be sentenced to 10 years, with right to appeal in freedom, while 65-year-old [sic] Mr. LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in prison, without right to conditional freedom and without right to post

the bond set by law so that he could appeal in freedom, on the pretext that he made fraudulent requests for loans and did not file his income tax return."

May 12: The Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations publishes the same ad from the Latin American congressmen in the *New York Times*.

July 17-18: Argemio Ferreira, a director of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), devotes two of his columns in the *Tribuna de Imprensa* scandal sheet to summarizing Dennis King's book-length slander of LaRouche. As emphasized in a July 20 letter from *EIR* to *Tribuna de Imprensa* publisher Helio Fernandes, it is "strange that Mr. Ferreira chose to depict Mr. LaRouche to its readers through an obviously defamatory and slanderous book, solicited by the CIA and other parts of the U.S. Government specifically for such ends. This is ironic, coming from a member of the directorate of the Brazilian Communist Party." *Tribuna* never published the letter.

July 30: In Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul state, Jair Krischke reported in the daily *Zero Hora* that his "Human Rights Movement is investigating the possibility of the existence in the state of a neo-Nazi nucleus, linked to North American politician Lyndon H. LaRouche, leader of an extreme-right group which propagates Nazi, fascist, and anti-Semitic ideas. . . . He recalls that LaRouche, prisoner in the U.S. for defrauding investors, recently had a manifesto in his favor signed by Latin American parliamentarians, and even Brazilian politicians were fooled into signing."

The note links Krischke's statements to a campaign run by the ADL against an alleged emergence of neo-Nazi movements in that southern Brazilian state. The campaign was run by the ADL's Latin American affairs director, Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, by the B'nai B'rith director in Rio Grande do Sul, Nilo Berlim, and by Puerto Alegre city councilman Isaac Ainhorn.

A few days later, Krischke and other ADL members appeared on local television in Puerto Alegre with slanderous attacks on Mr. LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for having founded the Schiller Institute.

Aug. 30: Helga Zepp-LaRouche visits the Brazilian Congress by invitation of the Nationalist Parliamentary Front. Deputy Irajá Rodrigues welcomes her in the presence of other congressmen.

Aug. 30: Deputy Tadeu França communicates to the Chamber of Deputies the presence of "Dr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the wife of U.S. politician and economist Lyndon LaRouche, 67 years old, currently imprisoned without bail for a 15-year term. In testimony to a group of congressmen from the Nationalist Parliamentary Front, Mrs. Helga-Zepp LaRouche thanked the solidarity of a significant grouping of Brazilian parliamentarians, who, together with her, appealed in solidarity for a fair trial . . . and for an immediate end to the forced labor regimen and systematic aggression to which Mr. Lyndon LaRouche is being subjected."

The 'Tiny' Rowland file

*A trail of bribery, theft, corruption, and murder follows Lonrho in Africa.
First part of an EIR investigative series.*

Roland "Tiny" Rowland, head of Britain's multinational Lonrho corporation, has been busy of late stirring a stew of business wheeling and dealing, well-seasoned with pro-Soviet political intrigue. Lonrho, which was founded in 1908 as the London and Rhodesia Mining Company (hence its name, Lonrho), has always been heavily involved in Africa. Today Rowland is in the dead center of the dramatic changes now under way in Namibia, the former South African colony of South West Africa which holds its first-ever elections on Nov. 7, as well as in South Africa itself, which has just released eight leaders of the outlawed Soviet-backed African National Congress (ANC) after a quarter-century of imprisonment.

In Namibia, Sam Nujoma, head of the Soviet-backed terrorist South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) returned to the country in mid-September after an absence of 30 years, to participate in the U.N.-sponsored elections which will mark Namibia's formal independence from South Africa. According to informed sources, Rowland has been in close touch with Nujoma, who expects, with U.N. help, to win the elections. In return for the logistics and weapons support Rowland has provided, Nujoma has reportedly granted Lonrho a big slice of Namibia's post-independence economy. Rowland is particularly interested in building a railroad from Zambia across northern Botswana to the Atlantic Ocean port of Walvis Bay in Namibia.

In South Africa, the government has released the eight ANC leaders after a period of intense negotiations. At the outset of the most recent round of discussions, Rowland put the Lonrho jet at the disposal of ANC leader Oliver Tambo to fly him to London, following Tambo's reputed heart attack on Aug. 12. The British Foreign Office has been deeply involved behind the scenes in the negotiations; the Lonrho jet just happened to be in the neighborhood when Tambo was stricken, and whisked him off to London.

Rowland, Russia, and LaRouche

Rowland is indeed an expert in doing much bigger favors for the current Soviet leadership. He and his London-based newspaper, the *Observer*, have been central players in a conspiracy, which also involves the Anti-Defamation

League and the U.S. Department of Justice, to assist the Soviet KGB in covering up Moscow's role in assassinating Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on Feb. 28, 1986. Rowland promoted Moscow's disinformation line that it was not Moscow, but Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement, who carried out the assassination. He is allied with the London circles around the Rothschild banking family, which has sought to quash any investigation into the curious role of Emma Rothschild, who was Palme's lover at the time. Rowland is therefore right at the center of the international side of the "Get LaRouche" strike force, which in the United States is run by elements of various U.S. government agencies in coordination with the ADL.

Well-informed Swedish sources have reported that the *Observer* had been carrying out its own investigation of evidence that the Soviet Union knew ahead of time about Palme's murder, but had decided to smother the story. Instead, on March 16, 1986—shortly after Rowland bought the paper—*Observer* journalist Christopher Mosey wrote a story linking the assassination to the LaRouche-associated European Labor Party.

Mosey's story was subsequently picked up in the *Washington Post*, and with the help of the Anti-Defamation League, it quickly made the rounds of all the major U.S. news media.

Rowland's shameless activity on behalf of Soviet strategic goals has become a bit too much to suffer gladly. Thus, *EIR* has decided to open its extensive Rowland dossier. In this and future articles in this series, we shall unfold a tale rife with bribery, theft, corruption, terrorism, and murder over the course of several decades.

The public perception of Rowland is that of a buccaneering rogue who, in the words of a British intelligence source, has somehow managed to "skate around the gallows" of numerous swindles and dirty operations which would have seen anyone else in jail ten times over. But the perception of Rowland as a kind of loose cannon in the ranks of the British business world, in which Lonrho ranks as Britain's 40th largest corporation, is a carefully cultivated myth.

In reality, Rowland, his entire career, and his corporation

Lonrho have been sponsored entirely by the very highest circles of the British Establishment. It is true that Rowland is not welcome in the elite clubs of London, and feels a definite bitterness in this regard; but when the Establishment hires a thug or an assassin, it rarely invites him home to the palace for tea. He is the bought-and-paid-for property of that Establishment nonetheless, and so long as he is useful, and so long as any of the scandals he may embroil himself in over the course of his assignments can be contained, he will be kept.

But there is reason to think that the 71-year-old Rowland, long considered invulnerable, is skating on thin ice. First, according to longtime Rowland watchers, there is a growing awareness in Africa of his treachery and duplicity in playing all sides against the middle, posing as the savior of black Africa while being deeply involved in the South African state arms company, Armscor, for example. Lonrho's corporate health depends in large measure on Rowland's continued favor with leading African heads of state. When that sags, Lonrho sags badly. Second, Lonrho itself is reported to be in very precarious financial health, resorting to tricks such as selling its assets to keep up the flow of dividends to its shareholders, thus to keep its share price up, with resultant ability to borrow, etc.

But the most important vulnerability of Lonrho/Rowland derives from the very nature of the beast. As will be documented, Lonrho rose to fame and riches since Rowland took over in 1961 because the Anglo-American Establishment built the company up, step by step, as a key component of that Establishment's intelligence services, MI-6 and the CIA. That Establishment struck a deal with the Soviet Union, the "New Yalta" accords, whereby major portions of the globe are ceded, as in southern Africa at present, to Moscow's sphere of influence. The next phase of Lonrho's corporate expansion, into China and the East bloc and Russia, is predicated on this deal as well. But as upsurges sweep these empires and are met with crackdowns even more bloody than Tiananmen Square, the deals which have been in place during most of the postwar period, break apart as well.

We begin our chronicle of the rise and fall of Tiny Rowland with a recounting of his long criminal career, the details of which have been thus far largely hidden from the general public.

The 1976 DTI report

On March 1, 1976, the two inspectors appointed by the British government's Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to investigate the affairs of Lonrho, Allan Heyman, Queen's Counsel, and Sir William Slimmings, Chartered Accountant, filed a 1,000-page report with the DTI, the result of a three-year investigation which had employed 30 persons full-time. The report was one long indictment of the fraud, bribery, larceny, sanctions busting, and corruption which

characterized Lonrho ever since Rowland became associated with the company in 1961.

Most copies of the report, published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, were instantly purchased by Lonrho, and thus its contents remained little known to the public at large. In fact, it was lucky that there were any results at all, because, as is usual in inquiries concerning Lonrho, the investigation had been almost sabotaged at the outset. The Chartered Accountant originally appointed to work with Queen's Counsel Slimmings was Dennis Garrett, who had been formerly closely associated with one of Lonrho's major subsidiaries! When word of this damning connection leaked out near the beginning of the investigation, Garrett was forced to resign.

Later in the spring of 1976, after the report's publication, consultations were held among the Treasury, the Department of Public Prosecutions, and leading officials of Scotland Yard's Fraud Squad to decide what to do next. Counsel to the Director of Public Prosecution David Tudor-Price summed up the report's findings in three memoranda. "This report," he said, "reveals *prima facie* evidence of criminal offenses in a very clear form and most of the evidence to support those offenses should be in the hands of the DTI and readily available to the Investigating officers." The following are some of the highlights of the investigation.

Bribery: "The DTI Inspectors in the course of their inquiry asked Lonrho for a list of bribes paid in the period from 30 September 1961 [approximately the time Rowland joined Lonrho] to the commencement of their investigation on 30 September 1973. These were euphemistically referred to as 'Special Payments.' " A substantial portion of the over £1 million in bribes was channeled through Rowland's personal account. "This was said to be for the purpose of making the recipients not only recipients of corrupt payments from Lonrho but also obliged personally to Rowland."

Fraud: Tudor-Price cites a "conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of Lonrho by Rowland" and his two closest cronies on the Lonrho board, Alan Ball and Angus Ogilvy, the latter married to Princess Alexandra, cousin to the Queen. "A plan was apparently conceived to use Lonrho funds" to do work which would mainly benefit the private (and undisclosed) holdings of these three in mines in which Lonrho was funding development work. Rowland had given Ball and Ogilvy substantial percentages in a holding company controlled by himself to assure him of their cooperation, thus allowing Rowland to dominate the Lonrho board. "Again Ball and Ogilvy were compromised by payments made to them by Rowland and none of the relevant facts were properly disclosed to the board or to shareholders of Lonrho." In one of the major multimillion-dollar acquisitions Rowland committed Lonrho to, the purchase of the rights to the Wankel rotary engine, he lied on numerous occasions, since the board had been opposed to the acquisition because Lonrho was then in a serious liquidity crisis. Regarding this acquisi-

tion, "the circular to shareholders of October 1971 was clearly deliberately false. . . . It may not prove difficult to establish the complicity of Ball, Rowland and [Lonrho accountant] Butcher in this deceit."

Larceny: Tiny Rowland was brought into Lonrho under the terms of a deal negotiated by the two cronies, Ball and Ogilvy, to whom he was later found paying vast sums through his holding company in the Bahamas. Under the package deal these two negotiated with Rowland, Rowland made a series of transfers of his assets, including his main company, Shepton Estates, to Lonrho. He received in return 1.5 million Lonrho shares—nearly one-third of Lonrho's issued share capital—and an option to purchase another 2 million at favorable terms up to Aug. 15, 1966. Within months it emerged that the assets with which Rowland had bought his stake in Lonrho had been fraudulently valued. A gold mine Rowland gave as part of the deal had its ore reserves overvalued by two-thirds, with costly development work needed to extract what was there; an auto dealership was 40% less profitable than anticipated; another gold mine not only did not realize expected profits of £36,000, but lost £10,000; and so on and so forth. In other words, Rowland, with the help of Ball and Ogilvy, in effect stole from the shareholders of Lonrho by receiving valuable stock for highly overvalued or even worthless assets. The original action, which Tudor-Price noted was "within the terms of the Larceny Act of 1861," was compounded in 1966 when Rowland used funds in a Lonrho credit line to fund the purchase of optional shares on his personal account!

Sanctions busting: After its Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in 1975, Rhodesia was put under sanctions by the United Nations, whose sanctions were legally recognized by many nations including Britain. Rowland claimed to be the undying friend of black Africa and proclaimed himself "an avowed enemy of Ian Smith," Rhodesia's prime minister. However, the DTI report cites persuasive details to show that Rowland was regularly busting the sanctions against Rhodesia to the enrichment of himself and Lonrho, through exporting copper from Lonrho's Rhodesian mines, while claiming it came from (worthless) mines in next-door Mozambique.

Corruption: The entire 1,000-page report is rife with details of general corruption of all sorts. One of the more egregious examples concerned the secret payments made to Lord Duncan-Sandys, an influential figure in the British Establishment and former son-in-law of Winston Churchill. Duncan-Sandys had helped build Lonrho by assuring the transfer to Lonrho's control of the extremely lucrative Ashanti Gold Mines in Ghana, which mines remain to this day a cornerstone of Lonrho's income. He was later hired as a "consultant" and political fixer for £10,000 a year. After a severe boardroom crisis in 1973, Duncan-Sandys was brought in to shore up Rowland and Lonrho politically. In

lieu of his annual consultancy, Duncan-Sandys was not only hired at £40,000 per annum, but was promised a secret payment of £130,000 from Rowland's slush funds in the Bahamas. Said Tudor-Price, "Its non-disclosure in the Rights Issue documents of 25th May 1972 was probably criminal and involved Rowland, Ball, Butcher, and [Duncan-]Sandys who signed the prospectus as chairman."

Tudor-Price summed up the results of his findings: "The offenses which the present report reveals are not merely technical offenses. The majority of them are offenses in which the essence is improper concealment of information from shareholders of a public company for the purpose of private enrichment." He charged that "the following persons may well have committed criminal offenses:" Rowland, Ball, Duncan-Sandys, Ogilvy, Butcher, and Caldecott (another Lonrho director). However, he also noted, in what was to be a theme which accompanied Lonrho throughout Rowland's tenure, "A list of their names is sufficient to indicate the difficulties which may face a police enquiry." This referred in particular to Establishment kingpin Duncan-Sandys and the Queen's relation Angus Ogilvy.

