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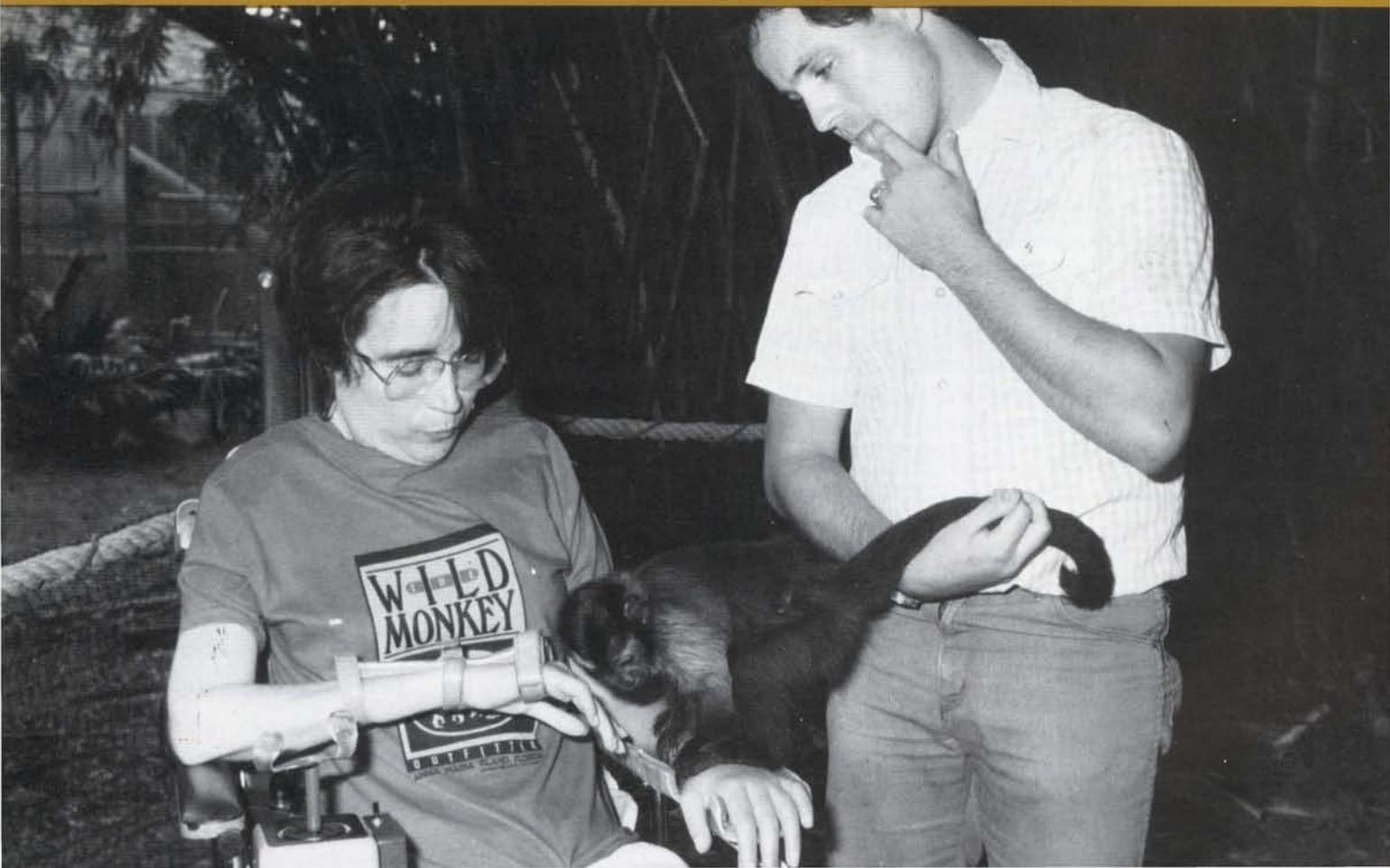
Executive Intelligence Review

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Bush's genocidal wars: Is Haiti next on list?
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Interview: Croatian foreign minister Separovic

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From the Editor

Political deadlines prompted the immediate publication of this week's *Feature*:

- The Washington Citizens for Death with Dignity have placed a physician-assisted suicide initiative on the Nov. 5 ballot. Initiative 119, which was created by the Hemlock Society, will amend Washington State's Natural Death Act by redefining the definition of "terminal illness" to mean an irreversible condition which will result in death within six months; patients in a coma or the higher level state of post-coma consciousness called "persistent vegetative state" will also be called "terminally ill"; "terminally ill" patients who wish can refuse *all* medical care—including the removal of food and water; competent, terminally ill adults can sign a request for doctors to kill them—called "aid-in-dying."

- The Bush administration's Patient's Self-Determination Act will go into effect in November. It will require every medical facility and nursing home in the country receiving federal funds to brainwash all patients about their "right to die" under all the federal and state right-to-die laws and the facility's refusal of treatment policy.

- Under Oregon's plan to ration health care services through its Medicaid program, should Oregon's Medicaid budget be cut, the state would not remove the number of people covered by Medicaid, nor cut reimbursements to health providers—it would simply and disastrously ratchet downward the number of medical conditions it would treat. The practical result in many cases: euthanasia. But this plan can still be thwarted; it was coolly received in hearings before the House Energy and Commerce health subcommittee in September. The committee, headed by Rep. Henry Waxman, contends that the Department of Health and Human Services has no authority to waive Medicaid rules, nor to approve the Oregon plan.

- The Hemlock Society's Derek Humphry's book *Final Exit*, with its how-to recipes for suicide, has become a national bestseller. I personally believe that if American voters approve such assaults on the principle of the sacredness of human life, our society will seal its own "final exit" from the face of the earth. The *Feature* presents some of the evidence, suppressed by major media, that this is not only wrong—but wholly unnecessary.

Nora Hamerman

EIR Contents

Interviews

- 9 Francis Wodié**
The first national secretary of the Ivory Coast Workers Party discusses his party's plans for economic revival of the country.
- 36 Dr. Zvonimir Separovic**
Croatia's foreign minister spoke with *EIR* in Vienna, following a press conference calling for international recognition of and support for his besieged country.

- 43 Hrant Kachatrian**
The head Armenia's Union of Constitutional Rights discusses the political situation following Armenia's referendum for independence.

Books

- 54 Digging up the dirty secrets of Britain in World War I**
Haig's Command, by Dennis Winter.
- 56 Two post-mortems on the Gulf war**
Iraq, Military Victory, Moral Defeat, by Thomas C. Fox, and *Desert Mirage, The True Story of the Gulf War*, by Martin Yant.

Departments

- 13 Report from Rio**
A "free market" Constitution.
- 49 Report from Bonn**
Transatlantic aerospace wars.
- 50 Panama Report**
U.S. government drug-dealing covered up.
- 51 Andean Report**
Tensions mount between Peru, Ecuador.
- 57 Books Received**
- 72 Editorial**
Thatcherism brought bankruptcy home.

Science & Technology

- 16 Need worldwide mobilization for Moon-Mars mission**
A new age of exploration would be a unifying focus for east European and U.S. high-technology industries facing shutdown.

Economics

- 4 Panic grips Washington over banking collapse**
While the White House conducts emergency sessions with bank regulators and business leaders, the new proposals coming out are each more ludicrous than the last. How about the idea of renaming empty office buildings as "residences," so the banks can reduce the amount of capital they must carry to offset commercial real estate loans?
- 6 Hundreds rally for economic justice, against 'new order'**
- 7 Africans demand U.N. action on debt**
- 9 New Ivory Coast party: Africa must integrate production, then markets**
An interview with Francis Wodié.
- 11 Currency Rates**
- 12 Agriculture**
ConAgra's profits soar.
- 14 Business Briefs**

Feature



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Sue Strong, a member of the board of directors of "Helping Hands: Simian Aides for the Disabled," was one of the first recipients of a trained capuchin monkey from Walt Disney World's monkey-breeding program. Strong is shown here with capuchin monkey Surfer and with Disney animal-care specialist Danny Walsh (right).

20 Medical advances expose lies of the euthanasia lobby

The ideologues of the "right to die" are trying to cover up the growing evidence that proper treatment vastly enhances the chance that victims of severe head injuries will eventually emerge from coma. Linda Everett reports on these and other scientific breakthroughs which can give new hope to thousands of patients and their families.

25 German bishop denounced Nazi euthanasia policy

28 The Eyegaze System: a window on the world

29 'Death on demand' is still homicide

A statement by Dr. Georg Götz, a physician from Germany and deputy chairman of the European Association for Physicians' Action, opposing the "right to die" resolution put before the European Parliament.

International

32 Bush readies invasion to re-install Haitian 'Pol Pot'

The script currently being followed by the U.S. government, in an effort to restore Marxist liberation theologian Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power, was drafted by the Trilateral Commission, and its aim is to extend the bankers' rule under the rubric of "free trade."

34 Jean-Bertrand Aristide: Bush's 'voodoo democrat'

35 U.S. invaded in 1915 to 'restore democracy'

36 'I would like to see a regional central European community'

An interview with Croatian Foreign Minister Dr. Zvonimir Separovic.

38 Croatia declares independence; Serbian aggression continues

40 Post-industrial society and the cults

Fiorella Operto tells the Catholic anti-cult organization how the Anglo-American elites imposed their "Brave New World."

43 Armenians vote for their independence

An interview with Hrant Kachatrian.

45 Labor, Church resist Argentine debt plan

46 Overseas Lebanese resistance formed

47 Open letter to Gen. Michel Aoun

52 International Intelligence

National

58 Shut down Hollywood—a national security imperative

Why is there no serious opposition to Bush's policies from the Democrats? The Democratic Party at the top today is the same apparatus as the Bush machine—in fact, the enforcement arm of it. A speech by Gerry Rose to a recent conference of Lyndon LaRouche's philosophical association.

62 State budget blowouts flatten recovery hoax

63 Roskens 'sleaze factor' at U.S. AID could be bad news for Bush campaign

The head of the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development has some skeletons in his closet—as George Bush well knows.

