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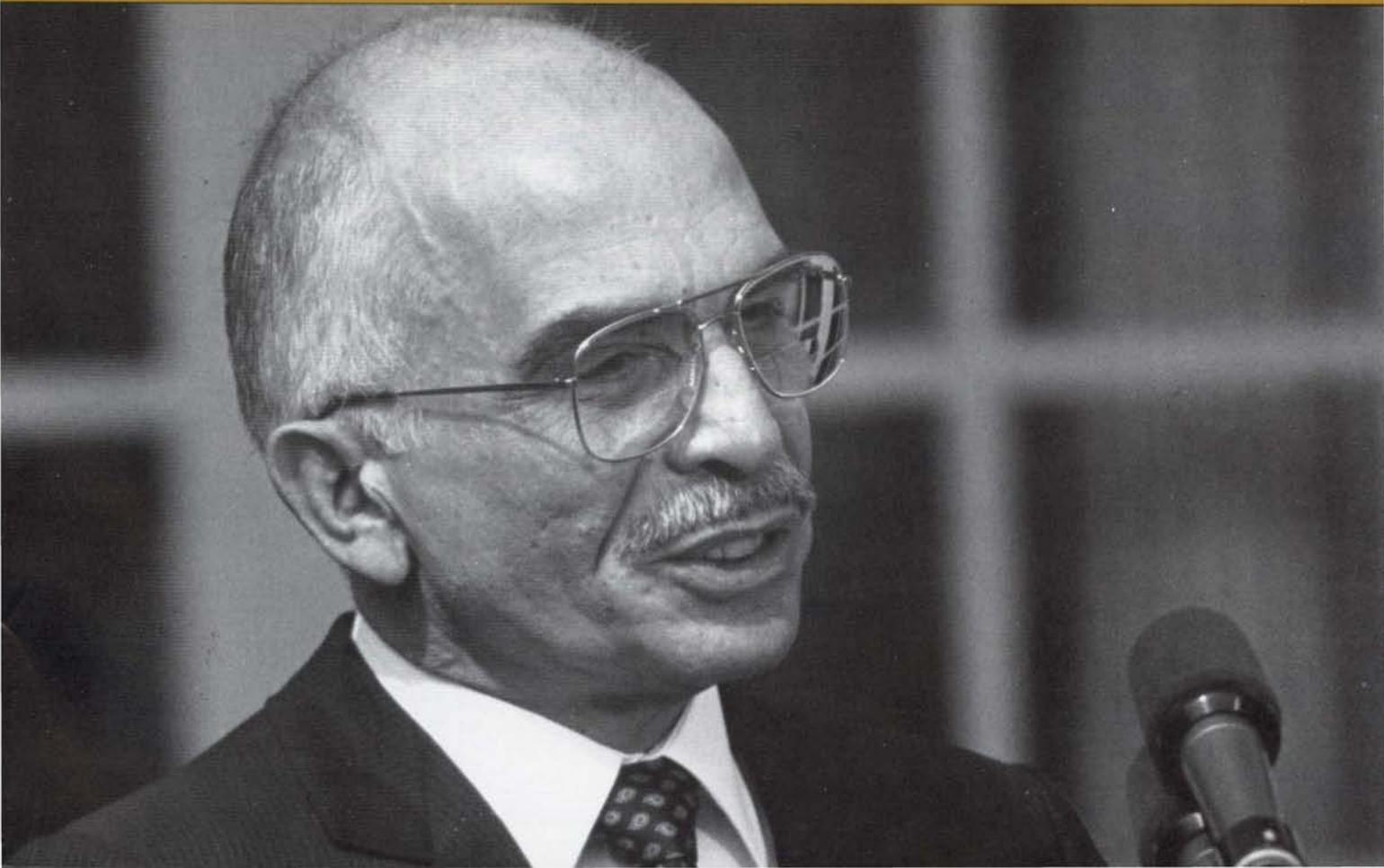
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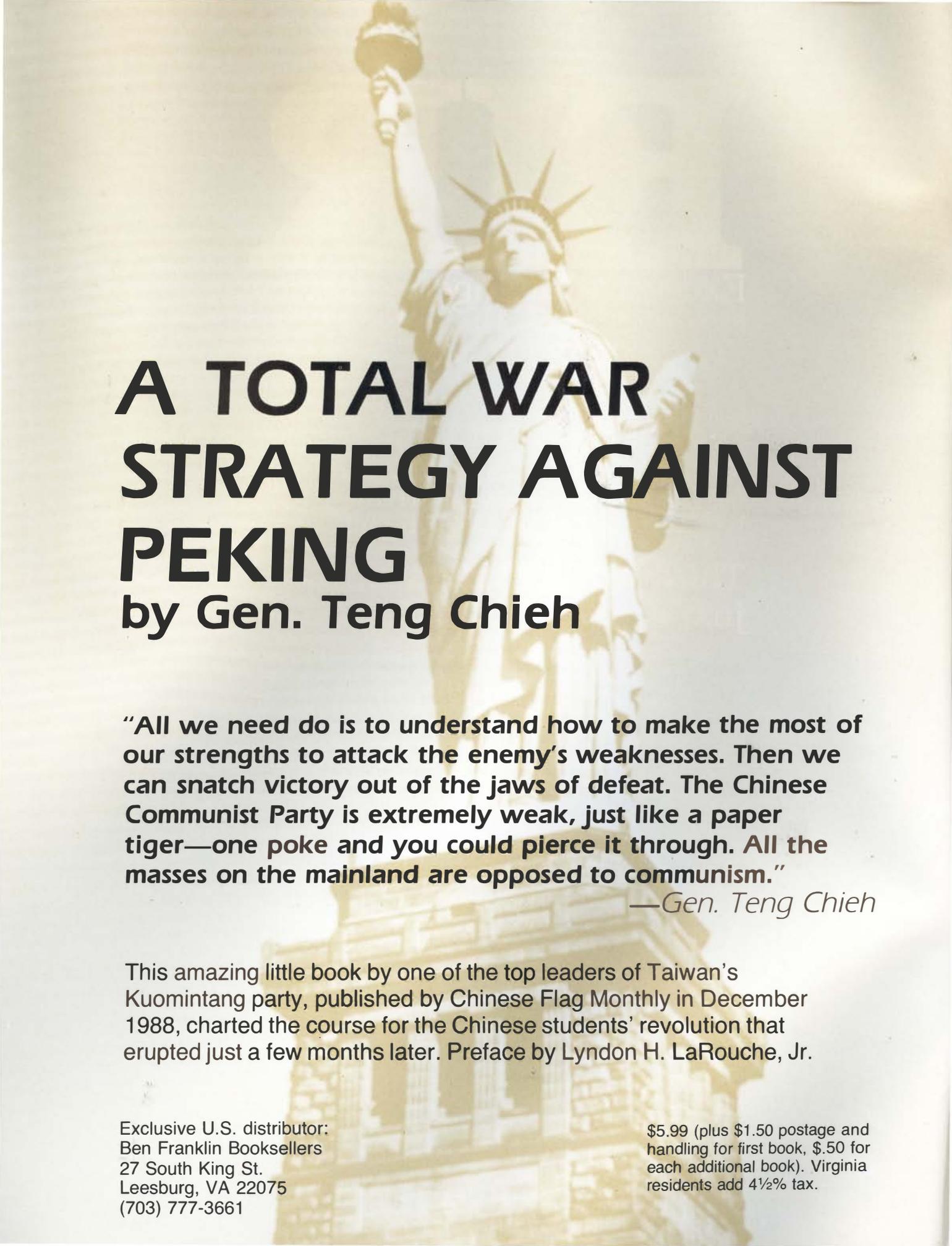
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Next U.S. atrocity on Iraq could be nuclear
IMF brings cholera epidemic to Peru
Is California's water system 'arrogant'?

**Third World leaders
just say 'no' to Bush**





A TOTAL WAR STRATEGY AGAINST PEKING

by Gen. Teng Chieh

"All we need do is to understand how to make the most of our strengths to attack the enemy's weaknesses. Then we can snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat. The Chinese Communist Party is extremely weak, just like a paper tiger—one poke and you could pierce it through. All the masses on the mainland are opposed to communism."

—Gen. Teng Chieh

This amazing little book by one of the top leaders of Taiwan's Kuomintang party, published by Chinese Flag Monthly in December 1988, charted the course for the Chinese students' revolution that erupted just a few months later. Preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, Dotzheimerstrasse 166, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (06121) 8840. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE, Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Francisco Díaz Covarrubias 54 A-3 Colonia San Rafael, Mexico DF. Tel: 705-1295.

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From the Editor

The “new world order” of George Bush, and the just New World Economic Order to which the Non-Aligned Movement aspired are “two different things,” the Indonesian foreign minister emphatically told *EIR*’s correspondents during an interview in Belgrade on Feb. 13. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas was in Belgrade for the ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned on the Gulf war.

The Non-Aligned nations had long been working for a new world order, in which every nation could make its contribution. The tragic war in the Gulf has changed all that. Our *Feature* this week gives the lie to the false picture in the major U.S. media, of the community of nations, as allegedly represented by the United Nations, joining for a just cause against Iraq. Instead, leaders in Jordan, India, and Brazil—the latter two could really be called Third World superpowers—are increasingly voicing resistance to the Anglo-American colonial plan.

In *Economics*, we report on the successes of the Bush new world order in spreading disease—a form of warfare which knows no borders.

There are voices of dissent in Europe, too. Last week we reported on the upheaval in Italy over the Gulf war; this week, we have a first-hand account from Paris on the emergence of a nonpartisan “anti-war cartel.”

I particularly recommend the article recounting the gallant defiance of Iceland to the Bush-Gorbachov arrangement, as that small NATO nation prepares to recognize Lithuania; and the interview with Lithuanian clergyman Ladas Tulaba, regarding Lithuania’s determination to win its freedom no matter what obstacles are thrown in the way.

Two further contributions are included on the theme of cultural optimism. In *Science & Technology* we conclude the three-part series on Winston Bostick’s ground-breaking work on the pinch effect. Finally, Cristina Fiocchi reports on Pope John Paul II’s latest encyclical outlining in an optimistic way the seemingly impossible task of missionary activity in Asia. Reliable sources in Italy, as our *Vatican* column reports, say the Pontiff’s life is at risk because of his unswerving commitment to the cause of peace and truth.

Nora Hamerman

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IMF austerity brings cholera epidemic to Peru

by Mark Sonnenblick

This century's first cholera epidemic in the Americas has erupted in Peru. As of Feb. 13, there were officially 77 dead and 11,000 cases. The number of victims is doubling every three days. Cholera hopped the border into Ecuador Feb. 12. "There is no reason why it should not spread throughout most of Latin America," World Health Organization (WHO) expert Jack Woodall told a Feb. 11 press conference in Geneva.

As panic spread throughout Ibero-America, immigration and customs authorities tried to halt its spread. However, "The history of attempting to stop cholera has been very disappointing," WHO specialist Nathaniel Pierce told the press. "To stop the spread from country to country or from region to region has not been possible. There are no effective means that can be implemented to do that."

Peruvian Health Minister Carlos Vidal Layseca admitted that the epidemic "is in its initial phase," and that anywhere from 190,000 to 280,000 cases are expected to occur in the next three to four months. He said that he hoped that the mortality rate could be held to the 3% range—10,000 deaths. But medical experts consulted by *EIR* note that 3% is the "textbook level" that occurs where there is a functioning health system, which is not the case in Peru. In the gravest African and other epidemics, mortality rates have reportedly been up to 40%.

The WHO and the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control sent epidemiologists to monitor the epidemic's spread. But speculation about how *vibrio cholerae* bacteria got to Peru avoids the question of why Peru is an easy target.

Thank the International Monetary Fund

The cholera bacteria are spread through human feces. The bacteria release massive amounts of toxins which upset the intestine's electrolytic balance, causing the body's fluids to be rapidly drained in vomiting and up to 30 bouts of diarrhea per day. After a few hours or days, up to 60% of

untreated victims die of dehydration shock.

Lima city officials found fecal coliforms in 100% of food samples taken from city markets and restaurants and in 8 of the 12 samples of downtown drinking water on Feb. 9. The workers who maintain the city's decrepit water and sewage pipes went on strike to protest the recent firing of 300 of them, due to budget cuts. Only 60% of Peruvians have potable water. The rest drink out of wells, rivers, and irrigation ditches which double as sewers.

Most of the early victims of cholera confirmed they had recently eaten fish or shellfish. Anyone who has swum at Lima's beaches can describe the contents of the city's sewage. Sewage treatment is not in the budget, and official health ministry statistics report that 70% of Peruvians have no sewage service.

Since Johann Peter Frank said in 1790 that "poverty is the mother of disease," plagues have revealed the "bottom line" on International Monetary Fund (IMF)-style austerity policies. Journalist Claudia Cano wrote from Peru in the Bogotá, Colombia daily *El Espectador* Feb. 9: "Social and economic conditions in Peru have made possible the propagation of this disease. . . . As a consequence of economic adjustment policies and impositions by the international financial institutions, investment in the social sectors has diminished markedly." As a result of IMF and World Bank policies, "Public health has gone backwards a century." Even before the cholera outbreak, there were "210 deaths caused by yellow fever in the city of Huancavelica, and there is a dengue epidemic in the Northern Mountains. There is also confirmation that tuberculosis and malaria have reappeared and advanced dramatically."

An epidemic of monetarism

In his inaugural address last July 28, President Alberto Fujimori said the only "horrendous epidemic" he meant to

combat was “the inflationary epidemic [which] has corroded the very foundations of our productive system.” He claimed that “the reinsertion of Peru into the international financial system” required dramatic austerity. In his Aug. 8 “Fujishock” program, he balanced the budget by eliminating food subsidies, health expenditures, and infrastructure investment, while raising taxes. Malnutrition rose overnight from 7.5 million to 12 million, out of a population of 21.8 million.

The State Department promptly cabled, “The United States congratulates President Fujimori and his government for having acted courageously to reestablish the stability of the Peruvian economy. . . . We hope that these steps, which bring sacrifices, will . . . permit Peru to benefit from integration with the world community.”

U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, a Peruvian oligarch who was the “godfather” of Fujishock, convinced Fujimori that doors could be opened in Washington and New York if only Peru were put through a monetarist purge. As food prices tripled, Pérez de Cuéllar donated \$5,000 to a food fund and dispatched U.N. food experts who had learned in Africa how to keep populations barely alive on 1,050 calories per day.

By September, the buying power of the legal minimum wage had been cut 70% from July’s meager level, the London *Financial Times* reported. A month’s wage could buy 20 small rolls. Production dropped 40%, and another 500,000 workers became unemployed. On Sept. 13, Fujimori told World Bank official Sahid Husain that Peru would soon begin paying its \$600 million overdue debt to the World Bank. Prime Minister and Economy Minister Juan Carlos Hurtado Miller boasted Dec. 19, “Peru and the IMF have agreed on broad guidelines for economic reforms, clearing the way for new loans.” Fujimori chirped, “This is an important step to improve Peru’s financial ties.” As the yet-undiagnosed cholera spread, Hurtado Miller explained that IMF policies required Peru to stick to savage austerity for two more years.

Hurtado—“Killer,” as he is known in Peru—proved his seriousness Jan. 6, when the health minister made a desperate appeal for the Peruvian coast to be declared in “a state of emergency” to obtain funds to fight the epidemic. Hurtado rejected the request, saying, “That would entail extraordinary expenditures, which are not needed for now,” *Expreso* daily reported. By that time, the epidemic had spread over 1,000 miles, leaving 25 dead. With the annual public health budget cut to \$10 per capita, hospitals could not cope with the 730 victims then hospitalized. Richer Peruvians ran to pharmacies to buy up anti-cholera supplies.

Cholera pandemics

Poverty is truly the mother of cholera. During the 19th century, one cholera pandemic after another came out of British-looted India and followed the Empire’s trading routes around the world, leaving millions dead in its wake. What the WHO calls “The Seventh Cholera Pandemic,” began in

1961 and affected 93 countries. In 1974, an *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche forecast that cholera would break out in Africa during the 1980s, as a “signal” that old and new epidemics were being spawned by IMF austerity. LaRouche’s team reasoned that the destruction of living standards there by World Bank and IMF debt demands would spawn a worldwide holocaust. By the mid-1980s, AIDS was exterminating whole countries in Central Africa. Before 1980, the death rate from cholera in Africa was 1-2%. By the start of 1989, it had risen to 10-15%, with 22 countries reporting epidemics.

In 1989, *EIR* noted cholera among Vietnamese “boat people,” in Xinjiang province of China, and in Bangladesh. By September, cholera was sweeping Morocco, Algeria, and into Spain, as well as Romania, Soviet Asia, and Stavropol in southern Russia. The first cases have appeared among refugees from Iraq. Most experts expect devastated Iraq and Kuwait to spawn plagues, even without germ warfare.

The WHO’s “Guidelines for Cholera Control” says that cholera “causes problems only where other enteric diseases are endemic. Mass vaccination is not effective. Treatment has been improved so that mortality can be reduced to 1-3% where there is a well-organized health system.”

Enteric (intestinal) diseases are so common in Peru that the first cholera cases found Jan. 23 were mistaken for “normal” dysentery and dehydration. Over 10% of Peru’s infants die during their first year, according to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), more than half of them from preventable and treatable diseases.

PAHO expert Carlos Cuneo projected Feb. 8 that the cholera epidemic would cause 190,000 to 280,000 cases with 10,000 fatalities during an 8-15 week sweep of Peru. The government uses the same, understated figures. Cuneo warned, however, that given Peru’s lack of potable water systems and sewage treatment, cholera would remain endemic and new epidemics could break out every summer.

Treatment is cheap. In most cases, all that is required is for the patient to drink huge amounts of clean water enriched with vital salts and sugars for 72 hours. The salt packets cost pennies a person.

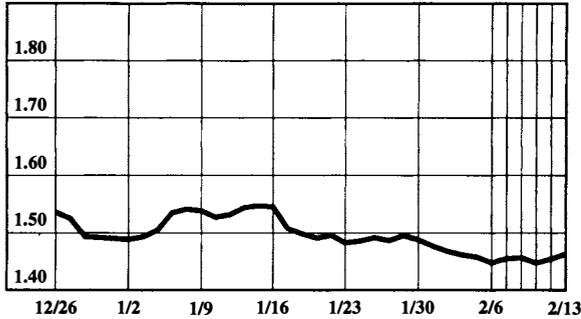
But easy treatment doesn’t interest genocidalists obsessed with eliminating what they consider “inferior races.” The prestigious British medical journal *Lancet* editorialized last Sept. 15, “Nothing Is Unthinkable.” It supported the malthusian fraud of Dr. Maurice King of Leeds University School of Public Health, that “ecological sustainability” would be violated if population growth were not stopped by epidemics or other means. King wrote that “such desustaining measures as oral rehydration should not be introduced on a public health scale, since they increase the man-years of misery, ultimately from starvation,” (see *EIR*, Oct. 12, 1990).

Such contempt for human life is what is causing today’s biological holocaust in Peru, which, if not checked, will bring the United States down with it.

Currency Rates

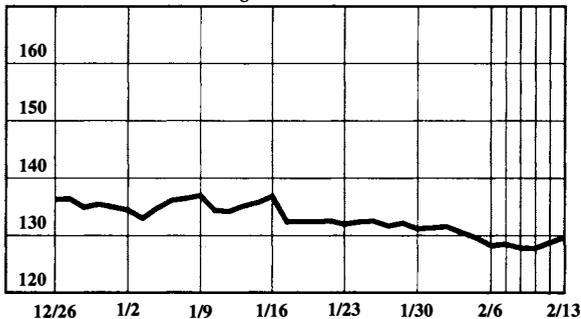
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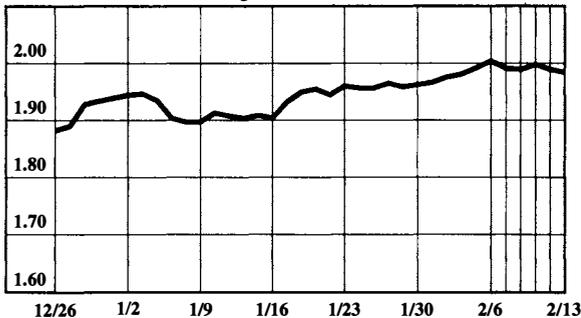
The dollar in yen

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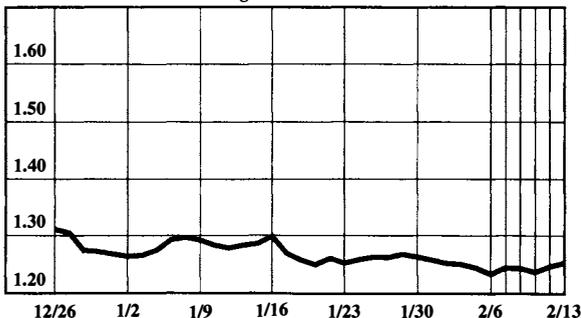
The British pound in dollars

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The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



U.S. bombing causing polio and plague

by Marcia Merry

As of Feb. 12, when George Bush gave a defensive speech to the Washington, D.C. press corps denying U.S. bombing raids have targeted civilians, the facts were already out proving the contrary. U.S. military strategists have created the conditions for a spreading biological holocaust in the Middle East—whatever their claims about hitting only military targets.

Apart from hunger and high casualties, there are two aspects to the immediate disease catastrophe in Iraq: the unleashing of water-borne diseases; and the spread of vermin-related disease.

Four weeks of U.S. bombing have systematically knocked out the key elements of the water system for millions of Iraqis—the power plants, and the sewage and water purification systems. Bridges that might have allowed access to safe water from emergency community sources have been bombed.

The outbreak of polio in Iraq was reported in February by UNICEF officials, after the disease had previously been classified as eradicated in the region. There is also a host of other water-connected diseases.

The illnesses for which the infectious agent is directly ingested by consumption of water contaminated by feces or sewage include: viral hepatitis (type A), typhoid fever, cholera, shigellosis, amebiasis, and dracontiasis; also, the enteric viruses, E. Coli, paratyphoid fever, and rotavirus—a major cause of infantile diarrhea.

Diseases in which a pathogen (disease-causing organism) or a vector breeds in (usually) stagnant water, and then disease results from infection via a route other than drinking the water, include: malaria, yellow fever (urban), schistosomiasis, arthropod-borne encephalitis, and intestinal or liver flukes.

The vectors of disease in this region are well documented by the World Health Organization, and well known to U.S. military planners. Besides the obvious water-related diseases, there are others, such as anthrax, and even bubonic plague, endemic to Mesopotamia. Anthrax can be carried on the skins of animals, for example sheep, which are common in the region.

Health officials have now reported that cases of the "Black Death" have broken out in Kuwait. The plague is commonly transmitted by fleas, going from their animal host to the human victim. In North America, mountain squirrels are a host population for the fleas. A different rodent is the carrier in Burma.

In Iraq and the surrounding deserts, the host vermin is the desert rat—usually an anti-social creature, keeping the disease to itself. However, under conditions of mass destruction of cities where the urban rat population is soaring, the fleas of the desert rats are finding a transmission belt of rat hosts, reaching finally to human victims.

The U.S. and London have also pressured Turkey to wage “water warfare.” Press accounts report that as of Feb. 1, Turkey started holding back 40% of the flow of the Euphrates River to Iraq, by storing more in the giant reservoir of the Ataturk Dam, not far north of the Syrian border. The Berlin daily *Tageszeitung* estimates that 5 million Iraqis face drought unless the flow of the Euphrates is restored. The Turkish government claims there are “technical” reasons for holding back the Euphrates waters.

Bush is waging population war

In addition to the unleashing of diseases endemic in the area, there is the risk of detonating biological warfare. The Iraqis have said they possess biological and chemical warfare capabilities. In a Feb. 6 communiqué, the U.S. boasted of bombing such facilities, but avoiding release of any diseases.

On Feb. 6, Mostafa Tolba, head of the U.N. Environment Program, warned in a BBC interview of the deadly microtoxins and toxic agents that could be unleashed like anthrax,

which could take “40-50 years to disperse,” and which could be carried by air as far away as northern Europe. He said the effects would be intensified by a ground war in the region.

On Feb. 4, at a London press conference held by the Campaign to Stop the War in the Gulf, Prof. Steven Rose of the Open University of London, and others, blasted biological warfare. One scientist warned: “There is one cautionary note . . . which should be kept in mind, which is whether the Iraqis really have the facilities that they, on the one hand, claim they have, and that the Americans and British, on the other hand, claim they are bombing. . . . But if they do have the facilities that are claimed, the global dangers are very real . . . and it’s absolutely fatuous for the British Ministry of Defense to claim, as they are now doing, that British pilots have ‘taken very great care not to release toxic agents’ from the Iraqi biological facilities they are bombing. A smart bomb can’t tell whether or not it’s hitting a test tube of anthrax or not.”

Soviet General Petrov has warned of the danger of biological warfare in the region, because epidemics are “not respecters of frontiers.”

In addition to the general spread of disease in Iraq, stranded refugees in Jordan are living in virtual death camps, as a result of the U.S. war operations. Thousands of refugees are without food, clean water, and shelter.

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EIR2221

Which is arrogant—California's water system, or its critics?

by Pamela Lowry

California's farmers, already reeling from the Feb. 4 announcement of a total state shutoff of water to agriculture, were dealt yet another hammerblow on Feb. 14, when the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation announced that federal water supplies to farmers would be reduced by 75%. Faced with steadily declining groundwater supplies, which constitute their only other source of water, California farmers will have no choice but to severely cut back their production levels, thus endangering the nation's supply of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Yet according to the "experts" who write for the nation's major publication outlets, the culprit responsible for California's drought-induced declining water supply has at last been found. It is none other than the pro-growth attitude that built the high-technology water system that transformed California's semi-arid lands into a powerhouse of agricultural productivity. Epithets like "profligate," "greedy," "reckless," "flagrant," "hubristic," and "arrogant" are being hurled against California's apparent crime of trying to "rearrange" its environment.

Illegal activities such as "betting" and "gambling" seem also to be involved. According to Bill Bradley in the forthcoming book *The United States of California*, California's "history has been based on betting on the prospect of things going one's way." Farmers, too, have been caught gambling. The *San Francisco Chronicle* of Feb. 8 accused the farmers in Kern County, one of the nation's richest farming areas and the state's third leading agricultural county, of "gambling" by planting perennial crops in what was a sagebrush desert in 1965, because they expected the soon-to-be-completed State Water Project to provide them with water.

That was, indeed, what the State Water Project was designed to do. "It sounds harsh," said Gerald Butchert of the Wetlands Water District, "but those guys took a business risk and lost."

Water and energy are related

The coordinated attack on high-technology infrastructure naturally fails to note, that had plans for further investment in energy and water projects been made over the past 20

years, the current drought would not pose such a formidable problem. But state Assemblyman Phillip Isenberg (D), a member of the Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee, manages to hoist himself on his own petard in the course of his Feb. 12 editorial in the *Los Angeles Times*. Noting with approval that Gov. Pete Wilson threatened to impose the equivalent of "drought martial law," Isenberg encourages him to seize the "long-range opportunity" the drought provides to change California's water policy. In addition to pleas for conservation and recycling, "free market" water exchanges between farms and cities, and the usual attack on farmers for using 85% of California's water, Isenberg states that what California needs "is a revolution in water policy similar to the revolution we've witnessed in state energy policy."

"Just 20 years ago, for example," says Isenberg, "energy experts said that we'd need a string of nuclear power plants along the coast if we were to satisfy our energy needs into the 21st century. But a series of energy crises shook us away from the 'build, build, build' mentality in energy, and today we're able to satisfy the growing energy demands of this state with greater efficiency and conservation."

Efforts to deal with California's drought have already given the lie to Isenberg's statement. For example, Chet Bowler, chief of water operations for the Central Valley Project in Sacramento, has revealed that water reserves in the project by the end of 1991 could be close to the 1977 low of 1.3 acre feet, which is the absolute minimum needed to generate electric power. Other hydroelectric projects in the state face similar catastrophic water levels, and there are no new nuclear power plants to supply the lost power.

Then, there is the case of Santa Barbara and other parched cities which are turning to desalination plants to provide water. Having already authorized the construction of such a plant, Santa Barbara officials have found that the cost per acre foot of water will be \$2,300. Morrow Bay, whose desalination plant will start up in a few weeks, will be paying \$3,000 per acre foot. Even the Southern California Metropolitan Water District, which is trying to find a site between Ventura and the Mexican border where it can build a 100-

million-gallon capacity desalination plant, has found that it would be paying \$1,000 per acre foot rather than the present \$230 it now pays for other types of water. Why the staggering increase in cost? Because of the high cost of scarce energy which is needed to desalinate the seawater.

American Engineering, Inc., which has built desalination plants in Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Saudi Arabia, favors locating power plants and desalination plants together, to reduce costs. But that "unnecessary" string of unbuilt nuclear power plants along California's coast is currently in no position to reduce anyone's water bill.

Help from the federal government?

In the scramble to find short-term water for the state, California U.S. Senators John Seymour (R) and Alan Cranston (D) have teamed up to introduce federal legislation that would lift legal restrictions which block the use of U.S. government reservoirs and canals for municipal, industrial, and fish or wildlife purposes. "There are over 30 federal reservoirs and 5,000 miles of canals we could be using right now to help cope with water shortages due to the drought," said Seymour. It is unclear how this plan would square with the Bureau of Reclamation's recent 75% reduction in water supplies to farmers, but apparently an adequate food supply is not considered as crucial as water for cities, industries, and wildlife.

Hardest hit by the new water reductions will be the farms of the San Joaquin Valley, which were crippled by a December freeze which caused more than \$800 million in crop damage. Governor Wilson asked President Bush on Jan. 18 to declare 31 of the state's counties major disaster areas, but the Federal Emergency Management Agency has taken no action on the request. According to Dennis Underwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, the agency will develop "hardship criteria" for water users, giving priority to permanent crops such as fruit trees and vineyards, and to "preservation of wildlife habitat." Annual crops such as grains and vegetables, which provide sustenance for the entire country, evidently did not make the list.

Anti-development types control agenda

On Feb. 19, California U.S. Rep. George Miller (D) will be holding a special hearing of his water and power subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to consider recommendations for emergency and long-term measures to deal with California's drought. Because Miller is acting chairman of Interior and Insular Affairs, he is expected to have a possibly decisive influence on the scheduling and content of any major drought-relief legislation this year. One clue to Miller's intentions is indicated by the fact that he has said he will ask for proposals to improve the "long-term management" of the Central Valley Project, the major federal water facility in California.

California newspapers have recently covered Miller's

FIGURE 1
California's water system has made its deserts bloom



outrage at the idea of farmers selling water to the cities, a policy which did not exist five years ago and which has originated with environmentalists and state and local officials, not the farmers themselves. Miller's anger supposedly stems from the fact that California taxpayers have spent billions of dollars to develop water resources such as canals and dams "for the farmers." This argument claims it is an "insult to the taxpayers" for farmers to buy cheap water and then sell it at a profit.

Therefore, Miller says, he will propose legislation to limit water supplies to large farms, forcing agriculture to pay more for water in the hope that it will be used more efficiently. Miller has a history of opposing federal water subsidies to farmers in the Central Valley and elsewhere, and he hopes to use the long-unenforced 1902 limit of 160 acres for subsidized water-users in order to get them to pay more. Even were California's increasingly bankrupted farmers able to scrape together more money to buy water, the question remains, what water?

Trade pact to destroy Mexico, U.S. economies

by Peter Rush

On Feb. 6, Mexican Secretary of Trade and Industrial Promotion Jaime Serra Puche said that Mexico, the United States, and Canada will sign a free trade accord as soon as possible. The same day, President George Bush announced that the three nations expect to finish negotiations for a trilateral free trade zone quickly. "A successful conclusion of the free trade agreement will expand market opportunities, increase prosperity, and help our three countries meet the economic challenges of the future," Bush told the press. As with most of what Bush says, the reality will be exactly the opposite of what he is promising.

Bush and Serra Puche's statements make official what has been in the works for a while. As *EIR* has warned, the Wall Street establishment has a policy of creating a "North American Common Market" in which the U.S. will strip what it can from Canadian industry and agriculture, and use Mexico as a cheap labor pool to bludgeon U.S. workers into accepting wage and benefit cuts as the United States heads ever deeper into depression. With the Persian Gulf war, Bush's version of this old plan has been fine-tuned around the idea of annexing the Mexican economy (and eventually all the Ibero-American economies), and its raw materials in particular, such as oil, into the U.S. war economy.

Mexican opposition growing

While opposition to the pact in Mexico is still weak, it is growing rapidly as the implications of the free trade proposal become increasingly apparent. A meeting in Mexico City on Oct. 7, 1990, brought together 27 Canadian and 60 Mexican trade union, farmer, environmental, and other organizations to plan strategy. Leading Mexican journalists have been warning that the pact is a thinly veiled excuse to force Mexico to scrap its Constitution's stipulation that petroleum is the national patrimony, in order to turn the oil over to foreign multinational corporations.

One of the strongest critiques came from noted columnist Cárdenas Cruz, writing Feb. 3 in *El Excelsior*, who charged that U.S. policy had gone beyond "interventionism" to outright "annexationism." He said that under cover of the free trade agreement, the U.S. was asking for everything from including oil in the pact, in violation of the Constitution, to transforming Mexico's agricultural land tenure system, forcing U.S. environmental regulations upon Mexico, and

even intervening to "improve" the nation's educational system.

Opposition is also strong in the U.S. and Canada. United Auto Workers President Owen Bieber said Feb. 8 that the pact would jeopardize American jobs, and called on a meeting of 1,000 UAW delegates to mobilize labor opposition. Speaking at a congressional hearing, Senate Finance Committee chairman Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) complained that "never has a developed country of our wealth and size tried to negotiate a free trade agreement with a developing country like Mexico. Mexican wage rates are one-seventh of U.S. levels. That concerns many U.S. industries and workers. It concerns me."

But jobs will be lost not only in the United States. According to a declaration issued at the conclusion of the Oct. 7 meeting in Mexico City, since the imposition of the Canadian free trade pact in 1988, Canada has lost 150,000 jobs out of a work force of less than 12 million—more than 1%, affecting 1 of every 12 industrial workers. Promised new investment has not materialized; instead, direct investment capital has flowed *out* of the country to the tune of more than \$4 billion Canadian, and Canadian energy has come more and more under the control of U.S. companies, which are shipping more and more of it to U.S. markets.

In Mexico, studies show that at least 77,000 Mexican small and medium-sized businesses have been wiped out by the dramatic lowering of Mexican tariffs since 1986, accounting for hundreds of thousands of lost jobs, in a foretaste of things to come. How many more will go under when the tariffs fall to zero, can only be guessed at. And the damage will not only be to industry. It is already being reported that under the free trade scheme, U.S. agro-industrial giants will swarm into Mexico, buy up the best land near the border, and grow vegetables to export back to the United States—wiping out U.S. production. In exchange, U.S. grain will flow into Mexico, wiping out most of Mexico's remaining grain farmers, according to an article in the Feb. 8 London *Financial Times*.

The 'comparative advantage' disadvantage

The argument being used to bludgeon opponents into silence, states that the United States and Mexico will each produce whatever they can produce more efficiently than the other. High labor-cost vegetable growing and low-skill assembly plant manufacturing will be done in Mexico, where wage levels are less than one-fifth those in the United States; high-technology grain growing and all heavy and high-technology industrial production will be done in the U.S. and exported to Mexico.

The obvious effect—which is fully intended by the initiators of the agreement—will be to shrink the economies of both countries as millions are thrown out of work, purchasing power in both countries declines, and the depression deepens.