Though the political power of Lonrho's board was essential in having the charges ignored, Rowland had another ace in the hole. The head of Scotland Yard's Fraud Squad, Kenneth Etheridge, had led the criminal investigation into Rowland and Lonrho following the conclusion of the DTI report. Pursuant to the Etheridge investigation, a decision was made in February 1978 not to press any charges. One month later, Kenneth Etheridge was hired as the chief of security for Lonrho.

A former business partner of Rowland's, Daniel Mayer, swore out the following regarding Etheridge in a court deposition in a trial in Denver, Colorado in 1982: "Let me state on the record in the matter of Etheridge, this is the man who was a former senior Scotland Yard official who was responsible for various investigations and among them was an investigation into the pornography trade in England, and it was brought out that during these investigations, he and his family accepted favors from the people he was investigating, they went on vacation with them in Malta and on the witness stand various witnesses accused Etheridge of having either blackmailed them or sought to extort money from them. Subsequently Etheridge was in charge of the investigation by Scotland Yard on the affairs of Rowland and of Lonrho and Rowland in personal conversation with me told me that he had subverted Etheridge by a promise of a good job with Lonrho if the investigation was concluded in a manner satisfactory to him, Rowland, and subsequently with the investigation having been so concluded Rowland employed Etheridge to head Rowland's so-called department of dirty tricks [Rowland's description] at a very substantial salary."

Next week: The biggest bank robbery in British history.

Noriega's model war on drugs

George Shultz's recent call to legalize dope suggests why the U.S. turned against the Panamanian commander.

The Republic of Panama has led the way in the war on drugs, far in advance of the United States, said the head of the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF), Gen. Manuel Noriega, in an exclusive interview published by *El Día* of Mexico on Oct. 25. Noriega, who ironically finds himself falsely accused of drug involvement—on the testimony of convicted drug traffickers he turned over to U.S. law enforcement—said that much of the success the U.S. has had in fighting drugs has been due to the assistance and example set by Panama.

"When no one else was turning over the criminals to the United States, we in Panama were the first to send the criminals back to their respective countries for trial, as proven by court records," Noriega said in the interview.

That assertion has been corroborated by U.S. law enforcement officials. In a circular to his field offices in April of 1978, then head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Peter Bensinger stated, "In all of Central and South America . . . Noriega is the only one who has been cooperating" with the DEA.

In his *El Día* interview, Noriega said that his collaboration with the U.S. in the war against drugs goes back to the early 1970s, when Panama's armed forces were under the leadership of Gen. Omar Torrijos. Although Panama is neither a producer nor a consumer of drugs, Noriega explained, because of its geographical location it had become a transshipment point.

"I was then in G-2 [military intelligence]. It was not our concern, but we

developed a military strategy. I went to Washington and discussed the question with very professional people, who were working on this at that time. We elevated the fight against drug trafficking and we did then what the U.S. is doing now," said Noriega.

"The United States has taken exactly the plan that we had developed since 1972-73, which is to involve the military in the repression, in controlling drug trafficking," he said. "We, and specifically I, were the ones that internationalized this thing, seeking a common doctrine to bring it under control. And we sponsored the first international conferences," he said.

"We are proud to have been the ones to unify a working doctrine to neutralize drug trafficking," said Noriega. "There was an advance with Panama. Everything that is being done now is Panamanian, and I was one of the participants.

"But what did we get? That the people who have been tried in the United States, handed over by Panamanian justice, are now precisely our prosecutors and accusers."

One such is Floyd Carlton, currently serving a drug sentence in U.S. federal prison. Carlton, a pilot working for Pablo Escobar of the Medellín cocaine cartel, was captured in 1985 as the result of a joint operation between the Panamanian Defense Forces and U.S. law enforcement. But when the U.S. decided to force out Noriega because he stood in the way of its power-sharing condominium arrangements with the Soviet Union in Central America, Carlton was offered a reduced sentence in exchange for lying against Noriega.

Kalkh
Michael Palmer, also doing time in a U.S. federal prison, and Ramón Milián Rodríguez, a convicted drug money-launderer, are also typical of the "witnesses" the U.S. has trotted out against Noriega.

It should come as no surprise that Washington is working with and on behalf of the drug pushers, given the pro-drug sentiments of top U.S. government officials. George Shultz, the secretary of state under whose tenure the "get Noriega" campaign was launched, has just come out of the closet as an advocate of drug legalization. Shultz told a gathering of Stanford University alumni that the war on drugs is a waste of money. "It seems to me we're not really going to get anywhere until we can take the criminality out of the drug business," said Shultz, reported the *Wall Street Journal* on Oct. 27. "We need at least to consider and examine forms of controlled legalization of drugs."

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, ex-president of Kissinger Associates, attacked Noriega in a speech at the Organization of American States Aug. 31, for preventing Gen. Rubén Darío Paredes, an admitted associate of the Medellín cartel, from becoming President of Panama.

On Oct. 18-19, Juan Karamañites and Manuel Castillo Bourcy pleaded guilty in a Georgia court to drug conspiracy and drug-money laundering. The two were arrested last April in the company of their employer, Panamanian millionaire Carlos Eleta, on charges of conspiring to introduce 600 kilos of cocaine per month, worth \$300 million, into the United States. Eleta was being funded by the Bush administration to run a propaganda campaign against Noriega. Eleta, whose trial has been set for January, remains free on \$8 million bail.

The iron fist of Egon Krenz

Make no mistake: East Germany's new leader is committed to an early crackdown on the opposition.

When Egon Krenz, the new man at the top of East Germany's SED party regime, addressed the East German population on television, it was observed that during most of his speech, he formed a fist and banged on the podium in front of him.

The fist was the message. It was a warning to the mass protest movement of East Germany, that the new policy of "dialogue" the regime has offered, will not last for long.

Those in the opposition movement of East Germany who are less deluded and better informed, don't take Krenz's new offers of leniency toward protesters seriously. They are convinced that Krenz only wants to win time, that he won't grant substantial concessions, and will call off the dialogue abruptly at the earliest possible time.

And Krenz will probably have to move quickly. From Oct. 20-23, roughly 500,000 East Germans—300,000 in Leipzig alone—took to the streets of East German cities to protest against him. Signatures were gathered against his election as the new chief of the party, the state council, and the state defense council. Their banners called for a separation of powers.

The guns are already poised. During the days before his accession to power in East Berlin, Krenz, in his function as "national security chief" at the SED party Politburo, had already imposed quasi-martial law over all of East Germany.

In connection with security preparations for the 40th anniversary festivities of the SED regime on Oct. 7, the National Army (NVA), the armed mi-

litia of the *Kampfgruppen*, the riot squads of the police, and the state security apparatus (Stasi) were put on special alert and posted at strategic points within the cities, the railway and highway system, the supply routes to the key factories, the utilities, and all along the border with West Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

These emergency measures have remained in effect following the festivities. One of the founding members of the opposition New Forum group, Sebastian Pflugbeil, exposed the threatening reality in a newspaper interview Oct. 24: "An immense pressure is building up among the population," he said, "and the pressure will drive people to take to the streets if political changes don't occur soon."

"I find it quite irritating," he continued, "that there is an enormous degree of nervousness in the security forces. . . . They are still on a high alert, and soldiers are not allowed to leave the barracks. Rumors are also spread that protesters are planning to tear the [Berlin] Wall down."

"I'd find it much more comfortable," he added, "if there weren't that many army trucks with soldiers, light artillery pieces, and armored personnel carriers patrolling the city [East Berlin] every day."

Pflugbeil's observations were corroborated from other parts of East Germany. In the industrial south, in cities like Magdeburg, Dresden, and Chemnitz, the situation has grown especially tense, because the SED regime, and Egon Krenz himself in his television address, have called on workers to "stop taking to the streets

for protest, but rather, work more and harder for socialism."

Growing numbers of workers have begun to refuse to "work overtime for the party." This near-strike situation has put the transport sector in a critical state, together with the drain of truck drivers to the West, as refugees.

Taking their place in the truck cabins, NVA soldiers have been driving truckloads to East Berlin. They are given civilian dress, but the fact that a militarization of the transport sector is taking place, is difficult to camouflage.

On the regime's side, at an Oct. 25 press conference, Lt. Gen. Friedhelm Rausch, the police chief of East Berlin, declared that peaceful protest marches like the one of 12,000 the day before, were "under the control of militant elements . . . aimed against the state, its organs, and the security forces," and warned that protesters were out for confrontation and even planned to march towards the Brandenburg Gate, which directly abuts the Wall.

"Such things we cannot tolerate," warned the police chief. "If it happens again, we'll have no other option than restore law and order by the means available to us. . . . The street is not the place for dialogue."

Is it the place for police-state intervention, then? On Krenz's directives, Rausch ordered a bloody crackdown on protesters on Oct. 6-7. Several hundred were detained and deported, told to undress—women most of all—and were made to stand hands-up against a wall for hours, while they were repeatedly beaten with police clubs.

The scene—as the victims, among them also a few Western journalists, reported after their release—was reminiscent of film footage they saw before on television of the Chilean military coup in 1973, and of Beijing this past June.

International Intelligence

Turkey-Syria crisis grows as plane downed

Two Syrian MiG-21s shot down a Turkish propeller-driven survey plane 13 miles inside Turkey's Mediterranean province of Hatay, killing two pilots and three technicians, on Oct. 21.

The downing follows a diplomatic crisis which centers on the systematic redeployment out of Syria of Kurdish PKK terror squads. Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Özal recently warned Syria that it had broken a 1987 agreement and that retaliation may be taken. According to the Oct. 23 *Financial Times*, one form of retaliation may be to cut the Euphrates water flow to Syria, a move which may be necessary anyway, since Turkey's agriculture was affected by a severe drought in the spring, causing a loss of at least \$2 billion to Turkey's economy.

The PKK rampage coincided with an international Kurdish congress in Paris on Oct. 14 chaired by French First Lady Danielle Mitterrand. A featured speaker was a Soviet Kurd who revealed that according to a new census, there are more than 2 millions Kurds living in the Soviet Union. The congress provoked protests from Ankara.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry has vociferously protested the Kurdish actions. So far, according to Reuters news service, the Syrian government has made no statement on the incident.

Narco-terrorists threaten LaRouche associates

Leaders of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the philosophical association founded by Lyndon LaRouche, have been the targets of death threats in Peru and Colombia.

"Tell Luis Vásquez that at any moment we will place a bomb at your offices," was the message delivered by an anonymous caller to the offices of the Peruvian Labor Party on Oct. 17 against the ICLC leader. Several days later, the telephone lines of the

offices of the PLP were disconnected, which telephone company technicians said was "an act of sabotage, deliberately disconnecting the lines."

In late September, a hammer and sickle with the initials "SL" (Sendero Luminoso, the Shining Path terror band) appeared in the elevator of the building of the PLP offices. Several days later, the slogan "Death to Informers" appeared, signed by Sendero Luminoso. This is the slogan customarily used by Sendero assassins to terrorize those whom they consider enemies and informers for the army.

These threats come in the context of accusations that the government of Alan García is being too soft in its war against subversion, linked to a campaign in favor of legalizing drugs. Shining Path is killing about 3-4 people per day in Peru.

The Colombian bureau chief of *EIR*, Javier Almario, was also threatened on Oct. 26. A woman called Almario's residence and asked, "Is Javier there?" When told he was not, she responded, "Tell your boss that we are going to plant a bomb today."

Colombian press breaks silence on LaRouche

Colombian daily *El Siglo* ran an article Oct. 23 entitled "This man . . . wants to be famous," accompanied by a photo of the cover of *El Poder de la Razón*, the Spanish translation of Lyndon LaRouche's autobiography, *The Power of Reason*. The coverage is a break with the heretofore standing policy of the Colombian press to black out any news concerning LaRouche.

The article begins by reporting LaRouche's charges that he is a political prisoner, comparable "to the famous Dreyfus case of France in 1894," that his trial was presided over "by a judge he compares to the Nazi Roland Reislér [Freisler], and that he was judged by a corrupt jury on which sat elements of the accusing agencies."

It features LaRouche's war against Henry Kissinger. "It is said that there are two most special questions that frighten Kissing-

er and that have provoked Moscow. First was *Operation Juárez*, the extensive political analysis of LaRouche on the debt crisis of 1982-83, and his proposal to resolve it. The second was his intense international campaign in 1982 to get the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, to understand the advantages for the U.S. of what he later called the Strategic Defense Initiative."

The article reviews the chronology of LaRouche's efforts to implement the SDI, Reagan's announcement of the SDI policy on March 23, 1983, Soviet demands on "Reagan's government that they break with LaRouche in a clear, categorical and definitive manner," and the subsequent Justice Department armed assault on the offices of LaRouche's collaborators.

The article says LaRouche "considers himself the most important economist in the world. One doesn't know with scientific certainty whether this personage is an idealistic madman, full of projects for the development of man, or a person obsessed by seeing the Russians as enemies everywhere. *The Power of Reason* invites reflection; he is a desperate human who tries to say many things that we don't understand. The [future] history of his activities will tell us whether Lyndon LaRouche is a cynic or a martyr. What is certain is that today he is jailed in a U.S. prison and from there he sends us his books, crying with anguish that he is innocent."

French expert warns of 'nuclear Sarajevo'

The crisis of the Soviet empire poses immense dangers, including the possibility of a "nuclear Sarajevo," and the West is woefully unprepared to face this, warned Pierre Lelouche, foreign policy adviser to former French Premier Jacques Chirac, in a commentary in the Oct. 23 *Newsweek-International*.

The article is headlined, "The Soviet Threat Is Real," with the subhead, "We in the West are not aware of the dangers that the crumbling of Moscow's empire could pose."

Lellouche says the predominant mood in the West is one of complacency. This, he says, is "unwise," since the threat from the East "may be more real than ever. . . . The Soviet Union still has the largest army in the world and some 25,000 nuclear weapons, and a destabilized, but still powerful, Soviet Union is dangerous. To expect that the U.S.S.R. will sit back and watch its government, its country and its allies unravel, amounts to pure daydreaming. This may well be a lull before a storm. And we should be prepared for it.

"We in the West should recognize that we are not in control of the situation we're facing," he continues. "Looking at the West's performance these last few months, one gets the impression that we think we are dealing with a short-term problem. That is a grave misunderstanding. . . . This is no time for complacency. It is a time of great hope, but also of great potential dangers. For half a century we worried of a 1939 scenario with a new Hitler launching another *Blitzkrieg*. We may in fact be entering a situation far closer to 1914 with many potential Sarajevos. Only this time they might be nuclear Sarajevos."