66 NED targeted for corruption probe

The National Endowment for Democracy is under investigation for financial corruption and influence-peddling. It couldn't happen to a nicer bunch of guys. **Documentation:** From a report by the General Accounting Office on the NED, and criticism of the agency by congressmen.

68 Congressional Closeup

70 National News

Panic grips Washington over banking collapse

by Chris White and John Hoefle

Political panic is spreading in Washington, as the insolvent, and increasingly illiquid, banking system continues to sink, and the depressionary collapse of the economy accelerates. Despite its continued lying about the “recovery,” the Bush administration is in a frantic flight forward, trying to paper over the collapse for the coming election season.

Since Sept. 27, the White House has held a series of emergency meetings with regulators and business leaders, seeking ways to keep up, for a few more months, the illusion that the U.S. economy is still afloat.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady told the Atlanta Rotary Club on Sept. 30 that the public must be convinced that the government is doing all it can to promote the recovery. The administration will take whatever steps are necessary “in the short term to make the economic recovery a reality,” Brady insisted. Noting that “we are entering an election year,” Brady said, “we must make the economic recovery a reality that is perceived by everyone.”

On Oct. 7, Bush and his cabinet met with a group of the country’s top corporate leaders to review the economic and banking crisis. Executives from IBM, American Airlines, Proctor and Gamble, and General Mills were among those who gathered. The American Bankers Association sent President Bush a letter outlining its view of what is going on. At the meeting, Bush expressed concern over the “credit crunch,” but insisted that the economy was recovering, according to press spokesman Marlin Fitzwater.

One day later, Treasury Secretary Brady chaired the third meeting of the economic policy council in two weeks. The subject, again, was how to alleviate the “credit crunch” allegedly jeopardizing the administration’s vaunted “recovery.”

Meanwhile, President Bush continues to imitate Lyndon Johnson’s lies to the public, when LBJ told Americans con-

stantly over 1965-68 that the war in Vietnam was being won. “I think the economy is recovering,” he declared Oct. 4. “I’m optimistic. Thank God this recession hasn’t been as deep as previous recessions.” There has not been so much attention on economic and financial matters at the Bush White House since May and June of 1990, when the banking and credit system was also standing on the brink.

Propping up the banks

After the Oct. 8 meeting, the administration unveiled a series of regulatory proposals allegedly designed to free up credit. These criminal and insane proposals, which were characterized as “technical” in nature, continue the administration’s Orwellian efforts to keep the banks’ balance sheets presentable through outright fraud.

The proposals, which are designed to paint bad loans as good, liabilities as assets, and bad news as good—and to reduce the ability of bank examiners to force banks to tell the truth—reflect the growing fear inside the establishment that the U.S. banks may be on the eve of their fatal crisis.

From the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, a scheme has been put forward to permit banks to use their holdings of Treasury bills as deposits placed on reserve at the Fed. This proposal is a violation of all standing U.S. banking practice, under which banks are supposed to deposit their own assets as reserves with the Fed. The idea is, if the banks can use their holdings of Treasury debt for this purpose, then their own funds would be freed to pay down some of their debt, and take further writeoffs of their bad loans.

This is just a cheap swindle preparing the way for the Federal Reserve to nationalize, de facto, the whole of the banking system, as we warned would happen when the Bush-Brady “Bank Reform Bill” was presented to Congress earlier

in the year.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.'s (FDIC) reports on bank loan delinquencies prove that this is a complete waste of time. Since the beginning of 1987 alone, the amount of admitted non-performing loans held by banks has exceeded the amount the banks have set aside as loan loss reserves by \$338 billion—enough to turn the banks' declared profits of \$70.5 billion during the period into a \$267 billion loss. That \$267 billion loss would be more than enough to wipe out the banks' claimed equity capital of \$226.8 billion at the end of the second quarter. And this is just the *admitted* bad loans, the tip of the iceberg. With this proposal, Brady and company are preparing the way for a hyperinflationary explosion, and a worsening collapse.

A new scam: 'residential loans'

Other proposed regulatory changes are equally ludicrous. How about this one as a measure of desperation? It is proposed that some of the banks' outstanding commercial real estate loans be reclassified as residential loans. Empty office buildings which the banks lent money to finance, would henceforth be called residences. It won't help the homeless, nor will it do anything for the banks.

The game here is to preserve the fiction that banks still have equity capital. By declaring commercial real estate loans as residential real estate loans, the banks reduce by 50% the amount of money they have to carry as capital to offset those loans. Banks are supposed to secure their commercial real estate loans to the tune of the full 100% of the loan. Real estate speculative values around the country have collapsed, and the loans of the last four to five years are coming due. They cannot be paid back, nor is the property which secures them worth what the banks lent out. So the Bush crowd is proposing a name change to permit the banks to swallow only half the losses they would otherwise have to eat. The banks' real estate lending totaled \$847 billion at the end of the second quarter of this year. If all of it were counted as residential lending, and the \$420 billion written off, the amount would still be more than twice their reported capital. But if the losses they have not counted since 1987 are taken into account, their capital has been more than wiped out already, before they begin to deal with however much of the \$847 billion outstanding in real estate loans has already gone bad!

The administration will also establish new guidelines to paper over collapsing real estate values, by counting real estate at its alleged long-term value—meaning what it cost at the height of the speculative frenzy—as opposed to its current market value.

It must be "made clear that liquidation value appraisals should not be used" by examiners, Brady told the Atlanta meeting. Brady also called for the "prudent refinancing" of commercial real estate loans "without regulatory criticism," a head-in-the-sand process that would be greatly aided by the artificial values the administration's proposals would permit.

Powder puffs or chain saws?

We do not want bank regulators either "padding [banks] with powder puffs or attacking them with chain saws—you want to be in the middle," said Deputy Treasury Secretary John Robson. To prevent these "chain saw" attacks by what the administration has called "overzealous" examiners, the administration would also make it easier for banks to appeal "unfair" rulings by federal bank regulators.

"The administration is taking steps to address this problem, and John Robson has taken the lead for Treasury." boasted Brady in Atlanta. "For over a year, John, Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve, Bob Clarke of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Bill Seidman of the FDIC, and Tim Ryan of the Office of Thrift Supervision, have met with bank and thrift examiners to make sure they know they should not be part of the problem—they have to be part of the solution."

Another proposal under review is designed to encourage bank buyouts, by permitting banks to sell more preferred stock, under the kind of arrangement by which Warren Buffett bought into Salomon, American Express, and Wells Fargo. The result is to dilute bank stock further, and to set up a class of favored stockholders.

All these proposed changes violate the capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements, supposedly as a means of ensuring the safety of international banks. All also anticipate major upcoming liquidity problems for the insolvent U.S. banking system.

The unreality of the administration and the bankers' position was further demonstrated recently by Chase Manhattan Corp. chairman Thomas Labrecque, who admitted that his bank would have third-quarter writeoffs in the same range as the \$265 million written off in the second quarter. Despite the fact that this writeoff would be easily an order of magnitude short of what is needed, Labrecque compared his bank to baseball's last-place-to-first Atlanta Braves and boasted: "Chase is back!"

Labrecque's sports analogy is appropriate, in the sense that both the banks and the ballplayers are playing games for public consumption. But baseball is more realistic: If the administration were making the baseball rules, all pitches that were not hit would be defined as balls, and all hits would be ruled home runs.

The deepening depression is beginning to erupt into the nation's political life. Both Senate and House have now passed the agreed-on extension of unemployment benefits. The House, by a margin which is proof against presidential veto, and the Senate, by a majority which leaves Bush two votes over the two-thirds majority required to override a veto. His veto of the extension of unemployment benefits, and of legislation to provide for maternity leave, will come back to tar him with the brush of the Depression President, Herbert Hoover.

Hundreds rally for economic justice, against 'new order'

Several hundred individuals representing 25 nations and every continent rallied from noon to 3:30 on Oct. 7 before the United Nations in New York, in protest against George Bush's genocidal new world order. The rally was organized by the Schiller Institute to channel global resistance to the new colonialism, and mobilize forces behind a true Fourth Development Decade.

A message was read from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who helped found the Schiller Institute in 1984. She demanded "immediate recognition of Croatian independence," and said, "The time has come to unite forces worldwide against all forms of injustice."

From Africa, Serge Munkendi, a spokesman of the Workers and Peasants Party of Congo, and Drimi Olaghare, chairman of the Union of African States (from Nigeria) addressed the rally. Olaghare attacked the International Monetary Fund approach. People from Sudan, Chad, Morocco, Cameroon, and Egypt took part in the protest.

From Asia came an Afghani freedom fighter and 10 members of his group. Imam Mohammad Sherzad, director of Jamaat e-Islami, attacked the new world order and its attempt to get the Afghan resistance to join with the butchers of Kabul. Also attending were Vietnamese, Bangladeshi, and Chinese.

Speaking for eastern Europe were two Romanians,

Charles Brasoveanu, the founder of the first free trade union in the Soviet bloc, and Father Dmitru Macaila. They supported the economic program of Lyndon LaRouche as a condition for true political freedom. Croatian activist John Horvath made an eloquent plea for an end to the slaughter of his countrymen by the Serbian butchers. Of the former Soviet satellites, Hungary and Lithuania were also represented in the crowd.

From Ibero-America, Colombian Schiller Institute president Gerardo Terán spoke of the battle against the new world order's drug traffickers, while Dominican and Panamanian speakers told how they are continuing their fight here in the U.S., for decent housing.

From the United States, Rev. James Bevel, a veteran with Martin Luther King of the voter registration drive and anti-war movement, stressed the need to move from a national to an international fight. Elisuha Israel, speaking for People in Truth, denounced the persecution of Yahweh ben Yahweh, a religious leader who has jailed without bail for nine months. Amelia Boynton Robinson, the 80-year-old heroine of the Selma, Alabama voting rights struggle, gave an inspiring message. U.S. farmer Don Jeffries reported on the efforts of a group of farmers who are donating powdered milk to the children of Iraq, and to dramatize the need to save farmers in the United States.