Brazil's neo-liberal model collapses with 'new' anti-inflation measures

by Lorenzo Carrasco

The announcement in early February of a new "anti-inflationary packet," based on a wage and price freeze and the "de-indexation" of the economy, is a desperate measure taken by the economic team headed by Brazil's Finance Minister Zelia Cardoso, in an attempt to mask the utter failure of President Fernando Collor de Mello's neo-liberal economic program, which he launched upon taking office on March 15, 1990.

Despite the recession triggered by the policy of monetary tightening that led the government last March to freeze nearly \$100 billion in bank deposits and short-term funds, the specter of hyperinflation has reappeared. The official rate of inflation for the month of January was over 20%, and it is accelerating rapidly.

This explosion of the rate of inflation was far higher than what the Collor government had promised the Brazilian people and the international creditor banks—hence the President's desperation to stop it at all costs. But the measures that have been adopted will not resolve the problem of galloping inflation, but will aggravate it. If things continue on this path, a hyperinflationary explosion can be expected, along with the likely resignation of "Zelia's boys," as the economics team is known. This does not seem to bother the international bankers: They would just as soon replace the current team with one that is even more monetarist and more willing to strangle the economy in order to pay the foreign debt.

The package of measures announced in early February includes the following main points:

- a wage-price freeze, *after* increasing the rates charged for various government services by 50-90%. This means an immediate and painful reduction of the standard of living of workers.

- the elimination of the speculative "overnight" market, with the stated intention of channeling these flows into investment. However, it is expected that always clever Brazilian speculators will find other alternate mechanisms for their unproductive activities—for example, the stock market, or the black market in gold or dollars.

- the announcement of new rules for the stock market which, according to the London *Financial Times*, will allow foreign participation in Brazilian mutual funds and eliminate

obstacles to "hostile takeovers." After the announcement, the stock market rose by 36% in one day.

- the maintenance of the government's underlying policy of free trade and opening abroad. The pace of trade liberalization was significantly accelerated in terms of the planned reduction of import tariffs on 13,500 products, with the intention of thereby lowering the domestic prices charged for these goods.

- Collor immediately sent Jorió Dauster, his special envoy for renegotiating the foreign debt, back to New York to explain the new package to Brazil's bank creditors committee. Dauster stated that he was taking "some new ideas" with him, with regard to the standing dispute between Brazil and its creditors over the \$8 billion in arrears the country has with the banks. One of these ideas is reportedly to trade debt for equity in the Brazilian economy, at a fixed discount of 25% and applicable to *all* kinds of foreign debt, including current interest payments as well as back arrears.

- Brazil will also maintain its policies of public sector austerity, and of selling off its state companies to the highest bidder.

The depression of 1990

What further aggravates the situation, is that this package is being applied to an economy that suffered a dramatic decline last year, thanks to Collor's previous package of measures. That depressive policy, aided by stratospheric bank interest rates, led to a sharp collapse of production. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in 1990 the GNP fell by 4.3%—the biggest drop since 1981. The economic contraction was equivalent to \$14 billion in lost production, which means a drop of per capita income down to \$2,240 per year—lower than the level of 1979.

The collapse of industrial production was even worse. According to the National Confederation of Industries (CNI), the main industrial organization of Brazil, the country's industrial output fell at the rate of 8% during 1990. In the state of São Paulo, which is the largest industrial concentration in all of Ibero-America, the rate of decline reached 11.9%, the

worst in 15 years. The capital goods sector fell by an average 13.4%, the marine industry collapsed by 40.7%, and the electrical and electronic goods production sector fell by over 30% compared to 1989 levels.

As a result of this contraction last year, 225,000 workers were laid off in the state of São Paulo alone, raising the unemployment rate to 10.7%, the worst level since 1981. To give a sense of the magnitude of the fall in the purchasing power of wages, the president of the Brazilian Association of Electrical and Electronic Goods Producers, Paulo Velinho, explained that if the wage levels of 1980 had been maintained, this would have meant the sales last year of three times as many air conditioners and six times as many refrigerators.

Agricultural output also fell in 1990 by 10.2%, while the grain harvest in particular dropped by 21%. This situation will be felt this coming year, with a threat of a crisis of food supplies, as a result of low food stocks.

Projections for the first quarter of 1991 by the country's main economic institutes indicate an even more somber panorama. The CNI forecasts a GNP drop at an annual rate of 10%. Already in the first four weeks of January, São Paulo industry has fired over 60,000 workers, especially in the capital goods sector. This is the greatest one-month level of firings in the entire history of this sector.

And none of these forecasts takes into account the disastrous effects which the Persian Gulf war will have on the Brazilian economy.

The government's axioms collapse

The news of these disastrous results of the economic program of President Collor de Mello and his team, coincided with the outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf, and found the government and Brazil's principal political leaders unprepared to understand either the nature of the new international situation, or the country's alternatives in the face of the threat to institutional stability. This was due, for the most part, to their misreading of the world conjuncture, especially with regard to the disastrous situation of the Anglo-American financial axis. Thus, the government strategy had been designed on the illusory assumption that a liberal opening of the Brazilian economy, and automatic alignment with U.S. foreign policy, would bring in return the automatic reestablishment of financial flows from the Anglo-American power centers.

Less than a year later, reality has proven very different. The U.S. economic depression is now evident. The "Cold War," which supposedly ended, has been replaced by neo-colonial "hot" genocidal wars against the Third World nations, placing Brazil as the next target after Iraq. Internally, the depression has deepened, due to the current neo-liberal economic policy, while the threat of hyperinflation has re-emerged. These factors have demolished the axioms upon which the Collor administration has been basing its actions.

In March 1990, in launching the "New Brazil" program, the government froze banking deposits, proclaiming public-

ly, as today, that its purpose was to fight banking speculation. But this didn't last more than a few weeks, after which the government "unfroze" \$30 billion for the banks, while all the productive sectors were forced to survive in an environment of sky-high interest rates and draconian cuts in public investment. In September 1990, the government stated its intention of reversing this absurd situation but, according to the magazine *Relatorio Reservado*, it again was faced down by the banks and ended up "refinancing" their \$30 billion.

The cure was worse than the disease. Last year, while the real economy was collapsing, the banking system enjoyed average profits of 13% of their liquid assets, as a result of the high interest rates on the very short-term credits issued.

How to defeat the crisis

Contrary to the current approaches which view inflation as the greatest evil, and consider the government budget deficit as its main cause, effective emergency measures must start from the fact that the fundamental cause of the worldwide political and economic crisis, including the genocidal war against Iraq, is the economic collapse of the post-World War II Bretton Woods system. To solve this to their advantage, the Anglo-American axis is using every means to maintain world hegemony and the dominance of the international monetary system.

This means that Brazil must isolate itself as much as possible from the effects of the international financial crisis, by immediately discarding the fantasy of a "normalization" of relations with the international monetary system. Brazil's current economic and monetary policy of a liberal opening fully synchronized with Bush's Enterprise for the Americas, must be abandoned, not only because it represents a risk in terms of worsening the internal economic depression, but also in order to regain the confidence of political layers in the country that view the current government as intending to submit to foreign designs contrary to national interests.

To defeat inflation, Brazil will have to look inward, not open itself up. The resources for an emergency program will have to come from the sovereign power of the national treasury to issue primary productive credit oriented toward sectors which are of strategic importance, especially in the construction of infrastructure.

As *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche has shown in numerous works, credit which is prudently issued and oriented toward the development of physical infrastructure, is inherently anti-inflationary, since it fosters an increase in the general productivity of the economy.

Within Ibero-America, Brazil must become the most active force for economic integration, based on the construction of great infrastructural projects in energy, transportation, and communications. It is in Brazil's immediate self-interest to promote the creation of an Ibero-American common market and customs union which will allow it, along with its neighbors, to face the threats posed by Bush's New World Order.

Shooting the messenger

While the banks maneuver for a bailout, the public is bailing out of the banks.

Whenever the federal government admits to some bad news, you have to wonder how much worse it really is. So it's quite understandable that all the noise coming out of the government about the "recession" and the problems with the banking system, is making the population nervous indeed.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), which just a few months ago was loudly proclaiming its solvency and attacking those who disputed it, is now talking about needing an additional \$10-15 billion this year just to keep the doors open. And that's despite a 60% increase in deposit insurance premiums, which took effect Jan. 1.

To maintain the fiction that the taxpayers will not have to bail out the commercial banks, the regulators and major banking trade associations recently held a series of "summit" meetings in Washington to devise a scheme whereby it would *appear* that the banking system would bail itself out, without forcing the banks to actually pay the tab.

The scheme cooked up by these geniuses does just that. The FDIC will sell \$10 billion in new long-term bonds to the banks, giving it (except for the \$5 billion the FDIC is considering borrowing from the Treasury) the cash it says it needs to make it through the year. The banks would then turn around and sell these FDIC bonds in the secondary market.

The FDIC would raise the funds to pay off these notes by increasing the amount of money it charges the banks for deposit insurance. However, in order to guarantee their payment

and make the FDIC notes viable on the secondary market, the banks want the federal government to guarantee payment of the notes, which the banks themselves are supposed to pay.

Thus what is touted to be a private arrangement between the banks and the FDIC, would in fact be a way of sneaking a taxpayer bailout in through the back door.

Anyone who still believes that the banks will be able to bail out the FDIC should take a look at the preliminary figures for the fourth quarter of 1990 recently released by SNL Securities of Charlottesville, Virginia. According to SNL, profits at the nation's FDIC-insured banks fell to \$2.6 billion in the fourth quarter, down from \$6.3 billion in the first quarter of 1990.

At the rate of \$2.6 billion a quarter, a profit no doubt made possible by some *very* creative bookkeeping, the \$10 billion that would be loaned to the FDIC under the bankers' plan represents a full year of bank profits.

The profits of the banks are not going to rise, either. According to SNL, non-performing loans at U.S. banks rose to 3.03% of assets during 1990, from 2.24% a year earlier. Commercial loans, which grew by 6.88% in 1989, grew by only 1.9% in 1990, and actually shrank in the fourth quarter of the year.

The decline in loans was also reflected in the Federal Reserve's latest loan survey. Nearly one in five banks was "somewhat less willing" to make auto, home equity, and other consumer loans, whereas the number of banks reporting such policies in earlier surveys was negligible. About one-third

of the banks surveyed, including 90% of the foreign banks, have tightened their standards for business loans, and none of them was making it easier for businesses to get such loans.

The tightening of the credit crunch comes despite the Federal Reserve's effort to ease credit. Since December, the Fed has cut its discount rate a full percentage point to 6%, and reduced the federal funds rate by three-quarters of a percentage point.

Rather than dealing with the problem in any serious way, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan used the occasion of a Feb. 9 speech to the National Association of Manufacturers meeting in Boca Raton, Florida, to blame the credit crunch on federal bank examiners.

"They [the examiners] are responding inappropriately," Greenspan said. "There is an increasing tendency to look at deposit institutions and say we should mark to market the loan portfolios. . . . This is fundamentally wrong."

While Greenspan plays shoot the messenger and the banks scramble to raid the taxpayers' pockets, a large segment of the population has abandoned the banks. According to data from the Federal Reserve, the amount of currency in circulation has jumped significantly. The amount of currency in circulation was running around \$245 billion during the autumn of 1990, but began to rise sharply in late December. By Jan. 28, 1991, the amount of cash in circulation had jumped to \$254.3 billion.

"Extraordinary," Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. economist Lacy Hunt told the *Los Angeles Times*. "The surge is so abnormal that it suggests people are withdrawing money from the banks and thrifts and literally putting the cash in mattresses, the back yard, safes in the home or something comparable."

Business Briefs

Trade Deficit

Study says GATT accord would be disaster

An Economic Strategy Institute study circulating in the U.S. Congress says that a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) agreement could cause a 33% rise in the U.S. trade deficit in one year.

The ESI study, as reported in the Jan. 16 *Western Livestock Reporter*, says that Bush administration claims about the benefits of a GATT agreement are overstated by 700%. U.S. Special Trade Representative Carla Hills's assertion that the agreement would increase U.S. domestic output by \$125 billion is grossly inflated, the study estimates. In fact, the study reports, the trade deficit will increase by \$18 billion. The ESI study questions whether there will be any gains at all for agriculture.

The benefit from sales to developing nations has also been overstated, the study asserts. "Greater sales to these nations on this order would require a resolution of the persistent debt crisis and the end of inflation in most developing countries. But these prospects remain highly remote, especially in light of the recent increases in the price of oil. If a Uruguay Round agreement entails significant alteration of U.S. trade laws, the U.S. trade deficit could rise by \$20 billion in the first year after the agreement is signed." This would mean that the total deficit could rise by 33% in one year.

Ecology

Brazilian journalist blasts environmentalism

Brazilian journalist Mauro Santayana, writing in the daily *Gazeta Mercantil* Feb. 7, scathingly attacked the colonialist, racist mentality of advanced-sector elites who are willing to deny technology to the Third World and commit genocide in the name of defending the environment, while pursuing their own economic interests.

The World Wildlife Fund and Friends of

the Earth exemplify such a mentality, he said.

The environmentalist movement, said Santayana, "is used and manipulated by the world's most powerful countries to protect their national interests." Those who, like Britain's royal family, talk of defending the Amazon's environment, "really intend to protect its mineral wealth. Thus, they prevent our development and look toward a future in which [they think] we will be more submissive and more dominated."

The ecology movement is also an assault on Christianity, the Brazilian journalist asserted. "Some Austrian theologians" want to revise Christian doctrine so that "man is no longer at the center of nature, created in the image and likeness of God. Now, all living things are created in the image and likeness of God: the flea, and then moving up naturally to the cobras, spiders, centipedes, and scorpions; not to mention of course, more elementary forms of life such as the virus or retrovirus."

The tendency to love nature more than man has characterized a number of individuals "known for their cruelty," he reported. "Hitler . . . was a vegetarian. Himmler loved Brahmins and hated hunters. It's not necessary to be cruel to animals to show solidarity for humans; to give the same dignity to all beings, thus denying natural evolution, is to deny life."

Pollution

French institute says war caused oil spill

None of the oil spills extending rapidly over the Persian Gulf are the result of "voluntary piracy" by Iraq, but are rather the consequence of fighting in the war, particularly allied bombings, according to the findings of a French institute, CEDRE, which "studies accidental pollution."

Despite U.S. propaganda to the contrary, the French scientists came to their conclusions after thoroughly studying Mir satellite photographs furnished by the Soviet Union, says the newspaper *Journal du Dimanche*.

CEDRE's investigations show that the United States has greatly exaggerated the

amount of oil spilled, which they estimated at around 400,000 to 600,000 tons, as compared to the 1.4 million tons figure furnished by the United States. The level of the catastrophe is, therefore, not six times the Amoco Cadiz spill, as the United States claims, but only twice. A larger spill occurred during the Iran-Iraq War.

According to the French scientists, the spill was in large part caused by allied bombardments: three oil tankers off the coast of Kuwait, containing some 450,000 tons each, were hit from the air on Jan. 19; oil refineries were bombed on Jan. 20 by English and French bombers; the terminal at Khafji was bombed by Iraqi artillery two days after the war began.

The French press is reporting that CEDRE officials are no longer being allowed into the war zone, because of U.S. anger at their findings.

Italy

Gulf war will hurt economy, says minister

The war in the Persian Gulf will have a dramatic impact on the Italian economy, and it won't be good, according to Italy's Foreign Trade Undersecretary, Paolo Del Mese.

During a meeting of industrialists who do business in the Middle East, he declared, "It is opportune that we confront as a top priority the dramatic situation of having 10,000 Italian export companies . . . that are paralyzed and forced to confront a threat to contracts worth trillions of Italian liras, with worrisome effects on employment."

This statement contradicted the recently expressed evaluation of Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis, that there would be "a golden post-Gulf war era for Italian enterprises."

Del Mese commented, "It is really paradoxical to speak of a 'golden postwar era' and to plan prosperity when thousands of companies are facing problems of survival."

A source inside the Foreign Trade Ministry, questioned about the Del Mese speech, tried to downplay its importance. The real

problems would arise for Italian enterprises only if the war were prolonged, but, in his estimation, the war in the Gulf will not last more than 15 days.

Transportation

Ruhr industries seek rail route to Moscow

Industrialists in the Ruhr region of Germany have called for rapid development of a Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow rail route and other key routes between East and West, to provide a basis for the vastly expanded volume of traffic they project for the latter 1990s.

The German region's chambers of industry and commerce (IHK) offices endorsed the construction of the following rail routes for high-speed traffic: Paris-London (Channel Tunnel), Ruhr-Rhine (Dortmund-Frankfurt), Berlin-Warsaw-Moscow, and Kassel-Halle-Leipzig.

The IHK initiative also calls for the widening of several key East-West highway routes from four to six lanes—for example, the connection from the Ruhr via Hanover to Berlin, and from Dortmund via Kassel to cities in Thuringia and Saxony.

North America

Mexican-Canadian group attacks free trade bloc

A coalition of Mexican and Canadian groups, including the Ecumenical Coalition for Economic Justice, have published a manifesto against the proposed U.S.-Mexico-Canada free trade agreement which the Bush administration is promoting.

The document, entitled "Final Declaration of the Mexico-Canada Encounter: Social Organizations Facing Free Trade," begins, "The people of Canada and of Mexico have, in recent times, suffered under the aggressive, protectionist, monetarist, and neo-liberal policies

of the United States government."

It reports on the economic hardships suffered by Canada as a result of a year-and-a-half of free trade policies with the U.S. "There have been over 150,000 job losses. The promise of new investment in Canada never materialized. Instead, the net outflow of foreign direct investment capital from Canada has been over \$4 billion since the trade and investment agreement was signed. The promise of respect for national sovereignty over natural resources was broken as Canada lost control over non-renewable petroleum, natural gas, mineral and water resources."

The report documents similar losses for the Mexican economy, which has been subjected to the same strategy.

Opposition to the free trade agreement is also appearing in the southeastern United States. The deputy agricultural commissioner of Florida, Martha Rhodes, has issued a statement against it. Hearings will begin in Congress this month. Bush is trying to put the agreement on a fast track for congressional approval.

Depression

English economies are 'falling off cliff'

Bankruptcies in Great Britain rose 122% in 1990 over a year earlier; in the final quarter of 1990, bankruptcies rose 63% over the fourth quarter of 1989, according to Peat Marwick analysts.

In January, British house prices fell by 1.1%, the largest monthly fall in eight years, with new home starts at their lowest since 1981.

The deepening depression across the United Kingdom prompted Sir Denys Henderson, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, commenting on ICI's own collapsing sales, to state, "What has surprised us—all of us—is the speed with which the English-speaking economies have fallen off a cliff. The countries in bad shape are Australia, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom."

Briefly

● **CHRYSLER'S** credit rating has been lowered to the junk bond level by Standard and Poor's, which expressed alarm at rapidly declining auto and truck sales. S&P lowered the carmaker's rating to "speculative" grade, and also lowered the ratings of Ford and General Motors.

● **NASA** has requested a 13.6% increase over last year's budget appropriation, or \$15.754 billion, as compared to the requested \$15.1 billion that Congress slashed to \$13.9 billion last year. This includes \$2.028 billion for Space Station Freedom, \$500 million less than last year, due to Augustine Committee recommendations that the station be made simpler and "less costly."

● **CLAYTON YEUTTER**, the outgoing secretary of agriculture, has asked the White House to increase the \$425 million subsidy to the grain cartel known as the Export Enhancement program, apparently as a means of pressuring Europe to end subsidies to its farmers.

● **THE EUROPEAN** Community has granted Israel special trade status under the Europe 1992 arrangements, dropping its previous linkage to a settlement of the Palestinian issue. The move will mean a renewal of scientific exchange programs, and an estimated \$210 million in aid to compensate for economic hardships incurred by the Gulf war. Only a year ago, the European Parliament halted 27 Israeli-European scientific ventures in protest over Israel's closing of Palestinian universities.

● **ASSET-STRIPPER** Harold Simmons was dealt a setback by a U.S. District Court judge Feb. 12 in Los Angeles, who refused his request for a temporary restraining order to put off a Lockheed Corp. annual shareholders' meeting. Simmons must now decide whether he has the votes to make a second attempt to unseat Lockheed's board of directors.

Making 'common sense' of Beltrami vortex geometry

As late as December 1990, Dr. Bostick continued his contributions to a project seeking to construct a universal mathematical physics. Charles B. Stevens reports on this ongoing project.

We present here Part 3 of Dr. Winston Bostick's "The pinch effect revisited," which first appeared in the inaugural issue of *International Journal of Fusion Energy* in March 1977. Dr. Bostick was among the first scientists to work on the controlled thermonuclear fusion research (CTR) program in the United States. Following early experiments in plasma pinches for CTR, Dr. Bostick pioneered the applications of this laboratory work to better understanding astrophysical processes, such as galaxy and star formation. In fact, he carried out experiments to show how electromagnetic plasma processes could account for the geometry and dynamics of spiral galaxies, where the traditional approach, which is limited to considering the effects of gravity, could not.

In December 1990—shortly before he lost his fight with cancer on Jan. 19—Dr. Bostick's work figured prominently at a seminar held at the 21st Century Associates offices to review the latest data from the Hubble Space Telescope, which consisted of wide field images of the Nebula Orion. These images gave the first detailed look at a plasma "jet" (most probably a Beltrami plasma vortex) which is directly connected to a star that has just formed. In reviewing the specifics of why this data indicated once again that electromagnetic plasma processes provided a far more fruitful path than the traditional gravity approach to understanding how a star forms, various geometric constructions for some possible connections between Beltrami plasma vortex configurations and negative curvature minimal surfaces were presented. The reader may find these helpful as an introduction to the geometry of Beltrami vortices.

The spiral helical geometry of a plasma pinch column, that is, a plasma through which an electric current is passing, is shown in **Figure 1**. This geometry of flow is taken as

"force free," since all of the fields of force are parallel to these helices; that is, the fluid velocity field, the electric field, the magnetic field and the vorticity are all directed—"flow"—along paths which follow these helices. If such fields of force are parallel, or rather, more generally, collinear, then their interaction is zero and the configuration is termed "force free."

This Beltrami vortex geometry bears a great resemblance to the helicoid, as shown in **Figure 2**, where the vortex column is taken as having an infinite radius. The helicoid surface intersections with cylindrical surfaces of varying radius define a family of helices which are like the family of helical flow lines in the Beltrami vortex. The "right" helicoid shown here is generated by a line which rotates around and moves along the axis of the helicoid.

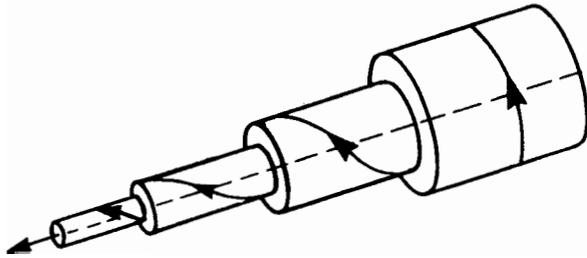
There is an actual physical connection between any helix and the helicoid. The direction of the velocity at any point along a given helix flow line can be determined by constructing a tangent to the helix at that point. The centripetal acceleration of this velocity will be directed along a line perpendicular to the tangent line and passing through the axis of the cylinder on which the helix is found. Thus, this centripetal acceleration is directed along the line which generates the helicoid surface.

Minimal surfaces and the helicoid

As is developed by David Hilbert in his more popular work *Geometry and the Imagination*, and in a number of other books like C.V. Boys's *Soap Bubbles*, the helicoid is a minimal surface having the same negative curvature as the most characteristic minimal surface, the catenoid. The catenoid is shown in **Figure 3a**. In other words, it is possible

FIGURE 1

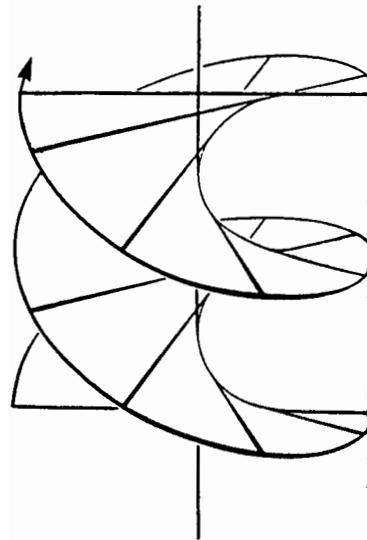
General features of the Beltrami vortex configuration



The chief characteristics of the Beltrami vortex configuration are the helical flow lines on each cylindrical surface of a plasma pinch column. Helices of the same pitch cover the surface of each such cylindrical surface. The helical pitch decreases as the radius at which the cylindrical surface is taken. Along the axis of the column the pitch is infinite—i.e., the helix is a straight line. Along the surface of the plasma column—the cylindrical surface of greatest radius—the pitch becomes zero and the flow lines are circles.

FIGURE 2

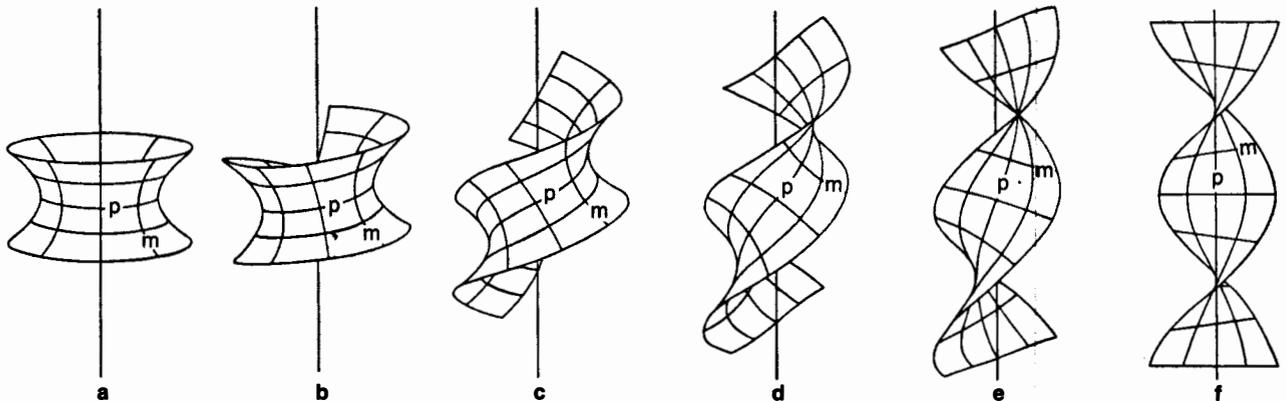
How a helicoid is generated



The helicoid is like a spiral staircase and generated by a rotating line that also moves along its axis of rotation. It determines helices of decreasing slope as one moves away from the central axis of the "staircase," and circles are generated. At a zero radius, the intersection becomes a helix of infinite slope, i.e., it becomes the axis of the cylinder.

FIGURE 3

How a catenoid is transformed into a helicoid



The catenoid is the most characteristic form of the minimal surface of negative curvature. A cross section made with a plane perpendicular to its axis generates a circle. A cross section which contains the axis produces a catenary curve—the so-called hanging chain. If we generate a soap bubble between two parallel rings, the resulting surface of the soap bubble will be the catenoid.

In step a the catenoid surface is cut along one of its catenary cross sections. Then in steps b, c, d, e and f the smallest circle cross section, marked with a p, is unbent into a straight line. As a result the two largest cross-section circles of the catenoid surface are bent into the two helices of the helicoid. Note also that the catenary cross-sections unbend into straight lines—the same lines that are traced out by the generating line of the helicoid.

to “bend,” without stretching or tearing, the helicoid into the catenoid. This process of bending a helicoid into a catenoid, or vice versa, is essentially the same as bending a flat sheet of paper to form a cylinder. The difference is that the helicoid is both bent and twisted to become the catenoid.

The transformation by bending of the catenoid into a helicoid is shown in the rest of Figure 3. This transformation demonstrates one essential quality of Gaussian surface curvature: The surface curvature is intrinsic to the surface and remains the same no matter how we bend the surface.

Negative curvature space

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. suggests in his 1989 book *In Defense of Common Sense* that the Beltrami negative curvature approach to the physical geometry of space-time provides an important advance beyond that made by Eugenio Beltrami’s close collaborator Bernhard Riemann. The above geometrical constructions showing the connection between spiral cylindrical action, as characterized by Beltrami plasma vortices and minimal surfaces, while admittedly much simplified, do appear to provide a useful introduction to the broader aspects of the Beltrami approach. LaRouche suggests that Beltrami negative curvature will be crucial for developing insights into the way the nucleus and subatomic particles are created and work.

LaRouche’s *In Defense of Common Sense* discusses the connection between his concept of negentropy and Beltrami negative curvature:

“Earlier, we considered one implication of [Cardinal Nicolaus of] Cusa’s Maximum Minimum Principle: *the minimal action required to generate the relatively maximum work (e.g. “volume”) accomplished.* Now, consider the complementary notion: *The minimum work required to generate the relatively maximum action.* Let us associate the first with the obvious choice of term, *positive curvature.* Let us associate positive curvature with the term *weak forces,* and negative curvature with *strong forces.* Let us examine this array, first, in light of the Riemann Surface Function, and then, the prospect for constructing the more adequate *Riemann-Beltrami Surface Function.* . . .

“Yet, those various measures of *negentropy* define processes which are *bounded* by negentropy, without representing the negentropy itself. Once we shift our focus to the causal sequence of alternating *weak* and *strong* ‘forces,’ the intelligibility of negentropy becomes a distinct geometrical idea; the negentropic process is then represented intelligibly as a *self-bounded process.*”

As the work of Professors Dan Wells and Winston Bostick has shown, this Beltrami approach is most fruitful for constructing a universal mathematical physics which provides a coherent overview ranging over particle, atomic, plasma and astro-physics, and over the geometries of what is otherwise described today as the weak and strong forces of matter.

The pinch effect revisited, part 3

by Winston H. Bostick

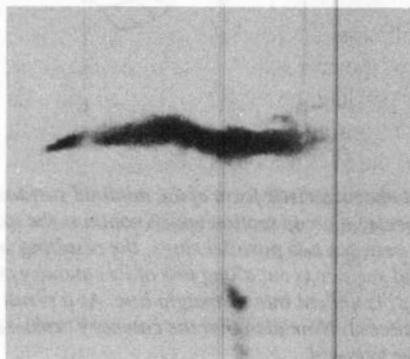
In Part 2 of Dr. Winston Bostick’s work, which first appeared in the March 1977 inaugural issue of the International Journal of Fusion Energy, he discussed the discovery of plasma vortex filaments by researchers in controlled thermonuclear fusion research (CTR). Bostick showed how what appeared to be an anomaly or instability in the existence of these vortex filaments, was actually quite lawful.

In the beginning of his history of this aspect of fusion research, Bostick described the pinch effect as “the self-constriction of a column of deformable conductor which is carrying an electric current. The constricting effect on the column is produced by the magnetic field pressure resulting from this current, or equivalently, by the Lorentz force produced by the current flowing in its own magnetic field. Thus, in a CTR magnetic-containment device of the pinch-effect type, the containing magnetic field is generated chiefly by the currents flowing in the plasma itself.”

An X-ray pinhole photo (Figure 16)* with a 50 micron Be screen ($\epsilon \geq 2$ kev) shows multiple intense spots imbedded in a

FIGURE 16

X-ray pinhole (75 μm diameter) photo taken at 45°



Be absorber 50 μm ($\epsilon \geq 2$ kev). The printing of the photo is light enough to show an intense localized source which is embedded in the broad source of softer X-rays on the electrode axis.

softer, more widespread X-ray image. Photos with a paper and plastic screen (>7 keV) but with a larger-pinhole aperture show the multiple higher energy X-ray images. Pinhole photos taken with small pinholes (12 micron) to (50 micron) delineate the shape (like a bow tie or concave spool or apple core) and minimum dimensions of these images (50 micron diameter, 400 microns in length). High-space-resolution pinhole photos end-on, along the machine axis, suggest that there are filaments emanating spoke-like from the ends of these X-ray sources.

Measurement of intensity of image as a function of angle enables us to calculate that it is more of an electron beam along the axis than a thermal ensemble that is producing the X-rays. The X-rays are apparently coming from a deuterium plasma of high purity in this hollow-center-conductor machine: An addition of 0.5% argon gas (by pressure) to the filling of 8 Torr of deuterium increases the intensity of the radiation in the X-ray image by at least a factor of 10. From the absolute intensity of the X-ray images and the X-ray spectrum measured with several Be filters of varying thickness a dominant electron energy of 8 keV can be assigned.

The flashing time of the X-rays from the individual sources is recorded with NE 102 scintillator, 931A PM tube and a 7704 Techtronics scope to 5 nanoseconds, FWHM, but this is the FWHM of the instrumentation. The corresponding pulse for the neutrons is ~ 5 nanoseconds, FWHM, when the scintillator is only 30 cm from the focus. The flashing time of the X-rays as recorded with the 931A PM tube without the scintillator is ~ 3.5 nanoseconds, FWHM, which is again the FWHM of the instrumentation. From the shape of the pulses we have concluded that the flashing time of the individual sources is <1 nanosecond and that as many as five of these sources can flash so close together in time that our instrumentation cannot fully resolve the composite pulse into its components: The small bumps on the pulse can only suggest that there are components. From the absolute intensity of the X-ray image and the flashing time one computes that the peak electron density in the current channel of the source is 10^{20} - 10^{21} , that the current density can go to 10^{13} amperes per sq cm, the total current in the channel to 10^7 amperes, and the magnetic field, (either the local B_z or B_θ) to 6×10^8 Gauss. The current in the channel can legitimately be far above the Alfvén limit because of the large local B_z and the fact that the plasma is highly collisional.

When the choking of the current in the channel causes an accelerating field to be produced by the resulting dB/dt , it is estimated that this field goes as high as 10^8 volts per cm. It is this field which gives the electrons energies up to ~ 2 MeV to produce X-rays, and deuteron energies in the 10 to 1,000 keV range to produce neutrons, with energies all the way up to 5 MeV. This highly concentrated plasma in the current channel is called a plasma nodule.

With the small ~ 5 kilojoule, 600 kiloamp plasma focus machine operating at Stevens, secondary nuclear fusion reac-

tions have been observed; that is, the 14 MeV neutrons from the deuterium-tritium (D-T) reaction have been observed by time of flight when only deuterium was used in the filling. In a typical shot yielding 5×10^8 D-D neutrons about 10^4 D-T neutrons will be observed in a short (<10 nanosecond) pulse. The only plausible interpretation is that enough T was produced and trapped in the nodule for the D-T reaction to proceed at a detectable rate.

The oscilloscope traces of an uncollimated neutron pulse show a sharp peak and then an exponential tail with a half life of about 50 nanoseconds. If the neutron pulse is taken at 90 degrees to the machine axis with a 1 cm \times 1 cm aperture in a paraffin collimator, the tail is chopped off. The interpretation is clear and straightforward: *The sharp peak is the neutron production in the concentrated dense nodule where $n_e \rightarrow 10^{21}$ per cubic centimeter and the tail is produced by a deuteron beam emanating from the nodule and coursing through the cold background filling gas where $n_e \sim 10^{18}$ per cubic centimeter.* Evidence of this deuteron beam and its neutron production has already been reported by the Darmstadt, Limeil, and Lawrence Livermore Laboratory plasma focus groups.

The Stevens measurements show that for this small focus machine *at least half* the neutrons are produced in the nodule where the particle orbits are highly influenced by the large magnetic fields and where the electron energies are of the order of *10 keV!* In the nodule, loss of deuterons by charge exchange is no problem: "Burnout" of any residual neutrals is complete. This plasma nodule is not such a bad target for the high-energy deuterons which are constantly being accelerated within it. It will be several years and millions of dollars before the two-component Tokamak at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory has a target with electrons of such high energy. One may note that the plasma nodule is uncontaminated with metal ions and that the high electric fields for accelerating the deuterons (and also the electrons) are beneficently produced by nature *in situ* without having to petition Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to develop and build neutral beam accelerators for injecting the high-energy deuterons. One may further note that the force-free 600 MegaGauss magnetic field that provides both the energy source for acceleration and the magnetic confinement is provided by nature without the necessity of superconducting coils or copper coils which can be damaged by the neutron flux.