Lellouche attacks Western leaders for so fixating on military disarmament, that the social and economic realities of Eastern Europe are being ignored. "All that the United States has come up with so far is \$500 million for Poland—the price of a single B-2 Stealth bomber," he says.

Indochinese refugees protest 'repatriation'

Over 10,000 Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong staged demonstrations and at least 3,000 started hunger strikes over the weekend of Oct. 14-15 to protest the plight of Indochinese refugees. In one protest against forced repatriation, Vietnamese carried banners saying "Better dead than Red." There are almost 59,000 refugees in Hong Kong, and only 260 have been willing to return to Vietnam. One repatriated man fled again to Hong Kong.

Chinese refugees are now also becoming a serious problem for Hong Kong authorities, because Communist China is refusing to take back those who cross into Hong Kong illegally. All illegal Chinese immigrants apprehended in Hong Kong are generally turned back over to Red China under a 1982 Sino-British agreement. Already there are some 400 illegal Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong detention centers.

A conference on the refugees opened the week of Oct. 16 at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

Kissinger lobbies for Mexican regime

The Washington correspondent for the Mexican daily *La Jornada* reported on Oct. 26 that Alan Stoga, president of Henry Kissinger's private consulting firm, Kissinger Associates, has been hired by the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to lobby for Mexico in the United States. "Stoga is the contact for everything economic and financial for the government of Mexico; he represents, or 'lobbies,' in the government and the U.S. Congress, for the Mexican Secretaries of Program and Budget, Commerce, and Finance. For this reason, he is frequently seen with Mexican officials, mainly second and third secretaries Jaime Serra Puche and Pedro Aspe Armella."

The Mexican government's engagement of Kissinger's firm is part of its decision "to jettison the reticence and caution of its predecessors in order to play politics 'the United States way,' and 'launch a large-scale conquest of its neighbor, the United States,' beginning by trying to line up 'people of influence' on its behalf.

Stoga is quoted saying, "We must do like Japan, whose industries obtain products from the countries of southeast Asia. We need to do the same, but with Mexico—not only because of the advantage of paying low wages, but to take advantage of the pro-export structure of this country."

Briefly

● **KURT WALDHEIM**, the President of Austria, was cleared of charges of Nazi war crimes by the British Ministry of Defense in a report released in mid-October. "There is no evidence of any causative, overt act or omission from which his guilt of a war crime may be inferred," the director of Army Legal Services wrote in a Defense Ministry report.

● **NEAL SHER**, head of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations "Nazi-hunting" unit, defended use of evidence in Western courts that is supplied from Communist countries. He was addressing a conference on "Nazi war crimes" in London Oct. 23.

● **ARCHDUKE KARL** von Hapsburg will be the featured speaker at a "Symposium on the Significance of the Jewish People for the Social and Cultural Development of the Hapsburg Monarchy" in New York Oct. 27-Nov. 1.

● **THE SOVIET UNION** has dramatically increased military aid to Afghanistan, at a monthly rate nearly equal to U.S. yearly arms deliveries to the Mujahideen, Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) told the *Washington Times* Oct. 21. Another source noted more weapons than food are being loaded onto the daily airlifts.

● **THE REPUBLIKANER** party of West Germany has demanded that the municipal council of Wiesbaden, West Germany begin negotiations with the U.S. Armed Forces on a withdrawal of U.S. troops and civilian personnel from the area.

● **TADEUSZ MAZOWIECKI**, the Polish prime minister, stressed the urgent situation Poland faces in a meeting with Pope John Paul II Oct. 21. "We need aid. This means food . . . and before the middle of November, otherwise it will be too late," he said.

Thornburgh courts the Russian legal system

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Imagine you are an average U.S. businessman, the president, say, of a small manufacturing company. You run afoul of environmental requirements governing your activity, because you can't afford the huge expense involved. You are awakened one morning by police, who arrest you, put you in handcuffs, and haul you off to jail. The next thing you know, an official from the prosecutor's office comes to interrogate you. In a strong accent you can't quite place, he berates you for committing "crimes against the environment."

Finally, your curiosity gets the better of your anxiety. You ask him where he's from. "Russia," he says. "Are you an emigré?" you ask. "No," he responds. "I am a Russian lawyer, and I am in the United States helping the authorities to prosecute environmental criminals. This is *glasnost* in action."

Is this a nightmare? Unfortunately, it is grim reality. Under the guise of helping the Soviets develop the "rule of law," the Bush administration and chunks of the U.S. legal community are conspiring to bring about the ruin of U.S. constitutional law, in favor of the totalitarian police state in force in the Soviet bloc.

As part of this effort, there are 17 Soviet legal interns in the United States working not only with law firms and law schools, but with prosecutors' offices in several states, on issues ranging from international trade to environmental crimes.

The astonishing speed with which the U.S. is moving toward convergence with the Soviet legal system was underscored by Attorney General Richard Thornburgh's recent junket to the Soviet Union. Accompanied by a number of high-level Justice Department officials, and John Lawn, acting head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Thornburgh spent five days in the U.S.S.R. in mid-October, where he met with Soviet legal and other officials, including Minister of Justice Yakovlev, Prime Minister Ryzhkov, Deputy

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Lukyanov; Procurator General A.T. Sukharev, Minister of the Interior Bakatin; and, last but not least, KGB chairman Kryuchkov.

Thornburgh summed up the tenor of what he described as his "historic" trip in his account of his meeting with Lukyanov, which took place shortly after Mikhail Gorbachov's scathing attack on reformists in the Soviet press corps. Thornburgh told reporters that Lukyanov had assured him that Gorbachov's comments did not mean the end of *glasnost*, but reflected "frustration" with the press. "Frankly, we could sympathize," Thornburgh said.

Over the course of the five days, the American officials and their Soviet counterparts broke down into seven working groups, which, according to press statements issued by Thornburgh's office, discussed: mutual training and greater exchanges of information on drug cases which cross international borders; criminal, administrative, and other methods of enforcement of environmental law; organized crime control; the changes in commercial and international law that must accompany expansion of trade and credits of the sort envisioned by Secretary of State James Baker; immigration and emigration issues; the eight-year U.S.-Soviet "anti-Nazi" collaboration; and criminal justice statistics collection.

Police-state collaboration

The net result of the trip was a series of formal and informal agreements for future collaboration that represent a truly frightening move toward scuttling the rule of law in the United States. These include the formal Memorandum of Understanding which Thornburgh and Soviet Procurator General Sukharev cosigned to further U.S.-Soviet collaboration in hunting down alleged Nazi war criminals. This means stepping up the existing joint operation between the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and the

Soviets, to terrorize into silence the intensely anti-Soviet emigré communities of the “captive nations” by conducting a series of frameups, along the lines of what has already been done in the Karl Linnas and John Demjanjuk cases.

According to Thornburgh’s office, agreements were reached as well on six other “major law enforcement areas,” including narcotics trafficking, “environmental crimes,” and organized crime. The U.S. and Soviets will now regularly exchange information on “legal research, court decisions, and information on the practical implementation of legislation” and “provisions and acts on the structure and rules of procedure of judicial and administrative bodies and other legal institutions.”

Apart from seven working groups that will continue mutual collaboration, Thornburgh and Yakovlev issued a joint statement committing the U.S. Department of Justice and the Soviet Ministry of Justice to a future agenda that includes: “consultations among officials on major legal issues”; “exchanges of specialists”; a “study of the possibilities of concluding agreements on mutual legal crimes”; and periodic meetings of “specialists from their ministries and other relevant government agencies dealing with the formulation and implementation of policies and procedures in the areas of emigration and immigration; criminal law, including organized crime, narcotics trafficking, and terrorism; environmental law; and commercial law.”

The emphases on environmentalism and drugs has special significance. The galloping détente between the Bush administration and Gorbachov is based in large part on their mutual commitment to an ecological-fascist world order, and a concomitant hostility to economic development and national sovereignty in the Third World. It is not too strained to envision the two superpowers deploying a joint global “environmental police,” which will carry out a “legal” assault on industry and agriculture. The Thornburgh-Sukharev statement reported: “Participants in the working group on the environment agreed on the urgent need to develop more effective means of enforcing environmental protection laws in both nations through such measures as criminal sanctions, administrative sanctions, and imposition of economic charges on excess pollution discharges.”

Nor is it hard to envision Bush and Gorbachov joining to topple independent, anti-colonialist Third World leaders, under the guise of eliminating drug dealers—Panama’s General Noriega being a likely first target.

The ‘Get LaRouche’ angle

One aspect of the Thornburgh trip that will be of special interest to *EIR* readers, was the presence in the Attorney General’s entourage of two key men of the Justice Department’s “Get LaRouche” task force—Mark Richard, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and Robert S. Mueller, assistant to the Attorney General. It was while Mark Richard was “on sabbatical” at Harvard University in

1986, that he is believed to have colluded with U.S. Attorney William Weld to mount a prosecution of LaRouche and his associates that ultimately resulted in a mistrial. Justice Department sources have identified Richard as one of the “most knowledgeable” people in the DoJ on the LaRouche case.

Robert S. Mueller succeeded Weld for a time as Acting U.S. Attorney, and personally supervised prosecutor John Markham in continuing the Boston vendetta against LaRouche. Mueller is believed to have abetted a Soviet disinformation campaign to pin the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme upon LaRouche by leaking the fact that notebooks of LaRouche’s security personnel contained “references” to the Palme murder, the clear implication being that LaRouche was somehow behind the assassination. The notebooks showed that LaRouche’s associates had sought to discover who had killed Palme—and contained several leads to Soviet KGB-connected terrorist groups under suspicion by Swedish intelligence for the Palme slaying.

The gulag comes to America

While Thornburgh was in Moscow, 17 Soviet lawyers and legal scholars were fanning out across the United States to take up public and private legal posts. They are here for six months, under the aegis of a program sponsored by the Soros Foundation and the American Bar Association. An ABA publicity sheet says the program is designed to “provide outstanding young Soviet lawyers with practical experiences in international and American law, business practices, jurisprudence, and legal education,” in “anticipation of growing opportunities for joint Soviet-American business, cultural and other ventures and to foster mutual understanding between lawyers from our two nations.”

Incredible as it may seem, two of them will be working for public prosecutors. Irene Mashlenko, of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Justice, has taken up a post with the State’s Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland; while Igor Kolesov, a Latvian procurator, is working for the Attorney General of the State of Maine, and will then go on to the District Attorney’s office in Portland, Oregon. Though they will not actually be able to bring a case before a court, they will do everything but, including the interrogation of suspects after their arrest.

Other interns will be working at such prestigious law firms as Arnold and Porter, White and Case, and Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton. One, Tatiana Zaharchenko, is at the University of California’s law school, where she is studying the prosecution of “environmental crimes.”

One of the interns, Anna Meschanskaya, will be spending a three-month stint at the San Diego law firm of Dorazio, Barnhorst and Bonar. This law firm was contracted in 1987 by Democratic Party honcho Sol Price, to prevent LaRouche associates from petitioning or campaigning on the property of his mega-warehouse stores during the campaign to put the anti-AIDS Proposition 69 on the California ballot. The suit was finally settled in favor of the LaRouche associates.

Administration vows to save Gorbachov

by Kathleen Klenetsky

In a matched pair of speeches this month, billed by the administration as major statements on strategic and foreign policy, Secretary of State James Baker proclaimed that Gorbachov's *perestroika* represents a marvelous opportunity for moving "beyond containment" to a whole new era of chummy superpower relations, and, thus, it is obviously in the United States' supreme interest to ensure Gorbachov's success. The two speeches "clearly demonstrate a new U.S. approach to relations with the Soviet Union," Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vadim Perfiliev exulted on Oct. 25. "The stated principle of stability and predictability in strategic relations completely coincides with our own views."

Baker first announced that it is Washington's policy to underwrite *perestroika* in a speech to the Foreign Policy Association in New York Oct. 17. In what *The New York Times* hailed as the administration's most open endorsement yet of the Gorbachov regime, he repeatedly referred to the "historic opportunity" which *perestroika* supposedly offers for reversing the Cold War. Gorbachov's "process of *perestroika*, combined with our own achievements . . . offers promise for the future," Baker claimed.

"The President has said, and I have said, that we want *perestroika*, including the restructuring of Soviet-American relations, to succeed . . . because *perestroika* promises Soviet actions more advantageous to our interests. . . . By acting realistically to engage Moscow in the search for mutual interests, we can seize the opportunities inherent in Gorbachov's revolution. By standing pat, we would gain nothing and lose this chance to revolutionize East-West relations."

Baker elaborated in remarks to the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco Oct. 23. The rubble-strewn city provided an apt setting for Baker's contention that "superpower relations are as promising as we have ever found them since the Second World War. . . . Looking forward, we face the clearest opportunity to reduce the risk of war since the dawn of the nuclear age."

Baker called for new breakthroughs in arms control, especially in the area of reducing conventional forces in Europe, arguing that such cutbacks would allow both the United States and the Soviet Union to save money on defense expenditures—when, in reality, they would feed directly into existing Soviet plans for streamlining its military into a more effective offensive force.

The next day, interviewed by the *New York Times*, President Bush confirmed that Washington is committed to drawing down its military presence in Western Europe. Asked whether he sees the "beginning of American troop withdrawal from Europe," Bush replied, "We've already seen that in our proposal" to the conventional forces talks. "So my answer would be definitely yes."

Strategic folly

These pronouncements represent the biggest blunder yet by the Bush administration. To all but the most willfully blind, it must now be clear that the Soviet Union is verging on a cataclysmic political and economic crisis (see *Feature*). The handwriting on the wall has been superseded in recent weeks by neon signs flashing the message that a crackdown bloodier than Tiananmen Square is in the offing, that Gorbachov's future is growing shorter by the minute.

Even the London *Economist*, a leading organ for Western pro-Soviet "Trust" networks, has just admitted that, under the mounting economic and political crisis conditions in the Soviet Union, the role of the Soviet military is not declining, as idiots in the West have been claiming, but is greatly increasing. In its Oct. 21 issue, the City of London weekly expresses "fear at the creeping influence of military commanders over political and economic decisions that should not concern them." With all Gorbachov's talk of reforms, the fact is that the country is taking on a fully militarized appearance, the *Economist* points out.

Thus far, the administration has not proffered any specific economic initiatives for propping up Gorbachov, at least in public, except for the proposal Baker extended in his Foreign Policy Association address, to supply technical economic assistance to the Soviet regime. Yet, there are numerous indications that the administration has several things up its sleeve—among them, extending Most Favored Nation (MFN) status to the Soviets.