Mike Billington, a fellow political prisoner with Lyndon LaRouche, addresses rally at Ralph Bunche Park across from the United Nations.

Africans demand U.N. action on debt

In last week's issue, EIR highlighted speeches from the 46th United Nations General Assembly, challenging the concepts underlying George Bush's "new world order." We continue to present documentation here, from speeches by African leaders at the U.N., of the urgent need to address the economic problems facing that continent. While the speakers are diverse in their political views on many issues, they are all agreed on that fundamental point.

'Poverty is the father of dictatorship'

Ghana: Ambassador Kofi Awonoo, the ambassador of Ghana to the U.N., who chairs the Group of 77 in the General Assembly, told a meeting of the Second Committee of the General Assembly (economic and financial affairs) on Oct. 1:

"Poverty is the father of dictatorship. It is naive to believe that by merely institutionalizing multi-party pluralism and proclaiming free market systems, a poor country which does not receive adequate returns for its exports, is denied access to technology under intelligent concessionary terms, is overburdened by a crippling debt syndrome, or is virtually a charity case as it battles with the crushing impact of grim social disabilities, will survive as a democracy. The stringent ideological prescriptions of western capitalist democracy should be properly examined as a prescription for social and economic collapse for developing countries if the global atmosphere is not put in place for this ideology to thrive. We hope the purveyors and prophets of this surviving ideology are listening."

Botswana: External Affairs Minister Dr. Gaositwe K. T. Chiepe stated, in his speech to the General Assembly on Oct. 7, that poverty is the worst enemy of the environment. "Many people in developing countries live in abject poverty, and for the poor, long-term sustainability plays an insignificant role in decisions on production and consumption. What is uppermost in their minds is how to survive or live from one day to the next. Poverty breeds environmental degradation, which in turn reproduces and reinforces poverty. This first, world summit on environment and development should address these issues in clear and unambiguous terms."

Central African Republic: Foreign Minister Laurent Gomina-Pampali said in his speech on Oct. 7 that "strictly military security" is no longer a valid concept. "Everything is occurring as though the countries of the Third World, particularly those of Africa, must definitively remain ex-

cluded from development, and this, under the indifferent watch of the developed countries."

A 'Marshall Plan' for Africa

Nigeria: Ibrahim Babangida, President of Nigeria and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, called for debt relief and a Marshall Plan for Africa, in his speech on Oct. 4.

"Economic development nurtures democracy," he said. "On the other hand, under-development is a threat and obstacle to democracy. We commend the peoples of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union for their decision to build democratic societies. We also note the significant financial and economic assistance which the western industrialized countries and Japan have decided to offer them. This is in direct contrast to the virtual neglect of African efforts. If this neglect and this indifference continue, disillusionment may arise with democracy in the face of persistent and extreme economic hardship. . . .

"Africa's indebtedness is the single major obstacle to development in the continent. . . . Africa's debt is crippling. The realities are as startling as they are depressing. Africa's total debt equals 102.3% of its GNP and more than 300% of its total exports. On the average, 30% of the continent's export earnings is used to service debt. . . . We cannot continue in this way. . . .

"Beyond the issue of debt, what Africa needs is a special financial package, a kind of Marshall Plan, which would demonstrate the sincerity of the developed world for the plight of Africa, right historical wrongs, and set the world on the path of a new order that is just and equitable."

The debt crisis

Antoine Blanca, the U.N.'s director general for Development and International Economic Cooperation, delivered a speech on Oct. 1 to the Second Committee of the General Assembly in which he called for an emergency effort to deal with the "stark condition" of Africa. The continent lost \$50 billion in earnings on account of low commodity prices and declining terms of trade between 1986 and 1990 alone, he reported. Africa's debt increased sharply in the same period from \$212 billion to \$217 billion, with debt servicing amounting to \$23 billion in 1990 alone.

Ivory Coast: Foreign Minister Amara Essy said in his speech to the General Assembly on Oct. 3 that "the problem of the debt is inseparable from that of raw materials, whether they be of agricultural, mining or mineral origin."

"Ivory Coast considers that the law of supply and demand is justified in relations between countries having the same level of development, and not in relations between developed and developing countries. Liberty is not then conceived in equality. Between developing and developed countries, there is a great inequality. One cannot affirm that there is liberalism when one, alone, sets the prices of the raw materials one

imports, of the manufactured products one exports, of the freight rates and the conditions of transport of the technology necessary for the industrialization of the developing countries.

"The low price of raw materials, whether they be agricultural, mining or mineral, is justified today in economic analysis by the classic notion of overproduction on the international markets. But, from our experience, there is no overproduction, but rather underconsumption because of the high price practiced over finished and semi-finished products. . . .

"So the fundamental difference between developed and developing countries is that the former have the technology required to transform into finished products for their own consumption and for export purposes, our raw materials, which are insufficiently remunerated, whereas the latter, which do not have this capacity, are obliged to sell their raw materials in the raw state. . . . It would be desirable if in the years to come, an effort were made to carry out an effective transfer of technology to the developing countries."

Mali: Foreign Minister Tiebile Drame spoke on Oct. 7 about the crushing debt burden on Africa, and noted that "the approach adopted until now to find a solution to the serious problem of the debt, although encouraging in certain respects, are far from responding to the real economic preoccupations of the developing countries."

Congo: Foreign Minister Jean Blaise Kololo was one of several African speakers to call for a conference to discuss the African debt crisis. He stated in his speech on Oct. 4 that the debt has become "asphyxiating" and that together with "the net negative transfer of financial flows," it is crushing any attempt at economic recovery.

"For us, the African countries, the holding of an international conference on the African foreign debt merits more interest by the international community."

Rwanda: François Ngarukiyintwali, Rwanda's ambassador to the U.N., stated in his speech on Oct. 7: "Rwanda regrets that the idea of convening an international conference on Africa's foreign debt has not yet been the object of a consensus between the industrialized and developing countries." He noted that while Rwanda welcomes international support for the spread of democracy, "the western countries should do everything possible to ensure that economic development be the best support for this democracy, for, it must be stressed, it is illusory to want to install democracy without favoring the socio-economic development of peoples."

No to austerity conditionalities

Zambia: Lt. Gen. H.B.M. Lungu, Zambia's ambassador to the U.N. said in his speech on Oct. 2 that "while it may be fashionable to come up with conditionalities as a way of sustaining discipline, efficiency, and realism in the development process, let us always remember that each conditionality is actually a piece of advice. The question that



Nigerian President Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, who called at the United Nations for a Marshall Plan to save Africa.

arises is, do these conditionalities merely support outmoded and unviable models of development or do they illuminate a clearer and credible vision of development? This is particularly the case for the African continent. Championing certain conditionalities for the provision of assistance to Africa will not necessarily result in any meaningful development nor material gains.

"Conditionalities should not ruin economies. At the same time, it should be clear that conditionalities are not a substitute for deep research into effective models of development."

Malawi: Minister of Transportation and Communications D.S. Katopola, in a speech on Oct. 3, said that the situation for some African countries is "so desperate that their viability has become questionable." Efforts to redress the situation in many countries, he said, "have tended to be largely palliative in nature and selective in application. Moreover, the non-economic conditionalities built into some of the initiatives have made them appear as no more than an attempt by the economically strong to control and manipulate the weaker economies. . . . The tying of assistance to non-economic conditionalities does not yield the best results in terms of economic growth and development."

New Ivory Coast party: Africa must integrate production, then markets

Francis Wodié spoke with French journalist Christine Bierre about his two priorities: holding a national, all-parties congress and the economic revival of his country.

EIR: Mr. Wodié, you are the first national secretary of the Parti Ivoirien des Travailleurs [Ivory Coast Workers Party—PIT], and you live in one of the few countries that has not organized a national convention to open the way to democracy. How do things stand today?

Wodié: As you know, Ivory Coast lived for a very long time under a one-party system, and for a little more than a year, the multi-party system has been recognized. We do not think it is normal that the rules of the single party are still being applied. That is why we are proposing a national convention, which seems needed, as a framework for concerted action inside the country where the new rules will be imposed, and where a transitional government will be designated in order to organize regular elections, because, under a multi-party system, the participating political parties should be on an equal footing. The 1990 elections were organized under the reign of the one-party system, and, of course, the opposition couldn't get anything out of such elections. After this experience, we decided that a convention was needed: It is the only forum that allows a peaceful transition from a one-party system to a multi-party system, and for all the conditions to come together to really open up the road to democratization in Ivory Coast.

EIR: Beyond the problem of democracy, who in power do you blame; is it [Prime Minister] Alassane Ouattara?

Wodié: We think the crisis in Ivory Coast is the fault of the PDCI government. The crisis has a political and economic cause. It comes from the way the country is managed, by the deliberate confusion between state property and politicians' property. This sloppy management has given rise to diversions of funds, and misappropriations, which have led to the current problems. Alassane Ouattara was called in to bring order to the crisis, which was analyzed as a technical crisis, and so, they called in a technocrat. We are starting to realize that since he has been in Ivory Coast, he has discovered a

calling as a politician, perhaps because he realized that *the crisis has a political dimension*, but, being unprepared to take on the political aspect, things are drifting more and more out of control. Our view now is that neither Alassane Ouattara nor the previous governments are capable of handling this crisis.

EIR: You say that the country's resources have been diverted. What should have been done?

Wodié: They should have been invested in priority sectors, which are health, education, and modernization of agriculture, so that when the peasants' buying power grew, it would get big enough to increase demand, and thus allow further growth in production. Furthermore, reserves should have been held back to deal with hard times. That is the reason for the currency stabilization. But this system was not implemented right, and now we need to husband our remaining meager resources so we can gradually get out of this crisis. We should perhaps also seek other means to complement existing resources. The creditor institutions and other states, if they recognize that we are serious and rigorous managers, might more readily come to our country's aid than they do today.