If one were to reconstruct the neutron pulse by eliminating the instrumental broadening of the pulse, the sharp peak would be 1 nanosecond or less in FWHM, 30 times or more as high as the start of the exponential tail, which has a decay half-life of 50 nanoseconds.

Ardent proponents of the Tokamak like the idea of a "driven" reactor at high magnetic fields because the power density can be high. In the plasma nodules of even this small

plasma focus at Stevens the input power within a single nodule is 10^{10} watts and the power input density is $\sim 10^{16}$ watts per cubic cm, or about 10,000 terawatts per cubic cm. And this is for a plasma focus whose $n\tau = 10^{21} \times 10^{-9} = 10^{12}$ which is 10^{-2} short of the Lawson $n\tau = 10^{14}$. For a "breakeven" plasma focus, the power input and power output per nodule and power densities will presumably be much larger.

Space-time resolution

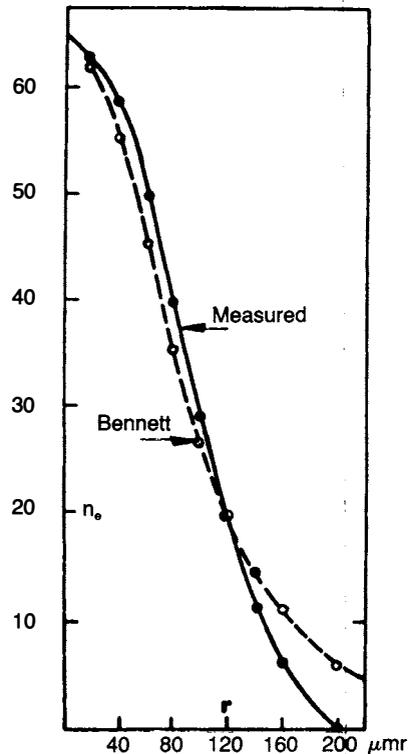
Over a period of about 25 years there have been quite a number of hypotheses advanced to describe the mechanism and mode for energizing and directing the deuterons in the pinch effect and the plasma focus (the "moving boiler," the charged plasma capacitor plate, $m=0$ instability, turbulent heating). There have been magnificent experimental techniques employed—curved crystal X-ray spectroscopy, time-resolved interferometry for electron density measurements, measurement of electron density and temperature and ion temperature by Thomson scattering of laser light. The Culham Laboratory and the Limeil group have been particularly skillful with these techniques that are considerably beyond the modest resources available to the small plasma focus group at Stevens. There have been highly advanced computer simulations of the current sheath dynamics by Potter at Los Alamos and by the Soviets. In fact there is the whole early history of the pinch effect in the U.S.S.R. which I hope the Soviets will some day write, and there are the many contributions which their people have made to the plasma focus development. The reader might ask, "Why is the author, who represents such a small plasma focus group, in such a sea of international talent writing this article?"

The author would reply that the key to studying properly the plasma focus is in space-time resolution of the instrumentation. The Stevens spatial resolution in X-ray pinhole photography has been a factor of 10 better than any of the spatial techniques employed elsewhere. The Stevens neutron collimation gives the best (as far as we know) neutron spatial resolution. The Stevens scintillator and PM analysis of X-ray and neutron pulses has yielded the best time resolution. The key to understanding is recognizing that the essence of the plasma focus lies in its fine structure. This sentiment is also expressed by the French plasma focus group at Limeil. To describe the plasma focus without knowledge of its fine structure would be like trying to describe the nature of infectious and contagious disease without admitting the Pasteur results concerning the role of microbes, or to describe the behavior of gases without recognizing the Dalton hypothesis of the existence of atoms or molecules.

In the study of plasma physics the long-overdue recognition of the arrival at the "Pasteur" or "Dalton" stage is here at hand: Theoreticians now take quite seriously the possibility of discrete entities like solitons and cavitons that can be whipped up out of an otherwise amorphous soup. But the most spectacular of plasma entities, the vortices, have long

FIGURE 17
Plot of electron density N_e versus distance from the source axis

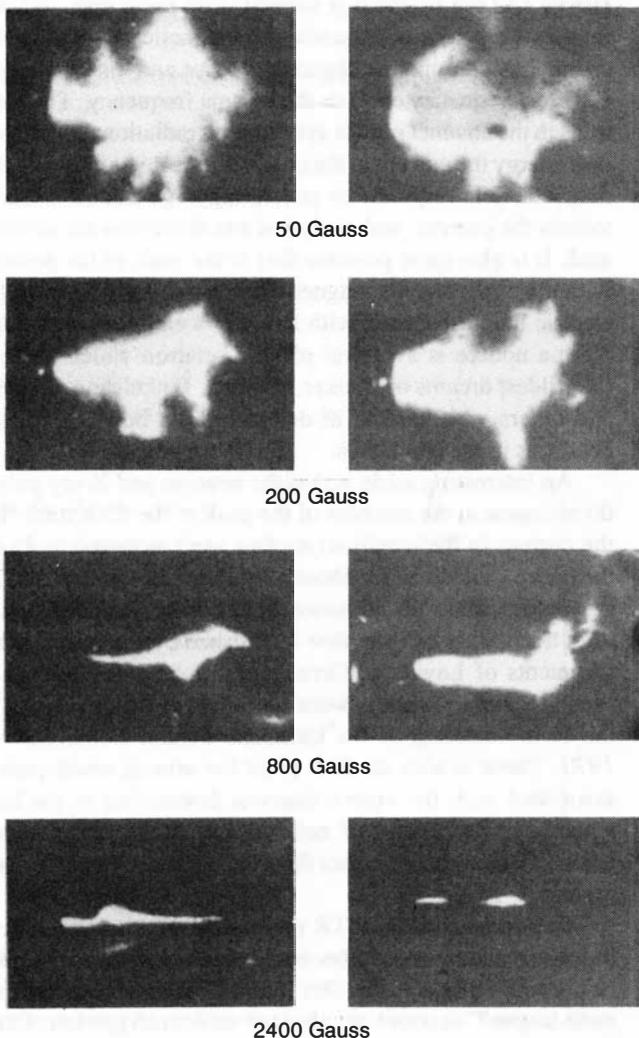
(which is taken to correspond to point of peak intensity)



This radial profile is derived by using a best fit with Laguerre and Hermite polynomials (a method equivalent to Abel inversion but more general) of microdensitometer readings on a localized X-ray source. Plotted also for comparison is a Bennett profile $n_e = n_0(1 + bn_0 r^2)^{-2}$; the constant b is obtained by a best-fit of emission coefficient within a distance $r \leq 0.2$ mm from source axis. Vertical scale n_e is in arbitrary units.

been experimentally staring us in the face, starting with the bouncing of plasmoids off each other (like billiard balls) in 1955, continuing with the fountain pinch, the filaments of Kvarstava, the plasmoids of Wells, the vortex filaments in the plasma focus current sheath. And now the sharpest of all plasma boundaries (as far as the author is aware) can be shown in the plasma nodule of the plasma focus: An electron density profile across the channel of a plasma nodule has been made by performing an Abel inversion procedure on the microdensitometer scan of an X-ray pinhole camera image. This density profile is shown in Figure 17 along with a computed "Bennett" profile. It must be remembered that the plasma nodule channel contains, according to the best estimates, both B_z and a B_θ of magnitude up to ~ 600 Mega-Gauss, and vorticity and mass velocity and current vastly exceeding the Alfvén limit, and that it lasts approximately ~ 1 nanosecond. One should, therefore, not expect the measured density profile of the nodule (a paramagnetic vortex) and the Bennett profile to agree: The Bennett density profile approaches zero asymptotically. The measured boundaries of the diamagnetic vortex (Figures 8 and 9, see *EIR*, Feb. 8) are also very sharp.

FIGURE 18

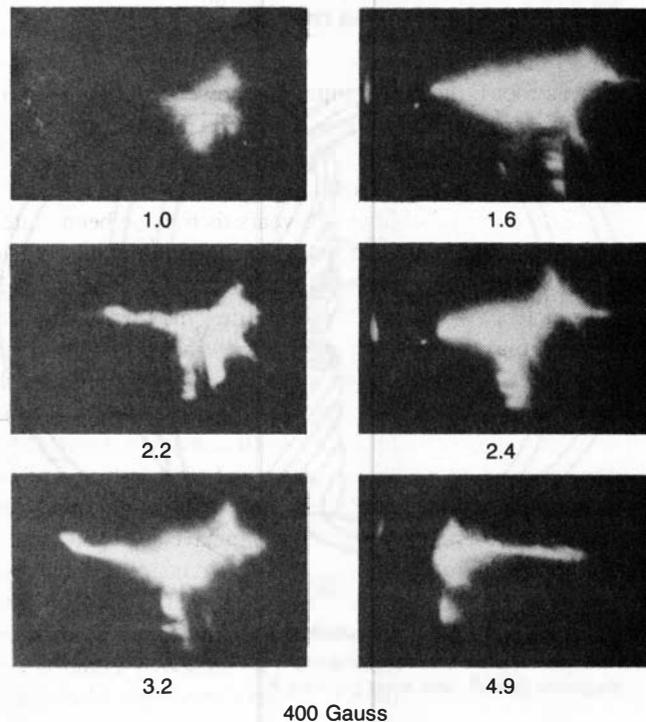


Plasma camera photographs of copper plasma injected from the right taken after 2.4 microseconds in various magnetic fields. The left and right columns contain photos of opposing and aiding gun polarities respectively. Between the columns are depicted plasma y dimensions (h) calculated from the assumption $B_y h$ is constant.

It appears that the radius of the plasma vortex filament in the current sheath and the radius of the channel of the plasma nodule are the nearest experimental realities to the Rosenbluth-Ferraro theoretical sheath thickness c/ω_p .

Perhaps the ultimate in techniques for observing the fine structure of plasma has been the "plasma scope" in the hands of Joseph Zorskie at Stevens in his doctoral thesis. Zorskie fired a burst of plasma from a small button plasma gun across a homogeneous magnetic field. At a position along the field about 20 cm from the gun there is positioned a fine metallic screen and behind that a thin aluminum coating attached to

FIGURE 19



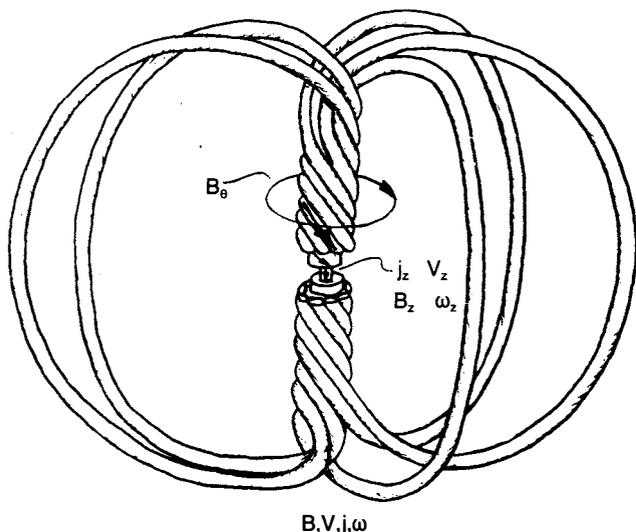
Plasma camera photographs at 0.1 microsecond exposure of the electron density distribution of a copper plasma taken at various times after the gun fires. Plasma, injected from the right, is seen at times of 1.0, 1.6, 2.2, 2.4, 3.2 and 4.9 microseconds as it moves across a 400 Gauss field. The protuberances extend in the velocity cross magnetic field ($V \times B$) direction, downward here. The gun is in opposing polarity.

a disk of plastic scintillator. The holes in the screen admit a small fraction of the plasma, and a 20 kv pulse, 0.1 microsecond long is applied between the screen and aluminum coating so that the electrons in the plasma are accelerated to 20 kev, penetrate the foil, and produce a scintillation light pattern, which is photographed by a camera focused on the boundary between the plastic disk and the thin aluminum coating. The photographs so obtained show the density distribution of the plasma at the position of the screen at the time the voltage pulse is applied. Figures 18 and 19 taken by Zorskie show that for low magnetic fields the plasma expands with many small diameter filaments that appear, almost like the mycelium of fungi, to produce a kind of fuzz. These small diameter filaments are also, very likely, vortex filaments akin to those observed in the current sheath of the plasma focus. One must recognize that whenever a plasma is accelerated or decelerated by a magnetic field, vortex filament formation is to be expected.

On the grounds of the predication of the importance of the plasma fine structure the author is including these experi-

FIGURE 20

Diagram of a plasma nodule



In this diagram of a plasma nodule, a toroidal solenoid wound with a force-free wire carrying current density j , vorticity ω , magnetic field B , and mass velocity V .

mental results in the history of the pinch effect. While one would certainly not call these results the last chapter of the pinch, they might possibly be called the next to the last chapter. The space-time resolution of the instrumentation needs some improvement before one tackles the last chapter, but at any rate at this point one can hypothesize on the origin and nature of the plasma nodule.

In the pinch phase of the plasma focus when the left-handed and right-handed vortex filament pairs in the current sheath are beginning to consume each other and destroy these ingeniously constructed current-conducting paths, it is quite conceivable that a few unpaired filaments survive, unscathed by these consuming suicide pacts. These few unpaired filaments are now obliged to carry all the current that was previously carried by the many and their local B_θ 's thus vastly exceed their local B_z 's and each filament coils into a toroidal solenoid which soon connects itself up to itself at the two ends of the filament. This toroidal solenoid wound up with a force-free "wire" carrying current density, vorticity, magnetic field, and mass velocity is depicted in **Figure 20**. When the X-ray pinhole technique improves one can draw a more accurate Figure 20. The central channel of this solenoid becomes the plasma nodule with diameter ~ 10 microns. During the formation of this nodule the electron temperature remains that of the current-sheath vortex filament (~ 20 electron volts, the ion energy ~ 50 electron volts). The channel is protected from madly radiating its energy as synchrotron

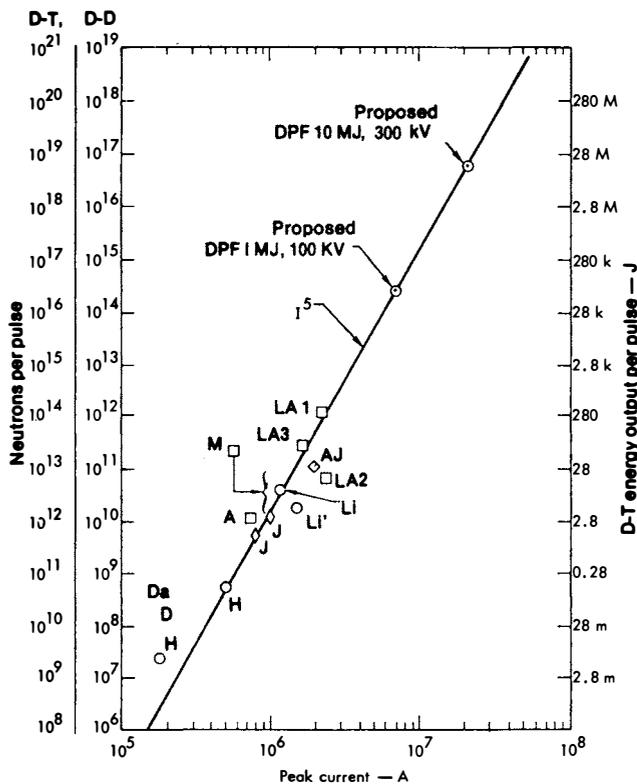
radiation as long as the plasma frequency exceeds the synchrotron frequency and as long as the electrons have low energy. As the solenoid is formed, turn upon turn, but in a matter of ~ 5 -30 nanoseconds, the magnetic fields along the channel and around the channel increase and finally the synchrotron frequency exceeds the plasma frequency. The electrons in the channel radiate synchrotron radiation, and as they lose energy the current in the channel starts to be choked. The magnetic field responds by generating large electric fields to sustain the current, and electrons and deuterons are accelerated. It is also quite possible that at the ends of the nodules with their mirror-type magnetic fields there is generated the electric field associated with Raudorf's electronic ram. The plasma nodule is a natural plasma betatron which exceeds the wildest dreams of Budker, Bennett, Finkelstein, Rogers, and others who worked at designing and building plasma betatrons in the late 1950s.

An interesting aside is that the neutron and X-ray pulses do not come at the moment of the peak in the dI/dt trace (I is the current in the machine) as they were assumed to do by the entire profession for about 13 years. The neutron and X-ray pulses come 20-50 nanoseconds after the peak of the dI/dt trace. This fact was first established by the careful measurements of Lawrence Grunberger, a graduate student at Stevens, and the results were reported by Vittorio Nardi at the Rome meeting of the European Fusion Conference in 1970. There is also an dI/dt peak (or several small peaks) associated with the vortex filament destruction in the halo when a second group of neutron and X-ray pulses come about 250 nanoseconds after those which come from the axial region.

The skeptics of the CTR profession might now interject the practical question: "How could the plasma focus possibly be considered as a competitor in the CTR magnetic confinement league?" A necessary (but not sufficient) portion of that answer is found in the recent Stevens results showing that at least half of the neutrons come from the high-density, high-electron-energy, high-magnetic-field region in the nodule, even in a small 5 kilojoule plasma focus. Stevens has not had the resources to study the nodule process as the machine's peak current is increased. Consequently one can say very little as yet about the anatomy of the neutron-production scaling laws for the plasma focus. **Figure 21** shows an empirical scaling of neutron-production versus peak current (as best it could be determined) for the various important plasma focus machine thus operated and reported. Note that the empirical scaling is over a range of almost 5 orders of magnitude in neutron production and that the I_p^5 law holds over that range. Obviously one should design a relatively small plasma focus machine for high voltages to achieve a high I_p . A program of design and operation of high I_p machines should be instituted. In the arguments the author has advanced, he has tried to prove that it is legitimate for the Energy Research and Development Administration CTR magnetic confine-

FIGURE 21

Global empirical scaling of the world's plasma focus machines showing neutron yield and energy output versus peak current in the machine



ment program to pay for such a program. Figure 21, which is taken from a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory design study, indicates that a "breakeven" machine of the type designed will occur at about 4 megajoules and 16 megamperes.

The extrapolation in neutron production from Mather's last 400 kilojoule machine to the breakeven machine represents the same range (~5 orders of magnitude) as the empirical I_p scaling has thus far covered. The extrapolation in peak current is only by a factor of 8.

With artful design techniques (small size, low inductance, high voltage) it should be possible to make an $I_p = 16$ megampere machine at considerably less than 4 megajoules. The cost would be about \$5 million 1977 dollars and the time about three years.

Greatly anticipated by the profession are the neutron yields of the 1 megajoule plasma focus now just going into operation at Frascati. The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory new 1 megajoule plasma focus has been operating with one-quarter of its capacitor bank and at 25 kilovolts (instead of

40 kilovolts) at about 1.3 megamperes, and its neutron yields fall nicely on the I_p^5 line of Figure 21. There have been theoretical reasons advanced for an I_p^5 neutron scaling law. The author believes that the calculations are based on a model for the neutron producing mechanism that is incorrect in detail but is perhaps valid for the gross energetics of neutron yields.

The intensity of the electron beams and deuteron beams that emerge from the plasma nodule are phenomenally high and are being considered for pellet implosion and heating. The deuteron beam at the nodule is of the order of 10^5 amperes and 10^9 amperes per sq. cm.

For at least two years J.S. Luce, R. Gullickson, B. Freeman, O. Zucker, and H. Sahlin at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory have found strong empirical evidence for the existence of vortex filaments in relativistic electron beams. By exploiting the behavior of these filaments, Luce has been able to improve markedly his collective acceleration of protons to 40 Mev by electron beams. The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory plasma focus program under Luce's direction has used the proton beam from a hydrogen-filling of its plasma focus to produce 10^6 neutrons from a target of a small deuterated polyethylene pellet.

At the IEEE plasma physics meeting at Austin, June 1976, researchers on relativistic electron beams at both the Naval Research Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory reported enthusiastically evidence of "filaments" in their relativistic pinches. At the 1971 American Physical Society Plasma Physics Division Meeting in Madison, Wisconsin the author remembers sitting through an immense rash of Sandia papers on relativistic electron beams, and one paper showed clear evidence of pairs of plasma vortex filaments. The author pointed this out to the Sandia physicists, but apparently the remark at that time had no effect. The author also listened in October 1975 to an invited paper by a Sandia physicist on certain aspects of their electron beam program. When asked whether they observed evidence of filaments, the reply was negative. Now at last (years and millions of dollars later), it is gratifying to see that people from large, financially favored laboratories have decided to "join the club" and recognize that after all there may be something to this Pasteur era of plasma physics, even in the field of relativistic pinches. They are a bit too late, however, to qualify for charter membership.

On the other hand, the author is pleased to acknowledge the work of M. Cowan at Sandia who observed filaments in current sheaths several years ago. The author also remembers a paper given by the Limeil group in Miami in 1968. Their Schlieren photos, examined carefully by the author, clearly showed evidence (which they did not report at that time) of filaments in their plasma focus. The author was also able to delineate (around 1967) the presence of closely spaced filaments (which were not reported) in the image converter pictures of the Los Alamos plasma-focus current sheath.

When the author went to work at Lawrence Livermore in

1954, he petitioned for permission to use a Langmuir probe to observe any possible evidence of fluctuation of ion density in their CTR mirror compression machine. After some delay, he was granted this permission for a few hours, and he placed a probe in the machine. The results showed sizable fluctuations in ion density and electric field. In retrospect, the author now recognizes the signature of these fluctuations as the result of diamagnetic plasma vortices moving around through the magnetic field: The plasma vortex was being unconsciously discovered at that moment. The scientist in charge of the mirror machine declined to attribute any significance to the results and chose to ignore them.

The unfinished saga of the pinch effect

In the matter of large plasma focus machines that produce large numbers of neutrons, the drama has been something like a great classic automobile race: Joe Mather, the winner of many races, driving the most powerful operating machine to date (his 700 kilojoule), is retired early in the last race at a pit stop because his government sponsoring agency declined to pump him any more gas. The most powerful machine built thus far, the Frascati 1 megajoule, is still in the shop. Filippov, who hails from Tokamak country, is obliged to visit the Frascati shop frequently in order to be near a powerful machine. Bennett, after superb conceptual performances in early races, turned in a remarkable conceptual lap in the matter of relativistic pinches before he was retired because of age. John Luce operating the Livermore 1 megajoule machine on only one-quarter of its cylinders is turning in some superlative laps where he extracts 75% of the machine's energy into the pinch. The officials are repeatedly trying to flag him down and retire him from the race because of age, but he keeps on lap after lap, scrounging gas from other people's tanks when need be. Luce recently on other days has turned in stellar laps in the races involving relativistic electron beam pinches that are used for neutron production and collective acceleration of positive ions where he is world champion. He does most of the work in the pit stops by himself. These are recent accomplishments by a man who 23 years ago was the inventor and developer of the DCX 1 program at Oak Ridge. A comparable span of accomplishments in the skiing sports world, for example, would be the achievement of world championships in both cross-country and alpine categories in one lifetime.

It is somewhat doubtful that these several Moseses of the pinch-effect world will live to set foot on the promised land of a "breakeven" plasma focus machine. Since the Energy Research and Development Administration (formerly the AEC) has declined to sponsor plasma focus research for the last 15 years, and since the plasma focus has no friend in court in the Fusion Power Coordinating Committee, the Washington CTR office, its consultants, or the upper CTR bureaucratic muscle of the national laboratories, it is perhaps an idle dream to think of designing and building a breakeven

plasma focus machine.

Though researchers at Stevens may have envied the plush funding and resources enjoyed by their Tokamak, stellarator, and mirror brothers, they would never for a minute have given up the once-in-a-lifetime exhilaration of discovering and studying the plasma vortex filament. Even if the U.S.S.R. had provided for Lev Artsimovitch, the super-salesman of the Tokamak, the ultimate sanctification of laying him out alongside of Lenin in the tomb at Red Square, they would never for one moment have traded their romance with the plasma vortex filament for all the prestigious flush and financial salvation of Tokamak fever. Indeed, if the right physicist with the right attitude and proper instrumentation takes a really careful look at the Tokamak he will probably find plasma vortex filaments there, where they may well be playing a significant role in neutron production. It took 14 years before the vortex filaments were discovered to be significant in the pinch effect, and 24 years before the profession at large began to take them seriously in the pinch effect. The Tokamak is not yet 24 years old.

In the fall of 1975, Robert E. Hirsch, then the director of ERDA's CTR Division, addressed scientists and engineers at Los Alamos, proclaiming that the research phase of the U.S. CTR program was over, that from then on it would all be technological development, and that irrational criticism of the Tokamak program would not be tolerated. These remarks bring to mind an answer given by an elderly, laurel-rich A.A. Michelson to the question "Where lies the future of physics?" Michelson replied, "In the last decimal place." Although Michelson had lived and worked at the threshold of the greatest era in physics, his imagination was unable to project itself into this era which would witness the developments of quantum mechanics, nuclear physics, high-energy physics, solid state, general relativity, and so forth. If Robert Hirsch really and for keeps means what he said at Los Alamos, he is choosing to ignore the fact that plasma physics is at the threshold of the Pasteur or Dalton era. But history perhaps will not permit him entirely to escape that fact.

The history of the pinch effect has amply demonstrated some of the great complexities inherent in plasma physics. These complexities of which one was not apprised in advance by the celebrated oracles at Moscow, Princeton, Livermore, Los Alamos, Culham, Paris, and Garching. These complexities represent potential hidden navigational hazards, or possibly favorable currents, for all CTR craft and sailors, including the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy and bureaucrats on the bridge. These complexities could delay a voyage, damage a craft, sink a ship, or make an otherwise impossible voyage possible. The understanding of these complexities of nature will come primarily through patient research, not through Washington-orchestrated technological development. All CTR sailors, take notice!

*Because there are references to figures that appeared in the previous two installments, we are continuing to number figures consecutively.

Postscript

From the IAEA Conference on Controlled Nuclear Fusion and Plasma Physics, October 1976, Berchtesgaden, West Germany.

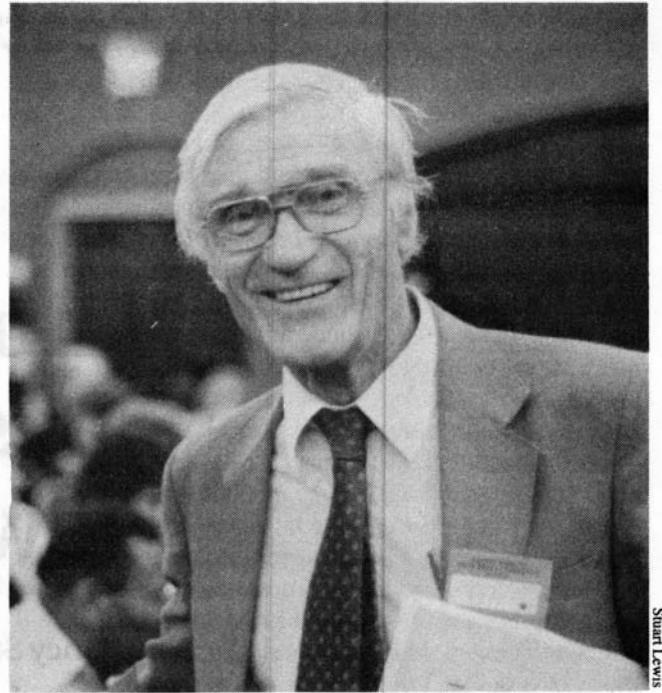
It is indeed true that filaments (or islands) are now being observed in the Tokamak machines, and even the concept of vorticity was introduced in a paper by Webb of the United Kingdom who theoretically modeled the formation of the filaments. In papers, written principally by the Soviets and the French, on the analysis of the behavior of these filaments in producing disruptive instabilities, it was stated that the coming together of an $m=1$ and an $m=2$ filament brought about a reconnection of magnetic field lines that generated a sudden increase in resistance to the flow of toroidal current in the Tokamak with an accompanying emission of X-rays and radio-frequencies.

Boris Kadomtsev in his analysis likened the process to the solar flare phenomenon and posed again the perennial obstacle in the understanding of how two juxtaposed plasma filaments carrying current in the same direction, where there is a conducting plasma cushion between them, can come together so fast. In other words, how can they reconnect their magnetic fields so rapidly when there is a fairly highly conducting plasma in between them that will slow down the rate of diffusion of magnetic fields through the plasma. It is as if this cushion of conducting plasma suddenly experiences locally an "anomalous resistivity" much as the pinch effect plasma and the plasma-conducting high current do in "turbulent heating."

The answer to this perennial riddle can be found in recognizing that "equilibrium plasmas" are more a theoretical convenience than a reality, and that real plasmas are experiencing rising magnetic fields and accelerations; the plasmas will contrive to form local vortex filaments everywhere so that they can carry their currents always parallel to a local magnetic field B .

These vortex filaments come in all sizes: large ones, like arteries, small ones, like capillaries; in their totality, they provide the vascular structure for carrying the electric current that the plasma carries. The plasma so constructed, however, is a "hemophilic": A sudden shock of overstress at one point can crush the capillaries and cause bleeding. Thus the local current-conducting paths of small vortex filaments are destroyed and their magnetic energy ends up in particle energy; "anomalously high resistivity" suddenly has appeared locally. If this process occurs in a region between two large filaments, the large filaments quickly come together as the forces, and motion between the large filaments brings about a propagating region of destruction of the small vortex filaments between them.

This process is much more rapid than classical diffusion of magnetic fields through a plasma whose resistivity is governed by the Spitzer formula. It was recognized 10 years ago in plasma focus research that the high back emf that produced



Physicist Winston H. Bostick.

the high di/dt at the time of the pinch was due more to the destruction of vortex filaments than to the dL/dt because of the rapid constriction of the column, and that this destruction took the form of high resistance as the local magnetic field lines of the vortex filaments were reconnected, and that this is the solar flare process.

The author hopes that the study of this basic process of filament disruption by the Tokamak people not only will again show plasma physicists our kinship with the cosmos (the solar flare process) but also will remind us of the mutual brotherhood of the Tokamak and the plasma focus, and that one brother should not neglect or ignore another.

'From the prison in which the politician's career expires, the influence of the statesman is raised toward the summits of his life's providential course. Since Solon, the Socratic method has become the mark of the great Western statesman. Without the reemergence of that leadership, our imperiled civilization will not survive this century's waning years.'

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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Third World 'just says no' to Bush's New World Order

by Nancy Spannaus

If George Bush and Margaret Thatcher thought that they were going to eliminate the aspirations of Third World populations for economic development by making a terrible example of Iraq, they were dead wrong. After four weeks of the most wantonly murderous bombing the world has ever seen, some Third World leaders have begun to raise their voices in ways not seen for a good number of years. While it is clearly premature to look for concerted political action, it is not as inconceivable as it has recently appeared to be.

Whether Americans want to believe it or not, the Third World opposition to the war is directly in their interests. If the oligarchical powers who want to suppress technological progress can be defeated, it opens the pathway for worldwide economic development.

For more than 15 years now, the Third World has allowed its ranks to go one-by-one to the slaughter prepared by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Anglo-American bankers. From the period of hope in the 1960s and early 1970s, most countries have sunk into submission and despair. Africa is the worst case, since genocidal loan "conditionalities" there have created social chaos and bloody civil wars. But a similar fate is known to be on the near horizon of Ibero-America and Asia.

The last time there was a palpable chance for Third World unity against IMF and Anglo-American diktat was in 1982, around the Argentine war against Great Britain for the Malvinas Islands. Despite the broad sympathy in Ibero-America for Argentina in that war, and the precise intervention of American statesman Lyndon LaRouche with the "debt bomb" weapon for Ibero-American economic unity, the opportunity was squandered. Mexico acted first; Brazil decided not to follow in order to preserve its position with the U.S.; the continentwide potential fizzled with "every man for himself." As a result everyone, including the U.S., lost through the collapse of markets and living standards.

Nine years later, the bankers are still not satisfied with their financial control. They are more bankrupt than ever, and grasping for the total elimination of national sovereignty for the raw materials producers in the Third World. From paper



U.S. Army

American troops in Saudi Arabia, equipped for atomic-biological-chemical warfare. "The armies of the biggest and most powerful nations have gathered and unleashed their modern and dangerous weapons on the land, in the sea, and in the sky," says King Hussein: not for peace, but for genocide.

controls, they want to go to physical control of the world's resources. The people who have gotten in the way, from their standpoints, must be gotten out of the way.

From this program comes the Anglo-American demand for denial of advanced technologies to the Third World altogether. It is this genocidal program which led to the war against Iraq. It is against this far-reaching plan to depopulate and rule the entire Third World, to which some leaders of the South are beginning to respond.

First to come to the fore is King Hussein of Jordan, who responds for two immediate reasons. One, it is obvious that Jordan is one of the major targets in this Middle East adventure, which aims at redrawing the map to eliminate all sovereign Arab states and their control of oil. From the beginning of the confrontation in August, Jordan has been an economic target by the U.S.-imposed United Nations regulations, as well as a potential physical target by the U.S.'s major ally in the region, Israel.

Second, Jordan's monarch is a significant religious leader of the Muslims, who are seeing the cradle of their civilization (not to mention mankind's) be obliterated in the "coalition" bombing. By family heritage, King Hussein is the protector of the Holy Places both in Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and must be appalled at their desecration.

But you will note in the King's speech, that he makes a strong gesture of appreciation for the peace efforts of the leader of the Roman Catholics, Pope John Paul II. The fact is that the reaction to Bush's genocidal war is reaching beyond the Muslim world, into a potentially broader ecumenical alliance against colonialism.

The burgeoning of such a movement is evident throughout Ibero-America, where there is a mass uproar over the assault on Iraq. But the pivot of resistance is found in Brazil, a Third world superpower in its own right. Since late December there has been a drumbeat in Brazil warning that, if the U.S. were successful against Iraq and the military took control of the oil fields, it would represent a precedent for takeover of Brazil's great natural resource, the Amazon. Military circles in particular have waged a propaganda campaign against the attempt to destroy Iraq, and some leading press has run regular columns by *EIR*'s Lorenzo Carrasco putting forward LaRouche's analysis and alternative.

The sticking point in particular in Brazil is precisely what it was with Iraq—access to high-technology economic development, including nuclear energy. Indeed, Brazil and Iraq had close South-South technology transfer arrangements, which the Anglo-American war campaign has vigorously targeted.

The other major Third World leader whom we present here is Rajiv Gandhi, the son of the late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. While falling far short of the heritage of his mother and grandfather, Non-Aligned Movement founder Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi has begun to vigorously oppose the toadying to the Anglo-Americans by the present Indian government.

It should be noted that both Brazil and India have the objective capability of standing up to Anglo-American blackmail. They are both food self-sufficient, and have developed major scientific capabilities. The question remains whether they have the moral courage to act against the vision of the unspeakably evil New World Order which King Hussein describes with such irrefutable precision.

King Hussein: If this is the new world order, what an ominous future!

Below is the full text of the speech given by King Hussein of Jordan on Feb. 6, 1991. Although it was greeted by heavy threats against Jordan from the Bush administration, the speech has been almost completely blacked out of the American press.

Brother citizens, brother Arabs, brother Muslims, you who uphold your faith and refuse to see your nation humiliated; you who are truly sincere within yourselves and in your hearts and minds, and in your objectives, ideas and attitudes; you who are concerned for the present as well as the future generations of our nation, I greet every one of you with all affection.