President Bush conveyed to Moscow a private statement in mid-October on that topic, which insiders say reflects his desire to give Gorbachov such immediate, substantive assistance. The statement was brought to Moscow by U.S. agribusiness magnate Dwayne Andreas, protégé of Anti-Defamation League bigwig Burton Joseph, and currently president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council. Andreas was in Moscow for a huge trade fair organized by the Council, where over 140 top U.S. corporations met Soviet officials, including Gorbachov, to explore "business opportunities" in the Soviet bloc.

A week later, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher participated in a conference of the Institute for East-West Security Studies in Frankfurt, West Germany, where a report was issued calling for giving the Soviets MFN status, as well as involving them in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Is the ecological police out of control in the United States?

by Rogelio A. Maduro

Since 1983, the Justice Department's Environmental Crimes Unit has secured convictions of various people in small business and industries amounting to 248 years of imprisonment for "environmental crimes." Three times as many individuals have been prosecuted as have corporations, the strategy being to jail as many corporate officials as possible. According to Henry Haicht, former Assistant Attorney General for Land and Natural Resources, and now the Deputy Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator, "It has been and will continue to be Justice Department policy to conduct environmental criminal investigations with an eye toward identifying, prosecuting, and convicting the highest ranking . . . corporate officials." The FBI, which had originally agreed to investigate at least 30 environmental cases annually, has actually investigated many times that amount.

These prosecutions exemplify the police-state tactics being used by environmentalist Gestapo entrenched in the EPA, the Justice Department, and state Attorneys General's offices, to shut down American industry and destroy small and medium-sized industries on behalf of giant cartels. A fanatical body of enforcers has shifted the U.S. government's policies from investment in basic infrastructure to resolve any "environmental problems," to putting alleged "environmental criminals" behind bars.

In an Aug. 16 press release, the EPA boasted that "EPA set a record in fiscal year 1988 for penalties obtained against violators of environmental laws. The agency obtained \$36.8 million in civil penalties in federal courts and in administrative proceedings." The press release continues, "EPA's criminal enforcement effort also got results in 1988. Fifty defendants were convicted of environmental crimes. . . . Environmental criminals were sentenced to 30 years of jail time in 1988, with 8 years ordered after suspension."

EPA Administrator William K. Reilly said in a press conference, "I am pleased to see these record enforcement numbers. They show EPA and the federal government generally are getting tougher on enforcement, which is the cornerstone of EPA's environmental programs. We expect to see even more activity in the future as we improve compliance

with the nation's environmental laws."

EPA's analysis indicated that few violators got away without a penalty. Penalties were assessed in an extraordinary 92% of those enforcement cases filed by EPA under statutory provisions that provide for penalties. The fines and jailings are just the tip of the iceberg, however. Many individuals are jailed for "environmental crimes" by state agencies, and companies and individuals may have to spend from hundreds of thousands to tens of millions of dollars to clean up "hazardous waste sites," under EPA orders.

Cost to the economy

What is the real cost to the economy of all this policing? No one really knows for sure. The official figure cited by EPA officials is \$86 billion a year. According to EPA, the cost of enforcing two statutes, the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act, has been over \$820 billion since 1970. Yet industrial experts estimate that the annual cost to the economy, and the taxpayer, is closer to \$160 billion a year, and that all the different environmental statutes have cost the economy over \$2 trillion since 1970.

Companies are not the only target. On Oct. 4, the EPA and the Department of Justice announced the filing of suits against the cities of Detroit, Phoenix, El Paso, and San Antonio for violating the Clean Water Act, which requires cities to control industrial discharges of "hazardous" wastewaters into their sewage systems. Fifty-seven other cities have also been named in recent judicial actions and administrative orders seeking penalties for similar alleged violations.

EPA head Reilly and Attorney General Richard Thornburgh gave a joint press conference announcing the insane measures. Although penalties against these cities are being sought, the amounts are trivial, most being in the \$30,000 range. The cities are not being sued for polluting their waterways, but for allegedly not being forceful enough in monitoring whether industrial pretreatment processes are eliminating all "hazardous pollutants" before they are discharged into the *sewer* systems of the cities. These sewer waters are not discharged into any rivers, however, since all these cities

have municipal wastewater treatment facilities which treat all this wastewater, and all are in compliance with the EPA standards! So why the suits?

The real purpose of the suits is to establish the precedent that any state, city, or municipal body, and its officials, who fail to fully enforce environmental regulations, can be held responsible for any pollution, with the officials facing personal bankruptcy and jail terms. Attorney General Thornburgh warned, "Local officials have a legal and moral responsibility to those they represent and to other users of our nation's waterways to make sure local industries abide by the rules; otherwise they in effect become polluters themselves by permitting the very discharge they are supposed to police."

Reilly added, "These lawsuits and penalties against cities in 21 states are designed to send a message to city and county officials: The law requires you to control the discharge of toxic wastewaters from industrial sources into your sewer systems."

The role of individual states in prosecuting "environmental criminals" is critical in the ecological police-state now in place. The Attorneys General in three states—Mary Sue Terry in Virginia, Neil Hartigan in Illinois, and John Van de Kamp in California—have led the assault with their persecution of individuals and companies that are "polluting."

Illinois: Hartigan's Gestapo

The state of Illinois, once the center of the nation's manufacturing heartland, has taken the lead in creating whole new categories of "environmental crimes." Using stringent, costly, and sometimes simply unachievable environmental standards, the state is making it impossible for virtually all but the largest industrial interests to stay in business.

Much of this sorry state of affairs can be credited to state Attorney General Neil Hartigan, who has made the prosecution of environmental crimes a top priority, and is responsible for a series of environmental legal initiatives which include some of the harshest penalties on the books.

Hartigan was the driving force behind the recently adopted Illinois Criminal Damage to the Environment Act, which criminalizes many environmental violations, and imposes fines of up to \$500,000 *per day* per offense, and jail terms ranging from two to seven years, on those convicted of Class Two felony charges—for example, the "calculated criminal disposal of hazardous waste." Previously, the maximum total fine was \$10,000.

The law also contains sweeping forfeiture provisions, which permit the state to seize vehicles and other equipment, plus monetary profits, from firms accused of having violated hazardous waste regulations.

Like the federal Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statutes, this provision throws out the concept that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty, a cornerstone of the U.S. Constitution. Hartigan's law permits

these seizures of assets to take place at the time of the execution of a search warrant, or at the time of the arrest of the accused—long before any trial takes place, let alone a conviction. If the accused turns out to be innocent, but has lost his business in the process, well, says Hartigan, in effect, that's his tough luck.

"We really wanted to hammer these people," said an official of the environmental control division of the Attorney General's office. "We felt we needed to go after their profits, because people save huge amounts of money by not complying with environmental regulations."

Another objective is to make money for Hartigan's office. "We hope to make the environmental control division self-sufficient," the same spokesman explained. "The more assets we seize and sell off, the more manpower we'll be able to hire, and the more investigations and prosecutions we'll be able to pursue."

Hartigan's law is particularly odious, because the state's environmental regulations are so strict that many businesses simply cannot afford the expensive new equipment needed to meet them. Thus, they have a choice of going out of business, laying off their employees and dealing one more blow to the Midwest's dying industrial economy, or facing the strong possibility of going to jail.

Innocence is no defense

Innocence is no longer a defense from criminal prosecution in pollution cases, according to attorney George Mannina, Jr., who warned in the August 1989 issue of *Petroleum Independent* journal that any corporate officer can be put in jail for the mistakes of his subordinates or even if the company is ignorant of its violations of the complex environmental regulations.

Mannina writes, "In an ominous development for individual businessmen and women, the courts have ruled that civil liability for violating environmental regulations may be imposed on a corporate officer personally just because of that officer's position in the corporation. Thus, a corporation's president without direct responsibility for hazardous waste management can be personally liable for environmental violations because the president had the ultimate authority to prevent the violations.

"The issue of criminal liability," according to Mannina, "is equally disconcerting." He adds, "In considering what level of personal knowledge or intent is required for criminal conviction, the courts have held that environmental laws are public welfare statutes which only require that an individual acted 'knowingly' or 'willfully.' In public welfare statutes, it has repeatedly been held that 'knowingly' and 'willfully' only mean intentionally (i.e., you knew what you were doing even if you did not know you were violating the law) and voluntarily (i.e., no one made you do it)."

Mannina, who is an attorney at the Washington law firm of O'Connor and Hannan, warns, "*Criminal conviction does*

not require proof that you intended to break the law, or even that you knew what the law required. In one case under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the defendant argued that if he did not know what the regulations required he could not possibly have had a criminal intent to violate them. The court dismissed the defendant's argument, holding instead that it is completely reasonable to charge those who choose to operate in a regulated area with complete knowledge of all the regulatory requirements. . . . In another case, the court held that to sustain a conviction under the Clean Water Act it is only necessary to show that the defendants acted willfully or negligently and that they intended to do the acts for which they were convicted. The court stated that to convict it was not necessary to prove the defendants intended to violate the law. Still another court held that to satisfy the 'knowingly' requirement for the Clean Water Act's false statement provision, the government only had to prove that the defendant knowingly (i.e., voluntarily and intentionally) made the false statement. The government did not have to prove that the defendant knew the law's requirements or purposely intended to violate the law."

It should be pointed out that there are more than 300 major federal statutes dealing with the environment, and over 20,000 "environmental laws" on the books. Hundreds of new environmental laws are added every year by federal, state, and local governments, at the same time that the definition of what constitutes "pollution" is constantly shifting within the laws already enacted. This makes it nearly impossible for the teams of lawyers in large corporations to keep up with the rapidly changing legislation. Smaller businesses, which are now going bankrupt by the thousands due to all these new environmental regulations, cannot afford to hire the hordes of lawyers needed to keep up.

Mannina says, "The unmistakable message of existing case law is that despite the intricate complexity of the environment's regulatory maze, ignorance of the law and of the corporation's practices are no excuse. The 'presumed knowledge,' 'inferred knowledge' and 'conscious avoidance' doctrines proved a basis for individual corporate officer criminal liability. And civil liability can be imposed just because you are a corporate officer with the authority to stop an environmental violation."

Child rapists and violent criminals get lower jail terms than those accused of "environmental crimes," according to Reed Hopper, an attorney of the Pacific Legal Foundation. Hopper stated, "We are becoming increasingly alarmed with the distorted social values some of our prosecutors have embraced. Regrettably, this misplaced emphasis on the so-called 'environmental crimes' is becoming institutionalized. In 1987-88, the United States Sentencing Commission established new federal sentencing guidelines which include no parole prison terms for offenses to the environment. Unbelievably, these guidelines indicate jail terms for some violations of the Clean Water Act which exceed by a wide margin

The eco-fascist statutes

There are over 300 major statutes and over 20,000 laws dealing with the environment on the books today. The most important is the *Superfund*, technically the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), which provided for "liability, compensation, cleanup and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites." It provided \$1.6 billion to clean up abandoned sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), passed in 1986, authorized an additional \$8.5 billion to finance the Superfund site cleanup effort. In addition, SARA enlarged the enforcement authority for the purpose of making private individuals and companies pay for any cleanup, and increased criminal liabilities. Hazardous waste levels were also redefined, which means that sites which were in full compliance with Superfund, were now in violation. Liabilities were made retroactive, so that individuals and companies that were in full compliance before selling their property, in some cases as much as a decade before, were now made liable for further cleanup.

Other major statutes used by the environmentalist Gestapo include: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Stationary Source Air; Mobile Source Air; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

the jail terms indicated for transporting minors for prostitution or even assault with intent to commit murder."

Have all these enormous expenditures benefited anyone? Well, the EPA claims it doesn't know, and it has refused to publish any figures showing any benefit to the American population. The only government official who has dared make any statistical claims is White House Counsel C. Boyden Gray, who recently told syndicated columnist Warren Brookes that Bush's Clean Air Act, which will add \$20 billion a year to the present whopping \$86 billion in environmental compliance costs to the economy, may result in 3,000 fewer cancers in 20 years. In other words, according to Gray, after \$400 billion, there is the possibility that 3,000 people will stand a lower risk of contracting cancer.

All the public hears, however, after hundreds of billions of dollars spent on gadgets such as catalytic converters and

smokestack scrubbers, is that: Pollution is rampant, there are hazardous chemicals, deadly radon, deadlier alar, stalking us everywhere.

But where are the bodies of all the people who should have died, according to all the dire predictions? The fact is that U.S. cancer death rates have decreased dramatically. The major exception is cancers produced by cigarette smoking and the use of "recreational drugs" such as marijuana and cocaine, which contain massive amounts of carcinogenic substances. A 1988 report from the National Cancer Institute indicates that "the age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined, except lung cancer, has been declining since 1950 for all individuals and age groups except 85 and above." There is a 13% decrease overall, with 44,000 fewer deaths than expected. The EPA cannot explain these figures; cancer rates should have soared, according to their calculations.

The real tragedy, however, is the cost in human lives and suffering that these environmental costs have caused. Funds that would have been used to build, maintain, and repair basic infrastructure, such as bridges and roads, sewer lines and water lines, hospitals and schools, have been diverted to "protection of the environment." Funding for technologies that would deal effectively with pollution, such as plasma torches, nuclear and fusion energy, has been decimated. Had even a fraction of the \$2 trillion-plus that has been wasted on "environmental protection," been channeled into a technological driver, such as the space program, all kinds of technologies would have been created that do not pollute.

The same funds would have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of sick, indigent, and elderly people who have suffered and died from lack of financial resources to obtain medical care. Had the state of California used a small part of the hundreds of billions of dollars that have been wasted in useless environmental regulations, to instead upgrade the highway system to earthquake standards, all those motorists killed on Interstate 880 on Oct. 17 would still be alive today.

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Judge dismisses U.S. against associates

In a 106-page opinion issued in Alexandria, Virginia on Oct. 25, federal bankruptcy Judge Martin Van Buren Bostetter, Jr. threw out an unprecedented involuntary bankruptcy action which had been brought by the federal government in April 1987, and had been used by the Feds to padlock the doors of three publishing and distribution companies associated with Lyndon LaRouche. Bostetter's ruling is the first serious blow the U.S. Justice Department's "Get LaRouche" task force has gotten from any court in this country.

Judge Bostetter found the government had filed the action in "bad faith," that the government's actions were a "constructive fraud on the court," and that the action constituted "improper use" of the bankruptcy law—especially against debtors who were primarily dedicated to disseminating a political viewpoint, rather than "private monetary gain."