EIR: A few months back, the World Bank changed its strategy: It no longer lends to states, but is turning toward a strategy of lending almost entirely to small, private projects. What are your thoughts on that?

Wodié: Let me back up first to the subject of utilizing export revenues. These funds would have allowed the Ivory Coast to free itself, as much as possible, from its indebtedness, which weighs far too heavily on the economy. They would also have been a factor in furthering development. The fact that the World Bank is orienting toward financing small projects must be because it no longer trusts governments to use the resources that are lent. It's an interesting viewpoint, but one which can bring up organizational problems, problems in managing the national economy, and we think that certain vital sectors, such as those you mentioned—energy, communications, dams—belong to the state. The government has

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NORA HAMERMAN, Editor.

to build the infrastructure that is going to back up the production of small and medium-sized enterprises. Therefore, we must be able to join the role of the state, which is to make large-scale investments in infrastructure, and the private enterprises, which, by making use of the environment thereby created, can then set productive activities in motion.

EIR: Abdou Diouf, the President of Senegal, said: "It has now been 10 years that we have been applying the policies set forth by the lending institutions, and, in particular, the 'structural adjustment programs,' of the International Monetary Fund, and we never see the funds promised in exchange for such budgetary austerity and so much sacrifice imposed on the African people."

Wodié: We must recognize the part of the blame that lies with foreign bodies and states; but we think that the main culprits are we Africans, especially our politicians. We have to learn how to organize ourselves, to better manage our affairs so that foreign resources do not become the motor for our development. The foreign contributions must supplement what the countries themselves free up by good management. So these criticisms, in my view, must be tempered and put in context.

EIR: President Nicéphore Soglo of Benin said, at a recent international conference in Cotonou, that "there can be no democracy without bread." He added, "How do you expect us to continue to develop our countries if we are always under the yoke of Caudine Forks of austerity programs like the Structural Adjustment Facilities (SAFs)?"

Wodié: It is true that the social cost of the SAFs is too heavy for the African countries and in particular, for the most disadvantaged social layers, because the structural adjustment, under the pretext of true pricing, ends up increasing prices: Prices rise, buying power is eroded, and the popular masses suffer most. That explains the numerous revolts. From this standpoint, we think it is appropriate to review structural adjustments system. So long as it's a question of rebalancing state finances, it's a good management measure, but we have to see how this cost is transmitted to the most privileged social layers, who, in general, are to blame for the crisis. This policy seems to be mainly aimed against the little people: Licensing requirements multiply, unemployment gets worse, and the cost of living goes up. I think the criticism is well be founded from this standpoint.

EIR: You represent the Ivoirean Workers Party, and soon you might be in power. What will you do then to reestablish your country's economy? How are you going to deal with the debt and at the same time, achieve economic development?

Wodié: First of all, democracy has to be reinforced, in the political sense, by reinforcing the population's taking responsibility, its freedom of expression, and the people's participation in their own development. We have to stop shutting the

people concerned out of the development process, which otherwise risks being implemented against them. Economically, we must take new measures, in the new political climate that will be created by the trust that will be reestablished between the people and their leaders, with the priority being food self-sufficiency. More than anything, the economy must feed the people, and also assure them health care and education, because investment in these two domains is what accelerates development.

EIR: The last Organization of African Unity meeting adopted a plan for a common market for all of Africa. How will it be set up?

Wodié: Within our party, we are all very aware that the narrowness of the markets cannot assure true development. So, we are partial to sub-regional and regional integration. What we have participated in up to now was integrated currency exchanges. But, as you know, Africa is more outward-than inward-oriented: We often produce for export, and trade among African states remains poorly developed. A true integration should lead to creating structures—roads and other things—which will be the means of communication and trade. But, to trade what? Africa has to be able to produce goods worth being traded among African states, such that, rather than favoring market integration, we should orient toward production integration. Africans must learn to *produce together*, with respect to the needs of the populations. This way, a regional market could exist, leading to the trade downstream which would develop it. That is the opposite of what is being done. So while we approve of the idea of a common market in Africa, it remains to be seen how this integration should be implemented.

EIR: Many are celebrating the end of communism and the full-scale victory of liberalism today.

Wodié: We are partisans of a mixed economy. The PIT thinks that we must not turn over the economy to the appetites of investors or traders. Private initiative must be freed, while also being steered and controlled. What we seek is, therefore, a balanced regime, because unbridled liberalism risks adding to inequalities. Total centralization doesn't allow freedom of initiative, quite the opposite. A regime that reconciles public state enterprises (infrastructure, etc.) and private ones for daily production seems to be the best system.

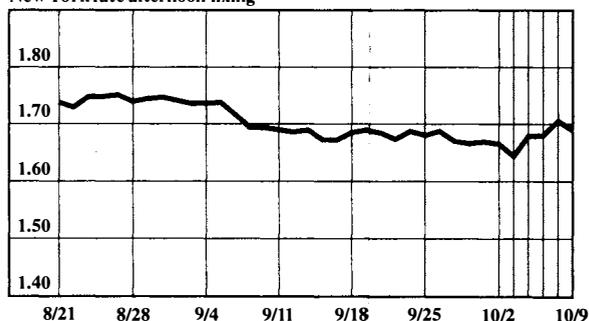
EIR: What do you think of the attitude of France and the United States toward Africa?

Wodié: International relations ought to be organized under the banner of equality of states, of independence of peoples, and mutual benefit. The solidarity that exists between states and their people should lead to more freedom and more development. We think the most advanced states ought to be helping the development of other states, which in turn should create the means to use the foreign contributions.

Currency Rates

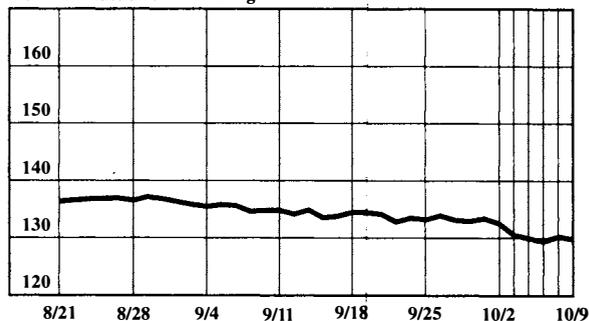
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



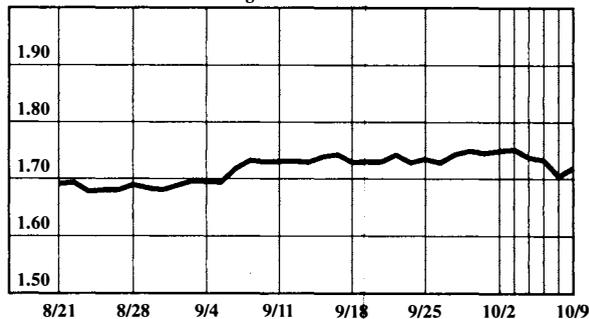
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



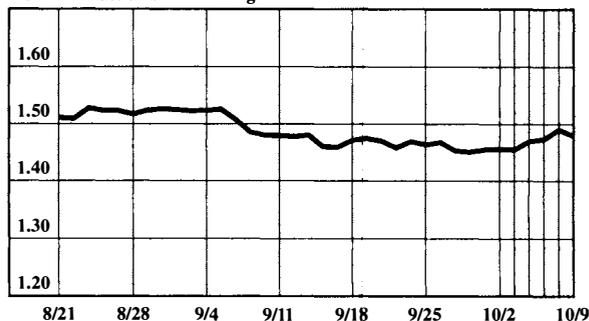
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



ConAgra's profits soar

Cartel companies make big bucks and blame mythical "middlemen" for bilking farmers and consumers.

ConAgra, the U.S.-based company in the global food cartel, has announced that its first quarter fiscal 1992 profits are 15% over a year ago this time. This stands in stark contrast to the thousands of farms now being ruined at a rate that has ended the traditional "American System" of independent family farms. ConAgra's fellow cartel companies have also maintained fat profits while the agriculture sector disintegrates.

ConAgra is so blatant a case that even the Justice Department, in an attempt to protect its image, this year announced an investigation of the firm for price gains from its lamb-slaughtering monopoly. But who do such cartel companies and the media say is at fault? The "middlemen."

Look again, and you will see that the "middlemen" are none other than the cartel companies themselves.

ConAgra serves as a good example. A subsidiary of ConAgra is Monfort, Inc., which slaughters up to 60% of the lambs in the United States. Producers receive 50¢ per pound for the lamb, while stores charge almost \$7 per pound. Who owns, through various subsidiaries, the transportation, processing, and distribution? ConAgra.

First, look at something simple: oats. ConAgra has oat-processing facilities in countries around the world. According to the calculations of Iowa farm representative Jerry Nash, the U.S. farmer is getting \$105 for what the retailer is getting \$3,200! It takes 2,800 pounds of whole oats to make 2,000 pounds of rolled oats for oatmeal. The farmer receives \$105 for 2,800 pounds of oats. The 2,000

pounds of rolled oats make 32,000 one-ounce servings at an original cost (farmer's share) of approximately one-third of a cent per serving. The average retail price of an 18-ounce box of rolled oats is \$1.85—which is just over 10¢ per one-ounce serving.

The ingredient label on the box lists 100% natural rolled oats, meaning nothing has been added to increase the cost. Here, again, who owns through various subsidiaries, the transportation, processing, and distribution? ConAgra.

Look at meat. Only three cartel companies (Cargill, ConAgra, IBP) control 70% of the steer and heifer slaughter in the U.S., 80% of boxed beef production, 40% of the U.S. pork industry, and just one of them (ConAgra) also controls 60% of the U.S. lamb industry. Do they also control the "middlemen"? In the case of Cargill and ConAgra, the answer is, yes!

Cargill is a privately owned company and, therefore, difficult to track. ConAgra, on the other hand, lays out its entire operation in its annual reports.