I choose to address you at this very difficult moment, motivated by Arab honor and religious duty. I address you on the eve of the fourth week of this savage and large-scale war which was imposed on brotherly Iraq, and which is aimed at Iraq's existence, its role, its progress, and its vitality. It is also aimed at Iraq's right to a life of freedom and dignity, and its determination to fulfill its historic, cultural and human role which started in Babylon, Baghdad, and Basra, and which contributed to human civilization, scientific progress, and culture.

Iraq, fellow Arabs and Muslims, now pays the price in pure and noble blood of belonging to its nation. Iraq had always hastened, without hesitation, to make sacrifices in all the battles which the Arabs fought, or which were forced upon them in defense of Arab land in Palestine, Syria, Egypt, and Jordan. Arab blood was always dear to Iraq and shouldn't the blood of Iraqi men, women, and children be dear to us?! How shamed will be the Arabs who let Arab blood be spilt in this unjust war?!

The world has known cruel wars, but never one like this that is waged against Iraq and the likes of which may never happen again. The armies of the biggest and most powerful nations have gathered and unleashed their modern and dangerous weapons on the land, in the sea, and in the sky. These weapons had originally been arrayed by the present international military alliance against an opposing alliance led by another superpower. They are all now arrayed against the Baghdad of Haroun al-Rashid, the Basra of Islamic studies and poetry, the Kufa of Ali, may God's peace be upon him, the Holy Najaf, Karbala, Al Diwaniyeh, Mosul, Kirkuk, and every Iraqi city and village. Fire rains down upon

Iraq from airplanes, from battleships, from submarines and rockets, destroying mosques, churches, schools, museums, hospitals, powdered milk factories, residential areas, Bedouin tents, electricity generating stations, and water networks. This bombing started from the first hours and took the form of a war that aims to destroy all the achievement of Iraq and return it to primitive life, by using the latest technology of destruction. The first victims of this war were justice, righteousness, and peace. Its first casualties were the aspirations of all humanity since the end of the Second World War, hoping that that war would be the last human tragedy, and that man would no longer be killer or victim. All the hopes of our nation and the world community were thwarted the day the land of Iraq was turned into the arena of the third world war.

Brother citizens, brother Arabs, brother Muslims,

The irony of this war is that it is waged under the cloak of international legitimacy, and in the name of the United Nations, which was created to preserve peace, security and justice, and to resolve disputes through dialogue, negotiations, and diplomacy. If this is an example of the future role of the United Nations in the new world order, what an ominous future lies before all nations! What international legitimacy will there be to protect the less powerful against the more powerful who seek to subjugate them, humiliate them, kill them, and usurp all their rights that were granted by God and protected by Charter of the United Nations? We now realize fully the real reason why we, the Arabs, were deprived of our right to solve our problems, and why the United Nations was prevented from fulfilling its role, and why the doors were shut against any sincere political attempt to resolve the Gulf crisis. It is claimed that every effort possible was made to solve the crisis during the five months before the war. This is not true. If the effort that was spent in preparing for the war had been devoted to the quest for a peaceful settlement, this disaster would not have taken place. Moreover, the ongoing war, with its destructive outcome, is incompatible with the humanitarian objectives of the United Nations resolutions which were adopted to restore peace and security to the Gulf region.

By contrast, the Arab-Israeli conflict remained far from any honest and real attempt to resolve it justly. The Arab Palestinian people and the Arab nation still await the imple-

mentation of a single United Nations resolution, which rejects Israeli occupation and calls for an end to it. Twenty-four years have passed since the occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan Heights, and nine years have passed since the occupation of south Lebanon, but none of our hopes were fulfilled. Nevertheless, we did not despair of the United Nations. The major powers persisted in assuring us that a peaceful solution was possible. As regards the Gulf crisis, the Arab parties concerned chose from the beginning to reject any political Arab dialogue with Iraq, and to block any attempt that could prevent the internationalization of the crisis and its resolution by directly dealing with all its causes and results. All the good offices of Jordan and others who were concerned for the future of our nation were aborted. Why? Because the real purpose behind this destructive war, as proven by its scope, and as attested to by the declaration of the parties, is to destroy Iraq, and rearrange the area in a manner far more dangerous to our nation's present and future than the Sykes-Picot agreement. This arrangement would put the nation, its aspirations and its resources under direct foreign hegemony and would shred all ties between its parts, thus further weakening and fragmenting it.

The talk about a New World Order, whose early feature is the destruction of Iraq, and the persistence of this talk as the war continues, lead us to wonder about the identity of this order and instill in us doubts regarding its nature.

The New World Order to which we aspire holds all people equal in their right to freedom, progress and prosperity. It deals with their causes with the same standards and under the same principles, regardless of any consideration or influence. The required new world would not mete out injustice to any one nation. It would not discriminate between nations but draw them together within the framework of mutual respect and fruitful cooperation for the benefit of our planet and all people on it. It must be an order that believes in public freedom and protects private freedoms, respects human rights and strengthens the principles of democracy. It should not deny the Arab people their right to all this.

The nature of the military alliance against Iraq betrays its near- and long-term objectives. For when Israel supports this alliance; when two countries, one Arab, the other Islamic, both of which have normal political relations with Israel, whose leaders compete for prominence in this alliance and reiterate their desire and enthusiasm for the destruction of Iraq, it becomes easy to realize that this war is a war against all Arabs and Muslims, not only against Iraq. When Arab and Islamic lands are offered as bases for the allied armies from which to launch attacks to destroy Arab Muslim Iraq, when Arab money is financing this war with unprecedented generosity unknown to us and our Palestinian brothers, while we shoulder our national responsibilities; when this takes place, I say that any Arab or Muslim can realize the magnitude of this crime committed against his religion and his nation.

Brother citizens,

From the very beginning we have shouldered our responsibilities to the Arab nation and Islam, as well as towards international peace and security. We have made every effort to fulfill these responsibilities. We are not hurt because our rewards have been successive punishments to our country and people. It has become clear to the world that these punishments are the price which we must pay because we tried to avert the disaster which was planned and premeditated in the dark. As a new form of punishment there are now attempts to deprive us of our basic needs, even oil, as a new form of punishment, and one of the most severe, for no other reason than our principled stand. It is because we are not party to the conflict, nor part of the alliance, unwilling to dance to the tune others play, with no will of our own, no rights and no ability to express our free opinion. We would not forsake this right, because it is equal in importance to our human right to breathe air that is not yet rationed. Nevertheless, Jordan's leadership and people will remain firm in their position and belief that the opportunity for peace still exists. Recourse to peace remains less costly and would reflect more truly the commitment to principles and values than the continuation of this devastating war.

The voice of millions can be heard in every country, including those of the alliance. They all call for peace and an end to the killing of children, the destruction of homes, and the withholding of medicine from the sick. I know just as you do that against these voices stand political and military leaders, alas with Arabs in their forefront, calling for the continuation of this war. Which voices will win in the end? The voices of reason, peace and justice, or the voices of war, hatred and insanity?

We and other brothers have made a loud call to stop military action and open the way for diplomatic political action to resolve the problem, but the call fell on deaf ears. Many a time before the war had started we warned against its effects, the deep wounds which it would open, and its repercussions which would grow and include human, economic and ecological tragedies. We warned that war is a measure of last resort, launched only after all efforts to avert it have been exhausted. Our calls and warnings were in vain.

Justice will be victorious, God willing, brothers, and our nation will prevail because, through its victory humanity will prevail against its enemies. Life will prevail over death. Love among nations will prevail over hatred. It will become clear to all those who gambled that our nation would be divided, like its leaders, that it is a dead nation, will be proven wrong. Our nation will remain, God willing, a strong, proud and vibrant nation. "These your people are one people and I am your God, so worship me alone" (*Surat al Anbiya* no. 92). Let us have fear of God and remember that. If this situation continues, it will only benefit those who covet our lands and resources, with Israel at their forefront. There are already signs that the spoils are being divided. We hear and read



The city of Jerash in Jordan, with ancient ruins in the foreground, and the modern city behind. Jordan has already become a target in the war on Iraq.

Dr. Frederick Gugenbuehl

every day of plans to control our resources, limit our freedom of decision, strangle our aspirations and usurp our rights. There is talk of proposed military alliances and foreign troops that will stay on Arab soil; of conditions that will handicap our progress; of a solution for the Palestinian problem which has been prepared or which will be prepared by others according to what they see, and according to the will of the powerful that is imposed on the weak. We cannot imagine that this solution would fulfill the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people on their nation's soil.

This is a call from a Hashemite Arab to all honest Arab and Muslim leaders. Let us join our efforts to stop this catastrophe and save the people of Iraq from the fate that is planned for them. Let us save our nation from the plans that are designed for it. Let us bring this war to an end.

The starting point in all this is immediate and serious work to make the alliance accept a cease-fire, in preparation for a responsible dialogue between the antagonists: an Iraqi-American dialogue and an Arab-Arab dialogue that resorts to reason and balances interests against international legitimacy, the legitimacy of security, peace, justice and equality.

By destroying Iraq, this war has exceeded the limits set by the United Nations in its resolutions. This is confirmed by the declarations of the alliance leaders. So where is the United Nations now? The alternative to a cease-fire is the destruction of Arabs and Muslims, their humiliation, their exploitation, the trampling on their honor, pride and legitimate hopes, and hatred and strife between nations. We in Jordan will stay the Arabs of all Arabs, the noblest of the noble, the men of all men. We shall always stay united, army and people, alert to defend our country. If the fight is forced upon us, we shall be up to it and gain one of God's two favors (victory or martyrdom). Our hearts are full of faith, and we thank God for everything.

From Amman of the Arabs I send to our people in Palestine our great pride in them, in their steadfastness, in their resilience against their suffering where a whole nation is under house arrest, without work, without a source of earning, without medicine. But it is a nation that believes in God and stands fast by the Aqsa mosque and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

As for our people in Iraq, what words can describe their great courage and pride, their tenacity, and their ability to face 28 allied countries, 28 armies headed by the largest, most powerful, and best-armed army of the world! To them we send our love and our pride as they defend us all and raise the banner that says God is great, the banner of Arabs and Islam, we salute Iraq, its heroic army, its steadfast people, its glorious women, its brave children, and its aged, confronting with faith the bombers, the battleships and tons of explosives.

We send a special salute to His Holiness Pope John Paul II for his prayers and continuous calls for peace in the Middle East, and to all people and international figures everywhere who decry war and call for peace. A salute of pride to all our Arab and Muslim brothers in the five continents who came out from the first moments of war to make a stand for life and peace against death, destruction and aggression.

I pay a special debt of thanks to all those who search for truth and who work to spread it because they respect and care for truth. To all the newsmen, academics, and politicians who live among us and do their duty in honesty and professionalism.

"Most of their conferrings together are devoid of good, except such as enjoin charity, or the promotion of public welfare or of public peace; and on him who strives after these, seeking the gratification of God, shall we soon bestow a great reward" (*Surat al-nisa* no. 114).

May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Rajiv Gandhi takes point against obeisance to Washington

by Susan Maitra and Ramtanu Maitra

In the weeks since the Bush administration launched its war against Iraq, former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has stepped forward to pose an alternative to New Delhi's current abject obeisance to Washington foreign policy diktats. "The war in West Asia is getting out of hand," stated Gandhi in a document released Feb. 7. Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the National Congress Party, Gandhi decried the obliteration of Iraq and called for urgent steps to stop the war, including an immediate cessation of hostilities; replacement of the present multinational force by a U.N. force under Chapter 7 of the U.N. Charter; withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait; and a just, comprehensive, and definitive settlement to the Palestinian question.

The next day, the *Times of India* endorsed the Gandhi statement in an editorial entitled "Rajiv Must Act Now." It called upon the Congress Party leader to take over the government and push his proposals onto the international negotiating table.

Nuclear weapons policy may change

On Feb. 12, Gandhi released a bombshell statement that indicated his deep concern over the current course of events in the Gulf. In a letter to the prime minister, Gandhi stated that if the United States were to use nuclear weapons in the Gulf war, India would be left with no option but "to convert our nuclear weapons capability into nuclear weapons capacity." This statement by the Congress Party leader marks a major reversal in the party's policy on the peaceful uses of nuclear technology and its assiduous work for international disarmament. Stating that he was disturbed by the three successive statements of key U.S. authorities indicating Washington's active consideration of the use of nuclear weapons in the Gulf war, Gandhi stated that U.S. President George Bush's refusal to categorically reject the nuclear option was a reflection of an ugly phase of the emerging post-Cold War international scene. "The personalized frenzy that has been whipped up against the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in the West has created an atmosphere in which large segments of public opinion have become desensitized to the horrors of nuclear war in relation to Iraq," said Gandhi.

Since Feb. 6, Gandhi has met with Indian President R. Venkataraman three times, the latest to explain this shift in the Congress Party's nuclear policy.

Earlier, on Jan. 20, in a three-page open letter to current Indian Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar, Gandhi had noted that India "had lost the initiative and been reduced to hapless spectators" in the Gulf crisis. "There is no clear articulation of our national interest being jeopardized by war in West Asia." Stating that the Indian government should have used its position as a leading nation of the Non-Aligned Movement, Gandhi called upon Chandra Shekhar to return to the spirit of foreign policy initiatives taken by Gandhi's grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru. "Opportunity has come your way with India's resuming its seat in the Security Council from Jan. 1, 1991. It puts us in a key position to influence events. But it is a role that can be played within a clear framework of principles and plans of action. This framework has to be prepared at the highest level."

Gandhi is stepping forward because Indian government policy is bringing the nation disgrace, in the eyes of the population. Iraq is a leading country of the Non-Aligned Movement, which Jawaharlal Nehru helped found. Iraq was the first nation to recognize Bangladesh in 1971, and Iraq has always worked to ensure that Pakistani efforts to raise the issue of Kashmir against India in Islamic conferences and gatherings were thwarted. In repayment, the Indian government of Chandra Shekhar has permitted U.S. Air Force C-141 transport planes to land for refueling at the civilian airports of Bombay, Agra, and Madras on their way to war against Iraq from their home bases in the Philippines.

This pathetic state of foreign affairs has been brought about by a number of factors, including the collapse of the Soviet Union as a parallel power to the United States and its yet-preserved silence on the Gulf war. Also, Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar, a master manipulator of the domestic political scene, is next to ignorant about foreign affairs.

As one politician observed, "Our prime minister's knowledge of things extends from Bhondsi," in the state of Haryana where the prime minister maintains a charming farmhouse, "to Ballia," in eastern Uttar Pradesh where he has his constit-

uency, "but Baghdad is a little too far." Besides knee-jerk reactions, mostly triggered from Washington and elsewhere, Chandra Shekhar has maintained a stoic silence on the Gulf war crisis. In his stead, Foreign Minister V.C. Shukla reiterates the government line which amounts to the position that there can be talks only after Saddam Hussein retreats from Kuwait.

Chandra Shekhar's lack of credibility became highly visible during his recent telephone conversation with his Pakistani counterpart on the Gulf issue. If press reports are to be believed, the Indian prime minister told Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that, despite his best efforts, India has not been able to establish contact with the Iraqi President once the Gulf war began. It is unthinkable that such a situation could have arisen during Indira Gandhi's days. It also shows the poor image of not only the Indian prime minister, but also of the country which, even in the 1980s, was considered the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement and the developing nations.

The Anglo-Israelis

In the vacuum, the Anglo-Israeli lobby in India has become increasingly active since the December 1988 electoral defeat of the Congress Party. Commerce Minister Dr. Subramanian Swamy, an avowed anti-communist with known links to the militant Hindu chauvinist groups, has long been in contact with the Israelis. He was recently accused by a Member of Parliament of holding "clandestine" meetings with both Israeli and U.S. officials, during his visit abroad for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks. Swamy, who studied and taught at Harvard, visited Israel in 1981 and goes so far as to certify them as "non-expansionists," cloaking the fact of Israel's territorial conquest in the guise of greater national interests.

Backup to Dr. Subramanian Swamy is provided by another Anglo-Israeli asset, K. Subrahmanyam. The former director of the Institute for Defense and Strategic Analyses and a Pugwash participant, Subrahmanyam worked in London's International Institute for Strategic Studies on deputation and is linked to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. He was also the secretary for defense production in the Ministry of Defense for about seven months beginning August 1979, during the fag end of the Janata Party rule. One of the Janata Party's major components was the Jan Sangh, the precursor to the present-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Hindu chauvinist group which has been accused of instigating many Hindu-Muslim riots in 1990.

Over the years K. Subrahmanyam has taken a rabid anti-Pakistan stance, which often verges on being fanatically anti-Muslim, rivaling that of the Hindu chauvinists belonging to the BJP. His stance on the Pakistan military and its nuclear program is the same position that the Israelis have long been

U.N. did not intend Iraq to be destroyed

Rajiv Gandhi, the former prime minister of India, who now is the president of the Indian National Congress, issued the following statement, "The War in West Asia," on Feb. 7, 1991.

The war in West Asia is getting out of hand. None of the objectives for which the war is being waged in the name of the United Nations is anywhere near being achieved. We must now give peace another chance.

We were deeply concerned at the outbreak of hostilities because we felt that all avenues for a pacific settlement of the dispute had not been quite exhausted. We were also firmly of the view that the Security Council's authorization to use "all necessary means" to secure Iraqi compliance with its resolution did not mean only a resort to arms. . . .

There is also a dangerous escalation in the kind of weaponry being used and, worse, that is proposed to be used. The escalation that is imminently possible extends to non-conventional armaments like fuel air weapons as well as chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. Clarifications and denials notwithstanding, we are yet to see brought on record a categorical refusal to resort to nuclear weapons under any circumstances. The illusion that the technology of warfare has moved to the point where Iraq's capacity to fight can be reduced to naught without causing any serious damage to human life or civilian property has been exposed for what it is: sheer illusion.

propagating, accusing Pakistan of being in the process of making the "Islamic bomb."

The glee of the Israeli lobby in India following Israel's successful strike on the Iraqi nuclear research center at Osirak in 1981—violating all international norms—is not unlike the glee shown by K. Subrahmanyam following the massive U.S. air attack on Baghdad in the early hours of Jan. 17 and since.

In his daily "analysis" of the Gulf war carried by a local English daily, Subrahmanyam's Anglo-Israeli, anti-Muslim bias is explicit. He has acknowledged, for instance, that U.S. Ambassador to Iraq April Glaspie, only seven days before Iraq's march into Kuwait, gave Iraqi President Saddam Hussein the green light, only to dismiss this fact in the

Iraq is being used as a testing ground for new weapons technology. The idiom in which the war is being advocated, propagated and fought gives the impression almost of a game, or a war machine that is so taken in by its technological superiority that it seems to have forgotten the price in human suffering it is exacting. The bombing of Iraq has taken a horrendous toll of innocent human life. There are children out there in Iraq whose lives are being psychologically blighted by the relentless, round-the-clock bombing. Who knows how many children this war has already killed, how many more are destined to die, how many orphans this war has left untended, how many it has left destitute, from how many their laughter and play has been stolen, how many have been robbed of their childhood? We do not believe that the mandate of Resolution 678 extends to the destruction of Iraq. The Security Council cannot have authorized the liberation of Kuwait through the obliteration of Iraq. . . .

As India is a member of the Security Council, I have written to our Prime Minister suggesting that the four ingredients on the basis of which we might be able to "restore international peace and security in the area" and ensure sustained peace in West Asia would include: an immediate cessation of hostilities; the replacement of the multinational force by a U.N. Force under Chapter 7 of the U.N. charter; the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait; and a just, comprehensive and definite settlement of the question of Palestine. . . .

The specific and well-defined mandate of Resolution 678 is to secure an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and "to restore international peace and security in the area." These are objectives with which we wholly concur. We are also entirely in agreement with the directive to secure these objectives by "all necessary means." The war, however, is not contributing to the achievement of these objectives.

surmise that, perhaps, the United States was giving Iraq the nod to claim the Rumailah oil fields along the border and nothing more. But besides such deceptions and half-truths, Subrahmanyam is carrying out the Anglo-Israeli propaganda campaign to the letter, focusing on character assassination of Saddam Hussein, drooling over U.S. technological warfare superiority and precision bombing, describing the multinational forces as "allies," and attacking the Iraqi President for "communalizing" the conflict by invoking Islam, among other things.

The Anglo-Israeli lobby's anti-Muslim campaign has already begun to bear fruit. In Ghaziabad, an industrial town close to Delhi, when a procession of Muslims wearing Saddam Hussein badges, shouting pro-Saddam slogans, and

On the contrary, it is serving only to entrench the Iraqi presence in Kuwait and aggravate instead of abating the breach of "international peace and security in the area." Our plea is for a return to the letter, the spirit and the purpose of Security Council Resolution 660 to 678 relating to the illegal Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, a sovereign and independent member of the United Nations.

Let us give peace another chance. We have seen the U.N. Secretary General's confidential report to the Security Council of his last conversation with President Saddam Hussein. Parts of this report have appeared in the press. Now that we have had the opportunity of seeing a copy of the report, we are persuaded that the report contains elements which could be built upon to even now secure a satisfactory resolution of the issues through peaceful settlement within the framework of Security Council Resolutions on the subject, under the aegis of the United Nations and strictly in conformity with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. . . .

Possible solutions must look beyond the present conflict to the long-term arrangements to be put in place to ensure the security of the region. Suggestions have been made for regional security arrangements involving the continuous and indefinite participation of non-regional forces. Past experience and political wisdom suggest that any excessive reliance on, or the indefinite stationing of, non-regional forces for security in the West Asian region or, indeed, any region of Asia, Africa or Latin America would add to and not diminish the security problems of small and developing states. It would also fuel grave political instability and international tension. The proper agency for maintaining and restoring international peace and security in any area in the world is the countries concerned themselves, acting in concert with the United Nations and within the framework of the U.N. Charter. . . .

carrying an effigy of President Bush, went by, Hindu chauvinists engaged them in a violent clash. There were reports of Hindu fanatics trying to break down the doors of Muslim homes and knifing people. This has been the first such riot ever in the suburban town. In Aligarh, where many Hindu-Muslim riots have taken place before, the pro-Saddam student community at Aligarh Muslim University claims that they were being constantly confronted by the Hindu chauvinists who burn Saddam Hussein's effigy and raise anti-Muslim slogans.

Comes the controller

Whatever may be the merit of such "analysis," the clout of the Anglo-Israeli lobby in India cannot be underestimated.

In early 1989, an Anti-Defamation League (ADL) team, led by Burton Levinson, Jess Hordes, and Abe Foxman, visited India. The team held meetings with then-Foreign Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, a senior member of the Congress Party, as well as then-Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry A.S. Gonsalves (now ambassador to the Soviet Union) and then-Joint Secretary P.K. Singh.

The circumstances under which this trip was arranged are shrouded in mystery. The ADL visit becomes even more puzzling because in 1987, the same organization issued a blistering report that charged India with "frequent disregard for the minimum standards of civility and law required among nations." This is a reference to India's severe scrutiny of visa applications for Israeli delegations, even for international conferences.

It is not that the report went unnoticed, but incredibly, it was published soon after the Indian government had allowed an Israeli vice consul to be posted at its consulate in Bombay! There are other reasons for surprise. *EIR* has documented the ADL's involvement with the pro-Khalistani Sikhs in the United States. Not accidentally, immediately after the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)-inspired Intifada uprising began in the Occupied Territories, Israel publicly denounced charges of brutality against Palestinians by saying *that its handling of the uprising was nothing compared to what the government of India was doing to Sikhs*. Nonetheless, the ADL team visited India, led by Burton Levinson, who had signed the 1987 report.

Sikhs volunteer for Bush

Sikh separatists in India have now come out volunteering their terrorist services for the Bush administration's genocidal war against Iraq. On Feb. 7, S.S. Mann, the leader of the Sikh Akali Party in Punjab, presented U.S. Ambassador to India William Clark with an open letter, in which the separatist leader declared that he could send "Iakhs" (hundreds of thousands) of Sikh militants to the Persian Gulf to fight with the multinational force against Iraq. Mann declared that Sikhs want to repeat their role in World War I and World War II, when they were used as soldiers by the British Empire, who admired their "martial spirit." Mann also asked Clark to send the Sikhs' regards to British Prime Minister John Major, U.S. President Bush, and the Emir of Kuwait.

Until December 1988, when he was elected from Punjab to sit in the national parliament, S.S. Mann was in prison, after his trial and conviction for conspiracy in the October 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. As *EIR* editors wrote in a 1985 book on the Gandhi murder entitled *Derivative Assassination*, the Sikh separatists who designed and executed the plan to murder Mrs. Gandhi enjoyed the sponsorship of both British and Israeli intelligence networks.

Brazil resists U.S. on Gulf war policy

by Lorenzo Carrasco and Cynthia Rush

Unlike the rest of Ibero-America's governments, the Brazilian government of Fernando Collor de Mello is putting up some resistance to the United States' imperial policy in the Persian Gulf. It officially supports the U.N. Security Council resolutions and calls for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, but insists on maintaining a neutral stance and has refused to collaborate militarily with the anti-Iraq alliance. Brazil's nationalist military and scientific sectors, which have fought over the past three decades to develop the nation's technological and industrial capabilities, provide much of the impetus for the government's resistance.

They understand that Bush's "New World Order" will not tolerate any such display of economic or scientific independence, and that Brazil could be punished in much the way Iraq has been for making similar attempts. Statements such as those made by Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek before the Foreign Relations Commission of the Brazilian Congress, in which he publicly described the goal of the U.S. Gulf policy as seeking a "Pax Americana" and "unipolar world," reflect the pressure coming from these sectors. It was Rezek also who, immediately after the war began, called for a ceasefire.

Brazil's position regarding Iraq, with whom it enjoyed strong diplomatic ties prior to the war, has provoked a bullying response from the Bush administration. The U.S. knows that the Collor government doesn't represent any threat to the allied military action in the Gulf, but fears that it could inspire opposition in the rest of Ibero-America to Bush's "New World Order." Such opposition could undermine the Eastern Establishment's "Enterprise for the Americas" free trade scheme, conceived of as a new "Fortress America" plan to subjugate the Ibero-American subcontinent to the Bush-Thatcher war economy.

Brazil's refusal to fully endorse U.S. policy could pose an immediate threat to the stability of governments such as Argentina's where President Carlos Menem has toed the Anglo-American line to the point of sending two ships to join the anti-Iraq coalition in the Persian Gulf. Even the mild opposition offered by Mexico and Brazil in the Caracas

meeting of the Group of Rio in late January, scared the U.S.

Using the media, State Department emissaries, thinktanks and other "sources," the Bush administration has delivered a series of threats and warnings to Brazil to shape up or else. Although the contents of a personal letter sent by Bush to Collor on Jan. 28 have not been made public to date, judging from the government's response, there is little doubt that the U.S. delivered an ultimatum demanding "unequivocal and firm support" for the genocidal war against Iraq. Collor's Feb. 5 reply to Bush, made public by the President's Planalto Palace on Feb. 7, at first glance could be viewed as favorable to U.S. diplomacy, in that it supported the U.N. Security Council resolutions and condemned Iraq without any mention of U.S. war crimes. However, it also reiterated Brazil's decision not to be directly involved in the war.

"Brazil and the United States," the letter says, "fought side by side in other conflicts in the past against the threat of universal tyranny [during World War II] and for democracy and peace. I am certain that later on there will also be a role for my country in the current international crisis, when the forces necessary to consolidate a peace I hope is quickly won, will be called upon." What most annoyed Washington was Collor's implicit assertion that the United States should not remain as a permanent occupation force in the Persian Gulf.

Itamaraty is not 'a State Department appendage'

Collor's letter was couched in careful diplomatic language. But Foreign Minister Rezek was much more explicit in his tough response to the threats being thrown at Brazil. In a signed article in the Feb. 10 *Estado de São Paulo*, Rezek stated: "For the vast majority of countries, neither bipolarity, nor exclusionary multipolarity, nor unipolarity can constitute the ideal system of distribution of power among nations. Bipolarity puts security matters before those of development, and generates an arms race which threatens everyone.

"Multipolarity is benign only when it is not exclusionary: A limited circles of countries cannot be granted the exclusive right to run the international agenda according to their own interests. Unipolarity, which implies collective submission to a single hegemonic power, is undesirable at any time and under any circumstances, regardless of which country can be identified as the single pole. . . .

"Unconditional alignments, meanwhile, presuppose something which has never existed between two countries: an absolute symmetry in identity, in history, in interests. Itamaraty—it is embarrassing to note something so obvious—is the Foreign Ministry of Brazil." Thus Rezek responded unequivocally to those who, according to *Estado de São Paulo's* own Feb. 12 editorial, "think that Itamaraty is an appendage of the State Department."

Brazen threats

The U.S. response has been brutal. In the Feb. 9 *Jornal do Brasil*, Washington correspondent Manoel Francisco Brito reported that according to a "reliable U.S. diplomatic source," President Bush's letter to Collor "suggested that what we consider to be the Brazilian government's attempt to sit on the fence could hurt Brazil in the future." The same source said that Bush's letter "reminded Brasilia that its public stand demanding a cease-fire among the belligerents, places it on a collision course with Washington."

Bush's letter gave the go-ahead for a pressure campaign against Brazil, led by the State Department, which has significant assets among Brazil's largest newspapers such as *Jornal do Brasil*, *Estado de São Paulo*, and *Folha de São Paulo*. On Jan. 29, the day after Bush's letter arrived, former Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams gave a press conference in São Paulo together with U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton, in which they brazenly threatened Brazil with a total cutoff in foreign investment if it failed to submit to Bush's imperial dictates. As reported in the Jan. 30 *Gazeta Mercantil*, Abrams warned that "U.S. citizens and businessmen form judgments about countries, and Brazil's 'unequivocal and firm support' for the war effort would help to produce a favorable image of the country among the investors."

Ambassador Melton's "subtlety" was not far behind that of Abrams, his department head during the Iran-Contra scandal. In statements to *Gazeta Mercantil* Feb. 5, Melton pronounced: "To act like a member of the First World, one must assume the responsibilities that go with it. . . . The constructive voices of those that will be heard after the war will not come from those countries which did not get involved. . . . The hypothesis of serving as a mediator isn't going to occur."

Bush's representative in Brazil went still further in a Feb. 7 article in *Folha de São Paulo*. After a lengthy diatribe of war propaganda, he attacked Foreign Minister Rezek's statements before the Congress. Melton's public criticisms of Brazil's foreign policy were seen in many political circles in Brasilia as an intolerable intervention into internal affairs.

Brazil, next target of 'Fortress America'?

The State Department's specific targets are the political and military sectors which have had the audacity to attempt to convert Brazil into a scientific and technological giant, and which today are resisting the dismantling of advanced technology and the military industries, particularly nuclear and aerospace.

On Feb. 6, *Folha de São Paulo*, which often serves as the mouthpiece of the State Department, renewed its attack against the aerospace sector of San José dos Campos, Brazil's finest technology center run by the Air Force. *Folha* accused Brazil of helping to perfect the guidance system of

the Scud-B missiles, and accused the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) of helping Iraq to develop a remote-sensing satellite, a project later vetoed by the Brazilian government itself.

The slander campaign against retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Hugo Piva, who is responsible for most of Brazil's key technical advances in the area of missiles and satellite launching, has not satisfied the United States. Nor was it sufficient for President Collor to declare before the U.N. General Assembly that Brazil would desist in any efforts to build nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, after he theatrically plugged up the Cachimbo installations supposedly built to conduct nuclear tests. Nor was it sufficient for Argentina and Brazil to sign a joint agreement to open their respective nuclear installations to foreign inspection. The United States also did not give much account to the naming of José Goldemberg—the most virulent enemy of the Armed Forces' technological programs—as Science and Technology Secretary.

What Bush wants is nothing less than the dismantling, "of their own free will," of every one of Brazil's high-technology sectors, civilian and military; that is, the dismantling of Brazil's claims to independence. Hanging over the heads of Brazilians who resist, is the constant threat of using the U.N. Security Council, just as it was used to justify military aggression against Iraq.

This scenario can be seen in the Jan. 30 editorial of the U.S. daily *Miami Herald*, under the title, "Brazil Abets Iraqi Crimes." The editorial says that Brazil, like the Soviet Union, helped Saddam Hussein to equip Iraq with a modern military arsenal. But, unlike the Soviets—whom the paper praises for "having deployed its troops in Lithuania and Latvia, not in the Gulf," and for the "commendable help it has given the allies, with briefings on Iraqi tactics, installations, and equipment"—Brazil has remained neutral.

The *Miami Herald* accuses Brazil of bearing major responsibility for the development of Iraq's missile industry, and of continuing to technically assist its Astros II missile system, sold to Iraq by the Brazilian company Avibras Aeroespacial before the conflict. Despite Brazil's clarification and denial that this was the case, the paper demanded that "the Brazilian government must put a stop to such criminal behavior immediately." The editorial concludes that the denials are "criminal nonsense. Avibras Aeroespacial's 'technical assistance' is military. If the Brazilian government cannot stop its firms from helping Baghdad, the United States and its allies, including the cooperative Soviet Union, should ask the U.N. to condemn Brazil's lucrative and potentially murderous oversight."

The U.S. diplomatic response to President Collor's letter to Bush reflects the same attitude. In the coverage by *Jornal do Brasil's* Washington correspondent cited above, State Department sources are quoted saying that "the most serious aspect of the Brazilian President's letter for Americans, is

the affirmation that Brazil will continue to refuse any military collaboration with the allies in the context of the Gulf conflict." He added, "What the Americans desire is not the sending of Brazilian troops to Saudi Arabia, but information on a good portion of the nuclear and conventional weapons potential in Saddam Hussein's power."

The *Jornal do Brasil* coverage cites Gary Milhollin, an unofficial State Department and Pentagon agent who spies on Brazil's sensitive technologies through his obscure Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control. "What Brazil knows about this is not insignificant. . . . It is obvious that the allies could have gotten this information from other sources, but with Brazil's help, a good part of this work would be facilitated. . . . Brazil could . . . reveal where Saddam Hussein's centrifuges, his research teams, and his deposits of concentrated uranium can be found." Milhollin's real intentions came out during his testimony before the U.S. Congress last November, in which he demanded not only that all responsibility for technological development be withdrawn from the armed forces of Third World countries, but that the U.S. Defense Department be given oversight of any so-called sensitive technology transfer to such countries.

Jornal do Brasil also quotes Ethan Kapstein of Harvard University's Center for International Studies, a specialist on Brazil's weapons industry, who charges that "the current Brazilian position with regard to the war could be defined as a little mercantilist. Brasilia is certainly positioning itself to be favored should Saddam remain in power, a situation in which countries which have not involved themselves in the war could benefit from the reconstruction needs of the Iraqi economy. It would be very good if the allies limited their war aims to retaking Kuwait, and leaving Saddam in power in Baghdad. And this is the only hypothesis under which Brazil would derive any advantages. Because if, after the war, a government more aligned to Washington is established in Iraq, Brazilian companies will not be in any condition to compete in the market."

As reported in the Feb. 9 *Jornal do Brasil*, Rezek responded with annoyance to these statements. "We sent nothing because we weren't asked to, and we weren't asked because there's nothing very mysterious there. What is the Astros? They know. What is the quantity negotiated with Iraq? I can't imagine that this is a mystery either."

The U.S. conflict with Brazil is set up. Military and civilian sectors worried about the consequences for national sovereignty and Brazil's future of Bush's imperial "New Order," and intent on protecting the efforts of three decades of work in nuclear and aerospace technology, know that future U.N. resolutions regarding alleged environmental protection or halting technology proliferation mean giving the Anglo-Americans and their partners *carte blanche* to wage war against the country. To resist Bush's New Order today, is to refuse to provide the rope with which the nation will be hanged tomorrow.

Bush's 'new dawn' for Ibero-America: North-South war and no sovereignty

by Cynthia Rush

When U.S. President George Bush traveled to Ibero-America in early December of last year, he trumpeted the advent of "a new dawn in the New World." Speaking from Uruguay on Dec. 4, Bush said that "the nations of the Americas are on the brink of something unprecedented in world history—the first wholly democratic hemisphere." The U.S. President warned his listeners, however, that this "new dawn" would not be without pain: "Change will not come easily. Economies now dependent on protection and state regulation must open to competition. The transition for a time, will be painful." Such changes, he added, would help end "the false distinctions between the First World and the Third World that have too long limited the political and economic relations in the Americas."