The three companies bankrupted by the Feds—Caucus Distributors, Inc., Campaigner Publications, and the Fusion Energy Foundation—had published and distributed, to hundreds of thousands of subscribers, periodicals on issues in which the LaRouche movement was involved.

First the Justice Department used the 1987 bankruptcy to wipe out those three companies, and to close down their publications. Next, the DoJ, along with state prosecutors in Virginia and New York, proceeded to try LaRouche and a number of his associates on "fraud" charges, for failure to repay loans which the companies could not repay, precisely because they had been closed.

Thus, in October 1988 Henry Hudson, U.S. Attorney in Alexandria, Va., brought a sham indictment against La-Rouche and six associates on fraud and conspiracy charges arising from the companies' inability to repay loans. In a three-week railroad trial before Judge Albert V. Bryan, La-Rouche and the others were convicted on all counts, having been barred by Judge Bryan from telling the jury that it was the government that had forced the companies into bankruptcy. LaRouche, 67, is now serving 15 years in federal prison for that frameup; all six of his co-defendants are also in prison.

According to *Railroad!* a book on the LaRouche trial: "To understand the Alexandria case, it is first necessary to understand the government's unprecedented . . . involuntary bankruptcy against the LaRouche political movement. . . . First the Alexandria U.S. Attorney shut down three publish-

bankruptcy action of LaRouche

ing companies, operated by associates of LaRouche, throwing over a hundred employees out of work. . . . This action was upheld by Judge Bryan”—the same judge who later banned the full bankruptcy story from the criminal trial of LaRouche. “Then,” the book continues, “the very same U.S. Attorney”—Henry Hudson—“indicted LaRouche and six associates for not repaying the companies’ debts—the same debts which the companies were legally prohibited from paying!”

In April 1989, three months after LaRouche and his co-defendants were imprisoned, Rochelle Ascher was convicted in Virginia on “securities” fraud charges—again, without being able to defend herself by presenting the details of the bankruptcy. She was sentenced by an insanely inflamed jury to 86 years in state prison. Her sentence was later reduced (to 20 years, still an obscenity), and her case is on appeal.

In New York State, on Aug. 31, Marielle Kronberg, Lynne Speed, and Robert Primack were convicted of fraud, also for nonpayment of loans. On Oct. 24, in Virginia, Michael Billington was convicted in a hideous kangaroo court (p. 63). Fourteen more LaRouche associates are to be tried in Virginia on spurious “securities fraud” charges, as are five companies.

First time in U.S. history

Back in April 1987, it was Judge Bostetter himself who signed off on the government’s petition to force the three companies into bankruptcy; at that time, LaRouche cried “foul!” against the government’s secret, *ex parte* action, insisting that it was wildly illegal—in part because it *was ex parte* (one-sided, with no opportunity for the companies to respond). And it was the first time in U.S. history, that the government had acted as a sole creditor in a bankruptcy action. LaRouche charged that such unprecedented and drastic government action was meant to muzzle publications associated with him, in flagrant violation of the First Amendment.

The pretext the government used for its action, was its claim that it was trying to collect on \$21 million in fines which had been imposed on the companies by a federal judge in Boston. The government had claimed that the three companies, plus the National Democratic Policy Committee, had failed to provide documents subpoenaed by a grand jury.

The Boston federal trial of LaRouche and others, the

first of the criminal cases the government brought in its “Get LaRouche” vendetta, ended in mistrial in May 1988, with jurors telling the Boston press they all would have voted for acquittal on the basis of government misconduct. The case was dismissed after the Feds had succeeded in railroading LaRouche in Alexandria.

Government fraud and bad faith

Now, in his Oct. 25 finding, Bostetter has ruled in favor of the three companies on each of the major issues they raised: 1) that the bankruptcy procedure was illegal because there was only one petitioning creditor (the U.S. government), not three, as required by law; 2) that the petition was brought in bad faith, and for an improper purpose; and 3) that two of the three companies were non-profit organizations (Fusion and Caucus), and therefore not subject to an involuntary bankruptcy.

On the first point Bostetter found that “the government’s deliberate actions and omission of . . . the number of . . . creditors” was an “improper use of the statute and invocation of this Court’s jurisdiction.” In a footnote, the judge stated that he found the “government was less than forthright in revealing its actual knowledge” as to the number of creditors, such that the government action was likened “to a constructive fraud on the Court, wherein the Court may infer the fraudulent nature of the government’s conduct.”

As to government bad faith, Bostetter found that “The government also contended that it felt an obligation to keep the involuntary filings secret. . . . This argument seems to suggest, however, that the government may file an involuntary petition as a sole creditor in instances where three petitioning creditors are required to avoid publicity of its actions. While the government believed its needs as a creditor to be unique, the treatment of the government cannot be. . . . Accordingly, an evaluation of the government’s filing on an objective level leads this Court to conclude that the alleged debtors have established that the government filed the petition in bad faith.”

Third, Bostetter decimated the government claim that the companies were operating for benefit of the corporate officers and/or LaRouche, by asserting that “the debtors strived more to expose the world to its political viewpoint than attain private monetary gain.”

The judge’s condemnation of Henry Hudson’s actions could, by extension, clobber other federal and state prosecutors: John Markham and Kent Robinson, the spear-carriers for Hudson’s Alexandria case; Virginia prosecutor John Russell, who is running Virginia’s legal lynchings; and New York prosecutor Dawn Cardi, who declared in a sentencing memorandum issued Oct. 26 in the “LaRouche” case there, that “this case was in fact part of a multijurisdictional effort with the Department of Justice and the State of Virginia to prosecute Lyndon LaRouche and various members of his organizations.”

Bush must declassify the LaRouche file!

The following letter was sent by Warren J. Hamerman, the chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, to President George Bush by certified mail on Oct. 20, 1989. Hamerman has made the text available to the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations and to the press.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to confirm that my letter of October 11, 1989 to you constitutes a formal request under Executive Order 12356 for you to use your executive powers to declassify and cause to be released all material on Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in the possession of the White House, NSC, FBI, CIA, State Department, Department of Justice, the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and other government agencies or inter-agency government task forces.

To reiterate, I specifically request that you invoke your powers under Executive Order 12356 to declassify and release all material on Lyndon LaRouche and his associates which was generated as a result of activities initiated under authority of Executive Order 12333, 12334, the 1983 "Smith Guidelines" for domestic FBI operations, and Presidential Directive 75 and National Security Decision Directive 77 and/or other authority. Appended to this letter is a partial list of subject areas already known to exist which would be relevant to this declassification request. The list is by no means all-inclusive.

My letter dated October 11, 1989 was hand-delivered and logged in as received at the White House at mid-day of October 12, 1989 as well as sent to you via certified mail (P-049419329) the previous day.

Sincerely yours,
Warren J. Hamerman

Topics related to Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. previously disclosed and now subject to full declassification

1. Documents consisting of at least 4,700 pages which have been identified by the FBI as "responsive" to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for all post-1981 files concerning LaRouche and associated organizations compiled under Executive Order 12333, or for counterintelligence or

other national security investigations.

2. Files reflecting government interference with fundraising efforts by associates of LaRouche, including attempts to harass and intimidate contributors as well as government contacts with banks and other financial institutions for purposes of interfering with fundraising and financial affairs of organizations identified with LaRouche.

3. Documents beginning in June 1982, which reflect that CIA veteran Walter Raymond, while at the National Security Council as special assistant to the President, circulated documents within the NSC to discredit LaRouche with the Reagan administration as a "foreign intelligence asset."

4. Correspondence files beginning August-November 1982, between Henry Kissinger and his lawyers with then-FBI Director William Webster, which show that Dr. Kissinger demanded that the FBI investigate LaRouche and determine who funds LaRouche's organizations and publications.

5. Documents which reflect efforts to discredit LaRouche and associates as agents of "Soviet disinformation"—as shown in a declassified September 1982 FBI memorandum.

6. Documents generated off of the Jan. 12, 1983, request from the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) to the FBI that an investigation be conducted to determine if LaRouche and his political movement might be "funded by hostile intelligence agencies."

7. Documents reflecting efforts by Mr. Leo Cherne, the vice-president of PFIAB, and/or Mr. Roy Godson, a consultant to the NSC and State Department or any of the CIA's "private" foundations, such as the Smith Richardson, Olin, and Scaife Foundations to discredit LaRouche with the Administration or to otherwise interfere with the legitimate political activity of LaRouche and his associates.

8. Documents which reflect the use of press outlets such as NBC and the *New Republic* by government agencies to create the climate for the opening of a federal grand jury investigation against LaRouche beginning in October 1984, and the seizure of bank accounts of his campaign committees and other publishing companies.

9. Documents generated from a nationwide conference in February 1986, convened by then-U.S. Attorney for Massachusetts William Weld in Boston for federal and local officials.

10. Documents and correspondence which show that both news media reports and Soviet officials' claims that LaRouche was somehow behind the assassination of Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme were totally false and that the CIA was aware of Swedish wiretaps which showed that the Soviets knew of the Palme assassination in advance.

11. Documents which reflect that Gen. Richard Secord and Lt. Col. Oliver North were gathering information on LaRouche and his associates.

12. Documents which detail the efforts of the FBI and CIA to penetrate the LaRouche political movement using intelligence stringers Fredrick Lewis, Ron Tucker, and Gary

Howard.

13. Memorandum and correspondence maintained in the offices of then-General Counsel to the Office of the Vice President, C. Boyden Gray, relating to LaRouche and his associates.

14. Memorandum and correspondence regarding the April 1987, U.S. Government initiated involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against three publishing companies operated by associates of LaRouche.

15. Documents reflecting active measures through U.S. Embassies and other government agencies abroad against the influence of LaRouche and his associates in Western Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa.

Pressure mounts on White House

Following is a selection of the letters most recently received by President Bush concerning the barbaric treatment of Lyndon LaRouche in prison. Official titles are for identification only.

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, who was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, and who is currently serving this sentence in a Rochester, Minnesota prison. I understand that in spite of his age and his ill health, Mr. LaRouche has been forced to perform 7 hours hard labor daily in the prison kitchen, and moreover, he has recently been severely mistreated and has not received proper medical care. I feel very unhappy about this state of affairs, and if the conditions described to me are correct, I would like to appeal to you on humanitarian grounds to ensure that Mr. LaRouche is treated with more regard to his age and state of health, and that he be given a fair trial when the appeals court meets the 6th of October.

Sincerely,

Abdus Salam

Nobel Laureate in Physics, 1979

President, Third World Academy of Sciences

* * *

Dear Mr. President,

I have got news from press and colleagues of different

countries about the medical treatment Mr. Lyndon LaRouche has received during his stay in prison.

This news is rather worrying because if such behaviours are real, they would be against the principles of the medical profession and human rights.

If this is true, I beg you, dear Mr. President, to intervene with decision in order to stop such violations of human rights which are in contrast with all principles of a democratic country like the United States of America.

With my deep respect I am remaining yours very sincerely,

Prof. Franco Perraro

Head Physician of Emergency Medicine Division

City Hospital of Udine, Italy

* * *

Your Excellency,

Quite apart from my parliamentary post, which I hold as an honor, as an ordinary citizen of Peru I fully identify with the principles of our Constitution, which mandates in Article 1: "The human individual is the supreme purpose of society and of the State. Both are obligated to respect and protect him." Therefore, I am deeply concerned by any kind of human rights violation, no matter where, against even the humblest citizen of any country.

My Christian, humanist, and democratic principles oblige and compel me to ask for just treatment for any person tried on account of his ideas, especially when they are based upon social justice and in favor of peoples which—like mine—clamor for a solution to their economic, social, and political problems, to get out of a situation of unjustifiable postponement [of those solutions].

Therefore I cannot but be concerned with the case of Mr. LaRouche and his associates, a case known around the world. And, given the above, I invoke your intervention to duly protect the physical integrity of the aforesaid social fighters in the process they are undergoing, and that true and impartial justice be duly safeguarded, so as to honor those merits which have made the United States of America the standard-bearer of justice and democracy in the Americas. I also request that the proceedings of this case be publicly released worldwide. Let the "LaRouche case," in the end, add to the proud history of U.S. legislation, as an example and precedent of fairness for the legal orders of the other countries of the continent and the whole world.

Respectfully,

Eliseo Roman Pimentel

National Deputy, Peruvian National Congress

* * *

The jailing of Lyndon LaRouche has sent shockwaves round the world and through all patriots, nationalist politicians, and freedom-loving citizens.

We are shocked and amazed by the subversion of natural

justice in the U.S.A.

The question we must ask is, "What are the real forces now persecuting Lyndon LaRouche in the home of the brave and the land of the free?"

Lyndon LaRouche is not in jail for what he has done, but simply because he is a brave and patriotic American standing up for American tradition and truth.

When President Bush releases Lyndon LaRouche, he will have proved he stands for the great American traditions of truth, justice, and freedom for all under God's laws.

We hereby petition President Bush to release Lyndon LaRouche from prison and completely exonerate him so he may continue his vital work for the salvation and guidance of world politics and economics.

We appeal to the American media to present the true facts behind the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche, and then the voices of all freedom-loving people will join us in protesting to President Bush and the U.S. administration against the denial of the basic constitutional rights of Lyndon LaRouche.

May Almighty God save and protect America and Australia and the whole world from the world crisis now bearing down on us all.

Ian Murphy, rancher, New South Wales, Australia

Lindsey Williams, lecturer, author of *Where's the Food?*

* * *

Dear Mr. President,

I urgently request you to take measures to halt the prison conditions in the Rochester, Minnesota Federal Penitentiary, imposed on 67-year-old Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, which are seriously threatening his health, and moreover that a fair appeal of the case can be guaranteed.

Bonaventure Meyer

President of the Swiss Association Pro Veritate

Trimbach, Switzerland

* * *

Dear President Bush,

I received a most wrenching plea of assistance from Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche, whose husband is in state prison in Rochester Minnesota. I am not aware at this point in time why Mr. LaRouche was condemned or what U.S. laws he broke. That is immaterial here. The reason for my concern, is the treatment he is being subjected to by the prison wardens, which represents a blatant breach of the human rights the American state has pledged to protect.

As the president of the German Medical Association, I am gravely concerned for Mr. LaRouche's health. I appeal to you to look into the inhuman prison conditions in Rochester, to assure that no other prisoner ever has to go through a similar experience as described in the attached letter to me by his wife. Secondly, I ask of you on behalf of all supporters of human rights, to order Mr. LaRouche's transfer to another institution where he can gather his strength before his case is

heard before the Court of Appeals.