Started in 1919, ConAgra was close to bankruptcy in 1974 when Charles Harper showed up to save it, fresh from a stint at Pillsbury, the Minneapolis-based cartel milling company.

From 1974 to 1989, ConAgra profits increased 4,000%. If you bought 10,000 shares of ConAgra stock at \$3 per share at its low point in fiscal 1975, at the end of fiscal 1991 you would have owned 135,000 shares (due to stock splits), and your \$30,000 investment would have grown to more than \$6 million (plus

dividends along the way).

Their strategy is to run businesses which reach across the entire food chain, and to operate as a "profit driven," not a "production driven," company. That means gouge the farmer and consumer, and count on the Justice Department to let you get away with it.

In ConAgra's 1991 annual report, Charles Harper bragged that "today, ConAgra has about 25 major businesses with leading positions across the food chain." Just one of these companies, Beatrice Foods, in turn owns many other businesses with familiar brand names. One of these is Hunt-Wesson, whose products include Manwich, Orville Reddenbacher, Peter Pan, Snack Pack, Swiss Miss, La Choy, Wesson, and Hunt products.

In addition to prepared foods, ConAgra also owns worldwide commodity-trading, food-processing, and distribution businesses. It has an Agri Products division which handles marketing and farm inputs. It has finance companies for commodity futures brokerage, financing and ownership of livestock on feed, and truck financing, leasing, and insurance for red meat businesses.

One of its subdivisions, Monfort, is a giant lamb processor. Monfort also has a distribution business, Mappelli Brothers Co., and a cattle-feeding operation. Other meat companies, serving all kinds of specialty markets, include E.A. Miller, ConAgra Fresh Meats, Cook Family Foods, and more.

In fiscal 1991, ConAgra Red Meat processed about 5.3 million head of cattle and 10.4 million head of hogs, producing annually about 3.8 billion pounds of beef products and 1.8 billion pounds of pork products. At 700,000 head in fiscal 1991, its own cattle-feeding operations filled 13% of the needs of their U.S. plants.

A 'free market' Constitution

Collor would break the back of Brazil's nationalist resistance by imposing a new colonial Constitution.

Following more than a month of political turbulence which culminated in a Sept. 24 demonstration in front of the Rio stock exchange against the privatization of Brazil's largest state steel company Usiminas, President Fernando Collor de Mello sent the National Congress an ambitious plan for constitutional reform, which would convert the nation's Magna Carta into an instrument of the free market. "The modernization of the country demands the liberalization of the economy, on both the internal and international plane," Collor declared in his message. Toward that end, "we need to remove certain structural obstacles."

The constitutional changes contemplated in Collor's plan are intended to shatter nationalist resistance to the neo-liberal economic policies which lie at the core of George Bush's Enterprise for the Americas initiative. It is that resistance which is battling Collor's efforts to auction the national patrimony to pay Brazil's foreign debt, and which is centered around the Usiminas fight.

The auction of Usiminas, Brazil's most profitable state company and Ibero-America's largest steel firm, was to have been the first in a string of privatizations of steel, fertilizer, petrochemicals, mining, capital goods, utilities, and infrastructure companies, representing the core of Brazil's industrial capability. With the postponement of the Usiminas auction due to a combination of legal challenges and political opposition, Collor's privatization plan is now be-

ing viewed as a "non-starter." Moaned the *New York Times* Sept. 28, "It is really one of the most discouraging situations in Latin America." More explicit was Brazilian analyst Amaury de Souza, who was quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* of Sept. 25 saying that Collor "has met the unburied corpse of Brazilian nationalism," in his failure to get his privatization program off the ground.

Collor is now regrouping to force through the Usiminas sale in late October, and is counting on the weapon of "constitutional reform" to win back the favor of Brazil's creditor banks. The changes he has proposed include: doing away with the state communications and oil monopoly; opening up the country's vast mineral wealth to foreign exploitation; eliminating preferential treatment for national companies; ending any cap on interest rates (the current Constitution has imposed a 12% limit); an end to banking secrecy; changes in tax-collection methods, to the detriment of the states; prohibiting the states and municipalities from issuing public debt instruments, leaving the federal government a free hand in paying the foreign debt; and broadening the powers of the Supreme Court so that lower court actions that "put public finances at risk" will no longer be permitted.

What perhaps best reveals the anti-national and pro-usury nature of these proposed reforms is the inclusion of an amendment that would now make state or semi-private companies subject to bankruptcy. The inclusion of such a qualification in the regula-

tions of state companies was discussed at a famous 1983 meeting of the creditors' club in Vail, Colorado, when the plan to swap foreign debt for national assets was first presented. This plan was to become the main weapon that Kissinger and associates would wield to force payment of Third World foreign debt.

In sum, what President Collor is proposing to bring into being is a colonial Constitution, dedicated to the defeat of Brazil's industrial capitalist model, by nullifying the achievements of the 1986-88 Constituent Assembly. Back then, numerous nationalist forces joined together to confront powerful lobbies run behind the scenes by the U.S. "Project Democracy" networks, and they succeeded in defending Brazil's national interests. Those victories are embodied today in the very articles of the Constitution which Collor would see eliminated.

In addition to his other constitutional amendments, President Collor is also pressuring Congress to approve a controversial measure that would guarantee the successful launching of his privatization program, based on the models of Mexico and Argentina. The measure would permit the use of various "types of currency" in the auction bids for Usiminas, currency which, for its worthlessness, has been popularly dubbed "rotten money." Under this rubric would fall foreign debt bonds or the Agricultural Debt Bonds, recently the darling of professional speculators. It was precisely the government's attempt to allow bidding with such useless paper in the Sept. 24 Usiminas auction that led to a successful court injunction against the sale. Indeed, the measure is so clearly unconstitutional that it was even denounced by Attorney General of the Republic Aristides Junqueira, as the action of a would-be king, not a President.

Business Briefs

Energy

Red Army says nuclear power needed

Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the newspaper of the Soviet military, has published an editorial declaring that the "U.S.S.R." should support nuclear power projects. The outlook flies in the face of those who argue that, after Chernobyl, nuclear energy should no longer be used.

Citing advocates of "alternative" energy sources, like solar, wind, tides, and hydropower, the editorial said that these alternatives do have some use, but will not be able to meet the future needs of the country. "We do need nuclear power plants," although these have to be checked carefully, and the building and exploitation of them has to be strictly controlled.

Development

G-77 told science is 'shared heritage'

"The principle that science is the shared heritage of mankind," has been consistently eroded in recent years, Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi said Oct. 2 in New York City at the 15th annual meeting of foreign ministers of the Group of 77.

The minister noted that transnational corporations in the North controlled the flow of technology which was crucial for economic growth and development in developing countries. "Knowledge is becoming increasingly privatized and the South is being excluded. . . . They decide where to locate productive operations and on what terms they will provide services and transfer of technology, guided entirely by their worldwide corporate interests, which are often in conflict with the interests of developing countries."

Malaysia fully subscribed to the need to implement the Vienna Program of Action on Science and Technology for Development adopted in 1979, the minister said. He added that Malaysia would welcome the establishment of a U.N. financing system for science and technology for development as envisaged in the Vienna plan.

Health

Cholera discovered near Odessa

Ukrainian health authorities are on special alert after cholera broke out in the Odessa region. About 50 infected Ukrainians have been taken to hospitals, and dozens more are under close medical observation. Authorities are considering closing day-care centers and even schools, a measure recently taken in Moscow after a pattern of diarrheal infections among children appeared at the end of September.

The outbreak of cholera reflects poor health conditions and an undersupply of medicine, especially for the elderly, children, and infants, in large parts of the former Soviet Union.

Many pharmaceutical firms are either run down or were closed because of protests by radical environmentalist groups, on grounds that the chemicals used in producing medicines were toxic. Repeatedly over months, officials of various Soviet cities and republics have called on the West to donate medicine and medical technology.

Ecological Fascism

French writer blasts 'sustainable development'

A leading French writer has attacked the concept of "sustainable development," as advocated in the report *Our Common Future* of the Brundtland World Commission on Environment and Development. Writing in the daily *Libération*, Prof. Alfred Grosser of the Institute of Political Studies in Paris said that for "this grand ecologist business," the concept of "sustainable development" has been chosen as only the latest of several attempts in the past 30 years to come up with an all-encompassing "paradisiac version of what relations between human beings should be."

But, asked Grosser, why are such ideas needed when the human race has developed perfectly good ideas, common to the Enlightenment and Christian traditions, of justice, liberty, and truth? These values may have been often violated, but they nonetheless maintain

one common aspect: "They place mankind above the rest," whereas ecologism "places the earth, nature, at least, on an equal footing with mankind. I am against this. To defend the environment against the polluters, I don't need a new value. I just have to respect other humans, those of today, those of tomorrow." He said that what matters is "human resources," not "nature in and of itself."

Finally, he warned, there is a short path from ecologist nature worship to the ideas of Adolf Hitler. "Neither Marx nor Tarzan" is the title of his commentary—Tarzan referring to those who would elevate "Nature" and "Forest" over the belief in the grandeur of man.

AIDS

Mexico announces new detection method

Mexican officials announced Oct. 1 that "researchers have discovered a low-cost method of detecting the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) virus through human saliva, which is nearly 100% effective. A statement from the state-run Mexican Social Security Institute said tests using the method had been used on 1,000 AIDS-infected people in Mexico, the United States, and Malaysia, and had proven 99.8% accurate.

The saliva method of detecting the AIDS virus is faster and less expensive than traditional blood tests. Results of the saliva test are available within 30 minutes, the statement said. It added that the chemical agent used in the tests, dubbed Immuno-Punto, was "totally Mexican and its discovery puts our country in the forefront of the search for new methods of diagnosing AIDS."

Usury

Chevènement attacks IMF policy

Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who resigned from his post as French minister of defense in protest against the Gulf war, asked a radio interviewer Oct. 1, "What is democracy worth without de-

velopment?" He was commenting on the coup in Haiti on the RTL radio station. He added that as long as International Monetary Fund policy does not allow the necessary economic development of Third World countries, there is no point being euphoric about democracy.