Stripped of its rhetoric, Bush's "new dawn" for Ibero-America—and for the entire Third World—is neither new nor without precedent. It is the same malthusian plan promoted for these nations by the Anglo-American Establishment since the early 1980s, including cooperation with the Soviet Union as part of its condominium arrangements with the United States. The plan is premised on limiting these nations' economic and physical sovereignty, denying them the technological means required to industrialize, and forcing them to hand over their natural resources and economic assets to foreign financial interests. It is a plan for genocide and population reduction, which now comes in the guise of defending "democracy," or "protecting the environment."

The existence of those institutions capable of defending the nation-state, such as the Armed Forces or the Church, cannot be tolerated. Today, with war in the Persian Gulf, no obstacles can be permitted to stand in the way of an Anglo-American asset grab—Venezuelan and Mexican oil—or the bludgeoning of these countries into reorganizing their economies to serve as appendages of the collapsing U.S. banking system. That reorganization is to be carried out by Bush's "Enterprise for the Americas" free trade scheme.

Argentina is the test case

The centerpiece of Bush's "new dawn" is warfare of the North against the South. If economic blackmail and threats won't force Third World nations to sacrifice their sovereignty and their "arrogant" pretensions of becoming industrialized

nations, then they will be assaulted and dismembered militarily. This is being applied with a vengeance in the case of Iraq today; but the precedent for such action was set in mid-1982, when NATO used Argentina's reclaiming of the Malvinas Islands on April 2 as a test case for its policy of "out-of-area deployments."

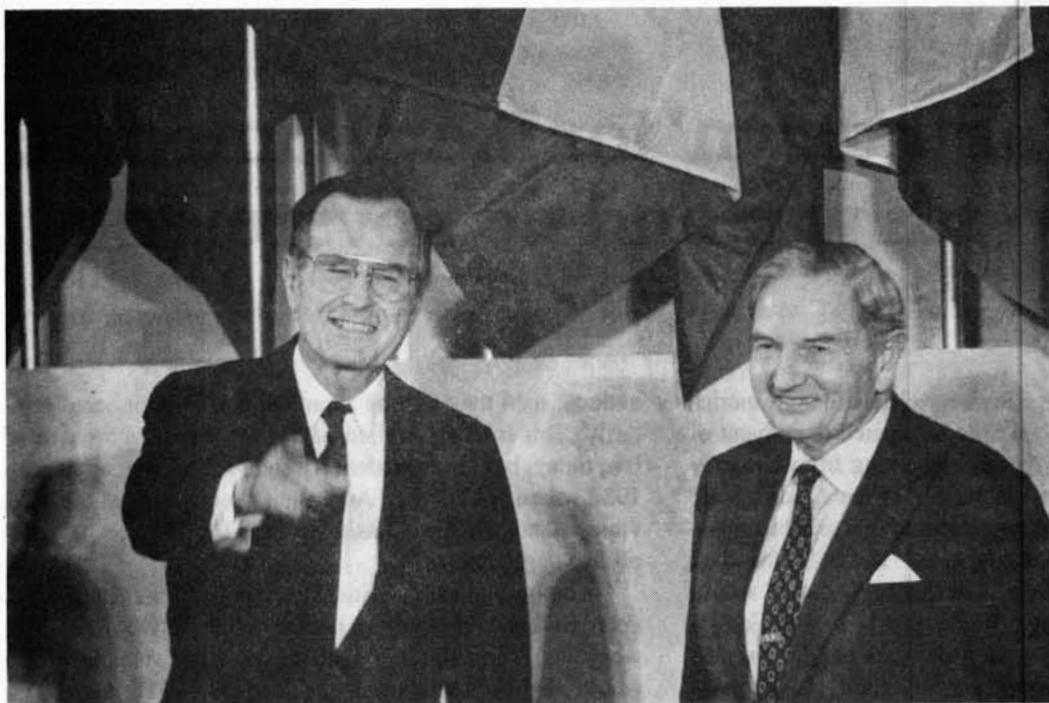
In early June 1982, British Secretary of State for Defense Peter Blaker told reporters publicly that the Malvinas War would be a "test run" for such deployments, which he said would also be discussed at the June 29 NATO summit in Bonn. Predictably, the "Integrated Defense" declaration which came out of that summit read, "we agree to examine collectively in the appropriate NATO bodies the requirements which may arise for the defense of the NATO area as a result of deployments by individual member states outside of that area."

The 1982 NATO deployment sought to make, in Henry Kissinger's words, a "horrible example" of Argentina, for having had the audacity to challenge Britain's colonial power. There were those, like then-British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who wanted to bomb Argentina off the map. That didn't happen. But no nation on the continent missed the message of what awaited them should they attempt a similar defense of sovereignty.

Seven years later, on Dec. 20, 1989, the small nation of Panama paid the price for standing up to the United States, refusing to implement its policy mandates for Central America, and defending national sovereignty against those in Washington who wanted to rip up the Panama Canal treaties in the interest of U.S.-Soviet condominium arrangements. Not satisfied with the destruction wrought by over a year of brutal economic warfare against Panama, the Bush administration finally "sent in the Marines" to occupy the nation, kill 5-7,000 people, and turn it into a colony presided over by a drug-running oligarchy.

Is Brazil next?

During the Malvinas war, most of Ibero-America rallied to Argentina's cause, but not with the strength or action required to shake up the Anglo-American powers. U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche's call for using the "debt



President George Bush and banker David Rockefeller. The Third World's economies are to be reorganized to provide loot to prop up the collapsing U.S. banking system—by military force, when needed.

Stuart Lewis

bomb”—the proposals for declaring a debt moratorium and creating a continental common market later embodied in his *Operation Juárez* document—went unheeded. Following the U.S. invasion of Panama, the continental response was tepid at best, with most governments quietly accepting the U.S. military occupation of the nation and its imposition of Guillermo Endara as the Panamanian President.

How will the continent respond the next time around? The Anglo-Americans have made clear there *will* be a next time, probably directed against Brazil, using the defense of the Amazon rain forest as a pretext. Brazil's political commentators are already warning that this is likely to occur in the post-Persian Gulf war world. Why? The country's efforts to become an independent and technologically advanced industrial giant have offended the malthusians, who use the same racist propaganda against it that they have directed against Iraq: that advanced technology in the hands of a developing nation can come to no good, and should be controlled by the North, or denied altogether. Over the past year, the international oligarchy has geared up the campaign around the Brazilian Amazon, with an eye not only toward the United Nation's 1992 conference on the environment to be held in Rio de Janeiro, but toward taking military action—should it be deemed necessary—to defend what Britain's Prince Philip has called “the patrimony of all humanity,” the Amazon.

In a document issued in April 1990 entitled *1990-2000: The Vital Decade*, Brazil's Superior War College, which represents the institution of the Armed Forces, warned that it sees continued preying on the Amazon as the moral equivalent of the U.S. invasion of Panama, and stated that it is

prepared to declare a “state of war” to defend Brazil's sovereignty. The populations of Brazil's neighbors, which have rejected their governments' slavish support for the NATO war against Iraq, may rally to Brazil's defense, or in a revolutionary upsurge, overthrow those very governments.

‘Pay at any price’

During the last week of the Malvinas War, in June 1982, the Aspen Institute published its *Governance in the Western Hemisphere* document, which identified the Ibero-American “enemy” as “the persistence and depth of such concepts as nationalism, *Hispanidad*, fears of dependency, and competitive feelings between the developed and developing worlds.” For the document's Brandt Commission, Club of Rome, and World Bank authors, the claim on the part of Ibero-American governments or political factions to the right to independent economic and technological development was a dangerous mode of thinking which got in the way of their policy implementation.

It wasn't just that Argentina had the gall to reclaim the Malvinas; it was also that the country's nationalist forces were prepared to resist foreign oppression. Four months after the war concluded, in October 1982, a Peronist lawyer filed criminal charges against former Finance Minister José Martínez de Hoz, a friend of David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger, for “fraudulent administration of the foreign debt.” Federal Judge Martín Anzoátegui was charged with investigating the “impressive growth of the Argentine foreign debt” which increased from \$7 billion to almost \$40 billion under Martínez de Hoz's 1976-81 term in office.

One year later, Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, based in Río Gallegos, Argentina, ordered the arrest of Central Bank president Julio González del Solar for his role in refinancing the state sector's foreign debt on terms which violated national sovereignty. Pinto Kramer acted on a complaint filed by a local attorney accusing González del Solar of treason for having guaranteed a contract to refinance the debt of the state airline company, Aerolíneas Argentinas, which granted jurisdiction over the agreement to New York State courts. In an interview with *EIR*, Pinto Kramer explained at the time that "I objected to the clauses [renouncing] sovereign immunity. . . . I sincerely believe it is time for Latin America to stand up, to establish its importance in the eyes of the international community. You cannot strangle the debtor, and [force him] to pay at any price."

'We must squeeze these nations'

But that, in fact, is what the foreign creditors intended—and intend—to do. The Aug. 27-28, 1983 meeting sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute in Vail, Colorado, put forward the strategy by which the banking community intended to force Ibero-America's debtors to give up sovereign control over their economies and natural resources. Alan Greenspan, then a Wall Street economist, told a reporter at the meeting that the conversion of bankers' holdings of debt into holdings of equity in the debtor countries was the only way of dealing with the debt crisis. "The only problem," he added, "is what equity means in sovereign nations. . . . is not self-evident." Instead of traditional private bank lending, he added, "there must be a major extension of direct investment and access to capital markets for equity finance for the LDCs [lesser developed countries]. . . . These debtor countries have export earnings and raw materials, and the question is, how would the creditors gain some form of equity?"

An official from the Council of the Americas, sponsor of the Rockefeller Debt Commission, answered the question in an interview with *EIR* in August 1983. After complaining that Ibero-American nations had used loans for "internal development," he demanded that the entire structure of the continent's debt be changed to emphasize private enterprise and private equity ownership. Subsidies must be "squeezed" out of public sector companies, he said. "The laws in Latin America on foreign investment must be changed. . . . and that is a problem of national sovereignty." The way to bring about these changes? "There is no substitute for the austerity process. It is very true that it causes social chaos, but mass protests can be used to promote change. . . . We have to use the austerity and social chaos to crack the social institutions of the country and change the laws."

Explaining that the way to guarantee foreign access to state companies is to "introduce the concept of bankruptcy" to the public sector, this official targeted companies like Petrobrás in Brazil and Argentina's military industry, Fabricaciones Militares, and demanded that Argentina, Brazil,

and Mexico alter their domestic laws to permit massive foreign investment. "Once you have a public sector company in a bankruptcy court, if you are a creditor, you can do what the U.S. government did in the case of Chrysler. . . . you convert some of the debt into equity."

Over the past seven years, this process has occurred in Ibero-America more or less as the Rockefeller official described it. As real production collapsed as a result of monetarist policies, servile governments opened up their economies even further to debt-for-equity swaps and more free market lunacy, using the argument that "foreign investment" and efficient private enterprise, unencumbered by state sector mismanagement and bureaucracy, would reactivate their economies. State sector companies like Petrobrás, Pemex, and Argentina's Fabricaciones Militares and Somisa are soon to be privatized. The U.S. is squeezing Mexico until it relents and agrees to include oil in the free trade agreement to be signed this year. The Venezuelan government almost proudly admits that it is producing oil for the U.S. strategic reserve and to meet U.S. needs. In an agreement signed with the U.S. Export-Import Bank in January of this year, the Venezuelan government renounced its status as a sovereign state, identifying itself instead as a commercial enterprise which, according to the contract, "has no right to immunity based on sovereignty or any other form as regards these [commercial] activities."

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Is Bush planning to use nuclear weapons?

by Joseph Brewda

The destruction of an Iraqi civilian air raid shelter in Baghdad on Feb. 13 by a Tomahawk cruise missile, is the latest indication of the state of mind gripping George Bush and the U.S. political and military command. The premeditated attack which left several hundred women and children dead, could have had no military purpose except to generate terror, and to lend credence to Bush administration spokesmen's assertions that U.S. coalition forces might use nuclear weapons against Iraq.

The shelter is located in a residential area of Amariyah, and had been used nightly by especially women and children and the elderly. Even BBC's on-site correspondent, Alan Little, was clearly shaken by witnessing the scene around the shelter immediately after the bombing. He said that, for him and his fellow Western journalists, what they saw were "the most graphic scenes of grief and despair that we have ever seen in our lives." Civil defense volunteers recruited from the Iraqi Popular Army, grown men, were standing by the wreckage, weeping uncontrollably, Little reported. "People are incoherent with grief." One man screamed that 11 members of his family had been in the shelter.

"This will send a shockwave through Baghdad," Little added, because the population had been convinced that these shelters were impregnable to even a nuclear attack. In the first hours or days, there will be a mood of terror in Baghdad, because people will think that no area is safe. Left unsaid is that most of this terrorized civilian population have relatives in the Iraqi military. Some Washington observers feel that the possibly demoralizing effect this murder might have on Iraqi troops is one of the major reasons why the U.S. is systematically targeting civilians.

Since the war began on Jan. 16, some 70,000 U.S.-led bombing sorties have killed and wounded possibly several

hundred thousand civilians, according to numerous eyewitness accounts from several nations as of Feb. 14. Up to now, these reports have largely been censored from the U.S. press.

Conditioning Americans for mass death

Possibly as shocking as the incident itself are the justifications for the mass murder made by U.S. and British government spokesmen. "It's a command and control facility," Pentagon operations chief Lt. Gen. Thomas Kelly insisted in a press conference hours after the attack, without providing any supporting evidence. Kelly claimed that coalition intelligence had detected military personnel moving into and out of the building the previous evening. All Western reporters on the scene, many of whom have regularly expressed hostility toward Iraq, have reported that there is no evidence that the clearly marked shelter was used for any military purposes whatsoever.

"We don't know why civilians were at that location," White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater stated in another press conference that day, "but we do know that Saddam Hussein does not share our value for the sanctity of human life." Fitzwater added, "He time and time again has shown a willingness to sacrifice civilian lives and property that further his war aims," claiming that the site was really a military bunker and command and control center masquerading as a civilian shelter.

Defense Secretary Richard Cheney repeated the claim that the shelter was really a military facility in disguise, and also threatened that Iraq was hiding military equipment at its ancient Babylonian historic sites. "Clearly, he's demonstrated repeatedly a willingness to use his population and archeological artifacts in an effort to shield and protect his military equipment," Cheney said.

Showing a little more honesty than their American coun-

ins, some British spokesmen have defiantly asserted that bombings like those of the Amariyah shelter are "necessary," in order to keep up the pressure on the Iraqi population to get rid of Saddam Hussein. In an editorial on the incident in the Feb. 14 London *Daily Telegraph*, editor Max Hastings wrote that "The misery being inflicted upon the people of Iraq by the destruction of infrastructure and vital services is thought likely to bring Saddam's removal closer." Therefore, the world "must accept such episodes" as occurred at Amariyah, even if the results are "regrettable."

Meanwhile, in Germany, various commentators sadly noted that the date of the attack, was the 46th anniversary of the first Allied bombing raid on Dresden which ultimately killed 135,000 civilians.

Despite U.S. justifications, the targeting of civilians has been stated policy as far back as September when then-U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Michael C. Dugan publicly outlined coalition strategy. "The cutting edge would be downtown Baghdad," Dugan told the *Washington Post* on Sept. 16, when listing what would be America's prime targets. "This bombing would not be nibbling at the edges. If I want to hurt you, it would be at home, not out in the woods someplace."

Options in ground war

Contrary to U.S. propaganda hype, the war is not going well from the U.S. standpoint. Despite the massive bombing raids, the Iraqi military is still significantly intact, and there is no indication that Iraq will capitulate as the Bush administration had apparently miscalculated that they would in their pre-war planning. Sooner or later, if Bush stays on the present war course, the United States will be forced to fight a ground war, and coalition casualties will be heavy.

There are only a few military options that the U.S. command has in the upcoming ground war. One is direct frontal assaults on Iraqi fortified positions in Kuwait. The American casualties resulting from such a policy would probably be unacceptable to Bush, simply out of a desire to be reelected. A second option would be to bring Israel officially into the war, with a flanking attack from the West. If Israel enters the war, the Arab coalition partners might immediately leave or even switch sides (see Messiri interview, p. 43).

A third option, which is increasingly more attractive to the desperate Bush administration, is to use nuclear weapons to attempt to end the war quickly. In one variant of this option, the nuclear strike would be conducted by the Israelis, in hopes that the U.S. would evade the international outrage that the use of the weapons would generate.

The effort to prepare the U.S. population for the potential nuclear option became evident on the weekend of Feb. 2, when Defense Secretary Cheney and Vice President Dan Quayle raised the threat that the U.S.-led coalition might use nuclear arms. "Our policy is very clear," Quayle said. "We simply don't rule options in or out."

Cheney was more explicit in a televised interview on

Feb. 3, citing the possibility that Israel might independently decide to bomb Iraq with nuclear weapons. Asked if a nuclear option is in the cards, Cheney said that, were he Saddam Hussein, he would be very worried about what Israel might do. Cheney's remarks were praised by the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* on Feb. 4.

Then, in his press conference Feb. 5, Bush went out of his way to assert that no option has been ruled out.

In order to justify this policy, administration spokesmen are claiming that the use of nuclear weapons would spare American lives otherwise killed in a bloody ground war. This was the message delivered by Cheney on Feb. 3, who said that dropping atomic bombs on Japan in 1945 was justified, to save the lives of many GIs.

The pro-nuke clamor: not grass-roots

The Bush administration has called into play its assets to fabricate a "grass-roots clamor" for the use of nuclear weapons. In the U.S. Congress, the "nuke 'em" faction is led by Rep. Dan Burton, an Indiana Republican with close ties to Quayle. On Cable News Network's (CNN) "Crossfire" program on Feb. 5, Burton called 10 times for use of nuclear weapons. "We should consider using . . . low-yield tactical nuclear weapons to hit those military targets, to dislodge them with everything at our disposal before we send our young Americans into a meat-grinder," he said. "To do less would be inhuman in my opinion."

Appearing on the same program with Burton, Col. William Taylor responded by saying that nuclear weapons use could plunge the U.S. into wars with Arab nations everywhere. Burton said, "No, they're not going to turn around and start causing problems with us if they know that we're willing" to use nuclear weapons.

Burton claimed his views are shared by many in Congress, and that he has discussed them with Quayle.

A few days later, Jeffrey Wright, president of the William Buckley-linked Young Americans for Freedom, called for using the nuclear option in the Gulf.

Administration media outlets are also trying to whip up a nuclear lynch mob. On Feb. 5, the New Hampshire *Manchester Union Leader* ran a front-page editorial headlined, "U.S. Has the Might, Israel Has the Will." It read: "We now seem to be marching into the bloody tragedy of a ground war. . . . But such a conflict could be avoided by combining our superior military might and Israel's superior will to survive. If we as a nation are incapable of committing ourselves to the quick, clean controlled use of nuclear bombs, it is time we turned to someone who is."

Similar madness came from Cal Thomas, whose column, syndicated in over 150 U.S. newspapers, said on Feb. 7 that the U.S. "should use tactical nuclear weapons against Iraqi forces occupying Kuwait in order to bring the Persian Gulf war to a speedy conclusion and thereby save the lives of American and allied fighters."

New documents lay bare Bush, U.N. lies

by Joseph Brewda

Saddam Hussein was ready to negotiate a withdrawal from Kuwait in order to avoid war, documents released in the Feb. 8 edition of the Jordanian daily Ad Dastour reveal. The documents are a transcript of the Jan. 13 Baghdad meeting between U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and the Iraqi President. In the meeting, Saddam Hussein said that Iraq was ready to negotiate a "package deal" and asked Pérez de Cuéllar to use his offices to aid this negotiation. While Iraq considered Kuwait to be its 19th province, the Iraqi people were "ready to sacrifice for the cause of peace" if others did the same, the Iraqi President stated.

A formerly secret statement by Pérez de Cuéllar to the U.N. Security Council on Jan. 14, reporting on his Baghdad meeting, was released for the first time by the London Guardian on Feb. 12. It also confirms aspects of the Baghdad transcripts. Neither the U.N. nor Pérez de Cuéllar personally contest the accuracy of either document.

Both documents sharply contrast with Pérez de Cuéllar's public statements to the international media upon his return from Baghdad. At a press conference held in New York on Jan. 14, the U.N. secretary general asserted that there had been no "worthwhile discussion" with the Iraqi President. Pérez's public claims that the talks were a "failure" were then cited by George Bush as reasons to go to war immediately following the expiration of the Jan. 15 deadline. While Bush claimed that the possibility of a diplomatic solution was at an end, he knew directly—through personally meeting with Pérez de Cuéllar—as well as through Pérez de Cuéllar's statement to the U.N. Security Council, that a diplomatic solution was still possible.

What follows are excerpts from Pérez de Cuéllar's report to the Security Council (the Baghdad meeting transcript has not yet been fully translated from Arabic).

Pérez de Cuéllar's report

The President [Saddam Hussein] dealt at length on Iraq's claim to Kuwait and underlined that in the period prior to Aug. 2, 1990, I had become a "base of conspiracy" against Iraq. He pointed out that although Iraq had never accepted Resolution 660 [which demanded that Iraq unilaterally with-

draw from Kuwait], it had agreed in the early days of the crisis, to attend a mini-summit in Jeddah [Saudi Arabia] and had begun to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. But these efforts, which he stated were aimed at achieving "an Arab solution" were undermined by the introduction of foreign forces into the region, which heightened the threat posed to Iraq.

Criticizing what he called "precipitous" actions by the Security Council, he stated that Iraq had been tried *in absentia* and his foreign minister had been denied the facilities he needed to be able to present his case. Further, he stated that on earlier occasions when the Council called for the withdrawal of troops, this had been accompanied by a call for negotiations between the parties; withdrawal had not been set as precondition for such negotiations.

Moreover, he cited examples of Israeli occupation and annexation, noting that Israel had never been subjected to sanctions or outside military intervention as a means of ensuring compliance with Security Council resolutions. This, he stated, was indicative of a double standard that persisted until the present. It was unfortunate, he said, that his initiatives of Aug. 12 and 19, which had advocated the application of a single standard and set of principles in addressing comprehensively the issues of the region, had never been seriously considered.

On the question of withdrawal, the President stated that the Iraqi people today regarded Kuwait as Iraq's "19th Province," and "would not even whisper the word withdrawal," as war was looming and such an utterance would give a psychological advantage to Iraq's adversaries. At the same time, Iraq was prepared for an in-depth dialogue.

In my meeting with the foreign minister, Mr. Tariq Aziz repeatedly stressed Iraq's desire for dialogue with the United States, the European Community and the Arab states.

The President stated that his government was prepared to discuss a "package deal" because, in such an arrangement, each party knew exactly what it would have to give and what it would receive. The Iraqi people were, he said, "ready to sacrifice for the cause of peace" if others would do the same (emphasis added).

On two separate occasions during our meeting, the President called on me to use my good offices, saying that if the other parties were to permit me to play a role in the search of a solution, Iraq would facilitate my task and cooperate with me. In response to my comment that this idea would be a non-starter if the position of Iraq was irreversible on the subject of withdrawal of Kuwait, the President reacted by saying that that was not what he meant. He reiterated that I should try to engage the views of the parties, including Iraq, in order to make proposals that could lead to a solution. I explained to the President that, while I would reflect this suggestion in my report to the Security Council, I felt that any effort of mine would naturally need to be in furtherance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

We do not want to be assimilated into this so-called new international order

Abdelwahab El Messiri is an Egyptian author of several books on the Middle East and is currently writing an encyclopedia on Zionism. He was interviewed by telephone on Feb. 8 by Joseph Brewda.

EIR: The U.S. media and George Bush claim that the Egyptian population strongly supports the U.S. war against Iraq. What is your view?

Messiri: Actually, the U.S. and other Western media correspondents here in Cairo usually start off an interview by saying “Why does the Egyptian population support Saddam Hussein?” It’s simply an assumption now. That’s why the universities have not been opened. That’s why the government is very jittery. The other day, there was a meeting of harmless poets and so on, with a heavy deployment of troops around that building. The attitude of the government and the security forces here shows that they feel that there is not exactly total support of the government. This is quite understandable.

Saddam Hussein, regardless of what you think of him, is a Third World leader who stood up to Western technology, and said “No.” So even those who opposed him initially, are beginning to see possibilities. He is more or less suggesting possibilities for freedom, regardless of what will happen eventually.

So this is another big lie, perpetuated by the media in the U.S. and elsewhere. Look at the opposition papers. They disappear the moment they are published, whereas I understand for the first time in quite a few years, people do not buy the official newspapers.

EIR: It seems that Israel will sooner or later enter the war and attack Iraq. What would be the reaction in Egypt?

Messiri: Actually, I think it is this possible reaction that will stop Israel from entering the war. So I don’t share your view on that. Israel would like very much to enter the war, to hit and hit very hard, and implement the Kissinger plan—namely to destroy Iraq completely, and help set up the new international order in the Middle East as well.

But, the American establishment and Western elites are too intelligent, I think, to let Israel have its way. Therefore,

they will ask Israel to—as they say—“restrain” itself.

After all, Israel is a mercenary state. It’s not a state in the normal sense of the word. It does not have a separate dynamism or will. It is an annex of the Western world. It would be better to look at Israel as a garrison or a protectorate, and a garrison or protectorate does not have full sovereignty. It’s just like the enclave of the *pieds-noirs* [European inhabitants] in Algeria, like the Crusader states. They survived as long as the colonial or imperial metropolis supported them. Once the imperial metropolis decided it was in their interest to let them disappear, they let them disappear.

The allied forces know that if Israel were to join the war that there then could be massive defections, even among their troops, among the Arab and Muslim forces there. Therefore, on balance, they feel it is better for Israel to stand still and keep quiet, and take in a few Scud missiles from Iraq.

EIR: There seems to be a policy to sponsor Israel to eliminate the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and solve the so-called Palestinian problem, including making Jordan into Palestine.

Messiri: I think that’s what the West wants. But I think that they can achieve it without having Israel involved in the war. Once the Iraqi military power is destroyed, then they assume that there will be some kind of general pacification in the Middle East. And once the pacification takes place, then they can dictate, they can redraw the map as they say. So, I think the plan is very much there, but it can be achieved without the military involvement of the state of Israel.

EIR: What do you think are the possibilities of success of the new imperial plan to redraw the map of the Middle East?

Messiri: The Middle East has proven to be rather intractable, and this is really why the West is so much irritated with us. We do not want to be rationalized, domesticated, and assimilated into this so-called new international order. I expect that if they begin to redraw the map, they will find new types of resistance.

Actually, I sometimes think that the experts in the Pentagon and the White House enjoy a very high level of stupidity. Suppose you destroy Iraq, and redraw the map, and bring

Arab solidarity to an end. Fine. But, then there has to be some form of solidarity. Then we'll find ourselves faced with Islamic solidarity, with Iran pushed into the role of the leader of the region. Then the dream of pacification will come to an end. Then you will find the Islamic discourse taking over in a country like Saudi Arabia and so on. Then you will find the Islamic discourse acquiring an anti-imperialist content. And so the Middle East will prove even more intractable.

We are already witnessing something like that inside Palestine with the Intifada. The Hamas group—the Islamic group—is gradually winning over. Yes, there might be some redrawing of the map, but the unintended results of that will be far more important than the intended results.

EIR: What will be the likely effects of this war on the stability of Egypt?

Messiri: There will be a lot of reevaluation, both on the part of the government and the part of the opposition. It will all depend on the outcome of the war. Already, the factor of the metaphysics of the military superiority of the West has been punctured. Because here is the Western world afraid to en-

gage Saddam Hussein on land. The fact that Saddam Hussein has survived for four weeks, and there is no end in sight; the fact that someone stood up to this military might all by himself, will put some ideas in the minds of some people.

Since 1967, one ingredient of Arab military doctrine has been that you can not engage Israel through regular armies, and that this should be left for the Palestinians to do in the form of uprisings and so on. That's why some Arab regimes were glad about the Intifada, because after all, it's happening there and they could forget about it. Now, Saddam Hussein is once more suggesting the possibility that you can build up militarily, that you can liquidate this Zionist enclave in the Middle East.

This will generate some destabilization in the region because you will have officers thinking, ideologues reconsidering, and so on. On the level of the masses, they will begin to ask, "Is this the end of Arab nationalism, the end of an Arab political order? Should a new order emerge with the Arab discourse integrated in the Islamic discourse?" It will result in a radical reevaluation of basic premises, and that will also result in the restructuring of political life in the region.

Red Cross appeals 'to all belligerents'

A spokesman for the Red Cross in Geneva told EIR on Feb. 7 that the international agency has eight representatives in Baghdad at the present time. Asked what he knows about the situation there, he said that they are not allowed to make their knowledge public, lest they be unable to continue their work. This is common Red Cross policy all over the world, he said. But the fact that the Red Cross published an appeal on Feb. 1, shows how urgently we view the situation, he added. "Such an appeal is very uncommon for us."

Here is the full text of the statement released by the International Committee of the Red Cross on Feb. 1:

The conflict now raging in the Middle East will inevitably bring widespread destruction, perhaps on a scale unprecedented in this part of the world. Millions of civilians have been caught up in the violence, without shelter or protection against occupation and bombardment. Growing numbers of combatants are falling into enemy hands. Hundreds of thousands of ground troops—most of them young men—are prepared to meet in a deadly confrontation.

The determination of the parties in conflict and the buildup of awesome means of destruction are a presage of irreversible devastation. When the veil of censorship is lifted, the full horror of the suffering inflicted on the peoples of the region, on the fighters and their families, will be revealed for all to see.

One of the most disquieting aspects of this conflict is the possibility that the law of war, which is the expression of the most basic and universal principles of humanity and of the dictates of the public conscience, might be swept aside by the political, military, or propaganda demands of the moment.

The right to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited. Weapons having indiscriminate effects and those likely to cause disproportionate suffering and damage to the environment are prohibited.

The wounded, whether civilian or military, and prisoners must receive special consideration and protection in compliance with specific rules which the entire international community has undertaken to respect.

The International Committee of the Red Cross therefore solemnly appeals today to all belligerents, in the name of all civilian and military victims, to have due regard for humanitarian considerations. To show respect for the victims and treat them humanely, in the spirit of the Geneva Conventions, is to recognize a heritage common to all mankind and thus pave the way to reconciliation. It is also the last chance of averting a tragedy even greater than the use of force.

Lithuanian freedom and the Gulf war

By an almost unanimous vote the Lithuanians have declared their desire for independence from the U.S.S.R. The Lithuanian people, who have survived 50 years of communist terror, have once more shown the world that the Red Army's intimidations, Gorbachov's vetos, and the provocations of the pro-Soviet grouplets whose strings are pulled by the KGB, are not enough to subdue their rightful desire for freedom and national sovereignty.

In Rome, *EIR*'s Maria Cristina Fiocchi asked Monsignor Ladas Tulaba, former rector of the Lithuanian College of St. Casimir in Rome and an expert on Eastern European affairs, to comment on the new situation which has emerged since the Feb. 9 referendum.

"The result of the vote is very significant, even though we must make it clear that the vote was not binding and will hence have no practical impact. The Soviet authorities will not change their attitude, nor can we trust the referendum on the Treaty of Union, imposed by Gorbachov for March 17."

EIR: The Baltic republics have announced they will boycott that referendum, and of course here in the West the question arises: Why not express their will for independence by participating in it?

Tulaba: Gorbachov's upcoming referendum is a swindle. If, besides the Balts, the Armenians, Uzbeks, and perhaps even the Georgians decided not to vote, the Russian Republic alone, which represents the overwhelming majority of the electorate, would win the election. In the hypothetical case that a republic were to win the two-thirds majority in the referendum, which is the condition to be able to obtain independence, it would have to wait five years to undergo all the negotiations to secede, and finally the accord would have to be ratified by the Soviet Parliament, which would certainly be denied. In this case, one would have to wait another five years to hold a second vote; in short, according to Soviet law there is no possibility of obtaining independence.

With the Feb. 9 referendum, the Lithuanians showed the world, before the farce of the renewal of the Treaty of Union started, that the majority of the population wants independence.

EIR: After the use of force by the Soviet military on Jan. 13, what do you foresee?

Tulaba: The intervention of Soviet tanks had the purpose of taking control of information away from the Lithuanian government. The Russians control radio, television, the press—they don't need another bloodbath. Instead they will try to use the economic problems and to foment disorder and discontent through their KGB agents to put the present government in a bad light.

EIR: Gorbachov has stated that he had nothing to do with the decision of bringing in the tanks. Do you find this credible?

Tulaba: I think the President of the Soviet Union could not have not been informed of what was going on.

The Western governments are giving credit to a false presentation of facts: Gorbachov is not sincere, the policy of the Soviet Union is pure fiction, Gorbachov's friendship to the West is not a real friendship, just as the clash between Gorbachov and Yeltsin is not genuine.

EIR: What will the repercussions be of the Gulf war on the internal Lithuanian situation?

Tulaba: For centuries, Russia has tried to expand its influence toward the Persian Gulf. Let us not forget that Saddam's Iraq was the best customer for the Soviet arms trade.

As to the current developments in the Gulf war, the Kremlin leaders fear that after the American victory the American troops will stay in the Gulf forever and will set up a puppet government in Baghdad, cutting the Soviet Union out of the region. This explains a certain chilling in U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations. There is also no lack of those who have even more troubling scenarios on the drawing boards.

EIR: From the outset of the Gulf crisis down to the present, the Pope has intervened no fewer than 38 times calling for peace. The Holy See is carrying out intense diplomatic activity in favor of peace. The Pope's clear choice of peace has brought down threats upon him.

Tulaba: That does not surprise me. The Holy See is talking about a just peace, not just any peace. As to the threats on the Pope, why be surprised? They already shot at the Holy Father, trying to kill him. But those who hate John Paul II for his courageous stance in the present conflict, ought to know that no Pontiff can ever bless an unjust war, or tolerate the killing of thousands of innocent human lives.

Soviets begin break from Anglo-Americans

by Konstantin George

One week before "Desert Storm" began, an unnoticed event of cardinal importance had occurred in Moscow. President Mikhail Gorbachov appointed a new government, a "presidential cabinet," headed by a new prime minister, Valentin Pavlov, and under him, a first deputy prime minister, Lev Voronin, and an array of vice-premiers representing a Who's Who of the U.S.S.R.'s military-industrial leadership. The formation of such a government, in the aftermath of the purge of the more "cosmopolitan" wing of the Soviet foreign affairs and economic affairs apparatus—the demise of Eduard Shevardnadze, Aleksandr Yakovlev, the radical market economist Shatalin, to name but a few—began a consolidation of the Soviet shift in foreign orientation away from the U.S. and U.K., to foreign ties centered on the globe's leading industrial-technological giants, above all with Germany.

The shock effect of this faction's strong emergence in foreign policy, should have dawned on Washington and London back then, before they began "Desert Storm."

The "shock," however, first struck on Feb. 13, when Prime Minister Pavlov, in his first major interview since assuming office with the Soviet trade union daily *Trud*, denounced a conspiracy by Western banks, calling the conspirators "the shadow dealers of the Western economy . . . the dregs of their entrepreneurs," to destroy the Soviet economy. The plot, he charged, involved flooding the country with paper rubles, causing hyperinflation, with the aim of overthrowing the Gorbachov government. He revealed that to stop this conspiracy, he and Gorbachov had taken the draconian measure of recalling from circulation all 50 and 100 ruble banknotes, adding that some 40 billion rubles, out of a total of 48 billion outstanding in these banknotes, had been retaken by the state.