In the hope that you will step in to get the record straight, I remain your

Dr. Grosse-Ruyken

President, German Medical Association

* * *

The November 1989 issue of Acres U.S.A. published a letter from Mr. LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in which she describes how "the circumstances of my husband's conviction, which cast doubt upon the legitimacy of the entire U.S. legal system, have caused over 800 leading American legal experts to submit Amicus Curiae statements to the Court of Appeals. . . . Another 50 leading law experts from Europe have intervened into the case with Amicus Curiae letters, including former Austrian Justice Minister Klecatsky, Professor Waldstein from the University of Salzburg, and Maître Varaut from France. The international law expert Baron von der Heydte compared the LaRouche case with the Dreyfus Affair in France. More than 100 congressmen from Brazil have signed a public statement demanding justice for my husband."

After describing her husband's wretched circumstances and treatment, Mrs. LaRouche asks the editor of Acres U.S.A. "to bring all possible influence to bear upon President Bush, to intervene through all your contacts in the United States, in favor of my husband." The editor appended the following comments:

We have checked the facts of this case, and find them as stated.

Acres U.S.A. will have a followup on how the federal prison system has become a veritable Gulag for certain political and economic prisoners. For now, it must be noted that judicial handling of the LaRouche case has been similar to the handling of cases discussed monthly in our Unfiltered News column. Lyndon LaRouche—as have some farmers—mopped up the floor with the prosecution in a Boston trial. The case should have gone to jury, which would have rendered an innocent verdict, a poll of jurors indicated. LaRouche stood accused of conspiracy to defraud in raising political contributions. This is what the feds fall back on when everything else fails, Senator Robert Dole once said. By declaring a mistrial, the Boston judge could hand the case back to the federal prosecutors for transfer to another more favorable clime and a new trial. The new judge in Washington studied the case, issued an order that prevented LaRouche from using the evidence that so infuriated the Boston jury, and in effect performed a miracle by having the federal railroad to jail a political outsider run on time. Acres U.S.A. will debate what constitutes appropriate farm technology with LaRouche, but our opposition to some of his technocratic ideas is not the same as approving an outbreak of judicial gangsterism.

77 years in jail for political organizing

Michael O. Billington, a political associate of Lyndon LaRouche, was sentenced to 77 years in prison by a Roanoke, Virginia jury on Oct. 24. The outrageous sentence ended one of the most barbaric judicial proceedings in U.S. history and reflected the fact that Billington was prevented from putting on his defense by a concert of action among the prosecutor, the judge, and the defense attorney.

Billington was convicted on nine counts of "securities fraud"—failing to register to sell securities, selling unregistered securities, and conspiracy to commit those crimes. Never before have the Virginia "securities" laws been applied to the solicitation of political loans—a practice which, if applied generally, would shut down virtually all political fundraising in the state. Billington was indicted in February 1987, along with 15 other LaRouche associates. He is the second defendant to stand trial, following Rochelle Ascher, who was convicted in April 1989 and sentenced by the jury to 86 years in prison. The judge later commuted her sentence to 10 years in prison and 10 years on probation. She is currently free on bond pending appeal.

'Judicial barbarism'

In a statement released immediately upon hearing of the sentence, Nancy Spannaus, a LaRouche Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate in Virginia, said:

"The conviction of Michael Billington today is the result of a process of judicial barbarism in which the prominent organizer in the LaRouche movement was denied his most elemental constitutional rights. Billington was confronted on the eve of trial with his lawyer calling him insane, and joining the prosecution. He was not allowed to change lawyers and thus went through the entire trial unrepresented.

"As a result of this denial of his Sixth Amendment right to effective counsel, Billington could not call the witnesses he wished. Nor could he himself go on the stand as he had planned from the beginning.

"Billington's lawyer, Brian Gettings, wished to show that a jury trial would be a disaster and he acted to ensure that result.

"The verdict also directly reflects the venality of Commonwealth Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, who has determined to wipe out the LaRouche movement by any means necessary, and doesn't mind ripping up the U.S. Constitution and violating all fundamental fairness to do so."

The final week of the trial, in which Billington was supposed to be able to put on his defense, was nothing more than a continuation of the collaboration among judge, prosecutor, and defense lawyer, against Billington. First the judge denied Billington's motion for a mistrial. In that motion, Billington documented how Gettings had become so hostile to Billington's interests, that it had become impossible for Billington to testify in his own defense. Then Gettings agreed to a series of six stipulations with the prosecution which kept out crucial exculpatory evidence while at the same time helping the prosecution. For example, Gettings agreed not to call two key witnesses, FBI agent Richard Egan and wealthy Connecticut contributor Barbara Newington, both of whom could have given testimony about how the prosecution of Billington was part of a dirty tricks operation of the U.S. intelligence community directed against LaRouche.

The judge also refused to consider an *amicus curiae* brief filed by attorney John Flannery, which supported Billington's claim that Gettings's hostile actions had violated Billington's right to an effective defense.

On the day the case went to the jury, Billington filed a memo to the court entitled "Applications Upon Conviction." In the memo he said, "I did not wish to be convicted by the jury hearing my case, but I fully expected that would be the result given the difficulties I suffered for insisting upon a jury. . . . I regret to say that it appears in retrospect that I insisted on my right to a jury trial at the expense of my right to a counsel of my choice . . . I am . . . asking the Court to permit Mr. Gettings, whom I fired before this trial began, to withdraw so that counsel of my choice may substitute to represent my interests—at least post-trial."



Michael Billington, with his wife Gail.

Stuart Lewis

Book Review

In defense of children

by Carol White

On Trial: America's Courts and Their Treatment of Sexually Abused Children

by Billie Wright Dziech and Judge Charles R. Schudson

Beacon Press, Boston, 1989

227 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

One fail-safe metric of the survival potential of a society is its treatment of children. Today children are almost an endangered species. From the time of conception on, their worth is systematically devalued.

On Trial mounts a vigorous advocacy on behalf of abused children. Its focus is the virtual impossibility under prevailing judicial practice, to bring a perpetrator to justice. The authors document how the U.S. court system contrives to prevent prosecution of even the most blatant child abusers, by making demands upon the child witnesses which are almost impossible for them to satisfy.

The book is a sober account of how the judicial system is stacked against children and their parents. It is a particularly bitter irony—although a point which the authors do not make—that in the United States the innocent are framed and railroaded to prison, while degenerates go scot free—under protection of the justice system.

Statistics show that one in three-to-four American females and about one in six males have been sexually victimized in their youth. The American Humane Association in 1984 reported 200,000 cases of child sexual abuse in that one year alone. This does not mean that all of these children were subject to Satanic rites, or even that they were violently mistreated.

Abuse occurs by definition, when an individual five years older than the minor, commits a sexual act with the subject, or a sexual act of any sort occurs with a child under the age of 12. But abuse may involve only the initial phase of enticement, including relatively mild touching, as well as the most vicious sodomy and so on. In that sense the statistics can be misleading.

Nevertheless, clearly the situation is alarming, especially since there are many instances of abuse that go unrecorded. Child abuse, like more restricted Satanic practices, tends to be generational. Abused children tend to become abusers when they grow up—between 70 and 85% of child victims become sexual abusers. The American Humane Society defines the average age of child sexual abuse victims as 9.3 years. It reports that 27% of victims are 0-5 years old, 61% between 7 and 12 years, and 25% between 13 and 18 years.

As the permissiveness of the society has increased, particularly over the past 20 years, the barriers against adult-child sexual activity seem to have come down. Around half of all child abuse occurs in the home itself, that is with a parent or close relative as the abuser. It is not too much of an exaggeration to place parents of the late 1960s generation who were subjected to the more extreme counterculture in the category themselves of abused children. Many of these are unfit to become parents.

Children are also increasingly subject to abuse by professionals whom working parents trust with the care of their children. As more mothers are forced onto the job market while their children are young, the opportunities for Satanists and pedophiles expand. Even where the child is abused by a parent, that parent will frequently be drawn into, and draw the child into group activity.

While the etiology of pedophilic behavior and of Satanic ritual use of child victims is not identical, abuse of children tends to attach to other criminal activity, such as the sale of pornographic pictures taken during the incident. In some cases, this pornography may terminate in the death of the child. It is believed that both the Son of Sam killings and the Atlanta Child murders were the subject of "snuff" films.

The picture today

There has been an effort by libertarians to discredit parents and others, who seek to expose the growing epidemic of child abuse, as either hysterical or, worse, as publicity seekers. They say that the recent wave of discoveries of child abuse has taken on the nature of a witch hunt, and that a network of parents and social service workers is encouraging children to manufacture standardized tales of abuse. The authors of this book convincingly rebut this vicious lie.

The libertarianism which has become hegemonic and which now threatens to overwhelm Western civilization, with the replacement of Judeo-Christian moral values by hedonistic and in some cases overtly Satanic values, has not occurred by accident. Individuals such as Dr. Benjamin Spock and Alfred Kinsey were key in deliberately engineering this cultural shift. (Kinsey, by the way, was helped in his project of studying American sexual mores by none other than Kenneth Anger, the *avant garde* film maker who has laid claim to the mantle of Satanist Aleister Crowley. Very evil men and women conspired to produce the counterculture and the continued degeneration which has followed since

the 1960s. The Kinsey Report was intended to portray the hegemonic moral values of the immediate postwar period as merely a hypocritical charade. Kinsey's message was everyone does it, so why don't you?

The following quotation from Kinsey's book, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female*, is appropriately cited by the authors, as relevant to their particular subject: "It is difficult to understand why a child, except for its cultural conditioning, should be disturbed by having its genitalia touched, or disturbed by seeing the genitalia of another person. . . . Some of the more experienced students of juvenile problems have come to believe that the emotional reactions of the parents, police and other adults . . . may disturb the child more seriously than the contacts themselves. The current hysteria over sex offenders may well have serious effects on the ability of many of these children to work out sexual adjustments some years later in their marriages."

The child's day in court

Those who would defuse the present outcry against the abuse of children, will cite supposed instances in which children have told exaggerated stories, or contradicted themselves, thus supposedly discrediting their testimony. The authors document how the investigative process drives the children to embellish their accounts, by subjecting them to adversarial cross examination.

Children who have suffered abuse are usually shamed by the experience. They frequently will have been threatened by their abusers, not only with harm to themselves, but to their families as well. Children who have been subjected to Satanic rituals may be even more terrorized by what they witnessed. The very young are easily frightened by situations which are strange to them. They will try to propitiate an adult who is questioning them, and if pressed hard enough, will seek to answer questions which they do not really understand, or in some instances simply "admit" that the abuse which they suffered did not really take place. The latter will typically occur where they feel that they are not being believed.

Young children have particular difficulty in placing events in time and space. They also do not necessarily understand what is occurring, although they can certainly testify to physical abuse to which they are submitted. Their memories are not as good as those of adults, and memories also tend to fade faster.

They are hesitant to revealing what has occurred to them, even to sympathetic adults. Most court proceedings are nothing short of exercises in brutality, in which the children are treated as adversaries. Investigations preceding trial may be almost as threatening. Children have also been held accountable for explaining why their accounts deviate in particulars in the telling, even though they may not remember each particular debriefing to which they have been submitted—particularly after year-long time lapses. The authors cite one such instance—which resulted in the acquittal of the defen-

dants—where the children were being grilled in this manner but the defense attorneys and the judges were on record confusing the children's names and not recollecting specific testimony which occurred during the trial!

A recent CBS movie, "Do You Know the Muffin Man?" was an effective fictionalization based on the McMartin pre-school case. Typically of the anti-child lobby, the *Washington Post* television critic, Tom Shales, previewed the movie as a piece of cheap sensationalism.

Over 400 children were involved in Satanic abuse at the McMartin pre-school, a prestigious day care center in Long Beach, California. These children recounted experiences of being forced to participate in pornography, rape, sodomy, eating feces, engaging in sex acts with animals, animal mutilation, Satanic rites, and even corpse viewing. The media discounted the children's stories as inherently implausible. The manager of the center and her son have finally been brought to trial, but most of the children have been eliminated as witnesses in the case, and the Satanic aspects of the abuse have been suppressed by the prosecutor, who is aiming for a conviction on straight sexual abuse.

The case has dragged on interminably. The preliminary hearing alone, took 18 months. Some children were made to testify before prosecutors and defense attorneys for more than a week; one 10-year-old gave testimony for 16 days.

Various similar accounts are given in the book, all making the same case. The authors give a number of recommendations which would redress the situation. One key recommendation is to allow the admission of parent and medical and social work testimony of children's accounts of abuse, where the children themselves are too disturbed to appear in court. Such evidence is now dismissed as hearsay, but there are exceptions to the hearsay law currently in other situations. They also suggest that children be protected from having to face their abusers in open court, when they testify.

If there is a criticism of this book, it is only that the authors have taken the honesty of officers of the court, at face value. Unfortunately countless experiences by parents have raised the question of whether Satanists or at the least pedophiles, have not situated themselves in key positions in law enforcement and the courts in order to protect these abuses.

The existence of the North American Man-Boy Love Association (NAMBLA), which lobbies for lowering the age of consent for minors, is a case in point. Ethan Geto, who was a major fundraiser for the campaign of New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams, is a leading gay rights activist with connections to NAMBLA.

No doubt the authors are aware of these and similar atrocities, but they have rigorously delimited the case which they are making, so as not to diminish its credibility, in order to convince the widest possible audience. In this, we cannot fault them.

The Tavistockians today: Who funds the mind benders?

by Steven Meyer and Jeffrey Steinberg

Part I of this series appeared in our Oct. 6, 1989 issue, page 34; Part II appeared in the Oct. 20 issue, on page 44.

Although the Rockefeller Commission and Church Committee revelations about the Central Intelligence Agency's mind control experimentation during the 1950s and 1960s produced some sensational headlines in the liberal press, they appear to have had very little impact on stopping or even slowing down the pace of experimentation today, including large-scale applications of the MK-Ultra research. And it's no wonder.

From the very outset, the role of the CIA was never fundamental to the efforts. Although some of the boys at the CIA's Langley, Virginia headquarters became genuinely enthusiastic about the potential applications of LSD-25, and related non-pharmacological forms of New Age mind bending, the apparatus which Lyndon LaRouche had labeled "the real CIA" back as early as 1973 had very little to do with the federal government or the agencies created by the National Security Act of 1947. That "real CIA," perhaps better known as the Anglo-American financial Establishment, while maintaining agents within the official intelligence agencies, and at times even controlling it from the top down (as during the tenure of Adm. Stansfield Turner and the current reign of William Webster), always maintained its covert operations capabilities outside of and independent from the institutions of government.