The former minister gave the example of the 60% fall of the cocoa price, in order to show that, under such international policies in respect to raw materials, the poor countries have no chance for development.

'Free Enterprise'

Romanian intelligence chief hits 'free market'

Attacks by the head of the Romanian secret service on "free market" economics created an uproar at the national parliament in Bucharest in late September. Virgil Magureanu charged the cabinet of ousted Prime Minister Petre Roman with having ruined the country and provoking the miners riots by an exclusively market-oriented economic policy. Consumer price liberalization and an inflation rate of above 200% were leading to a situation that could result in a broad revolt of the population, the secret service boss warned.

Magureanu said that not only economic policy had to be changed, but new people had to be at the top of government who understood the dangerousness of the situation, which he characterized as "driving at an uncontrollable speed towards the bottom of economic catastrophe." He also warned that his agency had picked up evidence that the miners' protest was but the prelude to an outburst of mass violence throughout the country, because "the discontent of the masses in the factories of the capital and other parts of the country is spreading."

Infrastructure

Schmidt says east needs large-scale program

Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said the development of large-scale infrastructure projects is needed in eastern and central

Europe, in a televised discussion on the ZDF station Oct. 3. Schmidt appeared with Interior Minister Wolfgang Schauebele and Countess Marion von Doenhoff, publisher of the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*.

Schmidt said it was correct for the Kohl government to have brought the *deutschemark* into eastern Germany and to have moved quickly for unification. However, bringing the "free market" to eastern Germany created problems, especially as the products produced there no longer had markets in the West, where eastern German goods are not competitive, nor in the East, given the collapse of the Soviet markets. This brought about massive unemployment.

Under such conditions, Schmidt insisted, what should have been done, but wasn't, was to have employed these workers in a productive way in large-scale infrastructure programs, in transport, communications, railways, water, and energy. He said it was absurd to call on western businessmen to go into eastern Germany if the communications networks there are not built up with the aid of sophisticated satellite technologies.

Population

Iran announces drive to reduce birth rate

The Islamic Republic of Iran announced that Iran plans to set up its policy of reducing the Iranian birth rate. Health Ministry family planning director Dr. Hamid Assadpour, in comments to the Iranian News Agency on Sept. 24, said, "Iran has plans to reduce its population growth rate of 3.2% per year to 2.9% in 1993-94."

The reason, Dr. Assadpour said, is that "the 12 million farms in Iran produce food for only half of the country's 60 million population which means food for the other half has to be imported."

Assadpour blamed Iran's population growth on "illiteracy, public ignorance of the threat of a population explosion, and the scarcity of birth control devices." Many Islamic schools of thought consider birth control to be objectionable on religious grounds.

Briefly

● **A CONFERENCE** on Lyndon LaRouche's Paris-Berlin-Vienna "Productive Triangle" program to make Europe the industrial engine for a world economic recovery, will be held in Berlin under the sponsorship of the Schiller Institute Nov. 22-23.

● **MIKHAIL GORBACHOV** and International Monetary Fund director Michel Camdessus met Oct. 5 in Moscow, and signed a formal agreement whereby the "U.S.S.R." will have associate status with the IMF. According to Radio Moscow, Camdessus stated that with such status, the U.S.S.R. could "count on large-scale aid for economic reform."

● **BRAZIL** will create a "Sustainable Development Foundation" the Oct. 4 *O Globo* reported. With the financial support of 29 companies, each of which will contribute \$100,000, the foundation will be presided over by Israel Klabin, whose brother Roberto is the president of the Council on the Environment of the U.S.-Brazil Chamber of Commerce.

● **POLAND**, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement as a first step toward an Eastern European Economic Community, at a special government summit in Krakow, Poland, Oct. 4-5.

● **BANKRUPTCIES** in Great Britain topped last year's by 71% during the first nine months of this year, with 33,500 cases reported. The weekly bankruptcy rate is 930, as compared with 545 at the end of September last year, according to a new study compiled by Dun and Bradstreet.

● **THE WORLD BANK** has indefinitely postponed a decision on whether to make a loan to Thailand for the Pak Mun Dam, a hydroelectric project, the Bangkok press reports. The bank put the brakes on the project after a report by the U.S. Agency for International Development cited flawed environmental impact studies. Thailand is reportedly determined to go through with the project.

Need worldwide mobilization for Moon-Mars mission

A new age of exploration would be a unifying focus for east European and U.S. high-technology industries facing shutdown. Marsha Freeman reports.

At present, an increasing number of nations around the world are facing catastrophic declines in basic health care, agricultural output, and overall economic production. At the same time, the scientific and technical manpower and capabilities which are the only solution to these problems are also contracting worldwide, at an alarming rate. There is no way to dramatically uplift the world's population to adequate levels of health care, nutrition, education, and energy consumption, without a worldwide mobilization on the frontiers of science. A linear extension of today's technologies could not possibly increase productivity fast enough to prevent genocide in many parts of the world.

Global threat to skilled manpower

There is no way to deal with the accumulated years of rot, obsolescence, and underinvestment in basic infrastructure, industry, and human services worldwide, except to mobilize the world's scientific community and resources to break through on the frontiers of science and give mankind new, more efficient solutions. But those precious resources are now under siege.

The threat to the second largest pool of scientific manpower and expertise in the world, in the former Soviet Union and its satellites, is the most dramatic. Independent republics are now faced with the responsibility of preserving world-class scientific capabilities which happen to be located on their soil, in the face of political and economic uncertainty. According to sources in the Union of Sovereign States (U.S.S.), the budgets for the research institute of the Academy of Sciences have not yet even been determined for this

year. Even before the August attempted coup and resulting declarations of independence, the central Soviet government had announced that its civilian space program would be cut 50% over the next five years.

In a speech before the Extraordinary U.S.S. Congress of People's Deputies on Sept. 2, reported in *Izvestia*, the vice president of the Academy of Sciences, Academician Yevgeni Velikhov, pleaded with the deputies not to "break things so violently that the pieces cannot be put back together again." He addressed the fact that though each republic now has been given control over those scientific or R&D institutions that are on its territory, "we must understand that in the future . . . the republics in their own interests will always accept the idea that certain centralized functions must be exercised.

"We must understand," he continued, "that there is a whole series of structures which cannot be rebuilt afterwards at all. Science is a very delicate instrument, and it is now collapsing very quickly."

Aviation Week magazine has reported from Moscow that nearly half of the 5 million jobs in the aerospace industry of the former Soviet Union could be lost, depending upon how the industry is reorganized. The Soviet Ministry of Aviation Industry will be dissolved in 1992 and will probably be replaced by an interim Union agency, because, clearly, the aerospace industry cannot function without some kind of inter-republic coordination. Facilities, such as wind tunnels, have to be available to all research institutes, so preliminary agreements to maintain the same level of cooperation between the research and design bureaus and production facilities have been reached between several republics.

Fearing that their world-renowned research capabilities in the nuclear fission and fusion field could also be dismantled, Soviet scientists have issued new, urgent calls for the United States and the international community to join cooperative projects for next-stage fusion experiments.

In the United States, the downgrading of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) over the past five years has slowed to a trickle the flow of new directed energy and laser technologies, which should have already been available from SDI research for medical and industrial applications. Due to the cutbacks in defense spending, the bankruptcy of the commercial airlines, and the slowdown of increases in the civilian space program, more than a year before President Bush's recent "disarmament" initiative, the aerospace-defense-aircraft industry in the U.S. began laying off more than 100,000 skilled workers and managers.

The current fracas over next year's budget for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where a tradeoff is being demanded between slowing down Space Station Freedom or eliminating the start of *any* new projects, will not have a satisfactory resolution. In a statement released Sept. 27, NASA Administrator Richard Truly lamented that this will be the first budget in many years which does not even keep up with inflation.

Crisis in eastern Europe

In eastern Europe, the picture is even more dramatic. There, the indigenous technical capabilities of each nation have been wholly integrated with and dependent upon the Soviet Union since the 1950s, either through the Warsaw Pact or the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). Therefore, as the Soviet research programs contract, and these countries try to realign with the West, premier research facilities are being held in limbo.

One example is the recent trauma of the Carl Zeiss optical facility in Jena, east Germany. Zeiss Optical has built more optical telescopes in the 1-2 meter range, mainly for Comecon institutes, than any other company in the world. In the Soviet Union and many developing nations, Zeiss had the monopoly on precision optical equipment. As of 1989, there were 70,000 highly skilled people working at its facility in Jena, manufacturing cameras, computer chips, and eyeglasses, in addition to its core business of microscopes, telescopes, and optical devices.

Nature magazine reported last April that Zeiss became "unprofitable" almost overnight after German reunification and the currency reform was put into place, because the East German subsidy to Zeiss, largely through the guaranteed market for its product, was stopped. The other former Comecon countries, which had made up 65% of Zeiss's market, could no longer buy its products with transfer rubles. In response, the company laid off 43,000 workers, and reportedly has a plan to reduce employment to 10,000. Once this pool of highly skilled manpower is lost, it will be impossible

to replace.

For years, the Soviet space program has depended upon the capabilities of the former Comecon nations, all members of Intercosmos, for the most advanced new technologies. In turn, the skills developed abroad were captive to Soviet requirements. Most of them began space programs when Intercosmos was formed, in 1967. By that time much of the Soviet leadership realized that the United States would soon surpass the Soviet space program, when the Apollo program achieved a manned Moon landing, the "space race" was over, and the Soviet Union needed a larger pool of technical manpower for its high-tech space-military programs.

Budapest, Hungary has been home to two major centers of space instrumentation for scientific satellites. All of the electronics for the Soviet Vega mission to Halley's Comet was manufactured in Hungary, and the integration of the spacecraft with the instruments was done there as well. Hungary also participated in three plasma-measuring experiments aboard Vega, and handled the central data acquisition.