"It is well known that for some time a huge inflow of money into our country was being prepared. Several measures were planned including the buying up of 50 and 100 ruble banknotes. Banking institutions in our country and a number of private banks in Austria, Switzerland, and Canada joined in the operation. I will not name the banks, although I know their addresses." The plan was to cause "artificially created hyperinflation . . . the aim was to overthrow undesir-

able political figures. President Gorbachov was getting in somebody's way now." The post-Gorbachov aim of the plot was to bring to power a government of radical free-market-teers: "Advocates of swift privatization might have come to power. They would have carried it out in conditions of rising inflation, in such a way that our country would have been sold off very cheaply. I will say it even more sharply; the loss of economic independence threatened us, a kind of annexation, creeping and bloodless."

Crash program for heavy industry

The second part of the Pavlov interview was even more important. Pavlov first reviewed the catastrophic depths to which plunging industrial production has taken the U.S.S.R.: "Last month we lost more than 4% of our annual production. If we do not deal effectively with this by March we will have such a slump in production that society will find itself on the verge of collapse. This is not a political trick. It is an economic forecast.

"Our radicals are calling us back to the market of the late 19th century. They want to drag society through shocks and traumas. We are categorically against that. We have had enough traumas. The market is a means to reaching an end, not an end in itself," said the prime minister: "Apart from the market the country needs a program of *forced modernization of industry*" (emphasis added).

Pavlov praised the development, over generations, of the U.S.S.R. into an industrial and military giant: "We should take off our hats to our fathers and grandfathers for this sacred accomplishment. It is inadmissible to destroy what has been created by them. The government does not reject [some] privatization, but we cannot even contemplate selling off the means of production, fixed capital created by generations, to shadow dealers and monied fat cats."

The Soviet break with the "West" announced by Pavlov is a break with Anglo-American financiers, who, through the International Monetary Fund, have spearheaded the drive to try to impose the radical free-market nightmare, called the "Polish model," on the Soviet economy. It would not, however, be a break with any OECD country willing to contribute to the highest priority outlined by Pavlov, namely the "forced modernization of industry."

Indeed, the publication of the Pavlov interview was timed to coincide the same day with Pavlov's signing in Moscow an agreement with German Economics Minister Jürgen Moellemann for DM 9 billion in industrial exports to the U.S.S.R. from the states of eastern Germany. Under the agreement, the exports are all backed by credit guarantees issued by the German state. Also on Feb. 13, the French government offered Moscow 3.3 billion francs in credits to finance Soviet purchases of industrial equipment and food.

The DM 9 billion in exports that will now start flowing to the Soviet Union will be a tremendous boost in modernizing vital industrial and infrastructural sectors of the Soviet

economy. The eastern states of Germany will export agricultural machinery, cranes, and other heavy equipment to modernize the construction industry and the U.S.S.R.'s ports, ships, and perhaps most important of all, modern rolling stock for the U.S.S.R.'s woefully inefficient railway system.

The benefits of this agreement, and others that surely will follow in the course of this year, are not a one-way street confined to the Soviet side. The agreement has come in the nick of time to help Germany at least partially contain a major social-economic crisis, highlighted by mass unemployment and short-work in its new eastern states, a crisis that is becoming ever more explosive (see Report from Bonn, p. 55). For the short term, the only way of maintaining industrial employment stability in eastern Germany is the maintenance and development of the traditional Soviet market for the industrial products of the region, which is only too well known in both Bonn and Moscow. Both desperately need the other to solve the highest priority economic problems in their respective countries.

The Baltic question

The open question is how this mutual dependency will affect Germany's ability and desire to exercise influence on Moscow in its dealing with the Baltic republics. This question will soon become paramount, for the following reasons. The main Soviet crackdown in the Baltic has yet to come. In the second half of February, Moscow will have, from its imperial standpoint, the most favorable "window of opportunity" to heavily escalate its campaign of repression against non-Russian republics. Russia will have the full distraction "benefit" of the Gulf war having moved into the ground war phase.

Coupled with that, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet session that begins Feb. 18 will open what the Soviet media, in a well-constructed psy-ops campaign, are terming a "heated debate" on ratifying the "two plus four" agreement on German unification, and all the bilateral agreements reached on economic cooperation, Soviet troops in Germany, etc., between the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Russia will try to convince Germany that this "heated debate" is "real," with the "fate of the treaties hanging in the balance," to influence German attitudes toward the coming internal crackdown. Germany must realize that the upcoming "debate" is not real. It is theater, which will run its "dramatic" course, with the end result, whenever, being a "yes" to ratification. German policy, in contrast to the IMF policy of the United States and Britain, is aimed at modernizing the economy of Soviet republics, not destroying them, and is thus a policy in accord with the highest priority of Soviet state interests as enunciated by Pavlov. This gives Germany an enormous potential for positively influencing the domestic course of events in the East, for the mutual benefit of Germany, Russia, the Baltic peoples, and other republics. One hopes Bonn will begin to wisely exercise this potential.

Iceland to establish ties with Lithuania

by Poul Rasmussen

Iceland will most likely become the first country in the world to fully recognize the sovereign Republic of Lithuania. On Feb. 8, the Icelandic Parliament's Foreign Policy Committee unanimously decided to propose to the Alting (Iceland's parliament), that Iceland take concrete steps to establish full diplomatic relations with Lithuania, including an exchange of ambassadors. In addition, the Foreign Policy Committee issued a call to all other members of the NATO alliance to follow the example of Iceland. On Feb. 11, meeting in full session, the Alting's six parties endorsed the government's initiatives and directed the government to start talks with the government of Lithuania, with the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations as soon as possible.

The government of Lithuania sees this courageous move by Iceland as very important in its fight to regain independence from Moscow. Since the declaration of independence in March 1990, Lithuanian President Vytautas Landsbergis has repeatedly called upon the nations of the West to officially recognize the sovereignty of Lithuania by establishing diplomatic relations. So far, neither Washington nor any of the European capitals has answered the call from Vilnius. Unfortunately, most Western governments still view their good relations with Moscow as more important than the freedom of Lithuania and the other two small Baltic nations of Latvia and Estonia.

Trade war and KGB harassment

Although Iceland is a small country, the initiative by the Icelandic government can by no means be dismissed as insignificant. Iceland is a member of the NATO alliance, and any such move by any member country will have a profound effect on broader East-West relations. That is why Moscow reacted very strongly to the early signs from the Icelandic government that such a diplomatic move might be on its way. When Minister for Foreign Affairs Jon Baldvin Hanibalsson visited the Baltic countries at the end of January, Moscow reacted with fury. Referring specifically to Iceland, Moscow issued a warning to the West against any interference into the Baltic situation. But not only that; when Hanibalsson passed through Tallinn, Estonia, on his way to Lithuania, agents from the KGB broke into his hotel room, and stole a briefcase containing official government papers.

When, in the beginning of February, Arne Gunnarsson, a member of the Icelandic Parliament, for the first time publicly suggested that Iceland should extend full diplomatic relations to Lithuania, Moscow again reacted promptly. A strongly worded protest note was handed to the Icelandic government, and Moscow announced that trade relations with Iceland would be "downgraded." The Soviet Union is among the top five trading partners of Iceland. A multimillion-dollar export of Icelandic fish goes to the Soviet Union every year. The Soviets pay well for low-quality fish for industrial use, and almost the entirety of Iceland's exports of herring goes to the Soviet Union. Also, a significant quantity of Icelandic furs and wool is exported to the Soviet Union.

On Feb. 7, the Soviets put action behind their threats and canceled a million-dollar order for Icelandic wool. The next day, all six political parties represented in the Icelandic Parliament's Foreign Policy Committee answered by announcing that diplomatic relations with Lithuania will be established.

Iceland fights back

Why would a small country like Iceland risk a significant portion of its vital exports and national economy in order to support Lithuania, when not even a superpower like the United States has the courage to endanger its "good relations" with the Soviet empire? Part of the answer lies in Iceland's own history. Situated in the middle of the Atlantic, with a population of only 250,000, Iceland knows all too well what it means for a small country to fight for its existence. In the year A.D. 920, Iceland established the first parliament in the world, and the country remained a sovereign nation until 1262. Then, centuries of Norwegian and Danish rule followed until 1944, when Iceland again proclaimed itself a sovereign republic.

But already in 1952, the young republic had to face the first threat to its existence. In a bitter dispute over fishing rights, Iceland came close to war with Great Britain, and the situation repeated itself in 1958, 1972, and 1975. Each time, the tiny Icelandic Coast Guard stood face to face with the mighty naval power of the British Empire. But despite several skirmishes at sea, Iceland was not to be intimidated by threats or force, and the Englishmen had to back down.

When the fanatical Greenpeace organization launched an international campaign against Icelandic fish exports in the late 1980s, Iceland did what other countries had never dared to do to so-called environmental organizations: It went on a furious counterattack. Government officials and journalists effectively exposed Greenpeace's distortion of reality concerning the hunting of whales, and the blatant run for profits behind the Greenpeace campaign to "save" baby seals.

If Washington pleaded with Iceland not to "rock the boat" on the Baltic issue in the midst of "Desert Storm," this may explain why the government turned a deaf ear. Icelandic support for the Baltic freedom fight is genuine.

French public opinion deeply shaken by war

by Jacques Cheminade

A profound change in French public opinion is now taking shape, after four weeks of war in the Persian Gulf.

Before the bombing by the Anglo-American dominated "coalition," which includes French forces, started on Jan. 17, a vast majority in France were declaring themselves anti-war; immediately afterward, out of loyalty to institutions and in the absence of any organized opposition, this majority became pro-war. But now, as the moment of ground war approaches and it is clear that the bombing of Iraq has created tens of thousands of civilian victims, an opposition movement, more determined than at the outset, is reappearing. Nearly 10,000 petitions against the war have so far been circulated, and hundreds of thousands of signatures collected.

Within the ruling Socialist Party, after the courageous declarations of former Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who is currently chairman of his group in the European Parliament, the resignation of Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement touched off an uproar on Jan. 29. Discussions we were able to hold with certain among Chevènement's friends have revealed a total opposition to the Bush administration, and a quite correct comprehension of the reasons that caused the American President to go to war. One of these sources stated that Prime Minister Michel Rocard, in his arguments, was no better than the Americans, because he had justified the idea of going to die for oil. The more and more open anti-war protest has won over much more than just the Chevènement faction; many partisans of Jean-Marie Poperen and of Laurent Fabius, who head two other factions of the Socialists, are now agreeing with the analysis of none other than Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) president Yasser Arafat.

Arafat, in an interview with the Catholic daily *La Croix*, denounced the "Americans, who are using us as guinea pigs for their newest weapons," and pointed out that "what they are attempting to do today is to build a new Rome." Even parliamentarian Michel Vauzelle, who is close to President François Mitterrand, felt compelled to contradict Pierre Mauroy, who, while on a trip to Israel, let slip that the "PLO had lost its position as representative [of the Palestinians] by

allying with Saddam Hussein.” Vauzelle chalked up Mauroy’s statement to “ignorance of the problem” (on the part of the secretary general of the Socialist Party!) and his “too great sensitivity to the view of his Israeli hosts.”

Many appeals to stop the war

The base of the Socialist Party is even more furious, and openly challenges its leadership at local meetings. They are taking part in the various anti-war appeals. The principal ones are the Appeal of the 75, inspired by the Communists and the Trotskyists; the Appeal of the 30, signed by various non-Communist leftists; the Peace, Democracy and Development Appeal, published by French Muslims and leading figures from the Maghreb; *No to War*, led by Christian figures; a declaration of Pax Christi and of the Missions of France; a declaration of scientists calling for the use of science and technology for development and not for destruction; and even an appeal from Harlem Wish and from SOS Racism, which have caused various pro-Israel people to leave the anti-war movement. Longstanding political categories are breaking up: “Pacifist” Marek Halter suddenly became a hawk, perhaps because the American translation of his latest book is prefaced by—Henry Kissinger.

The anti-war call of the Schiller Institute in France has, so far, been signed by associations from Africa, the Antilles, and the Maghreb, who view the call as presenting the clearest definition of the means to make peace through development. Several French figures are circulating this call, although they still are afraid to demonstrate in public for it. In Tunis, in Algiers, and in Niamey, Niger, small groups of readers of the weekly Schiller Institute-allied newspaper *Nouvelle Solidarité* are forming, some of them into study circles of physicians, attorneys, and human rights organizations.

Hence, a peace movement is emerging with very diverse facets, beyond the self-interested ideological pacifism of the Communists, the ecology movement, and the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen. (Le Pen issued an emphatic anti-war statement on Feb. 11, calling it the “last of the Anglo-American colonial wars,” warning that it would create problems for France, which has millions of Arab inhabitants, and also stressing that it is “wrong to make the southern front hostile,” while “the eastern front is totally disarmed, at a time when the Soviet Army is fully armed.”)

Some observers say they see an “anti-war cartel” outside party labels taking shape, of the same sort as the one which in 1953 caused the Anglo-American project for a European Defense Community to founder. At the same time, everyone understands the nature of the Bush-Gorbachov deal, and both television and radio are constantly comparing what is happening in the Gulf and in the Baltic republics today, with what took place in 1956 in Budapest during the Suez crisis, when the dictators in Moscow took advantage of the Western expedition to the Middle East to crush the freedom fighters of Hungary.

A small group of deputies of Christian orientation from the Centrist and Union of French Democracy (UDF) electoral coalitions, is currently organizing numerous missions to Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. These men, even those who voted for war on Jan. 16, are shaken by the turn the war is taking, and are looking for the exit. Especially active among them is the once very pro-American and pro-Israel Bernard Stasi, whose eyes have now been opened by the American and Israeli attitude toward Lebanon. Of these deputies, three, inspired by the message of the Pope, had voted against the war, solely on the basis of their consciences.

‘Top Guns’ earn disgust

Another issue that has created a shock in France (which was bombed in 1944-45 by American flyers) has been reports of the way in which U.S. pilots too often act. “They are bombing from far away and high up, not seeking ways to save human lives” is one thought often heard. The weekly *Le Nouvel Observateur* published a report of “American pilots who play ‘Top Gun’ ” or those who take off for combat with “heavy metal rock” going full blast in their helmets, and return saying that “Baghdad is prettier than Christmas, better than Fourth of July fireworks.”

It is very important that, in the United States and elsewhere in the world, this deeply-felt sentiment which is coming to the surface among the French, be understood. More than 70% of the French people think, according to a poll published in all the press, that this conflict threatens to degenerate into a world war. The televised speech of President François Mitterrand on Feb. 7, saying the opposite—“there is no foundation to the fears of risking a Third World War”—convinced no one. And it was under pressure of deep public opinion that the President had to announce that France “rules out chemical, bacteriological, and nuclear weapons”—a position that George Bush has not taken.

However, despite these efforts to appear “original,” the Mitterrand-Rocard policy remains to follow George Bush, whatever happens. When, with his usual stoneface, President Mitterrand announces that the ground war will be “inevitable,” “harsh,” a “cruel test of truth,” the French take it with ill grace. They say that even Churchill had more real emotion in his voice, in announcing “blood, sweat, and tears.”

Moreover, many observers of the French political scene are wondering if what happened to Prime Minister Guy Mollet after Suez might not also happen to François Mitterrand. (After 1956, Guy Mollet became more and more unpopular, attacked as much from the right as from the left, and this process led to the return to power of Charles de Gaulle in 1958.) Some think that the President will try to make Premier Rocard pay for his coming unpopularity. The major problem is, however, that there is no de Gaulle—no figure on the official political scene who could rise to the occasion, when there is such an urgency, both for France and for the world.

New papal encyclical charts course of optimism for Asian missions

by Maria Cristina Fiocchi

The *Redemptoris Missio*, John Paul II's eighth encyclical, which deals with the "permanent validity of the missionary mandate," has been rightly defined the encyclical of hope and optimism.

There is in the document the mark of the traveling Pope, who calls the Church to mobilize to relaunch missions as "primary, essential, and never concluded work. In fact the Church cannot subtract itself from the permanent mission of carrying the Gospel to those who do not yet know Christ." The urgency of this task was illustrated by Josef Cardinal Tomko, the head of the department for the Evangelization of Peoples, who presented the encyclical to the press. Out of 5 billion people, the cardinal said, only one-third are Christians and Catholics, less than a fifth. In the year 2000, the Muslims will be 1.2 billion, or 100 million more than Catholics, and demographic trends above all in Asia, where Muslims predominate along with Hindus and Buddhist, are not in favor of the Christians.

"But to give evangelization a new impulse, it is necessary to clear up doubts and ambiguities regarding missionary activity *ad gentes*," and the Pope lists them. "Some ask: 'Is missionary work among non-Christians still relevant? Has it not been replaced by interreligious dialogue? Is not human development a goal of the church's mission? Does not respect for conscience and for freedom exclude all forms of conversion? Is it not possible to attain salvation in any religion? Why, then, should there be missionary activity?'"

"While respecting the beliefs and sensitivities of all," the Pope replies, "we must first clearly affirm our faith in Christ, the one savior of mankind." He specifies that "outside of Christ Jesus there is no salvation," and in Him, man is freed from all confusion and alienation. Therefore we must beware of the temptation to "reduce Christianity to merely human wisdom, a pseudo science of well-being. In our heavily secularized world a 'gradual secularization of salvation' has taken place, so that people fight for the good of man, but for a man who is truncated, reduced to his merely horizontal dimension."

As to dialogue with other religions, the Pope stresses: "There must be no abandonment of principles or false irenicism, but instead a witness given and received for a mutual

advancement on the road of religious inquiry and experience, and at the same time for the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, and misunderstandings."

In the Church's general commitment to missions, the encyclical looks eastward. The Pope writes: "Particularly in Asia, toward which the church's missions *ad gentes* ought chiefly to be directed, Christians are a small minority," and he adds: "Population growth in non-Christian countries in the South and the East, is constantly increasing the number of people who remain unaware of Christ's redemption. We need therefore to direct our attention toward those geographical areas and cultural settings which still remain uninfluenced by the gospel." This task is particularly urgent when one considers that in Asia, a continent where more than half of humanity lives, the Christian presence hovers around 2%, of which Catholics are less than 1%.

Many theologians in recent years have tried to respond to the numerous questions which are raised by being Christians in Asia. The Chinese theologian of Taiwan, Song, in his essay, "Theology of the Third Eye," proposes looking at the Revelation with Asian eyes, the third eye being the Buddhist eye—the eye of the heart which transcends reason and knows how to look in the direction of mystery. Others have subordinated Asian-ness to Third World-ness, attempting to postulate a dimension of liberation not unlike Latin American theology. But everyone recognizes the need for deepening the unique and revealing element of the Gospel message, and to hence bring out its revolutionary content so that it may be received in a society where religion is experienced by different mentalities and tendencies.

"We must not underestimate," explains Father Joseph Hoang Minh Tang of the Vietnamese program of Vatican Radio, and a longtime collaborator of Radio Veritas, the station which broadcasts all over Asia from Manila, "that all the great religions come from Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Taoism. These respond already to the demand for religiosity of the Asian peoples. Hence the Christian message, so that it may be effectively received, must be announced in an adequate way. The missionaries must know the language, the history, and the culture of those peoples in depth."

Also, we should not forget that Judaism and Christianity

arose out of Asia Minor. Therefore it should not be hard to transmit the Gospel to Eastern peoples. It is merely a question of "translating" it, keeping in mind the culture and the environment into which it is being announced, to avoid useless misunderstandings.

The controversies around the ancestor cults, for example, set back the expansion of the Christian faith in China and other Asia countries; after the first Jesuit missionaries, who rightly compared ancestor worship to the veneration of saints in the Catholic Church, came missionaries of other orders who interpreted that form of devotion as superstition and witchcraft, and thereby triggered centuries of persecution of the Christians.

In the encyclical, John Paul II defines the missionary as a "contemplative in action," stating that his "contact with representatives of the non-Christian spiritual traditions, particularly those of Asia, has confirmed me in the view that the future depends to a great extent on contemplation."

"Contemplation," continued Father Tang, "is a basic aspect of Hinduism, and also in Buddhism the path to salvation corresponds to a state of inner happiness, to be reached via contemplation; often in these countries the exaggerated stress on the mystical-contemplative aspect is an obstacle to social progress."

"The Holy Father," Tang continued, "wishes to underline that missionaries must understand the Asiatic soul, and must try to announce Jesus Christ by using all the positive religious elements present in Asian culture, of which contemplation is a fundamental element. Through the prism of contemplation it will be possible to propose, then, certain values of liberation and overall development of man which are those of the Christian message. These values also have to do with material well-being, economic development, the defeat of poverty, solidarity, and progress."

In his encyclical, the Pope notes that "in certain countries missionaries are refused entry. In others, not only is evangelization forbidden, but conversion as well and even Christian worship," a statement many have read as referring to Islamic countries. Father Tang adds that hostility to Christianity is manifested wherever religion is deformed into fanaticism.

"There are great difficulties even in India," Father Tang says, "where Christian preaching on equality among all men is seen as a threat to Hinduism, which upholds the division into castes. In other countries, like China, the problem is political. There, it is communism which does not allow the Catholic Church to announce the Gospel."

The element of novelty, the force, and the warmth of the *Redemptoris Missio* is precisely the reaffirmation of the perennial validity of missionary activity: "The Pope has given great relief to the activity of the young churches," Father Tang concludes, "involving them as protagonists in the evangelization of non-Christian peoples. It is a mission we have been awaiting for years, and this encyclical is coming at the right time."

North Korea could go either way

by Lydia Cherry

North Korea watchers are divided over whether the massively armed hermit kingdom will "exploit the military vacuum" created by the Gulf war and attempt to launch an attack over the demilitarized zone (DMZ), as South Korean leaders fear, or whether the rulers in North Korea's capital, Pyongyang, have instead begun to move in a very different direction: to ally with the rapidly developing countries of Asia in a bloc which it hopes will become free of U.S. control.

There are strong indications backing both propositions. What is indisputable, is that the country will be forced to move one way or the other, as the status quo has become untenable. A sharp drop in imports of crude oil from Iran since the Gulf war began has reportedly plunged metal and machinery industries into stagnation, and the regime has put into motion a "two meals a day" campaign to attempt to deal with acute food shortages.

The combination of the Gulf war and the resurgence of the hardliners in Moscow has the South Korean (R.O.K.) government's "northern policy" in tatters. That policy had envisioned that by getting closer to Moscow and Beijing, they could obtain a direct opening to Pyongyang. The initial South Korean hope of a reenactment in Korea of the German reunification process no longer seems possible.

South Korean confidence in Gorbachov's inclination or ability to help this process is waning. At a Jan. 22 press conference, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Maslyukov announced that North Korea would continue to get weapons from the Soviet Union, but that the weapons were "defensive." Ridiculing the term "defensive," the South Korean newspaper *Choson Ilbo* described the scene: "The reporters in the crowd had the feeling that our expectations of the R.O.K.-U.S.S.R. relationship were falling apart. There was this great contrast between the attitude of the Soviet Union, which seemed to swagger even as it received the \$3 billion loan [from Seoul], and the attitude of our government which seemed to be a patsy."

There are unconfirmed reports of a policy split within the North Korean leadership. After the Ceausescu regime was toppled in Romania last year, a former Romanian official said that an anti-establishment organization exists in North Korea, comprised of at least three (unidentified) members of

the Central Committee. In early February, the North Korean press reported that the government had crushed a plot within the ruling Worker's Party to thwart the planned transfer of power from the older Kim to his son, Kim Chong-il.

War murmurings

Several times in late January, North Korea blustered that the yearly U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" military exercises, which began Jan. 23 and will run until the end of April, could set off a war. As such threats are relatively commonplace, they were taken with a grain of salt. However, several other indications were greeted with more concern.

Chinese and Soviet news services reported that on the morning of Jan. 27, an air defense exercise was conducted in Pyongyang, and that it was the first such exercise to have taken place in 10 years. According to Xinhua, on that day, "adult men with backpacks took shelter in subway underpasses and other underpasses, as did women who took along their children." Then, R.O.K. President Noh Tae Woo stated on Feb. 4 that North Korea was producing its own Scud missiles and had placed them along the demilitarized zone that divides North and South Korea, as reported by Yonhap, South Korea's news wire.

Charges that North Korea was involved in producing and improving Scud missiles and selling them to Iraq have recently been voiced by both a U.S. Defense Department spokesman and an Israeli professor. One source speculated that because the U.S. and Israel are stepping up their claims about North Korea violations of such things as the embargo against Iraq, North Korean leaders may "actually believe they could be a U.S. target." A Defense Department spokesman said on Jan. 17 that North Korea was "airlifting supplies" to Iraq, contravening the U.N. economic sanctions against Iraq. Then on Feb. 4, Seoul Domestic Service quoted Professor Leshen, a researcher on military affairs and technology at Tel Aviv University, asserting that Pyongyang has been involved in the production of Al-Husayn missiles, with a range of 6-700 kilometers, which, he said, are an improved version of the Scud-B and of the Al-Abas missile.

Yet according to the London *Times* Feb. 7, North Korea has also sold Scud missiles to Iraq's adversary (and U.S. "coalition" partner) Syria—insisting on full cash payment upon delivery. South Korean President Noh Tae Woo suggested recently that North Korea's role as an arms supplier is tied to a desperate need for hard cash.

In search of a way out

"We believe they are searching for a way out of the box," a Japanese diplomatic source told *EIR* in discussing the overtures which Kim Il-Sung had made to Asian countries in recent months. "When they proposed that we establish diplomatic relations—it came out of the blue," he said. He added that the kind of help that the North Koreans need right now, "China can't give them." Japan and North Korea are

continuing talks to establish full diplomatic relations and the two sides will meet again in March. It is not just Japan, however. The Kim Il-Sung government has also reached out to the governments of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand.

The first clue that North Korea was contemplating making a new set of friends came from the elder Kim himself, who, according to *Seoul Sinmun* Jan. 14, has over the last nine months taken responsibility for foreign relations and the economy back from his son, Kim Chong-Il. "Today Asia is entering a new stage of development," Kim Il-Sung is quoted. "If they unite and cooperate closely with one another on the principles of independence, equality, and mutual benefit, the diligent and talented Asian people can achieve the security and common prosperity of Asia and contribute to the cause of world peace. The government of the Republic will actively develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of many Asian countries in order to build a new, independent and prosperous Asia."

South-South overtures

In the new year, the North Koreans made many forays into the prosperous countries of Asia. During the last week in January, North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk visited Bangkok, and it was announced Jan. 31 that Thailand and North Korea "have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations and promote bilateral trade," in the words of the *Bangkok Post*. North Korea agreed to buy more farming and mining products from Thailand, and also demonstrated an interest in purchasing more rubber, tin, and zinc. Yon stated North Korea wanted to sell steel to Thailand.

The Seoul daily *Chungang Ilbo* on Feb. 4 quoted a North Korea expert from Japan noting that during the visit, Yon proposed importing 1 million tons of rice from Thailand during the next two to three years, including 500,000 tons this year. He added that the food situation in the North is "very serious."

On Feb. 2, an agreement on economic and technological cooperation and a trade agreement were signed between North Korea and Indonesia, following Prime Minister Yon's visit to that country.

Perhaps the most interesting visit was Yon's trip to Malaysia, whose independent-minded prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, has recently incurred Washington's wrath again by continuing to organize for an "East Asian Economic Grouping" (EAEG) free from U.S. or Australian control. According to North Korea's news service KCNA, Prime Minister Yon told the Malaysians that his government "highly estimated and supported the proposal for creating an East Asian trade market . . . to strengthen South-South cooperation and protect the interests of developing countries."

Yon was also quoted as saying he was "deeply impressed" with the success achieved by the Malaysian people, who have achieved economic growth rates of 7-8% in recent years. The two sides also reportedly discussed the Gulf war.

Did 'third force' run S. Africa massacre?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Sunday, Feb. 10, two busloads of supporters of Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi were ambushed as they returned from a prayer service in central Natal province in the Republic of South Africa. By the time the automatic weapons fire stopped, 17 people were killed and 29 others injured. The unidentified gunmen fled. The site of the ambush, a desolate area known as Taylors Halt in the heart of Inkatha territory, had been the site in 1987 of another massacre in which 13 children were killed. The earlier incident triggered some of the most violent fighting ever between the country's two major black political movements, Inkatha and the African National Congress (ANC).

The ambush occurred just two weeks after an historic meeting between Chief Buthelezi and ANC leader Nelson Mandela, in which the two men pledged to work together to end the fighting between Inkatha and the ANC, and to forge a peaceful transition in South Africa. The Jan. 29 meeting, which had been repeatedly blocked at the last minute by outbreaks of violence targeting one or another of their groups, was the first encounter between the two political leaders in 30 years.

Three days after the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting, Republic of South Africa President Friedrich DeKlerk went before Parliament to announce the repeal of a series of acts that have been at the core of the apartheid system.

DeKlerk told the parliamentarians: "The elimination of racial discrimination goes hand-in-hand with the constitutional process. The government has expressed its intention repeatedly to remove discriminatory laws and practices. Many of them have been abolished already. Those remaining could not be repealed out of hand because their complex nature required in-depth investigation. These investigations have now been completed. To the extent that I am able to make certain announcements today, legislation is to be tabled shortly for the repeal of the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936, the Group Areas Act of 1966, and the Development of Black Communities Act of 1984, as well as all other stipulations that determine the rights concerning land according to membership of population groups."

Taken as a totality, these laws had restricted South African blacks from owning land in 87% of the country, had forced them to live solely in townships and homelands, and had provided for racial classifications of all South Africans,

a key to the complete disenfranchisement of blacks from the national electoral process.

While many issues continue to divide the various political factions in South Africa, including the ANC and Inkatha, the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting and the DeKlerk announcement were widely applauded as signs of progress toward a peaceful political transition in South Africa. Now, the Sunday massacre at Taylors Halt could be the trigger for a renewed outbreak of black versus black bloodshed, which could set the republic back on the track to civil war.

Within a day of the massacre, on Feb. 11, Mandela and Inkatha chairman Frank Mdlalose, in an effort to preempt renewed fighting, issued a joint statement expressing "shock and horror" at the attack. Typifying the inflammatory media coverage, the *Washington Post* predicted renewed ANC-Inkatha fighting due to the "limited influence national leaders are able to exert on their followers."

The 'third force'

The timing of the massacre and the sophistication of the assassins have revived speculation that a shadowy "third force" is afoot once again, trying to instigate ANC-Inkatha warfare as a means of sabotaging the reform process. Last autumn, a series of armed assaults on commuter trains in ANC-controlled townships near Johannesburg, in which dozens of people died or were injured, prompted some prominent South African figures to charge that a "third force"—neither the ANC nor Inkatha—was behind the brutality, and that the goal of the effort was to trigger such widespread black versus black and black versus white bloodletting that the DeKlerk government would fall and martial law or an outright military government would be imposed to "restore order."

EIR has warned for years that the biggest obstacle to an enduring peace in southern Africa is British imperialism, specifically British Foreign Office dirty operator Tiny Rowland, whose Lonrho conglomerate runs an army of mercenaries in every country in the region, and who has pulled off dozens of political assassinations over past decades. Abetting BFO and CIA-linked operator Rowland is the Israeli Mossad, which has been contracted for years to train the South African Security Force's elite counter-terror units.

It is this crowd of British racists and raw material looters who played an instrumental role in triggering the current Mideast War, and who are fully committed to an unending string of North versus South "little wars"—especially in Africa. If the combined forces of Buthelezi, Mandela, and DeKlerk genuinely wish to see peace and prosperity return to their country, they are going to have to put their intelligence capabilities to work developing the name, rank, and serial numbers of the assassins spreading violence and chaos in the name of the "third force." And then, they are going to have to come out publicly naming those names, starting with Tiny Rowland.

Pope's life said to be threatened

Bush's "diplomacy" revealed: A Christian Democratic leader says John Paul II's pro-peace stand has put him at risk.

Pope John Paul II's calls for peace "have distanced him from the support of many people and have caused disrespectful public responses and even more insolent and threatening private comments," said Christian Democratic member of the European Parliament Roberto Formigoni on Friday, Feb. 8, during a conference at the State University in Milan. Said in less diplomatic words, Formigoni meant that someone threatened the life of the Pope. Formigoni is a leader of the political movement Movimento Popolare, closely tied to Comunione e Liberazione, a movement often accused of being "integrist," i.e., of being more loyal to the Church than to the state and its political interests.

But what are these threats? Formigoni said that "people should re-read, for instance, Bush's answer to the Pope's letter." Formigoni was referring to the letter the Pope sent to Bush on Jan. 15, the day established by the U.N. as the deadline for Iraq to comply with the U.N. order to leave Kuwait. In that letter, the Pope wrote that war should be avoided, that people should not answer violence with more violence. The Pope had sent a similar letter to Saddam Hussein, calling on him to make wise decisions of historic importance. Bush answered that he "shared the Pope's desire for peace" and agreed with his "appeal for Saddam to withdraw," but at the same time he ordered the attack.

Interviewed by several journalists on his statement, Formigoni confirmed what he had said, and underlined that he never spoke without be-

ing well informed—but refused to give more information. Formigoni stated that he had given all the evidence he had to Interior Minister Scotti, and to the police chiefs of Milan and Rome. "There is more to be said, but I cannot say more. What I know, I have already told the relevant authorities."

Formigoni's statement hit the Italian political scene like a bombshell. Representatives of the Liberal and Republican parties attacked Formigoni, suggesting that his remarks were nothing but political propaganda. The Socialist-linked daily *La Repubblica* published a front-page cartoon showing Formigoni in the act of pushing a terrorized John Paul II off a balcony. The conservative daily *Il Giornale* tried to "explain" that Formigoni meant that it is Saddam Hussein who threatens the life of the Pope.

But there is no question that, even though the Vatican secretary of state refused any official comment, Formigoni is, besides Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, the politician closest to the Pope. The reality is that in recent years, despite the relatively recent establishment of full diplomatic relations, U.S.-Vatican relations are increasingly tense. Already at the time of the U.S. invasion of Panama and the protracted siege of the Vatican embassy, where Gen. Manuel Noriega took asylum, tensions were visibly growing to a point of a potential crisis.

The fact that there are some Catholics who think that Bush's war is a just one, should not mislead anybody:

The Church can hardly accept the imperial policy implied in the concept of the New World Order expressed by Bush and Thatcher.

As early as November, the Jesuit magazine *Civiltà Cattolica*, in its lead editorial, had denounced the United States for preparing a war whose aim was to get rid of Saddam not for juridical or ethical reasons, but for economic and power reasons. The Catholic magazine *Il Sabato*, very close to Formigoni, revealed in early February that the U.S. ambassador to the Holy See, Thomas Patrick Melady, had been "irritated" by that editorial in *Civiltà Cattolica*. *Civiltà Cattolica*'s editorials are all reviewed by the Vatican Secretariat of State.

The most recent issue of *Civiltà Cattolica* criticized the United Nations for having set such a definite deadline as Jan. 15. That issue had been reviewed by the Vatican Secretariat, too—reportedly by Secretary-designate, Msgr. Angelo Sodano.

Even former Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who has always been known as a pragmatist, has now attacked the U.N. for being too subservient to U.S. orders. In a lecture at the Milan Catholic University on Tuesday Feb. 12, Cardinal Casaroli stated: "It is necessary that the U.N. ensure that its positions not be a function of partisan interests," and further, "the more than painful events which are occurring cannot but violently shake the already thin trust in the force of law and international institutions." Casaroli called for a "revision" by the U.N. The language is diplomatic, but the message is unmistakable.

Formigoni's statement is not an isolated one; it reveals that the war in the Gulf is a broader one, a war which threatens the whole of humanity and any single institution which is not part of the "New World Order."

Germany's 'Gulf' lies at the Elbe River

The staggering cost of the Persian Gulf war has many saying that funds would be better invested in the East.