As LaRouche underscored in his mid-1970s exposés of the conspiracy centered around Great Britain's Tavistock Institute, the Anglo-American financial Establishment operates principally through an octopus-like structure made up of think tanks, tax-exempt foundations, and law firms which, in turn, act to spawn civic movements, protest groups, political action committees, and even pseudo-religions, as it suits their purposes.

Back in the immediate postwar period, some Establishment "spooks," such as IBM founder Thomas "Pop" Watson, argued that the covert operations function should be run exclusively through private agencies such as the major Anglo-American multinational corporations, banks, and law firms, as they had been prior to World War II. An uneasy

compromise was struck, such that, even as the CIA was being established, parallel private agencies such as the Rand Corporation and the Ford Foundation were coming into being as well. From the outset, Rand, the Ford Foundation, and other foundations and think tanks were firmly under the top-down control of the "utopians," whose vision of a postwar world federalist arrangement was reflected in their sponsorship of the "post-industrial society" myth, the ecology movement, the New Age, and the drug-rock counter-culture.

This world federalist faction has also been in the forefront of efforts to revive the Trust, a global power-sharing arrangement with Bolshevik Russia that had been attempted at the time of the Russian Revolution and up through Stalin's consolidation of power in the 1930s.

A review of the Rand Corporation's major projects during the height of the official MK-Ultra and MK-Search efforts reveals that there has always existed a parallel, private probe of mind control methods. New Age gurus Aldous Huxley and Lord Bertrand Russell were both actively involved with the Rand efforts to induce "expanded consciousness" through LSD-25, marijuana, and other drugs.

According to author Gordon Thomas, whose 1989 book *Journey Into Madness* profiled the CIA's role in the mind-bending experiments, the private research into mind-control drugs and related non-pharmacological research had reached such a peak of activity by the mid-1960s that CIA director Richard Helms sought out private funding to keep some key researchers on the government payroll in the face of lucrative offers from major pharmaceutical houses and research centers.

The American Family Foundation

In the two previous parts of this series, we identified the American Family Foundation as one of the key private successor agencies to MK-Ultra. MK-Ultra stalwarts such as Dr. Louis Jolyon West and Rabbi Maurice Davis joined AFF at its founding in 1979. West is formally listed as the director of the AFF's research advisory committee; Davis is a major figure in the AFF-affiliated Cult Awareness Network (AFF and CAN

jointly run the International Cult Education Program). From day one, AFF had no trouble lining up private funding. The bulk of its activities are conducted by private psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers who donate volunteer time to the AFF, augmenting the efforts of a small full-time paid staff.

The AFF serves as a clearing house for a vast network of "mental health" and forensic psychiatric professionals, who in turn command tens of millions of dollars in resources through their positions with university-based research centers and hospitals. Dr. West, for example, a former Air Force major who was assigned to MK-Ultra research at the Veterans Administration hospital in Oklahoma City, currently heads the Neuropsychiatric Institute at UCLA, the largest behavioral science research center in the United States, with a staff of over 1,000 full-time doctors and researchers.

Because the AFF receives such heavy infusions of indirect financing, it is useful to review its public sources of direct funds. According to Internal Revenue Service files, from 1979-88 AFF received \$1-2 million in operating funds from a select group of private philanthropic foundations, the most prominent being the Scaife Family Foundation, the Bodman Foundation, and the Achellis Foundation. (In recent years, the Swig Foundation of California has joined the list of regular supporters.) Even a cursory look at those foundations provides some leads as to the specific identities of some of the Establishment's leading occultists.

- The Scaife Family Foundation is part of the philanthropic and tax exempt apparatus of the Pittsburgh-based Mellon-Scaife family. Richard Mellon Scaife, a pivotal figure in all the family foundation efforts, is a financial angel of the U.S. right-wing social democracy. Richard Mellon Scaife provided initial financial backing to one of Rabbi Maurice Davis's protégés, Dennis King, a member of the occult New York Humanist Society, to pen a slanderous book about Lyndon LaRouche. Scaife came a hair's breadth away from being criminally prosecuted for tax evasion during the Iran-Contra probes of 1987.

The Mellon branch of the Mellon-Scaife empire has long been associated with both the occult and mind-control projects. Paul Mellon, the scion of the family for decades, was trained in the 1930s in Ascona, Switzerland, a major international occult center which was for years a watering hole for British Satanist Aleister Crowley. Mellon studied under Carl Jung, the pro-Nazi psychoanalyst. Mellon today holds the largest private collection of books and manuscripts on the occult in the world.

Another family figure, the late Billy Mellon Hitchcock, was a major player in the early privatization of the MK-Ultra work on LSD-25, financing Timothy Leary's offshore LSD-manufacturing and distribution operations in the Caribbean and joining with Leary to found the Brotherhood of Eternal Love, a New Age underground movement linked to both drug trafficking and international terrorism.

From 1980-84, the Scaife Family Foundation gave \$125,000 to the AFF. It gave an equal amount up through 1986, and gave \$25,000 and \$35,000 in 1987 and 1988.

- The Bodman and Achellis foundations, both based in New York City, were established with the endowment of George M. Bodman, a Wall Street broker who held prominent positions with the War Trade Board and the American Red Cross during the two world wars, and who was a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank and the Bank of New York.

The Bodman Foundation, like the Scaife Family Foundation, has been a longstanding financier of such right-wing social democratic "Trust" projects as Leo Cherne's International Rescue Committee and such New Age centers as the Henry Street Settlement House and the Temple of Understanding. The Temple of Understanding, housed at the New York Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, is a hub of Satanic-Luciferian activity among the upper crust of the New York-to-London Establishment.

Both the Bodman and Achellis foundations are currently housed at the Manhattan law offices of Morris and McVeigh, whose senior partner, Lewis Spencer Morris, was a longtime associate of George Bodman at the Bank of New York and other Wall Street firms. Guy Rutherford, a partner in the firm, is the president and treasurer of the Bodman Foundation, and was the vice president and treasurer of the Achellis Foundation.

In 1979, the same year that the Morris and McVeigh firm was processing the Bodman and Achellis foundations' seed financing of the American Family Foundation, it was also representing the Process Church of the Final Judgment. Process Church, one of the important Satanic groups to emerge during the 1960s, had been widely linked to both the Charles Manson mass-murder cult and to the Son of Sam satanic killers of the late 1970s. After having skipped out of the West Coast following the Manson Family arrests, the church changed its name to the Foundation Faith of the Millennium.

The church changed its name again after investigative researcher Maury Terry exposed the Process/Foundation Faith links to "Son of Sam" David Berkowitz. On Oct. 23, 1979, the Foundation Faith of the Millennium changed its business name to the Foundation Faith of God and proclaimed itself a "Christian outreach ministry." The law firm which handled that transaction was Morris and McVeigh. The partner who handled the filing was Rainer Greeven.

- The Swig Foundation, a San Francisco Bay area fund, underscores the longstanding close collaboration between the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and the AFF. Melvin Swig, the foundation's trustee, is a Bay Area real estate mogul who is both a national commission and regional board member of the ADL. Swig is also an executive board member of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the official lobby of the State of Israel inside the United States. He runs an AIPAC-linked political action committee called San Franciscans for Good Government.

Senate moves to protect right to demonstrate

On Sept. 19 the Senate passed an amendment to the Appropriations Bill for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, denying funding to municipalities which fail "to adopt and enforce a policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies . . . against any individuals engaged in nonviolent civil rights demonstrations."

The amendment, proposed by Sen. William Armstrong (R-Colo.), is designed to prevent the abuses of various cities' police forces in breaking up pro-life demonstrations outside abortion clinics. "The Senate abhors the kind of beating and manhandling of peaceful demonstrators we've heard about in recent press accounts, and we will not tolerate it," he said. "Our desire is to send an unmistakable message . . . that we are not going to stand still and watch as nonviolent protesters are manhandled, brutalized, and mistreated in the way described in the news accounts."

The House version of the HUD Appropriations Bill contained a less stringent provision which does not require communities applying for HUD grants to certify that they have adopted and are following a policy banning the use of excessive force.

Burton: 25-30 million AIDS infected by 1999

Rep. Dan Burton (R-Ind.) urged fellow legislators in remarks on the House floor on Oct. 19 to put pressure on health agencies and President Bush to implement a program which includes mandatory testing, contact tracing, and reportability for the AIDS virus. "If the United States does not come up with a strong policy soon,"

said Burton, "we are going to have 4 million people in this country dead or dying of this terrible disease and probably another 25 to 30 million infected" by 1999.

At the cost of \$5 per test, the entire American population from the ages of 12 to 65 could be tested annually for less than \$650 million, Burton explained. The financial cost of not doing enough now will be mind-boggling. "When we reach the 21st century," he said, "if a large portion of our teenage population is infected with AIDS, and they are dead or dying over the next couple of decades, it is going to put a tremendous burden on the economy, not to mention the health costs involved." He added, "For each person who has the AIDS virus it costs around \$100,000 to take care of them until they die.

"The nation still lacks the most basic knowledge to deal with the epidemic, researchers concluded. Until the data exist to make sound projections, public policy will continue to fly blindly into the growing storm. We are facing a real pandemic," he said.

Senate Judiciary to consider RICO reform

Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) said on Oct. 24 that the Senate Judiciary Committee would soon be taking action to reform the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO).

"While the RICO statute provides an important law enforcement tool for prosecuting organized crime racketeers, RICO's civil action provisions have increasingly been used for purposes having nothing to do with the law's original purpose," said the Senator. "Perhaps the most alarming abuse has been the threat it is presenting to freedom of speech. There has

recently been a rash of civil RICO actions being used to suppress demonstrations and public protests which have nothing at all to do with racketeering activity."

While providing no details, the senator said that the Senate Resolution reforming RICO "includes appropriate language to remove legitimate First Amendment activity from the threat of RICO suits."

Scherer tells Congress: Gorbachov out by summer

In meetings with half a dozen Representatives and Senators, former West German military intelligence chief, Brig. Gen. Paul Albert Scherer (ret.), outlined how the Soviet Union would be convulsed by strikes before Christmas, leading to the ouster of the Gorbachov group from positions of power by the summer of 1990.

General Scherer, until 1977 the head of the military intelligence section of the West German Bundeswehr (Army), impressed on them the need to fight tooth and nail to prevent any U.S. troop withdrawal from Western Europe until the summer of 1990. By that time, General Scherer assured them, the situation in the Soviet Union would have become so apparently chaotic and dangerous that there would be very little support for such a withdrawal.

Some congressmen assured him that he need not worry, as the pace of the legislative process would not allow for any quick decisions to be made within that time-frame.

'We should not panic' SEC chief tells Congress

In testimony before the House subcommittee on Telecommunications

and Finance on Oct. 26, Richard Breeden, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission tried to blame the Oct. 13 mini-crash on Wall Street on the lack of information about takeover financings and trading strategies by Wall Street brokerage firms. "We should not panic in the face of these events," said Breeden, who claimed that they demonstrated the "strength and resiliency of the nation's markets."

Breeden argued that greater disclosure by the brokerage firms would allow the regulators to prevent stock market selloffs from turning into full-blown financial panics. The chairman of the Securities Industry Association Edward O'Brien, however, said that disclosures of the identities of traders and their strategies would "compromise legitimate market needs for confidentiality," driving business abroad to foreign stock exchanges and brokerage houses. Although attempting to assuage nervous legislators, Breeden admitted that stock market volatility was likely to continue.

Turkey uses sanctions against U.S. military

In reaction to the recent U.S. Senate resolution memorializing the killing of 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire between 1915 and 1923, the Turkish government announced on Oct. 25, that it was imposing temporary sanctions against U.S. military activity in Turkey.

One administration official called the actions "a shot across our bow" meant to underline how sensitive an issue the resolution is to Turkey. The resolution passed the Judiciary Committee earlier in October by an 8-6 vote, but has not been taken up by the full Senate.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman in Ankara said the U.S. government had been notified of the sanctions a week ago and that they are already in effect. Sources in Washington said the sanctions include a temporary halt to U.S. Navy port visits to Turkey, a halt to bombing missions by U.S. F-16 planes in a test range in the Konya Plateau, restrictions on the modernization of some U.S. military facilities, and suspension of meetings between the U.S. Embassy and the Turkish government on military cooperation.

Congress exempts some programs from cuts

In an overwhelming 401-18 vote on Oct. 24, Congress decided to exempt disaster relief aid for the San Francisco earthquake and Hurricane Hugo from the spending limit provisions of the Budget Act and the Gramm-Rudman Act, so as not to let it be affected by the Gramm-Rudman sequester which President Bush signed into effect on Oct. 16. This is the first concrete step that Congress has taken in the aftermath of the first Gramm-Rudman sequester to eliminate the damaging effects of that particular piece of legislation.

At the moment, however, the proponents of the "balanced budget" still hope that these exemptions remain the "exception to the rule" and that further crises would not further undercut the Gramm-Rudman austerity criteria.

House upholds Bush veto on abortion

Pro-abortion supporters were unable to gather the necessary support to overrule the presidential veto of legislation previously passed by the House

which would allow the use of federal money for abortions for poor women whose pregnancies result from rape or incest.

Since 1981, federal law has permitted Federal financing of abortion only when the pregnant woman's life is in danger. The vote in the House on Oct. 25 was 231-191 in favor of overturning the presidential veto, 51 short of the two-thirds required. The vote, coming in the wake of the decision of the Pennsylvania legislature to implement more stringent abortion laws, was considered a victory by the pro-life lobby. President Bush, who had earlier tried to find a compromise on the abortion issue, felt that further vacillation on a controversial issue would strengthen the growing image of the President as waffling on major matters of principle.

Bradly balks at stock market regulation

Treasury Secretary James Brady balked at more stringent restrictions on the stock markets, during hearings before the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Investigation Committee on Oct. 26. The senators were concerned with the violent fluctuations on the markets since the Oct. 13 collapse, and are desperately seeking regulatory means to prevent a repeat of the October 1987 crash.

Brady agreed with the committee that the Securities and Exchange Commission needed more powers, although he warned the legislators about going too far to eliminate market volatility. "cannot and should not attempt to eliminate major market moves, whether by legislation or regulation,"aid Brady.

The problems the market was having, Brady tried to explain, are due to the electronic revolution.