According to Karoly Szego of the Central Research Institute for Physics in Hungary, the computer and one experiment aboard the Soviet Phobos spacecraft to Mars were developed at his institute, and the image-processing system aboard the Mir space station, used for remote sensing, is a derivative of computer systems developed there, as well.

Last year Hungary began formal negotiations with NASA and the European Space Agency (ESA), as have other former communist countries. On April 10 of this year, ESA's director general and Hungary's minister without portfolio Erno Pungor signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space. The agreement covers joint projects, as well as the exchange of experts, training courses, and access to ESA's European Space Information System.

But while the positive impulse of the western Europeans is to try to preserve and integrate as much as possible of the fine technical expertise in the east, ESA ministers will be meeting on Nov. 18 in Munich to decide how much to delay crucial European space projects, as member states insist they cannot continue to increase space spending. Recently *Space News* reported that ESA has proposed putting off the first flight of the small reusable spaceplane, Hermes, to the year 2002, with the first manned flight two years after that.

The most pressure for cuts in ESA's long-range programs has come from Italy and Germany, which want to limit annual spending increases to 10%, because of other strains on their budgets. Substantial increases are needed to keep Hermes, the Columbus Space Station Module, and the Ariane rocket program on schedule.

Thus, a significant part of the world's scientific, technical, engineering, and skilled manpower is facing virtual extinction. There is no overall plan, at least in the public domain, which proposes how to stop and reverse this, and there will be virtually no way to quickly reconstitute it, once it is gone.

Why a Moon-Mars colonization mission?

The argument is often made that if a nation has a goal to accomplish a specific task, such as curing a disease, large amounts of funding and resources should be put into that specific project. The serendipitous nature of creative scientific research, however, has often demonstrated that many of the most important discoveries have *not* been made because a researcher was given a grant to answer a specific question. In general, a large-scale effort at the frontiers of man's knowledge, engaging the abilities of a large number of cre-

In general, a large-scale effort at the frontiers of man's knowledge, engaging the abilities of a large number of creative minds, will produce a cornucopia of new science and technology, little of which could have been written up in a grant proposal.

ative minds, will produce a cornucopia of new science and technology, little of which could have been written up in a grant proposal.

Throughout the 1960s, the mobilization in the United States to put a man on the Moon and return him safely to the Earth produced more scientists and engineers than the Department of Education has ever produced, more revolutionary health care technology than the National Institutes of Health, and more new energy technology than the Department of Energy. In order for men to live in the hostile environments of the Moon and Mars, there will have to be breakthroughs in medical technology, basic biology, data processing and computers, fission and fusion energy for power and propulsion, robotics and automated systems, materials, communications, and every aspect of growing food and industrial manufacturing.

No single country today has the scientific and technical capability, much less the advanced-technology manufacturing base, to carry out the Moon-Mars mission. Every study over the past six years proposing this as the long-range goal for the U.S. space program has recognized that some form of international collaboration will be necessary.

However, depending upon who was proposing the cooperation, numerous political agendas were really being put forward, not space exploration. Joint U.S.-Soviet Mars missions were put forward by kooks like Carl "Nuclear Winter" Sagan to foster a closer relationship to President Gorbachov. Republican "science advisers" like George Keyworth pushed international cooperation in space and other places as a way

to ease pressure on the U.S. budget deficit. Neither of these are reasons to go to Mars.

There will be no Moon-Mars mission, if the United States does not lead it. The U.S. still has the largest pool of scientific manpower available to be deployed for this effort. Only two nations in the world have any experience in putting men into space, and only the United States has sent men beyond Earth orbit. Though the Japanese space program is impressive in its scope and plans, without manned space experience, and with a total program still an order of magnitude smaller than that of the United States, it would take decades longer for the Japanese, even with the Soviets and Europeans, to develop what could be conjointly done with the United States. Many studies have been done in this country describing how, when, and where to go in space. No matter which specific scenario is chosen, the Moon is the only sensible next step after Space Station Freedom, and capabilities will be needed to allow astronauts to live and work on the Moon, which were not necessary under Apollo.

Mars is a different story, altogether. Because of its great distance from the Earth, averaging 50 million miles, compared to the quarter million miles for the Moon, life on Mars will have to be independent from Earth. Activities which are done almost without thinking on Earth will take the most minute planning for Mars colonists. Energy is an excellent example of the kinds of quantum leaps that will be necessary, first in science, and then translated into new technology. For these missions, orders-of-magnitude increases in the energy intensity required to keep each person alive, healthy, fed, and working will be necessary.

Growing food in space colonies

Growing food presents another challenge. On Earth, the lion's share of energy used by plants comes from the Sun and is independent of man. On the Moon, where there is no atmosphere to protect against deadly radiation, and where night cycles last two weeks, food will be grown in protected, shielded, closed environments. On Mars, solar radiation is half that which reaches the Earth, the thin atmosphere is not an adequate shield against radiation, and the average temperature is dozens of degrees below zero. Most of the energy will have to be man made.

Scientists have estimated that the light and other energy inputs to intensive agriculture which will provide man's nourishment on the Moon and Mars could reach 600 watts per square meter of crop area. That means about 7.2 kilowatts per person of available electrical energy, for example, or 7.2 gigawatts (GW) per million population. Compare that to the gross estimate of 1 GW per million population for the United States, which includes not only agriculture, but manufacturing, all industry, commercial, and residential use.

There is no possibility of providing that large quantity of energy for space cities through a simple extension of today's technologies. Even nuclear fission power plants are too inef-

ficient in terms of their operating temperatures, depend upon water coolants which will be unavailable on the Moon and Mars, and cannot be scaled up to economically produce the huge amounts of energy required. More energy-dense, compact, efficient energy production and conversion technologies are required, and will consist largely of plasma-based techniques from fusion reactions. The recent exciting developments in cold fusion may provide technologies for space not yet even considered.

The fusion of various light nuclei of hydrogen and helium will produce copious energy, not only in the form of heat, but also in charged particles and coherent electromagnetic energy. This energy array will be available for direct processing of materials, producing electricity, the propulsion of spacecraft, and other applications.

The requirements for the colonization of space will finally push mankind out of the hundred-year-old era of steam turbines, and into the age of directed, coherent energy.

Similarly in the biological and life sciences. Scientists who have reached a dead end in understanding, much less treating, debilitating diseases, will obtain a new "window" on human physiology and medicine from space. It has been found that the abnormal symptoms developed by space travelers, described as space adaptation syndrome, mimics the symptoms of certain diseases in Earth. Since these problems in space, such as the demineralization of bone, reduction in reactivity of the immune system, and cardiovascular changes, occur in otherwise healthy people, the mechanisms which produce such disorders can readily be studied from a unique standpoint.

Treating diseases and all manner of inevitable medical emergencies in space will require entirely new medical technologies. Even the short-duration Space Shuttle missions that have included extensive medical experimentation have already produced new diagnostic techniques, which will improve medical care on Earth.

Handling vast quantities of information quickly, handling dangerous or difficult operations robotically, and making hostile and lethal "natural" environments livable, will be the science-driver which will produce the earthly technologies that can uplift the human condition of all of those of us who participate in the colonization of space, from Earth.

Worldwide contributions to effort

There must be a worldwide division of labor to accomplish the movement of human civilization into space. Nearly every nation in the world has some area of expertise which will be crucial for this mobilization, and nations which do not now, must develop them as soon as possible.

The Soviets, for example, have the world's only flight-tested, heavy-lift launch vehicle, the Energia rocket, which could be used to carry large payloads to orbit. It is not manned, that is, reliable enough for human cargo, but could be an important addition to the stable of launch vehicles which

will be required for a colonization effort. The Soviets have an impressive, in-depth space infrastructure, with the ability to launch spacecraft frequently, and quickly process payloads, which must also be brought into service.

Soviet scientists have done decades of work in propulsion systems using nuclear fission and probably also fusion, as has the United States. These programs in the Union have now been opened up for international collaboration, and must be integrated into a program to develop and use them.

The special capabilities of each of the formerly communist nations, all of which have contributed to the Intercosmos space program, should immediately be preserved. They will be required. The growing number of developing nations struggling to develop space capabilities must be brought into the Moon-Mars effort. Those with geographies favorable to the construction of astronomical observatories, such as Chile and Mexico, must act as foci for the education of the next generation of astronomers and other scientists, who will, perhaps, ultimately carry out their research from Mars orbit.

The United States excels in many areas, including life support systems, reusable transport to Earth orbit (the Space Shuttle), and leading the effort for the permanent manned presence in the Space Station, requiring the integration of large space systems. With 30 years of experience in manned space programs, the U.S. must help organize the global effort to carry out a 40-year Moon-Mars colonization program.

The second age of exploration

When President Kennedy announced the Apollo program, he described space as "this new ocean." Every Space Shuttle orbiter is named after a sailing ship. And the Europeans named their laboratory for Space Station Freedom, "Columbus," because those who have provided the vision for the space program have always thought of this era as the "second age of exploration."

In his introduction to the report prepared by a group of experts constituted to provide an array of scenarios for the Moon-Mars mission, former Apollo astronaut Gen. Tom Stafford recalled: "In 1433, a fleet of Chinese ships sailed all the way to Africa, trading, exploring, and advancing Chinese culture. But the Ming Empire had other priorities—problems at home, pressing needs elsewhere. They recalled the fleet—and then they burned it. . . ."

"At about the same that China was burning its fleet, a small European nation's far-sighted leader, Prince Henry of Portugal—now known as Henry the Navigator—sent ships up and down the coast of Africa. Soon another European nation, Spain—just emerging from centuries of war and turmoil—also began an exploration program."

General Stafford drew the lesson: "Nations lose their leadership position when they give up the role of exploration. The question now facing the United States is which path to take with regard to 'oceans' of the 21st century."