Criticism of the immense burden of the war in the Persian Gulf is broadening. Hawkish comments like "the government prefers checkbook diplomacy," to leftist arguments like "German money kills everywhere in the world," to church comments on the moral issue of spending for war or peace, are intersecting popular concern that "taxpayers will have to pay for these adventures."

A controversy has arisen over the DM 18.8 billion provided by the German government to fund the war or to compensate economic losses suffered by the former Mideast trade partners of Iraq. Rage is building, especially in the five eastern states of Germany which are still suffering from 45 years of communist exploitation and which depend on monetary support from the western states of the nation—support that is denied or slowed down now, because of "Gulf war requirements."

The state of Thuringia wanted to file an official protest in Bonn in late January, when the government prepared the second payment of DM 5.5 billion to the U.S. for the war. The Thuringians wanted to remind Bonn that this money was urgently needed for the restoration of their own industry and municipalities. Bonn managed to get the protest withdrawn.

But this didn't eliminate the issue. Kurt Biedenkopf, the prime minister of the eastern state of Saxony, declared in a Bonn parliamentary debate Jan. 30: "Certainly, our solidarity with the United Nations must be, but let me also say that our Gulf lies in the East, between the [rivers] Elbe and Oder!"

Janis Jurkans, the Latvian foreign minister, also said in the European Parliament in Strasbourg in mid-January: "Europe should consider the Baltic its Gulf, because the real threat to the Europeans lies there."

Indeed, the real threat to the well-being of Europe is posed by the combination of economic collapse, KGB sabotage of the reform process, and the threat of the return of the Red Army to Eastern Europe. Even if the Mideast oil fields are brought under Western control, how can there be a safe haven for the West Europeans if there is chaos and disintegration in the countries in the East?

Rapid economic recovery in eastern Germany and in the neighboring East European countries is a life-or-death issue. In eastern Germany, 700,000 workers are jobless and another 1.1 million on short-work. Should Germany fail in consolidating its eastern states, the nation will be unstable, and, as history shows, whenever Germany—the middle of Europe—is unstable, all Europe is affected.

Moreover, the substantial transfer of NATO troops and munitions to the Gulf has significantly weakened the capability of Western Europe to deter the potential in Moscow's military leadership circles for aggression.

There is reason, therefore, to question the big commitment of Germany for the war. A lot could be done with the DM 18.8 billion.

For example, DM 8 billion would build a new high-speed rail track for the transport of industrial goods from

the Ruhr region, Germany's westernmost center of heavy industry, to the easternmost industries of Saxony.

Four modern nuclear reactors with a capacity of 1,300 MW each could be built in eastern Germany for DM 10-12 billion to liberate the economy there from the inefficient, lignite-based generation of energy that the communists imposed after 1945.

DM 2 billion would modernize the shipyards at the Baltic ports of Rostock and Wismar, enabling them to mass-produce water-borne manufactures. Wismar has specialized in heavy water-borne cranes, whose production could be expanded; the Warnow shipyard of Rostock has recently built a huge water-borne department store in only two months—a method that can be used for factories, power plants, and the like, for export to the Eastern European states on the Baltic coast, or to the Third World.

DM 800 million would broaden the Middleland Canal at Hanover and build a new connection bridging 14 kilometers between the Elbe River at Magdeburg and the Havel River that leads to Berlin, and there, again, modernize the western port of the city so that the modern, 1,300-ton standard barges can ship large industrial goods from the Rhine River to Berlin.

A credit of DM 500 million would finance the export of locomotives and rolling stock from the German Railcar Manufactures in eastern Germany, which has supplied the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the past but cannot sell at this critical moment because the former clients have no substantial hard-currency earnings or so-called "creditworthiness" among Western bankers.

Germany's "Gulf" lies in the East, and every deutschemark that is invested there, brings more dividends than any of the wasteful, destructive war operations in the Persian Gulf.

Mexican people hostile to Bush's war

Without being "experts" in international affairs, citizens have reacted strongly against the Persian Gulf war.

The demonstrations of university students, housewives, children, teachers, and others in Mexico City that have occurred at the U.S. embassy, as well as the meetings which were held in front of the district government offices in the city, have called for peace in the Middle East, but they have gone beyond such generalities to exhibit a strong and explicit repudiation of the actions of the U.S. government.

In various cities, there have been marches and meetings with citizens and their children dressed in white, "against the U.S. war." In Guadalajara and Monterrey, the two largest cities after Mexico City, there have been giant ecumenical demonstrations headed by Catholic, Jewish, and Muslim religious leaders. Together, they have prayed for peace.

By Feb. 21, impromptu media polls picked up a strong current of sympathy for Iraq, with a generalized belief that the war could have been avoided and that negotiations could have achieved an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, but that the United States forced war upon the world.

There is no doubt among most people that the war is over petroleum, and that Mexico is immersed in this strategic conflict. A doubt, and a fear, is in the air, as to what could happen to "our oil," since no one believes that the government of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari will defend Mexican sovereignty in the face of the manifest U.S. appetite. Most of the print media editorials have attacked the

Mexican government's mistaken foreign policy. In its Feb. 5 editorial, *El Sol de México* ridiculed U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, who shamelessly stated that he was keeping his "fingers crossed." *El Sol* stated that "from the outset of the conflict, he has done nothing but keep his fingers and even his arms crossed, and the results are evident."

On Feb. 6, *Unomasuno* editorialized that "by indiscriminately bombing civilian targets in Iraq's cities, causing the deaths of women and children, the multinational forces led by the United States are committing the *crime of the century*."

On the same day, *El Universal* noted that the exposure by Radio Baghdad and U.S. military sources that 35 Iraqi cities had been bombed "again put on the table for discussion the question of whether the multinational forces led by the United States, by taking military action which appears designed to wipe out the Iraqi population, have complied with the U.N. Security Council's mandate or whether they have violated it."

In its Feb. 9 editorial, "King Hussein: Friend of the Truth," the daily *Excelsior* reported that foreign correspondents "have testified to the terrifying magnitude of the damage suffered by Iraq's civilian population as a result of the bombings."

"After having denounced the cruel and unbridled air campaign against Iraq, Jordan's King Hussein, a longtime ally of the United States, is more a friend of the truth than the White

House. . . . To the voice of the Jordanian monarch is added that of Pope John Paul II who has expressed his anxiety over the conflict's dramatic evolution."

The influential magazine *Siempre* analyzed the Free Trade Agreement which Mexico will sign with the U.S. and Canada in the context of the war and U.S. foreign policy. "It's no secret that the United States hopes to guarantee its energy supply through its victory in the Persian Gulf war," *Siempre* says. "The coercion exercised by the United States to obtain more oil has brought Mexico to a delicate crossroads."

"The moment will arrive in which [Mexico] will have to make a decision," the editorial warns. "Mexico runs the risk of being devoured by the U.S. energy drama—scarcity of reserves and high demand—if it fails to learn the lesson now unfolding in Saudi Arabia, a country which handed over exploitation of its reserves to the world's most powerful oil companies, the very same ones that are spilling blood on Arab soil."

And how is the Salinas government responding to these concerns? Reportedly, the Executive called a private meeting with media owners and directors, at which the President personally requested "discretion in handling information" and "moderation" in opinions so as not to damage "the climate of good relations" with the U.S. government. More than a suggestion, this was a threat, and to prove it, Salinas unceremoniously fired Energy Undersecretary Alberto Escofet Artigas, the only high-level official who has dared to denounce the existence of "pressures from foreign companies to participate in national oil production." Escofet's firing has been called the first "war casualty," as this oil conflict gets closer every day to Mexican territory.

Dual power in Colombia

Soviet-backed narco-terrorist "irregulars" are going for direct power, while Washington turns a blind eye.

While the Bush administration continues to promote the lie that the Soviet Union has turned "peace-loving," that the Cold War is over, and that therefore Ibero-America's militaries are now redundant, reality is proving otherwise. Colombia is currently paying a very high price for these criminal fantasies of Bush and his Colombian co-thinkers.

The pro-Soviet, drug-trafficking Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has combined its 7-10,000 rebel force with those of the pro-Castro, drug-trafficking National Liberation Army (ELN), to wage a narco-terrorist offensive intended to shatter the country's productive infrastructure and force the government of César Gaviria into a dual-power arrangement. El Salvador, where the Moscow-run Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) is on the same fight-and-talk track under Washington's approval, is the model for Colombia.

Lest anyone doubt the Soviet hand in this, one need only refer to the FARC's acknowledged close ties to the hard-line Soyuz faction in the Soviet Parliament; so close in fact that the late FARC ideologue Jacobo Arenas last year called Gorbachov "a CIA agent," for his flirtations with George Bush.

The murderous FARC/ELN offensive has been portrayed by would-be appeasers inside the Gaviria government as a mere "pressure tactic," designed to win the narco-terrorists' sanctioned participation in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly,

which has been meeting since Feb. 5 to draft a new Colombian Constitution.

Indeed, on Feb. 5 alone, the FARC/ELN carried out 50 assaults. Seventeen soldiers, two civilians, and 13 terrorists were killed, another 15 soldiers abducted. The national pipeline network was dynamited at 12 places, 10 electricity towers were blown up, 15 buses burned, and a bridge connecting the capital Bogotá to the city of Villavicencio was damaged. That bridge was vital in transporting food and fuel from Colombia's Eastern Plains. And in the first 40 days of 1991, there have been 37 attacks on the pipeline, 17 on electrical towers, 7 bridges and 4 coal-mining installations destroyed, and 382 people killed.

And yet the FARC/ELN campaign, in combination with ongoing political and propaganda assaults on the Colombian Armed Forces, leaves little doubt that the real goal is to cripple the military's defense capability, while cutting off Bogotá's food, water, and electricity, igniting generalized conflict across the country, and creating a "provisional government" which could later be legalized via plebiscite.

For example, it is no accident that cocaine trafficker Pablo Escobar, chieftain of the Medellín Cartel, has insisted to the Gaviria government that he will only surrender if the Attorney General's office finds that the Defense Ministry's National Police, and not his hired guns, was responsible for the Jan. 25 murder of cartel hostage

Diana Turbay, the daughter of former President Julio César Turbay Ayala.

Nor is it accidental that a spokesman for the Colombian Communist Party's electoral front, the Patriotic Union, recently told the press that the Armed Forces should stick to protecting Colombia's borders, and let a new "civilianized" police force take care of "public order problems." Similarly, prominent drug legalization propagandist Antonio Caballero snidely wrote Feb. 10 that "the more power, the more weapons, the more men, and the more money the military is given, the more the enemy grows."

The leading anti-drug daily *El Espectador* warned in a Feb. 11 editorial that President Gaviria's austerity program was destroying the Armed Forces, and concluded by demanding an explanation from the President as to why he has allowed narco-terrorist "irregulars" like the M-19 within state institutions "at the cost of decimating the state's own regular forces."

Currently at issue is the demand of the FARC and ELN that they be permitted to enter the Constituent Assembly *without* disarming their forces. Although the government has thus far balked at the demand, there is every likelihood that President Gaviria will ultimately yield in the name of "peace," as he has done so many times before. In fact, Government Minister Humberto de la Calle has already announced that a government commission has been set up to conduct *direct negotiations* with the narco-terrorists, as per their initial demands.

Should Gaviria accept the FARC/ELN's latest "peace conditionality," *armed* terrorists will be seated alongside Colombia's political leaders to rewrite the law of the land, and the first dual-power arrangement with narco-terrorism will have been ushered in, under Washington's benign oversight.

International Intelligence

British to sell part of Malvinas Islands

The Falkland Islands Company, the colonial enterprise which controls the Malvinas Islands in the South Atlantic, intends to sell four farms with a total of 3,230 cubic meters of land, or one-fourth of the territorial extension of the islands, according to the London *Financial Times*.

In 1982, Argentina's attempt to reestablish sovereignty over the islands, which had been illegally seized by Britain in 1833, led to war between the two nations. Today, the Anglo United consortium, owned by the Falkland Islands Company, is assuring residents of the islands that in no case would the land be sold to "undesirable" bidders, even if these offered a high price. Presumably such "undesirables" would include Argentines.

Uproar in Brazil over sterilization campaign

Seven and a half million Brazilian women have been sterilized, according to the British daily the *Guardian* of Feb. 5. It writes, "Although sterilization is illegal in Brazil unless the mother's life is at risk, at least 7.5 million women have had the operation in recent years. Official statistics show that 70% of women in the 15-54 age group use birth control, and of these 45% have been sterilized. Many are in their twenties, some in their teens."

Brazilian Health Minister Alcení Guerri gave an interview to the Brazilian weekly *Istoe* published on Jan. 31, in which he stated, according to the *Guardian's* report, that "among the organizations financing the unofficial program carried out by private Brazilian clinics are the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Population Council, the International Federation for Family Life Promotion, the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the World Bank, and other multilateral agencies. Between 1985 and 1989, \$32 million was donated to Bra-

zilian agencies for birth control. As a result, Brazil's annual rate of population increase has declined from over 3% to 1.7% in 1990, according to the minister."

A Health Ministry pediatrician, Antonio Marcio Lisboa, was ordered to investigate. He and the National Academy of Medicine deny that there has been any "foreign plot" against Brazil's population growth, *Istoe* stresses.

The Church-linked Pro-Life Association, on the other hand, charges that the foreign-funded programs have twisted Brazilian morals and encouraged the idea "that we should reduce population and legalize abortion," as if economic development problems were a result of the number of children.

The *Guardian* also reports charges by Aurelio Molina, a Brazilian gynecologist, that the international organizations finance birth control programs because they see large populations as a threat to their supply of cheap raw materials from the Third World and as a threat to the environment.

Soviet general sees U.S. 'crushing defeat'

Army Gen. Viktor Filatov, the editor of the Soviet *Military-Historical Journal* and a supporter of the Soyuz group of military and other hardline figures, has gone on an international campaign against the Gulf war, obviously with top-level backing. The U.S. will confront a "crushing defeat," he said, according to the Italian newspaper *Avenire* of Feb. 2. The war will turn into "a new Vietnam" but worse than the first one, according to the Soviet historian.

On Feb. 6, he gave a joint press conference in Moscow with Iraqi Ambassador Ghafil Yasim Hussein. The Americans miscalculated the strength of the Iraqis and will lose the war, he said. The U.S. was forced to pull in three times as many bombers as originally planned. "The fact that the Americans are using their B-52 bombers, documents the failure of their most modern military technology. The present war level

is comparable to the Vietnam war. If the Iraqis hold out another five weeks, the war level will reach that of World War II."

Filatov charged President Bush and Secretary of State Baker with offering substantial dollar payments for the withdrawal of Soviet military advisers from Iraq and for information about the level of Iraqi defense and weapons technology. The Soviet Army refused to cooperate, he said, refusing as well as to join the Gulf coalition military forces. "I don't know a single unit in the entire Soviet Army that would fight in this war on the side of the Western allies," Filatov concluded.

In an interview published in the Mexican daily *Excelsior* on Feb. 6, Filatov said that war could have been avoided. "The U.S. proposed to Iraq a European-type war, but the Iraqi army is carrying out an Asian-type war," he said. "Asian wars have behind them so much politics, much philosophy. European ones, in contrast, are distinguished for the application of technology. . . . Iraq is acquiring more friends with every day that passes."

Saudi religious council in critique of regime

Diplomatic sources report that a significant group of the Saudi Ulema, the supreme religious council, has issued an unprecedented critique of the regime of the Saud family.

The religious leaders are from the western part of Saudi Arabia, the Hejaz, where the holy places, Mecca and Medina, are located. The most scholarly and theological elements of the Ulema are thought to come from that area.

In a letter to King Fahd, 40 members of the Ulema demand a reform of Saudi society and the corrupt justice system, control over the executive, women's rights, and the creation of a legislative assembly.

It is widely believed that this is a direct reflection of the concern over how the Saud family is losing its legitimacy as the keepers of the holy places of Islam, because of its role in bringing U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia

and conducting a war against another Muslim nation.

This view is bolstered by the report of a Muslim source in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 7, that the Saudis "want a ground war before Ramadan." Ramadan, a month of fasting and prayer, begins on March 17. According to the source, it is also a time of peace: If you are carrying on a war, according to Islamic law, you are justified in continuing only if you are defending yourself. If the war against Iraq continues through Ramadan, Saddam Hussein would be justified in fighting, but not the Saudis or any other Islamic countries in the coalition. Breaking that rule could be the final blow to the legitimacy of the Saud family.

Forty days after Ramadan, around the third week in May, begins the Hajj, the pilgrimage to Mecca. According to Islamic law, Muslims from all countries must have the right to come to the holy places. If war continues during that period, this would be a serious blow to the house of Saud.

European KGB men given promotions

The *Financial Times* of London on Feb. 4 reported a reshuffle in the KGB command structure. Two KGB counterintelligence men, who had been stationed in Europe, have been brought back to Moscow, where they have been placed directly under KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov.

Gen. Viktor Grushkov, who becomes first deputy chairman of the KGB, had been instrumental in the 1980s in running penetration of the European Community.

Grushkov is replaced as head of the First Chief Directorate by Gen. Gennadi Titov, who had run KGB operations in the early 1980s from East Germany, which was the center for Western Europe, particularly the U.K., Ireland, and Sweden. Titov was the controller of Norwegian spy Arne Treholt during the 1970s and early 1980s, and the immediate superior of East German intelligence chief Markus Wolf.

The reshuffle is an apparent demotion of Brezhnev-era holdovers Gen. Philip Bobkov and Vladimir Piroskov, both of whom are moving into other posts outside the KGB.

Alksnis: Soviet Union needs martial law

The Soviet Union needs martial law to stop civil war, Col. Viktor Alksnis, spokesman for the Soviet Soyuz group, told the Moscow correspondent for Denmark's *Politiken*, in an exclusive interview published on Feb. 10.

Alksnis, who is sometimes called the "Black Colonel," continued, "We already have civil war in some parts of the Soviet Union. This will spread soon and drag the entire country in and ultimately affect Europe as well, unless these developments are stopped now. We can only stop this by implementing martial law as quickly as possible. Parliament must be dissolved. All parties, including the *Communist Party*, must be forbidden. The Committees of National Salvation should take power with the Army and KGB helping them to stabilize, first and foremost, the economy.

"The Army especially must play 'first violin' in a period of martial law which can last up to five years. We expect that industrial production in the first quarter alone will drop 20-30%. When we have our market economy established, when all people are sufficiently fed and have shoes and clothing, then we can begin to relax controls and allow more talk about democracy. Democracy will follow the process of the 'market' economy. But in the transition during martial law, all political activity must be forbidden."

When asked if he feared world opinion, he replied that he did not. "When they understand that the chaos in our land will threaten the entire world, they will accept everything we do in order to avoid themselves being hit by the chaos. No one is going to interfere. In the Baltic states it is already *too late* regarding civil war."

● **FILM FOOTAGE** shown around the world, of dying birds being hatched into the Gulf oil slick, is fake, French television charges. The films shown by the Cable News Network were from a small oil spill off the Saudi coast in May 1983, according to the report, which also notes that eggs of the type shown are not hatched before late spring in the Gulf, despite the fact that CNN showed a bird being hatched and drowned by oil.

● **BRAZILIAN** television on Feb. 6 announced the Army's publication of a translation of the book *Modern Irregular Warfare*, by Gen. Friedrich-August von der Heydte. The publishing house of the Brazilian Army Library printed 10,000 copies of the book, which includes an introduction by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The edition mentions that author's rights were granted by *EIR*.

● **SOVIET MILITARY** men demanded official support for Iraq, during a meeting with Arab ambassadors in Moscow the first week in February. Stanislav Korolev of the military institute of the Ministry of Defense proclaimed: "We signed a treaty with Iraq to fight against imperialism and Zionism. Now our mouths are closed, and we are not allowed to remind ourselves of that treaty."

● **THE SOVIET NEWS** agency Novosti reports that more than 10,000 Soviet citizens have written to the Iraqi ambassador to Moscow, volunteering to fight for Iraq.

● **THE LAST CONGRESS** of the Italian Communist Party ended in Rimini on Feb. 4. The PCI was officially dissolved, and the new Democratic Party of the Left (PDS) was born. But the new party was unable to elect its general secretary: The only candidate, former PCI secretary Achille Occhetto, did not reach the two-thirds majority required.

Defense budget is for Third World wars—or World War 3

by Leo F. Scanlon

The Bush administration has submitted a defense budget to Congress which proposes to turn the U.S. military into an expeditionary force designed to fight imperial wars in the Third World. The Soviet Union and China—the nuclear-armed nations which actually have the capability to wage war against American territory and threaten the keystones of the Western alliance—will have little to fear from the stripped-down structure which will exist by 1995.

The budget, as described by the Department of Defense, is the “result of the Department’s rigorous analysis of the capabilities needed to support the new U.S. defense strategy, which has been formulated to counter the threats likely to concern the nation throughout the 1990s.” Force cuts proposed will eliminate one-third of the Air Force wings, cut one-third of the Army divisions, and hold the Navy to only 12 carrier battle groups with total battle force ships brought down from 545 to 451.

Under the scheme envisaged by the administration planners, the U.S. will impose what has been called “technological apartheid” by the French press, on countries which are militarily far weaker than Iraq, for example—since the current adventure, which is absorbing enormous military energy, will not be repeatable.

This new force will be designed “to project military power rapidly to areas of U.S. strategic interest,” but must be able to do this “within projected fiscal constraints.” The DoD public relations scribblers have replaced the term “national defense” with the buzz words “strategic interest.” Under such linguistic camouflage, in the New World Order, the U.S. military will do little more than guarantee favorable terms of trade and access to raw materials for the powers which dominate the U.N. and the International Monetary Fund, by rearranging borders and enforcing loan repayments.

During his budget testimony before the Congress, Gen. Colin Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, departed from his prepared text, and explained that the force restructuring will mean permanently reducing U.S. troop strength in Europe to “about a little over one corps.” This confirmed that the Germany-based U.S. VII Corps, now stationed in the Gulf, will never return to the European Theater. Powell also confirmed that America will not leave the Persian Gulf once the war ends: “We will also need to maintain a presence in the Mediterranean and in the postwar Persian Gulf.”

Inevitably, this budget has buried the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program as well, limiting defensive weapons to point defense systems designed to protect the military forces of the U.S. and its allies.

Military not simply demobilized

The Pentagon posits a strategy based on “the reduced chance of global conflict.” What insanity! The Soviet Union has announced its intent to continue (de facto) the occupation of Poland and Germany; the State Department has officially announced that the START treaty is completely deadlocked; and the NATO allies have been informed that “there will be no business as usual” at the upcoming Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) negotiations. Nonetheless, Pentagon strategic force levels will “be scaled back in accordance with expectations regarding arms reductions agreements.”

So, retirement of the Minuteman II force will begin in FY 1992. Retirements of submarines with the aging Poseidon missile are to be sped up. During the 1990s the current mix of 34 Poseidon and Trident boats will be reduced to a force of 18 Trident submarines carrying Trident I (C-4) and Trident II (D-5) missiles. Strategic bombers will decrease from 268 in FY 1990 to 171 in FY 1993, as older B-52s are retired and

FB-111s are transferred to tactical use.

Funding for the Rail-garrisoned Peacekeeper (MX) is cut back, the ASAT program has been substantially reduced, and "major adjustments" have been made in the B-2 bomber, C-17 transport, and the Milstar communications satellite programs. Programs terminated include (besides the Trident): the P-7A anti-submarine patrol aircraft, Mark XV aircraft identification system, boost Surveillance and Tracking System and the Tacit Rainbow cruise missile. This is on top of the terminations made in 1991, which included the V-22 Osprey, the M-1 tank, new F-14D production, F-15E aircraft, the Apache helicopter, and the Army Helicopter Improvement Program.

The canceled aircraft programs leave U.S. forces flying planes designed in the 1960s and built in the 1970s. The cancellation of the F-14D aircraft remanufacture, Naval Advanced Tactical Fighter, A-12 stealth aircraft, and the Air Force Advanced Tactical Aircraft, coupled with the reduced rate of procurement of other advanced planes, means that there will be no new aircraft produced until late in the 1990s. While electronics upgrades may keep the aging fleet serviceable for battle against the non-threats in the Third World, it is a sorry picture next to the pace of Soviet production.

The programmed reduction of the carrier force to 12 battle groups has long been resisted by the Navy, which points out that this number of ships does not support a strategic presence in the world's oceans, and there is no indication that the Soviet Union has cut back its drive to create a "blue water" navy, or reduce the size and potency of its submarine force. In response, the Bushmen propose to scale back the SSN 21 attack submarine production to one per year, and no Trident submarines will be built beyond the 18th boat budgeted in 1991.

The new strategy anticipates "high airlift and sealift capacity . . . maritime and amphibious forces, a full and sophisticated array of combat aircraft . . . heavy and light Army divisions, and appropriate special operations forces." Sounds nifty, until we read that "U.S. conventional forces will be restructured so that they best support the new strategy"—the strategy of carrying out genocide in the Third World. "Compared to FY 1990 levels, by the end of FY 1993: the Army will have 6 (4 active) fewer divisions, the Navy will have 81 fewer battle force ships, and the Air force will have 9 (8 active) fewer tactical fighter wings." By FY 1995, reserve personnel levels will drop to 906,000, 21% below FY 1987.

Operational training for this reduced force will continue to run at the "deficit" levels characteristic since the defense budget began to collapse in 1985. "Active Army ground and air training operations will continue at 800 miles per year for combat vehicles and 14.5 flying hours per month for tactical aircrews. . . . Flying hours for active Air Force tactical aircrews will hold at about 19 hours per month." To visualize what these levels mean, note that the Army and Air Force

had to utilize the better part of six months from August to January, to conduct the intensive training needed to attack the *technically and materially inferior Iraqi military*. How could they confront the Red Army?

The budget request notes that the projected outlays do not include the eventual costs of Desert Shield and Desert Storm. "It is possible," says the Pentagon, "that some of the program decisions . . . will have to be adjusted in the aftermath of the Gulf crisis." That is, stocks will be refurbished at the expense of strategic deterrence.

SDI cuts define role of imperial military

Nowhere is the flight from strategic reality more evident than in the administration proposal to scuttle the SDI on behalf of defensive systems designed to protect expeditionary forces. According to the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, a 12-month review of "the revolutionary changes taking place in the international political and security environment" has concluded that the CFE, START, and related arms talks justify massive cuts in the advanced research and development component of SDI:

"In light of this review, the President has directed the Secretary of Defense to refocus the SDI program to provide Global Protection Against Limited Strikes, or GPALS.

"Such defenses could protect U.S. forces deployed overseas, U.S. power projection forces, and U.S. allies and friends. . . . At less than half the size of the SDI Phase I architecture, GPALS would provide an affordable defensive capability that satisfies legitimate security concerns."

The SDI program will be a research-only operation which will "investigate" the technologies which were originally envisaged as the base of a population protection system.

While the funding levels are touted as a victory by some SDI boosters, the reality is spelled out by the SDIO: "Overall, the severe FY91 budget cut imposed at least a two year delay in deploying any defense for the American people. Accumulated budget cuts over the past several years of nearly \$8 billion have caused years of delays. Unless this trend is reversed this year, America will enter the next century defenseless against ballistic missile attack."

Directed energy research absorbed 36% of the reduction. This resulted in termination of contracts related to the Army Free Electron Laser Program, Relay Mirror Experiment, and Neutral Particle Beam. Research in support of basic sensor phenomenology and components absorbed 17% of the reduction. This results in big reductions in investigation of new materials for focal plane arrays, cryocooler work, and Rad-hard batteries.

The bottom line is that the defense infrastructure planned by the Bush administration will have no depth in manpower, material production, or research capabilities. It will plunge the United States into a diplomatic era of "each against all." In that sense, it could be described as the defense budget for World War III.

Clark: Will U.N. be a party to war crimes?

by William Jones

Returning from his week-long visit to Iraq on Feb. 10, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark blasted the United Nations for being an "accessory in war crimes" if it doesn't demand the cessation of the bombing of Iraq. The major U.S. news media have been attempting to ignore the Clark exposé of extensive civilian casualties, although the bombing of a civilian bunker in Baghdad two days after Clark returned to the U.S., which resulted in possibly 700 civilian deaths, will tend to heighten the impact of the Clark accusations. During the time Clark was in Baghdad, there were several interviews with him broadcast on U.S. television, including a Cable News Network interview in which Clark had to correct the CNN anchorman who had distorted what Clark had just said.

In an interview with the ABC news program "Good Morning America" on Feb. 11, Clark described the damage inflicted on the civilian population. "You go to the hospitals—we visited four hospitals where there's no light, there's no water, there's no electricity, there's no heat, there's not enough medication, the wards are full of people badly damaged, the doctors are despairing, they can't even wash their hands, they're working with people with open wounds and all the rest."

In a BBC interview on Feb. 12, Clark said that the extent of civilian casualties in Iraq was "staggering" and that those responsible for the bombardments have committed "war crimes." Clark indicated that there were at least 6-7,000 civilians who had been killed in the bombings. These were figures he received from the head of the Muslim Red Crescent organization, Dr. Ibrahim Al Nouri.

Were civilians primary targets?

Clark debunked Pentagon claims about possible "collateral damage" to civilian targets during the course of the bombing of military targets. "Let me tell you," said Clark, "if there's collateral damage, it's against the military. I traveled 2,000 miles in a week, seven days. I didn't see a single damaged tank. I didn't see a single damaged or destroyed remnant of any military equipment. What I saw was taxis hit, private cars hit, public buses hit, vans hit, pickup trucks hit, grain trucks hit. That's what I saw, civilian damage."

When asked by BBC whether he accepted the coalition command's claim that individual civilians were not being targeted by the bombings, Clark shot back, "Who's talking

about throwing bombs at individuals? They're bombing water, dams, and municipal water facilities. If that's not bombing civilians, what is?" When asked by BBC whether the bombings had demoralized the Iraqi population and made them angry with Saddam Hussein, Clark responded, "From what I've seen, Saddam is more popular today than he was either on Aug. 1 or on Jan. 16. And that's talking about Iraq. What about in the rest of the Arab and Muslim world? He's much more popular there."

In the BBC interview, Clark also attacked the systematic bombing of bridges in Baghdad. "And why are they bombing bridges in Baghdad? What military purpose does that have? That's like bombing a bridge in a city like London or Paris," Clark said.

In a press conference before the United Nations Correspondents Association on Feb. 12, Clark indicated that, according to the Red Crescent, 3,000 more infants have died since Nov. 1 than would have died normally, due to the lack of proper baby food and to the fact that homemade substitutes are contaminated by polluted water. "In my judgment as a lawyer," said Clark, "this violates the Hague Convention, the Nuremberg Charter, and every law of armed conflict which restrains violence directed at noncombatants. This is the clearest violation."

Demand for investigative commission

Clark also had video footage of the damage inflicted in Baghdad and Basra, which he was able to visit. Clark said he had urged, in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, that an investigative commission be sent immediately to Iraq to examine civilian death and destruction, and called for the immediate cessation of all bombing of Iraq except for clearly defined military concentrations in southern Iraq near the Kuwaiti border. "If this is not done," warned Clark, "then the United Nations, which was created to end the scourge of war, will be implicated as an accessory in war crimes, that if the U.N. doesn't demand the cessation of this bombing it is an accessory to war crimes."

Clark also attacked U.S. refusal to at any point enter into negotiations, and the U.N.'s passive acceptance of that refusal. "The U.N.'s consideration of the matter . . . overlooked Chapter 6, which provides for settlement of disputes contemplating every means known in human history, which includes mediation, arbitration, and just plain old talking." With regard to Bush's motivation in the war, Clark said, "He wants to be the world policeman and to be a wartime President. From day one I saw no proposal from Bush other than demanding complete giving in."

The Clark revelations could boost the impeachment resolution submitted on Jan. 15 by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.). Article 3 accuses Bush of conspiring "to engage in a massive war against Iraq, employing methods of mass destruction that will result in the killing of tens of thousands of civilians, many of whom will be children."

George Bush blew strategic openings

by Lyndon LaRouche

This statement was issued by LaRouche, a candidate for the 1992 presidential election, on Feb. 6.

I would like to draw your attention for a moment to the front of upcoming major developments, which is not the Persian Gulf, but Eastern Europe and Moscow.

Recently, the United States government has been officially trying to play down very profound, radical changes which have occurred in the Soviet Union. Officially, as of Feb. 1, the Soviet Union has gone under de facto martial law, military control—not full martial law, but effectively so. Gorbachov, as the spokesman of perestroika and glasnost, is a thing of the past, though he is still nominally the President under the control of a tripartite-type force of military, KGB, and a nationalist faction.

Russia has moved back toward the Cold War—not all the way, but in that direction. And George Bush, preoccupied with the Gulf, has been doing everything, together with his administration, to try to conceal from the American public the looming reality of new confrontations shaping up in Eastern Europe, around Moscow.

George Bush blew it

In short, President George Bush blew it. He blew it in several ways.

First, as of 1989, the United States and the West in general, had a genuine opportunity to make an historic breakthrough in relations between Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and Moscow. We could have had everything we should have desired, in terms of the foundations for a peaceful future in Europe, but George blew it.

The first thing that was done, which blew it, was the United States backing of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in what's been called the "Polish model." That is, instead of allowing Poland to develop its economy in a rational way, we took the newly freed Poland, or semi-freed Poland, and we shoved down its throat International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities. In fact, what Jeffrey Sachs, the Harvard professor of economics, proposed, and what was shoved down Poland's throat, was pretty much the kind of austerity which the Nazi regime had imposed on Poland back in 1939. It was that drastic. And I warned at the time, that if this kind of development of Poland was going to be the model for U.S. relations with the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe in general,

then we were in for trouble with Moscow.

That's what the United States did, that's what Britain did, that's what the continental Europeans reluctantly tolerated. That's what happened, and all the fine relations with Moscow blew up. They're gone for the time being.

The situation is not yet entirely hopeless, but it would require a drastic change in U.S. financial policy and economic policy toward Europe and Eastern Europe in order to get us out of the present mess on that front, the Gulf aside.

The basic problem is that the Soviet government does not know what to do with its own economy. It's come out of communism, and was trying to imitate, without much understanding, what was called the free market economy, which is pretty much the form of economy that is collapsing in Britain and the United States right now. We're in a depression, not a recession. And, Moscow trying to adopt our depression, at the time its own communist system had collapsed, was about the worst idea anyone had come up with. But in point of fact, virtually no one in Moscow understands anything about economics, at least not in this twilight zone they're caught in right now.

So, everything is collapsing. The basic thing that had to be done was, forget the free market. Plunging into an experiment like that, while it may please ideologues around Mrs. Thatcher or George Bush, or the *Wall Street Journal* crowd, doesn't really do much for an economy.

'Productive Triangle' is key

What's needed is to get down to some basics which I laid out at the end of 1989, in a proposal which became known throughout Europe as the "Productive Triangle" proposal.

I proposed that, since Paris, Vienna, and Berlin represented an approximate triangular area of Europe, with the highest concentration of productivity and so forth in the world, that the proper thing to do was to build infrastructural bridges like radii or spiral arms reaching out from this Triangle into Eastern Europe and elsewhere, to integrate this 500-million-person market in Europe, which has suddenly emerged, on an effective infrastructural basis. That meant transportation, water management, power generation and distribution, and so forth.

The objectives of this are to be threefold. First, the use of this development effort for infrastructure, to build up what we call high-technology middle-layer industry: small machine tool shops, repair shops, high-technology, skilled specialties in construction—the kinds of shops and service industries that make industry work. Then, on that basis, to develop industry, on a high-tech basis, and also, to develop agriculture.

That project would work. What we would do is simply use the idle or redundant labor in Eastern Europe, absorb it in these kinds of much-needed projects to provide the high-tech from the West, use up every kind of facility of production in the East, no matter how backward it was, in order to contribute something to this process. Build up a foundation, Marshall

Plan-style, in about 18 months to two years; we'd have a pretty good foundation, and things would begin to move.