National News

N.Y. judge orders baby's murder

Luis and Carlotta Alvarado of New York were denied their right to keep their month-old baby alive by state Supreme Court Judge Helen E. Freedman who ruled Oct. 17 that a New York City-run hospital, Elmhurst General, has the right to murder an allegedly "brain dead" child by removing him from a respirator despite his parents' opposition.

If brain activity is not obvious, the patient is called dead. Yet there have been patients with no perceptible brain activity for months, and in the case of young children, for years, who have recovered. Hospitals are increasingly in a rush to diagnose brain-damaged patients as "brain dead" with no tests taken, so they can stop costly treatment. Insurance companies refuse to pay for care of those designated as "brain dead."

Evidence and studies were presented in the original court hearing that proved that truly brain dead individuals, that is, their brain is destroyed, cannot exist for more than a few days—even while hooked to a respirator. The body begins to break down and decompose. In the case of baby Luis, the child has gained weight and grown significantly. The judge chose instead to back the 1987 N. Y. Department of Health regulation that defines death as the "irreversible cessation of brain function," which allows the hospital to turn off the respirator.

Attorneys for the Alvarado family have filed a motion to appeal the decision.

'White witch' guilty of ritual murder

Sandra Colleen Capps, an admitted "white witch" from Sacramento, California, plead guilty on Sept. 15 in the ritual murder of her boyfriend, Joseph Bradberry, 22.

Bradberry was murdered by Capps and four men, all members of the coven which Capps led. Capps had given the men LSD prior to the ritual murder, after which the

men watched a horror film and played "Dungeons and Dragons." Bradberry was taken to a Sacramento River levee where he was handcuffed, repeatedly stabbed, and then drowned. She had asked for, and received from Bradberry a vial of his blood shortly before his murder, to be used in rituals intended to bring Bradberry back from the dead.

The case gives the lie to the efforts of various "white witch" networks, most prominently Wicca, to convince law enforcement and the public that they had nothing to do with crimes associated with Satanism and so-called "black magic."

Crooked judges are commonplace

Judges lie in writing their opinions, Northwestern University Law Professor Anthony D'Amato charged in a recent lecture in Manhattan.

Professor D'Amato said that judges frequently fudge facts and get away with it. Lawyers "feel that their work is subject to the whim of judges who will play God with the facts of a case, inventing them to make the case come out the way the judges desire." While making a general point, D'Amato's remarks were triggered by a ruling by the federal appeals court for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago.

Law schools also teach a disdain for the truth, D'Amato added. "Professors will not accept a student who says that the party should simply lose. Instead, they encourage students to come up with any argument at all, however contrived, to win for the client. We encourage glibness, we penalize honesty; we applaud fabrication, we discourage sensitivity of justice."

Galileo launched on Jupiter mission

The Galileo spacecraft attached to its two-stage booster was deployed from the Space Shuttle orbiter Atlantis on Oct. 18 following

a perfect lift-off of the Shuttle earlier that afternoon from the Kennedy Space Center.

Attempts of three anti-nuclear groups to stop the shuttle launch, because Galileo is powered by two plutonium-powered batteries, fizzled. Turning down the request for a temporary restraining order for the launch, and an appeal, the presiding judge stated that it was in "the interest of the nation" to continue with the space science program.

Galileo was deployed from Atlantis on the shuttle's fifth orbit of the Earth, and the Atlantis crew gave the spacecraft a send-off, stating that it is now "on its way to another world."

After swinging around Venus, Galileo will make two swings around the Earth to gain the energy it needs to arrive at Jupiter in 1995. There it will begin a 22-month series of dazzling close encounters with Jupiter's moons, and drop a probe into the Jovian atmosphere.

Marcinko beats Alexandria 'railroad'

Former U.S. Navy special unit commander Richard Marcinko was acquitted of charges brought by U.S. Attorney Henry R. Hudson and Assistant U.S. Attorney John J. Klein as part of their "Ill Wind" attack on the military, the Oct. 22 *Washington Post* reported.

A jury in the courtroom of Federal Judge Albert Bryan, who railroaded the conviction of Lyndon LaRouche, acquitted Marcinko after two days deliberation on one charge of conflict of interest, and failed to reach a verdict on two other charges. Government prosecutors said they had not yet decided whether to retry Marcinko on the two charges.

Co-defendant Charles M. Byers, an Arizona arms manufacturer, was convicted on charges of conspiracy and conflict of interest for building a \$113,000 kickback into a contract to supply specially designed grenades to a special operations unit commanded by Marcinko.

Commander Marcinko went public with his story by speaking at a Human Rights Tribunal conference in February 1989, offering his support in the fight against politi-

cal prosecutions.

After founding SEAL Team 6, Marcinko went on to create (OP-06D), the code designation for a highly secretive Navy unit whose job was to test the readiness of Navy facilities around the world. Marcinko's job was to evaluate the ability of security at Navy facilities to withstand a *spetsnaz* attack. It is known that Marcinko was highly successful in proving that security systems and facilities were not at the level of readiness which would repulse a *spetsnaz* assault.

Bakker sentenced to 45 years in prison

Television evangelist Jim Bakker was sentenced to 45 years in prison and a \$500,000 fine by federal Judge Robert Potter on Oct. 24, for his jury conviction for living a lavish lifestyle and overbooking hotel rooms at his religious theme park, Heritage U.S.A.

Bakker received the especially harsh sentence because he allegedly showed no remorse for his actions. Judge Potter, said he was convinced the Bakker would go out and continue his pattern of fundraising activity, and therefore rejected bond pending appeal, ordering Bakker to be taken immediately to prison. According to television news accounts, Judge Potter also described a demonstration of Bakker supporters outside the courtroom as evidence that they "would do anything" for Bakker, and therefore Bakker had to be immediately imprisoned.

Land-based ICBMs called obsolete

The U.S. land-based ICBM force is no longer a consideration for Soviet military planners because it is no longer a significant military threat to the Soviet Union, according to the assessment of new studies on the vulnerability of the U.S. ICBM force to a Soviet first strike cited by the October issue of *Air Force Magazine*.

One study cited concludes that no more

than 5% of U.S. ICBMs can now survive a full-scale Soviet attack.

Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has issued a report with the title, "Strategic 'Surprise Attack' Thinkable." Aspin, often allied with pro-Soviet liberals, admits, "The central reality is that we have never had a problem coming up with technical solutions to the ICBM vulnerability problem. The real problem has been coming up with solutions that are politically acceptable."

Farrakhan says FBI out to get him

Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan called a press conference in Washington on Oct. 23, to announce that the Bush administration and the FBI are engaged in an effort to split his movement, kill him or indict him as a "racketeer," and launch a genocidal attack on black Americans. He alleged that the War on Drugs is a pretext for these agencies to condition the population to the idea that all blacks are drug addicts, and desensitize them to future military operations in U.S. cities. His usual racist rhetoric and defense of Qaddafi punctuated his speech.

His more precise charges identified the 40-year campaign of the FBI to intimidate and harass the Muslim movement in the United States. He said that "the FBI engineered the split in the Nation of Islam . . . engineered the assassination of Malcolm X . . . engineered the assassination of Martin Luther King . . . has harassed the Nation of Islam financially in the courts . . . and is planning to indict me as a racketeer."

Farrakhan held a rally attended by 12,000-plus people in Washington the night before his press conference, and the local media played up the non-presence of Jesse Jackson and Mayor Marion Barry. The rally was highlighted by the presentation of an anti-drug award voted on by the D.C. City Council to Farrakhan. The vote on the proposed award has polarized politics on the council, according to the media, and is being seen as part of a gambit by Farrakhan to place his chips on the table in the upcoming D.C. mayoral race.

Briefly

● **'DISMANTLE HUD** to pay for the war on drugs," argued the *Wall Street Journal* in the lead editorial Oct. 19. The Department of Housing and Urban Development "created slums and invited corruption," and "is probably beyond reform," the *Journal* said.

● **THE WASHINGTON** State Supreme Court denied the right to organize on Oct. 19, ruling that the National Democratic Policy Committee, representing the Lyndon LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party does not have the right to sell literature, subscriptions, or solicit donations inside shopping centers.

● **WILLIAM WELD**, the former U.S. Attorney who prosecuted Lyndon LaRouche, told the *Boston Globe* on Oct. 22 that followers of LaRouche "may have been right" when they accused him of being a "dope runner." "The Weld family had clipper ships in the 1840s, Weld acknowledges, 'and opium was not an unknown cargo at that time.'" the *Globe* reported.

● **EARTH FIRST!** terrorists destroyed a utility company bridge in Montana and an electric substation in Canada recently, as part of a pattern where Earth First! terrorists are switching from "spiking" trees, to other more dangerous acts of "ecotage."

● **Laurie Cabot**, appointed "official witch of Massachusetts" by Gov. Michael Dukakis, has written a new book entitled *Power of the Witch: The Earth, The Moon and The Magical Path to Enlightenment* which "defends and illustrates Witchcraft as a way of life."

● **ALEISTER CROWLEY'S** Satanic Ordo Templi Orientis was raided by California police officers on Sept. 29 who arrested 13 people for drug-related crimes and seized items described as hashish pipes, dried opium poppies, and LSD.

Editorial

A glimmer of reality

Shock waves have been erupting in the political world of Britain, following the announcement of a series of resignations in Mrs. Thatcher's government. This shakeup is indicative of a growing recognition among European leaders that the politics of the last decade have not only been bankrupt, but dangerously so.

The wave of departures in the U.K. government was kicked off by the resignation of Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson. The factional issues which are causing this rift are firstly, the economic crisis and what to do about it, and secondly, the situation in the Soviet Union. In fact, the crisis within the Soviet empire subsumes the economic crisis as it is faced by the British, because it is in fact a reflection of the global nature of the present depression.

Presumably Mrs. Thatcher has only now, belatedly, come to recognize that her erstwhile protégé, Mikhail Gorbachov, is in serious trouble. This, of course, is ridiculous. In July 1985, *EIR* issued a Special Report entitled "Global Showdown," and issued then and later a number of other reports, many of which came promptly to the attention of leading strategic and related policy study circles in Britain, as well as continental Europe and the United States. These reports were based upon Lyndon LaRouche's analysis, which forecast the present Soviet breakdown to occur between 1988 and 1989. LaRouche's thesis placed the Soviet economic breakdown crisis within a prospective global economic breakdown crisis.

The West has accepted the notion that the so-called reforms instituted by Gorbachov, insofar as they appear to reflect Western deregulating and other ideology, are somehow desirable. This only ensures the total chaos and breakdown of an already sick Soviet imperial physical economy.

Against the backdrop of the political acceleration of Russia's economic breakdown crisis, and the global spread of deflation shocks from the economically collapsing United States, French President Mitterrand took the occasion of a speech before the European Parliament in Strasbourg to put a new set of monetary and

economic priorities on the agenda.

His proposals echo the thesis developed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in her policy statement for the Patriots for Germany, which was released on Oct. 10, and published in *EIR* last week. Entitled, "Why Europe Must Become a Bastion of Freedom," it called for the cooperation of France and the Federal Republic of Germany to establish alternate policies for economic development which would counter the delusory Anglo-American Gorbachov-centered policy. Mitterrand's proposals are useful, to the extent that they reflect the impulse to build something viable in Western Europe, anchored in cooperation between Paris and Bonn, to get out from under the insanity and delusions that are radiated out of Anglo-American policymakers, while developing means to do something about the dangers brewing in the East. One of the first results of Mitterrand's initiative may have been to trigger a government crisis in Britain.

Mitterrand laid out a policy of upgrading the institutions of the European Monetary System, in order, among other initiatives, to provide investment capital to nations such as Poland—without demanding of them free-market economic reforms. The proposals were the result of consultation on Oct. 23 with Spain's Felipe González, and on Oct. 24 with Germany's Helmut Kohl. Simultaneously both France and Germany have extended sizable credit lines to Poland. Contrary to the insistence of Thatcher, Bush, and the U.S. Congress, the credit lines are not dependent on Poland satisfying any International Monetary Fund conditionalities.

The initiatives spelled out over recent decades by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche offer a hope for the world which otherwise will face both economic and political chaos. The signs from President Mitterrand seem extremely positive, and we can hope that the present British shakeup will mean a shift in policy there, as well.

While Lyndon LaRouche and his associates remain in jail, the United States will remain politically bankrupt, while it is rapidly becoming certifiably economically bankrupt as well.

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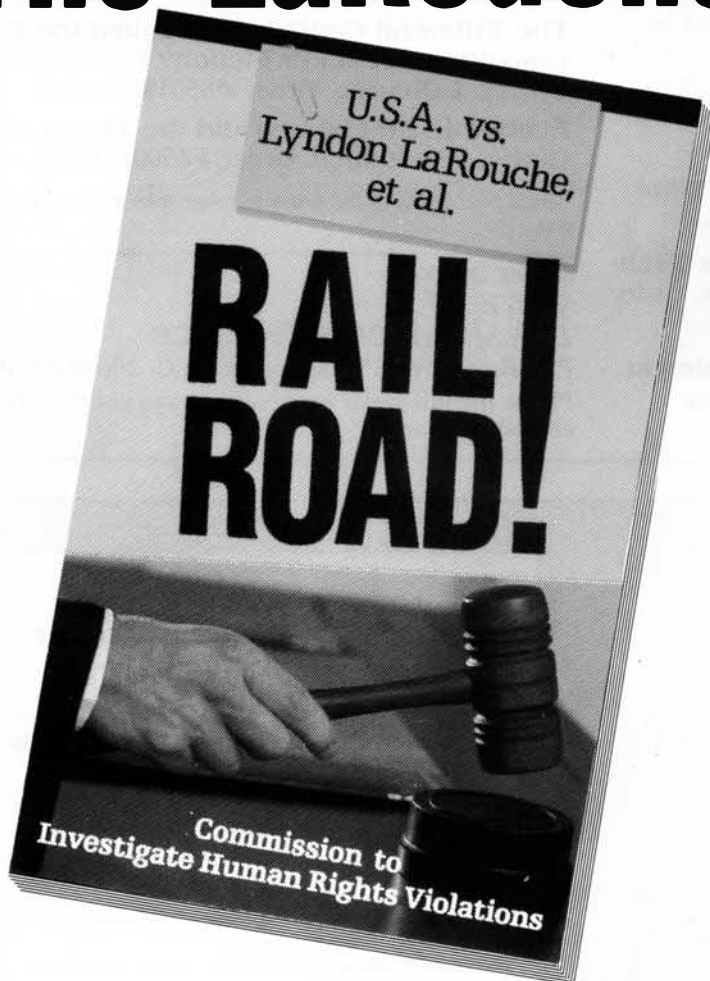
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