Implement the 'American System'

That's what we should have done. We didn't do it.

Instead, we said let's use the free market method, and that has been a terrible mess, a terrible failure, as we see in the case of Poland, and we see also what's happened in the eastern part of Germany, where such a promising development has been entirely wasted, or nearly entirely wasted, as the greed of a few free market fanatics in West Germany has nearly destroyed the territory taken over from the former German Democratic Republic.

What we have to do, is do that now. We have to dump the free market economy, so-called, and go back to the good old-fashioned American System, as President Washington's Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton would have understood that, or as President Abraham Lincoln would have understood it, not this kind of silly thing that's failed. Go back to that, let Eastern Europe and Moscow know that's exactly what we intend to do, give up George Bush's crazy idea of a post-industrial new world order and that sort of thing, it's a failure anyway, and begin to establish a foundation in cooperative economic relations among states, on which we can build the foundations of political stability and political cooperation.

Judge slaps down Minn. Attorney General

Duluth, Minnesota District Court Judge John Oswald issued a strongly worded order Feb. 14 against the actions of Minnesota Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey III's office for hoodwinking him into signing forfeiture orders against the Constitutional Defense Fund (CDF) and other organizations associated with the LaRouche movement. Humphrey's office had used illegal Nixon-style tactics in an attempt to completely shut down the LaRouche movement's ability to publish or carry on normal business operations (see *EIR* Feb. 15, p. 73).

Oswald's order states:

"Based on the arguments of counsel, documents submitted by the parties, and testimony given at the hearing, the Court makes the following:

"Order

"It is ordered that all previous Orders of this Court requesting seizure warrants of bank accounts or other property of 'Various Lyndon LaRouche Organizations' are hereby vacated.

"It is further ordered that the Minnesota Attorney General's Office immediately discontinue any litigation currently proceeding based on any of the previous Orders of this Court referred to in Paragraph #1."

CDF director Warren A.J. Hamerman commented: "Judge Oswald is the second judge in less than two weeks to slap down the outrageous actions of Minnesota Attorney General Humphrey. Less than two weeks ago, Philadelphia Common Pleas Judge John Herron likewise vacated his previous order seizing CDF's bank account, stemming from the same Minnesota action. The Philadelphia judge, like the Minnesota judge, acted because he felt that the Minnesota Attorney General had abused the law and tricked him into

signing an order in an *ex parte* proceeding."

Hamerman continued, "The Minnesota Attorney General tried to shut down CDF, *Executive Intelligence Review*, and other organizations by seizing their accounts and records for an alleged 'theft through swindle,' several months after the alleged victim and these organizations had reached a civil settlement on all outstanding claims. In effect, the Minnesota Attorney General's office tried to execute someone for murder, despite the fact that the alleged victim was alive, well, and on reasonable terms with the accused.

"Humphrey's actions represent at least the third time—outside of their bad faith misconduct in criminal prosecutions—that government agencies in conjunction with the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and other private members of the 'Get LaRouche' task force have been slapped down by the courts for twisting the law. In April 1987, the federal government instituted what Bankruptcy Court Judge Martin V.B. Bostetter later found to be an improper and bad faith involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against publishing and scientific entities. Similarly, in the spring of 1990 at the direct instigation of, and with assistance from, Mira Lansky Boland of the ADL, private litigants in a civil action in Pennsylvania unsuccessfully attempted to illegally and improperly seize the bank accounts of CDF and numbers of companies associated with the LaRouche political movement.

"The particular targeting of CDF can be directly traced to the ADL. Shortly after the railroad conviction of Lyndon LaRouche, Mira Lansky Boland published an analysis in the newsletter of the ADL targeting the Constitutional Defense Fund for elimination. This pattern of bad faith, misconduct, and disregard for the law has been the trademark of the 'Get LaRouche' task force, and must be brought to justice. It is the only reason that political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche has had to wrongfully spend over two years in federal prison."

Book Review

Wrong in the end: What is the fatal flaw of Pat Buchanan?

by Doug Mallouk

Right from the Beginning

by Patrick J. Buchanan

Regnery Gateway, Washington, D.C., 1991

440 pages, paperbound, \$12.95

For years, American conservatives and other self-proclaimed patriots have insisted, correctly enough, that the “main enemy” of our republic is an international banking and raw materials cartel controlled by a blue-blooded elite dedicated to replacing constitutional government with a global financial dictatorship, the infamous “one world order.”

Now that enemy is right out in the open, as Trilateralist President George Bush brazenly proclaims that the goal of his insane Persian Gulf adventure is to establish precisely that “New World Order,” in explicit partnership with a re-emergent Soviet dictatorship.

Surely the stalwarts of American nationalism and traditionalism should be leading the charge against this international oligarchic outrage. Yet, with some notable exceptions, most U.S. conservatives are either expressing their impotence through a deafening silence, or worse, actively cheering on the Bush-Kissinger drive toward a “one-world” hell.

No one better epitomizes this dismal conservative “tradition” of capitulation and self-defeat than syndicated columnist and oft-mooted “right-of-Bush” 1992 presidential challenger Patrick J. Buchanan. Buchanan is an excellent case study, not because he is the worst of the conservative spokesmen, but on the contrary, because until recently he had been among the best of an admittedly poor lot.

As *EIR* readers are aware, Buchanan distinguished himself beginning last August by penning a blistering series of attacks on the Bush-Thatcher military buildup in the Gulf. Saying things that no other major political figure except Lyndon LaRouche would dare to utter, Buchanan charged in various columns that the whole thing was the “last hurrah” of the “Trilateral-Big Business-Wall Street elites” desperate to stop the emergence of a healthy nationalism in especially the former colonial backwaters of the world; that the U.S.

was being dragged into the role of replacing the British as the new overlords of a balance-of-power global arrangement that could only end up as disastrously for America as it did for Her Majesty’s Empire; and, most significantly, that American perception and policy-making in the Middle East was being played like a fiddle by the so-called Zionist Lobby (a British, not Jewish, creation), emphatically including the organized-crime riddled Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL). It is hardly surprising that in testament to his effectiveness and courage, Buchanan soon found himself subjected to a small sampling of what was meted out to LaRouche, with ADL hitman Abe Foxman publicly demanding that all American newspapers blackball him.

Yet no sooner did the shooting in the Gulf start, then our anti-Trilateral warrior suddenly went AWOL from the political fight he had championed only days earlier. “There was an argument for going to war and an argument for not going to war,” he scribbled. “But there is no argument for going to war and not winning decisively.” With this pathetic rationale, Buchanan managed to dissipate in one stroke the entire moral capital he had previously built up.

Buchanan’s colleagues were stunned at his Paul-to-Saul reverse conversion. As the anti-Gulf war conservative columnist Joseph Sobran put it, “I don’t see where the act of pulling the trigger gives this war one whit more justification than it had before.”

Sobran is of course right. But what is to account for this distinctly clinical tendency of not only Buchanan, but also of U.S. conservatives generally, to morally self-destruct?

A large part of the answer can be found in Buchanan’s 1988 autobiography *Right from the Beginning*. When ABC correspondent Diane Sawyer writes on the book’s back flap that “now we know why Pat Buchanan believes as he does and behaves as he does” she is hitting on a truth that she never intended to express. The stilted title of the book is unfortunately appropriate to its content, even though it explicitly excludes the last 20-odd years of his public life, saving that for a promised sequel. Mostly consisting of homey, Ronald Reagan-esque anecdotes demonstrating how his family and school experiences shaped his commitment to traditional morality, anti-communism, and the work ethic,

Buchanan's essay frequently veers off into political theorizing. There, it is a virtual catalogue of every right-wing ideological flaw that has kept would-be patriots under the heel of the liberal establishment for decades.

'By their heroes, you shall know them'

Buchanan's heroes, his candidates for membership in a "Conservative Hall of Fame," constitute a rogues' gallery of moral degenerates. Included are the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, whose relentless vendetta against Martin Luther King was an expression of homosexual rage against a black man daring to demonstrate political potency—certainly echoed in Bush's similar atrocities against Manuel Noriega and Saddam Hussein; the phony "anti-communist" asset of the notorious Father Walsh, Sen. Joseph McCarthy; and Project Democracy pretty boy, the drug-and-gun pusher Oliver North.

But the worst manifestation of Buchanan's fatal flaw is his adulatory defense of the indefensible army commander responsible for more U.S. soldiers' deaths than any single foreign military leader: "In the hierarchy of values, the claims of one's country must take precedence over the claims of 'international law.'" When America has committed herself to a military course of action, even if ill-considered or unwise, she deserves the service and support of her people. Was that not the lesson of the life of Robert E. Lee? Offered the command of the Union armies, Lee declined the honor, surrendered his commission, rode across the Long Bridge and volunteered to fight against his oldest friends in the U.S. Army, on behalf of his people and state, Virginia, that he believed were in the wrong, both on secession and slavery. Confronted with one of the great moral dilemmas of American history, Robert E. Lee chose to go down to defeat alongside his own misguided countrymen. That is patriotism; that is nobility; and that is why even military foes respected and admired Robert E. Lee."

No, Pat, "that" is monstrous drive! As Anton Chaitkin has amply demonstrated in *Treason in America*, the Confederacy was absolutely not the outcome of some indigenous Southern rebellion, but rather a top-down synthetic creation of the Scottish Rite Freemasonry and other British agencies to divide and re-conquer Britain's ex-colonies. Moreover, Virginia itself voted against secession, only to have the state apparatus usurped by the pro-Confederacy faction, while the Unionists managed to hold onto the 64 counties that became West Virginia. So the "patriot" Lee sided with the slave owners and Mother England, not only against the national government, but also against the majority in his own state!

The parallels to today are immediately obvious. Once again, Americans are being asked to support a fight for maintaining chattel slavery, in the present-day form of the disgusting el-Sabah royal family, deposed masters of the oil plantation known as Kuwait. Once again, America's oldest enemy, the British oligarchy, designs the banners, with the "New World Order" replacing the Stars and Bars of the Con-

federacy. And once again, potential leaders of resistance to this evil, hiding behind a misplaced sectional loyalty they falsely call patriotism, knowingly betray both their consciences and the real interests of their country.

Buchanan and others may sing the praises of Lee's indisputable military acumen and battlefield valor. But he ended up on the wrong side of a war that should never have been fought, because he conspicuously lacked a more important virtue, as described by Lyndon LaRouche in his last public address before being hauled off to prison: "There's another kind of courage. The military people say we have to get people back, willing to fight for their country. I say, why should they fight for their country? You mean you're against fighting? I'm not against fighting for the country, but I'm giving you a Socratic question. Prove to us that patriotism is a valid emotion. Maybe when you're fighting for your country, you really should be fighting for something much more profound than your country. Maybe you should be fighting for the idea of your country as an instrument to serve the purposes of natural law in providing truth and freedom to the individual. Maybe that's what is worth fighting for.

"In order to deal with the crisis that confronts us, we must look within ourselves and find a value within us so precious, that if we spent our lives to defend that value, we would have thereby gained our lives, because we had gained the purpose of our mortal existence. And that's what a soldier ought to carry into battle as courage. Not patriotism, but that. Not patriotism as the abstraction of a flag, not patriotism as a racist concept, not patriotism in any other of these symbolic senses, but patriotism in the sense which we ought to have in these United States but are pretty much estranged from." ("Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," reprinted in *New Federalist* Oct. 27, 1989.)

That the composer of these lines has been stuck in a federal jail cell for two-plus years is the critical-experimental proof of just how estranged indeed America has become from that higher conception of love of country.

To put "Right from the Beginning" in proper perspective, it is not necessary to disparage everything Buchanan has written therein. If the outbreak of war has caused him to lose his head, he had a head to lose in the first place. His book provides a spirited, if limited, defense of the Catholic, family-centered belief system he absorbed before the polluted tide of the counterculture washed up on America's shores. Moreover, Buchanan may have been "gently persuaded" to get back in line by the kind of charming blackmail tactics that the Anglo-American establishment and its ADL "Amen Corner" have refined. What can be ascertained from the autobiography, though, are the internal weaknesses that would tend to make him susceptible to such external pressure.

American conservatives, take note: Eschewing a thought-out concept of patriotism for simple flag-waving makes it all too easy to become, like the author of *Right from the Beginning*, tragically wrong in the end.

'Get out of Venezuela, Dr. K'

Henry Kissinger, the silent partner in Bush's genocide in the Persian Gulf, has been doing his devilment in his usual Ibero-American haunts over the past few weeks. His itinerary has taken him to Venezuela and Mexico; his purpose being to sew up the oil supplies of Ibero-America for his masters in the international banking community.

Kissinger is an official economic and energy adviser of the Social Democratic government of Carlos Andrés Pérez, but he is not a popular man in those parts. In fact, "Kissinger Go Home" was the title of an editorial in the Caracas daily *Diario de Caracas*, on Jan. 26.

The editorial says: "Now the red carpet has been used to receive an adversary as an adviser: Henry Kissinger . . . Richard Nixon's secretary of state is now adviser to the Venezuelan government, even though he has been the bloodiest OPEC adversary and therefore, Venezuela's, during the oil embargo against the U.S.A. in 1973." The editorial then tells the story of how Kissinger created the International Energy Agency to oppose OPEC, and quotes former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, who says that Kissinger's visit "is worrisome, because he has been the most powerful adversary that OPEC has had in all its existence. An organization that has to continue to exist cannot follow Henry Kissinger's advice." The editorial ends saying: "Get out of Venezuela, Mr. Kissinger."

A meeting between Kissinger and the Venezuelan economic cabinet was followed by an official statement by Foreign Minister Reinaldo Figueredo that Venezuela fully supported the U.N. resolutions against Iraq.

Kissinger also made quite a splash

in Mexico City, where he was meeting with fellow Harvard graduate and Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari on Feb. 9. Later, he dined with José Córdoba, the cabinet secretary, in the pink zone, the center of prostitution in Mexico City. But the high point of Kissinger's trip to Mexico was an exclusive interview given to the Mexican official television station Televisa on Feb. 11, on the show "24 Hours."

'Please explain how you differ from Hitler'

The interviewer shocked Kissinger by noting the parallels between Adolf Hitler's "New World Order" and that of George Bush, and asking him to explain the differences and similarities between the two. A visibly upset Kissinger replied that there were no similarities: Unlike Hitler, the U.S. is not seeking world domination. Why, if the invasion of Kuwait had happened two years from now, he said, the U.S. would not have had the military power to respond at all, since it's dismantling its Armed Forces and withdrawing from Germany. What is being sought in Iraq is to bring down Saddam and to establish a new "equilibrium."

In elaboration, Kissinger said the New World Order would be a "multipolar" order involving Tokyo, Beijing, Moscow, Paris, London and Washington. This is a reiteration of Kissinger's old dictum: "History is not made in the South"; only the North is fit to rule. Significantly, Kissinger omitted Germany from the ruling powers of the "New Order."

In response to another question, he said that while Germany and Japan have given some financial support to the allies, and he expects them to give more, he is very upset, saddened and disappointed because Germany has

failed to give full backing to the U.S. war in the Gulf. This, said Kissinger, is disgraceful since it was only thanks to the unstinting support provided by the United States that the reunification of Germany was accomplished.

Kissinger also said that:

- Syria has renounced terrorism;
- Turkey should not take an active role in the war against Iraq, as it will cause problems with Iran and Syria;

- Jordan's King Hussein is in a difficult and vulnerable situation and he won't make it;

- Gorbachov is a great statesman, but might be on the way out;

- Egypt's Mubarak is also a great statesman, with a great future as a leader of the region. Kissinger said that the U.S. would *not* provide financial assistance to rebuild Kuwait and Iraq after the war. Kuwait does not need the money, he said, while the U.S. has other priorities that come before Iraq and the Middle East: Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union.

Not surprisingly for a man with his pedophilic reputation, Dr. Kissinger said he was very pleased with the crop of new, young Presidents in Ibero-America, and he lavished praise on "great statesman" Salinas de Gortari. It was noticeable, however, that Kissinger included none of his Ibero-American friends in the list of those who will run the "multipolar" New World Order.

In fact, Kissinger insisted that Mexico had to solve the problem of including its oil in the North American Common Market. Such an arrangement would violate the Mexican Constitution, which states that Mexican oil is the national patrimony of all Mexicans. Kissinger has as much respect for that as he does for the sovereignty of any country—absolutely none.

Lantos seeks military presence in Israel

Rep. Thomas Lantos (D-Calif.), a member of the Israeli lobby on Capitol Hill who had lobbied fellow Democrats to back the authorization of force for Bush's military action in the Persian Gulf, is seeking a permanent U.S. military presence in Israel.

With the stationing of the Patriot missiles in Israel, and their being manned by U.S. soldiers while training Israeli soldiers to operate them, Israel has broken with its policy of not having foreign troops stationed on its soil. There are presently both American and Dutch personnel stationed in Israel.

Lantos mooted the possibility of a mutual defense treaty when he visited Israel at the beginning of February. This is occurring in a situation where circles in Washington are discussing an integration of Israel into a broader NATO framework.

Dornan accuses King Hussein of lying

Rep. Robert Dornan (R-Calif.) outdid himself in Goebbels-like rhetoric in attacking King Hussein of Jordan for his criticism of the genocidal U.S. bombing of Iraq, in comments on the House floor Feb. 6.

"It is a real tragedy," said Dornan, "to see King Hussein of Jordan move with some of his rhetoric into the camp that the United States is the problem here, not his namesake but no relative, Saddam Hussein. His move was dictated, I think, not so much by principles, because he has been all over the lot the last 20 years trying to sustain his Hashemite minority rule over a country, Jordan, that has become more Palestinian in great numbers, al-

most 65%, than it is Hashemite."

Dornan accused King Hussein of "vicious lying" in saying that the United States was trying to destroy Iraq. Dornan complained that King Hussein and those demonstrating were "emboldening Saddam Hussein by saying that we are the problem in the world, not a totalitarian dictator that took advantage of the weakness in our State Department and evil German businessmen selling his weapons of war."

War opponents are 'true patriots,' says Owen

Rep. Major Owens (D-N.Y.), a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, called for a halt to further escalation in the Gulf war and a ceasefire, in comments on the floor of the House on Feb. 6.

Owens rejected the argument, accepted by many congressmen, that now that hostilities have been initiated, the Congress must unite in solidarity, "support the troops," and halt their criticism of the war. "I come here as a leader," said Owens. "I was elected by my constituents to be a leader, to offer moral leadership on all kinds of issues, and if I cannot offer it at this time, I would never be able to offer it. . . . This is an important point to make a moral statement, and we are here to make that moral statement," said Owens.

"The fact that we are in the minority, the fact that the dissidents are so few, does not mean that we do not still have an obligation to state our point of view. At this moment in history, the record should show that there were a handful who disagreed."

Owens warned of the calls for the use of nuclear weapons. "There are some savages in the streets who are

yelling, "Nuke them and watch them glow," said Owens. "There are some people who find some great joy in the bombs that are falling every day."

Owens was seconded by Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.), who noted that "those of us who continue to raise our voices in dissent are really attempting to continue to be true patriots in this country, because to do less is to violate the spirit upon which this entire government is based, that is the right to speak out."

Dellums warned that "the potential death and destruction that can be rained down in the context of an escalation that could indeed include massive destruction conventionally, use of chemical weapons, even nuclear weapons, is so awesome to contemplate that it frightens this gentleman."

In response to Rep. Robert Dornan's (R-Calif.) red-baiting of anti-war protestors, Dellums said that Dornan "raises the specter of the national security state. It raises the specter of oppression of perspectives and points of view."

Nuclear proliferation bill penalizes Europeans

A bill was introduced on Feb. 5 by Reps. Pete Stark (D-Calif.) and Timothy Penny (D-Minn.) which would penalize European firms that have helped developing countries in their nuclear development program.

Stark pointed to the example of a high-speed centrifuge plant for enriching uranium in Pakistan, which Stark claims helped Pakistan build nuclear weapons.

The bill, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1991, would bar firms who have contributed to such nuclear development programs from trading

with the United States for at least two years. The countries which would directly be affected by this legislation include West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Italy, and others.

Greenhouse bill to study fusion, fission

A horrific environmental bill has been introduced by Sens. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Timothy Wirth (D-Colo.), which, using the ozone hoax as justification, contains new punitive measures against U.S. industries violating the "greenhouse laws." The bill calls for extensive "energy-saving" measures and imposes new taxes on industry for environmental purposes.

The only saving grace of the bill is a section calling for a demonstration of the achievement of ignition conditions in both magnetic and inertial confinement fusion energy by the year 2010.

Such programs shall demonstrate the "feasibility of magnetic and inertial confinement fusion for the production of electricity. If such a feasibility is determined for a fusion technology," the bill continues, "the Secretary [of Energy] shall prepare a design for a prototype commercial fusion reactor using such technologies, including associated cost estimates and specifications . . . to permit bids for construction."

In another section, the bill calls on the Secretary to report on whether continued or increased use of energy generated from nuclear fission can contribute substantially to safe and reliable supplies of electricity and reduce the generation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the United States and internationally.

"In preparing such a report," the

bill reads, "the Secretary shall consider and make recommendations on the appropriate level of federal support for research, development, and demonstration of advanced nuclear reactor technologies to support these objectives."

Tragically, however, the economic restrictions and costs imposed by the other clauses of this bill will effectively hamper the nation from mobilizing the resources necessary to expand nuclear capacity, much less to develop fusion.

Gingrich backs Bush at conservative meet

The former *enfant terrible* of conservatives House Minority Whip Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), tried to whip conservatives into line with administration policy at the Conservative Political Action Conference in Washington on Feb. 8.

There has been discontent among conservative Republicans with Bush's about face on taxes and his refusal to back the Baltic states against the Soviet crack-down, and there is a small but vocal opposition to Bush's war in the Persian Gulf.

Gingrich complained that conservatives were doing "a huge disservice to America when we spend 60-80% of our time beating up on the President."

Impeachment bill stalled but gains public support

The resolution submitted in January by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) is expected to be assigned to a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in mid-February. While the bill is said to be stalled in the legislative process, it

is rapidly gaining wide public support, according to Gonzalez's office in San Antonio, Texas.

Gonzalez's office reports that they continue to receive letters and calls from all over the country in support of the impeachment bill. Various groups, town councils, and organizations have issued statements of public support for the move, the office adds.

Gonzalez's office also noted that the demand for impeachment is becoming an important demand of the U.S. peace movement, as seen, for example, in a demonstration in Tacoma, Washington which featured banners with "Impeach Bush" slogans.

Broomfield attacks Ramsey Clark

Rep. William Broomfield (R-Mich.), a supporter of Bush's Gulf war, attacked former Attorney General Ramsey Clark's exposé of the U.S. bombing of Iraqi civilians. Broomfield argued that Clark's visit to Baghdad would send a signal to Saddam Hussein that America is turning against the President.

Denigrating Clark as an "ambassador from Greenwich Village," Broomfield accused him of "truth-in-packaging," and tried to play down the important role that Clark is playing in bringing the high casualty rate among Iraqi civilians to public consciousness. "Mr. Clark has not held public office in 22 years. He has no constituency, other than the occasional reporter who is kind enough to give him a little publicity."

Broomfield, as ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is the point-man for Bush administration foreign policy initiatives.

National News

SDI triggered Soviet economic crisis

The evaluation by statesman Lyndon LaRouche that Strategic Defense Initiative policy provoked the ongoing Soviet economic crisis, was echoed by columnists Evans and Novak on Feb. 6.

In an analysis of Gorbachov's emergence as a Stalinist hardliner, the columnists noted that, even among Soviet reformers, Gorbachov is not viewed as an initiator of change. These circles regard the SDI as the policy which shook up Soviet society sufficiently to allow their brief emergence.

These Soviet reformers attribute the SDI policy to Ronald Reagan, who announced it as policy on March 23, 1983. But it was LaRouche who developed the policy as initially outlined.

N. Y. state workers protest Cuomo budget cuts

On Feb. 6, some 10-15,000 state workers demonstrated in Albany, New York at the Governor's Mansion in protest of the planned layoff of over 7,000 state workers in an attempt to reduce the state's \$6 billion budget deficit.

The rally, which was described by the press as the largest of its kind in history, demanded that Gov. Mario Cuomo immediately meet with representatives of the workers, and rattled the fences around the Governor's Mansion to underscore their demand.

Demonstrators chanted "No Layoffs," and held placards reading "Saddam, Scud Cuomo," "Cuomo for President of Iraq," and "This Scud's for You, Cuomo." Speakers at the rally included the head of the Union of State Prison Guards, who termed Cuomo "an economic terrorist."

The demonstration came after a meeting between Cuomo and union representatives at which Cuomo announced that he fully expected their ire, and that they had no positive proposals for dealing with the crisis. Union leaders had proposed additional taxes on busi-

ness and the wealthy to reduce the deficit.

Cuomo is frequently mentioned as an aspirant to the Democratic Party's 1992 U.S. presidential nomination.

Conservative sees end of American republic

Black conservative columnist Alan Keyes attacked the imperialist nature of Bush's New World Order in a commentary in the Feb. 6 *Washington Times*.

"The phrase 'Pax Americana' makes me even more uneasy than talk about the new world order. Naturally it reminds us of the Pax Romana, the era of peace and order that ancient Rome imposed on the then known world. It should also remind us that the agent of this universal peace was not the Roman republic. It was the Roman Empire," Keyes writes.

Those "who support this concept of a new world order are really pushing for a policy of American imperialism. . . . What I can't forget, though, is that imperialism is in the first place a domestic policy. It implies the end of the American republic. . . .

"This new imperialism implies a time in which America actively engages in military adventures like the one we are presently pursuing in the Persian Gulf. Such endeavors push domestic concerns off center stage. They also turn citizenship into a spectator sport. A mentality of self-sacrifice and loyal enthusiasm for the leadership becomes more prevalent than the active, questioning, self-interested frame of mind suitable for the citizens of a self-governing republic."

Cleveland backs rights of Arab-Americans

The Cleveland, Ohio city council has passed a resolution which urges the protection of the civil rights of Arab-Americans.

"The war in the Persian Gulf has created an atmosphere which has led to an escalation of threats and actual violence towards Arab-Americans and American Muslims in this

country," and which holds "the potential for anti-Arab harassment and persecution," the resolution reads.

Cleveland has "historically welcomed immigrants, especially those fleeing hardship and oppression," and since it is the duty of the city to serve residents and protect their civil rights, the council "supports the civil rights of every Arab-American and commends those organizations who protect our Arab-American citizens from civil rights violations." The council also "joins with the mayor to instruct his officers and employees that his administration will not tolerate the violation of any civil rights of any person of Arab, Iraqi, Palestinian, or other Middle Eastern descent."

Conservatives oppose nuclear weapons use

Several conservatives have spoken out against the threatened use of nuclear weapons by the United States in the war against Iraq.

Former Rep. George Hansen (R-Id.), who spent two years in prison on a Reagan-Bush administration frameup and now heads "Free America," an anti-tax group, denounced U.S. policy in the Gulf, accusing the U.S. of "two-way morality" on the use of nuclear weapons, in an interview with *EIR*. "I don't like wars unless it's a total matter of national survival. And it's not," he said.

On his return from Baghdad in August 1990 after meeting with religious and political leaders, Bush refused to meet with him or the congressmen in the delegation, Hansen said. "The government had moved to Kennebunkport and Moscow. They were going to show the Soviets how to reduce their deficit!"

"The New World Order is America's right to be the world's Hessians, the world's busybodies. We police the world and go broke. Here we are dissipating our arsenal in this two-bit war. . . . Meanwhile, the Soviets are going back to a harder line. They're retooling. We think we'll police the world with our empty arsenal, while the

Russians are sitting there on a full arsenal."

House Minority Whip Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and David Keene, chairman of the American Conservative Union, also disavowed a call for first use by Jeffrey Wright, head of the Young Americans for Freedom, at the national convention of the Conservative Political Action Committee in Washington. Virtually everyone at the convention disagreed with the call, the Feb. 8 *Washington Times* reported.

Gingrich's press spokesman Tony Blakely told a reporter that the congressman disagreed with the idea of using nuclear weapons first, that refraining from their use is the price of being a decent democratic country; as such, the United States should not use weapons of mass destruction unless attacked first by nuclear weapons. A person like Hitler might do it, but we don't, he said. Second, if the United States crossed the first-use line, it would set a precedent for other nations such as Pakistan, India, Israel, or perhaps eventually some Arab nation, to also cross over. We don't want to see millions of people needlessly slaughtered, he said.

Webb attacks Bush, media, for war hysteria

There has been no parallel to an American President "relentlessly maneuvering our nation into a war," including massive jingoistic manipulation by the press, since at least the Spanish-American War and the William Randolph Hearst propaganda, wrote former U.S. Navy Secretary James Webb in a commentary in the Feb. 4 *Wall Street Journal-Europe*. "One must go back to the Mexican War, to find a President so desirous of putting the nation at risk when it has not been attacked."

Webb warned that all the attempts to preserve the coalition against Iraq would collide with growing internal instability in various countries in the region, including Syria, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, and Yemen. Beyond this, "when the Emir of Kuwait returns with his 70 wives and fleet of personal jets, bringing behind him the legion of young men who danced out the war in the discos

of Cairo and London, the world is going to take a cool look at the uncomfortable totality of Mr. Bush's moral principles."

Webb also warned, in an interview with Radio Canada International on Feb. 7, "When the Arab world fully sees the magnitude of casualties in Iraq, you will have an enormous and quite volatile reaction." He said developments like the potential anti-U.S. backlash in the Arab world, would rapidly erode the support for Bush evidenced in opinion polls.

Michigan judge bars use of 'murder machine'

Oakland County, Michigan Circuit Court Judge Alice Gilbert has permanently barred Dr. Jack Kevorkian from using his homemade murder machine.

Gilbert, in rejecting Kevorkian's argument that sought to expand the basic right of a third person to include a right to assisted suicide, wrote in her 35-page opinion that "The rights of privacy and self-determination do not encompass the right to direct another person to kill or the right of a third person to participate in the killing. . . . Patients cannot confer a right upon a doctor to assist a suicide. Patients cannot dictate to a physician how to practice medicine."

Last June, Kevorkian used his "machine" to kill Janet Adkins, a retired Oregon woman with Alzheimer's disease. Kevorkian was originally charged with murder, but the charges were later dropped when an Oakland County District Court judge ruled in December that Adkins died by her own hand after throwing the switch on Kevorkian's machine, which released lethal drugs into her system. Suicide is not a crime in Michigan. Therefore, Kevorkian rationalized, neither is "assisted suicide."

Judge Gilbert said Kevorkian was not qualified to evaluate Mrs. Adkins, and evidence of the victim's suicide wishes were "too sparse." Rather, she said, the video of Kevorkian's interview with Adkins shows Kevorkian "rather anxious to try his invention that he has advertised, and Janet Adkins appeared as a likely candidate."

Briefly

● **JIM BAKKER'S** 45-year sentence was overturned by a U.S. appeals court on Feb. 12. The court ruled that the trial judge had showed prejudice in sentencing the TV evangelist. His conviction was upheld.

● **SCHILLER** Institute leader Leni Rubinstein, who oversees publication of the *EIR's* bi-monthly Chinese-language *Global Strategic News*, received the "Friend of the Democracy Movement of the Year" award from the New York Chinese community on Jan. 25, for her "passionate work and support to help the enslaved nation of China to be organized."

● **EIR RADIO REPORT**, designed for radio station coverage of breaking news and in-depth reporting, is available to radio stations.

● **NO INDIVIDUAL** honors, as in the Vietnam war but unlike in Panama and Grenada, will be accorded American soldiers killed in Saudi Arabia when they arrive at Dover Air Force Base, the Moroccan paper *Al Bouyane* of Feb. 3-4 reported. The military directive has reportedly angered military families.

● **U.S. MARINES** should defend Anglo-American interests only when the International Monetary Fund fails, writes "anti-war" MIT professor Noam Chomsky in the German daily *Tageszeitung* Feb. 9. The use of the IMF is "less expensive than the use of the U.S. Marines or the CIA," he said, leaving some doubt as to whether he intended to be sarcastic.

● **DEMANDS** for the impeachment of George Bush displayed in European anti-war rallies, were covered by Cable News Network Feb. 9.

● **HENRY G. BARR**, a longtime top aide to Attorney General Richard Thornburgh, was found guilty Feb. 5 on all counts of an indictment charging conspiracy to distribute and use cocaine. Barr is the highest-ranking present or former federal official to be convicted of drug charges.

Editorial

The real agenda

The recent decision by the Soviet government to call in large-denomination ruble notes was the occasion for some reflection. Along with new KGB surveillance of enterprises, at minimum it appeared to presage trouble ahead for those Westerners in the U.S.S.R. who had hitched their future to the free-marketeers. Now an interview has appeared in the Soviet trade union daily *Trud*, with the new Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, which sheds some light on the incident. More to the point, it highlights a dramatic shift in the U.S.S.R. to a renewed Cold War stance vis-à-vis the British and Americans.

Pavlov cites a foreign bankers' plot to manipulate Soviet currency, which was intended to destabilize the Gorbachov regime. Such tactics are not unknown to British and American intelligence agencies, and certainly it is in the perceived interest of the governments of both countries to have a free hand in their bare-faced attempt at global imperial domination, and therefore to keep the Soviets embroiled in civil war at home and paralyzed on the foreign policy front.

Pavlov charged that Western banks have been engaging in ruble-currency transactions that have the aim of causing hyperinflationary chaos in the U.S.S.R. He referred to banks in Austria, Switzerland, and Canada as participating in the operation. They were, he said, working on behalf of free-marketeers who wished to buy the U.S.S.R.'s resources at rock-bottom prices, with black-market rubles.

Another signal of serious Soviet displeasure with the West issued from the Soviet ambassador in Mexico, who was participating in a round-table discussion on the future of the Baltic republics. The ambassador, Oleg Daruchenkov—as reported in the Mexican newspaper *Excelsior* on Feb. 13—said that those who are anticipating a Soviet government collapse should remember that the U.S.S.R. has “the capacity to destroy the United States in 30 minutes.”

While the Soviets have officially continued to support the demand that the Iraqis evacuate Kuwait as a precondition for any cease-fire, statements by their

military openly oppose this policy and even in some instances have called for military support to Iraq. For example, Gen. Vladimir Lobov was reported by *Washington Post* correspondent Georgi Mirsky to have claimed that the United States was threatening Soviet territory in the Transcaucasus by the Gulf war. One Soviet daily, which generally has a KGB-military line, charges that Moscow's support for the war is threatening to “end the U.S.S.R.'s existence as a superpower.”

Despite the unwillingness of the Anglo-American crowd to face their growing problem on the Soviet flank, it is not likely to go away soon. On the contrary, the reemergence of the Cold War can very well lead to a hot war, within the next few years.

Despite the grimness of the present situation, there are still grounds for hope. The very brutality of the “coalition” war effort—the deliberate murder of over 500 defenseless women, children, and elderly men, and the killing of 60 Jordanian citizens traveling in a bus—is inciting a backlash. We are seeing the beginning of an ecumenical coalition against this evil war, which includes Christians, Hindus, and Jews, as well as Muslims; and includes people of all nations, not just Arabs. We are seeing a recognition in countries such as Brazil and India, that the self-same oligarchy which is trying to impose an imperial dictatorship against them is conducting genocide against Iraq.

There is an alternative to a Cold War showdown turning into a hot war. It is found in the kind of programs for global development which Lyndon LaRouche has proposed over decades. Crucial is the Productive Triangle program centered in Germany, which he has proposed. This would link the Soviet Union to a Europe governed by the economic policies identified most recently with the names of Charles de Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer, and LaRouche. For this to happen, however, the German government must move into open opposition to America and Britain.

Germany then would become the rallying point for all those who—in the words of the Pope—would fight to save the Creation, not only in Europe, but everywhere.

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