Medical advances expose lies of the euthanasia lobby

by Linda Everett

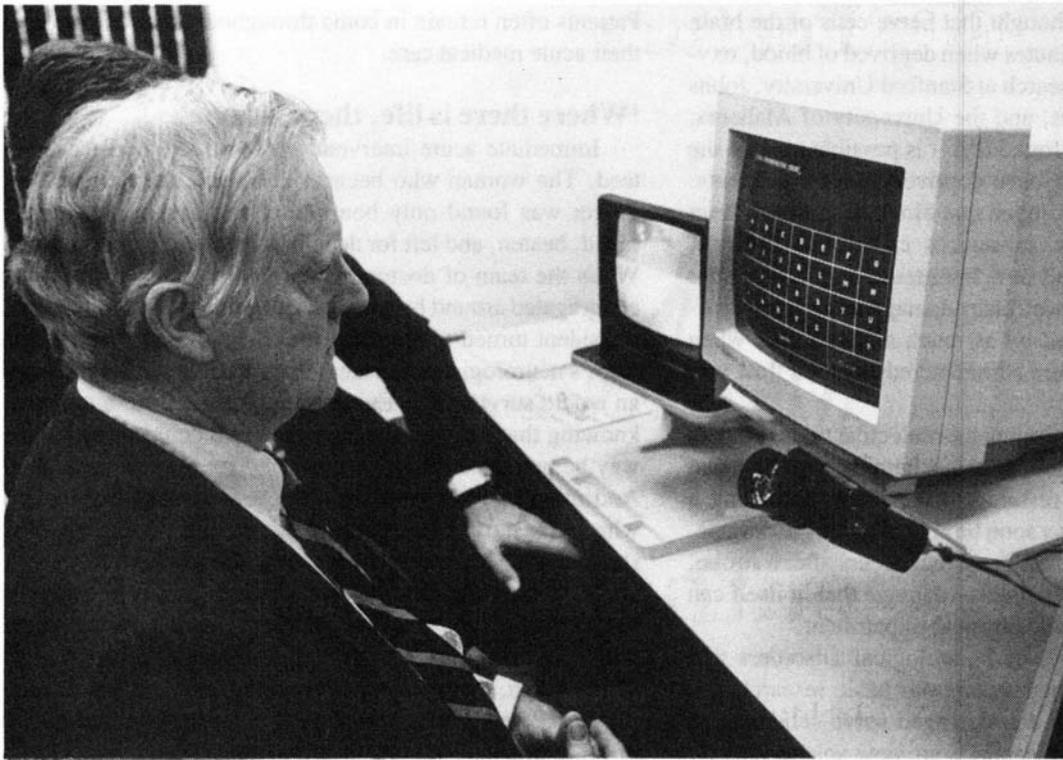
People everywhere are inspired by courageous individuals who overcome extraordinary odds to accomplish incredible feats. For Liz Hartel, once one of Denmark's leading dressage riders, to win an Olympic Silver medal in 1952 for that highly disciplined equestrian event, she had to first learn how to lift her arms, to crawl, and then, to use crutches. Hartel had to first overcome her almost complete paralysis due to polio.

There are families like the Applebys of West Virginia, who lovingly worked round the clock, caring at home for their father and husband, Earl Appleby, Sr. Besides relentless cuts in Medicare and veterans' medical benefits, the Applebys repeatedly battled ruthless hospital physicians who raged that the family had no right to expect hospital care for Earl, who, they said, "should have been dead long ago." But Earl Sr., even in his illness, was an inspiration to his family. The Applebys rose above their immediate crisis, and, seeking to help others in similar battles, started Citizens United Resisting Euthanasia (CURE). His work done, Earl Sr., a beefy, strapping six-footer, died in September 1990, after 10 years in coma—after doctors refused him a critical blood transfusion, even of his three children's blood.

Although Earl Appleby did not come out of his decade-long coma, recent progress in treatment of patients rendered comatose by severe head injury has spectacularly increased the statistics on recovery from coma.

Every 15 seconds, someone in the United States receives a head injury—about 2 million Americans every year. Approximately 100,000 people die from head injuries annually. Some 70,000 to 90,000 of those with moderate to severe injuries will endure life-long debilitating loss of function. Anywhere from 5% to 25% of these injuries are serious enough to cause some period in coma, from which 2,000 may never recover.

Ironically, as this "silent epidemic" of brain injuries and their immense neuropsychological impact spurred a national determination to discover new, effective



Innovative technologies like the Eyegaze System open up a new world for patients in recovery from coma. Shown is Linwood Holton, chairman of the Center for Innovative Technology in Virginia, testing an Eyegaze computer. (see p. 28)

Shuart Lewis

therapies, a vocal opposition has erupted against using them. There has emerged an increasingly barbaric medical ethic reflective of the prevailing malthusian economic policy that says, essentially, "Don't waste scarce resources on those who might not make it or who are better off dead." And this, in the face of growing evidence that proper treatment vastly enhances the chance that victims of severe head injuries will eventually emerge from coma.

What is coma?

Coma is generally described as a prolonged state of unconsciousness and unresponsiveness from which patients cannot be awakened. It is also often referred to as a state of non-awareness. But, as many survivors of coma will tell you, they remember everything, and can reproduce whole discussions about their care which took place by their bedside, while they were comatose. Both the depth of coma and its duration, whether of several minutes, hours, days or months, depends on the degree and type of head injury sustained.

By far, the most frequent type of coma is caused by brain injuries sustained in automobile and motorcycle accidents. In such *closed* head injuries, the damage to the brain is diffuse and widespread, caused by the accelerating skull being stopped suddenly by striking a hard object such as a car dashboard (acceleration-deceleration). In contrast, with a *penetrating* injury, caused, for example, by a bullet wound, a specific part of the brain is destroyed and the resulting

disability usually reflects the specific area damaged.

In closed head injuries, the type a child might sustain after being violently shaken, the soft, plastic brain is easily deformed as it slams against the front of the skull, and rebounding, hits the back skull wall as well (coup-counter coup injury). As one doctor describes it, think of the brain as jello sloshing about the skull if the head is badly shaken. Rotational forces cause shearing of many blood vessels and nerve fibers, resulting in the loss of motor function, sensation, intellect, or memory. When the brain moves over the rough bones at the base of the skull, the nerve fibers going to the brain stem maybe be disrupted, resulting in coma.

The reticular activating system (RAS) within the brain stem serves as the sensory transmission system which activates the cortex, which controls conscious behavior and awareness. The RAS itself is key to our ability to be aroused—it's what gets us up in the morning. So damage to the brainstem or RAS, either from the initial injury or swelling and pressure later, may result in coma in which the patient is neither awake nor aware.

Coma may also occur when the brain is deprived of blood (ischemia), as when the main artery to the brain is blocked as the result of a stroke, causing damage to specific areas of the brain. When the brain is deprived of oxygen (hypoxia), as occurs in a cardiac or respiratory arrest, reaction to anesthesia, drug overdoses, and near drownings, the damage is diffuse and can occur soon thereafter, along with hypoxic coma.

For decades, it was thought that nerve cells of the brain were destroyed within minutes when deprived of blood, oxygen, and glucose. But research at Stanford University, Johns Hopkins Medical Centers, and the University of Alabama, among other places, has found that it is possible to limit the destruction of brain cells once deprived of their nutrients. Drugs are also being developed that block the damage from highly chemically active substances called free radicals, which form once the blood flow resumes to organs that were deprived of it. For instance, heart damage in dogs that suffered strokes was reduced by as much as two-thirds when anti-free-radical drugs were administered as blood flow was restored to the heart.

One researcher is developing the molecular tools to detect brain DNA that is harmed in a biochemical reaction that occurs when oxygen is restored to the brain, following a stroke. This means we may soon be able to block the devastating secondary damage to the brain that occurs after a stroke, or to the heart after a heart attack—damage that in itself can cause death, and mental and physical impairment.

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke reports that recent results from basic research and clinical trials demonstrate that damaged nerve cells may be able to function again. Researchers are now able to identify at least 50 neurotransmitter substances upon which nerve function depends. They believe they will be able to identify hundreds of these substances soon, and either enable the body to produce them, or manufacture them artificially in the laboratory.

Pharmacological interventions have had sometimes surprising success in bringing people out of prolonged coma. Valium, which usually depresses a patient's ability to respond, was administered last year, prior to tooth surgery, to a man who had been in coma for eight years. The man awoke, and as long as the Valium was administered, he was conscious; when he was without the drug, he lapsed back into unconsciousness. Finally, his dosage was fixed appropriately, allowing the man to remain conscious.

In other studies, within three days of receiving the drug Sinemet, which is used to relieve the rigidity in Parkinson's patients, a patient in a six-month-long coma (referred to as "persistent vegetative state") recovered. Within four weeks, the patient was discharged to a rehabilitation facility. Five months later, he was able to return to his family, taking up all of his daily activities and personal care.

Whatever the cause of the coma, the focus of medical attention is on preventing further damage through emergency management at specialized traumatic brain injury centers and hospital intensive care units or neurosurgery/neurology units, where stabilizing the patient's neurological status is primary. Complications, such as brain swelling (edema) or bleeding into or around the brain (hematoma), must be monitored, for they can rapidly create hazardous intracranial pressure within the skull that in itself can cause coma or death.

Patients often remain in coma throughout the total period of their acute medical care.

'Where there is life, there is hope'

Immediate acute intervention, however, is not guaranteed. The woman who became known as the Central Park jogger was found only hours after she had been savagely raped, beaten, and left for dead in Manhattan's Central Park. When the team of doctors which finally took over her care congregated around her bed at Metropolitan Hospital Center, a resident turned to Dr. Beatrice C. Engstrand, the medical team's neurologist, and asked if she thought the young woman would survive. Dr. Engstrand deliberated for a moment, knowing that the way she answered him could influence the way he practiced medicine now, and for the rest of his life. And mindful of the morale boost any medical team needs when it must overcome great odds, she said, "Yes, I do think she will survive. Where there is life, there is hope."

Moments later, a colleague, not part of Dr. Engstrand's team, told her, "I overheard your conversation and I disagree with you. That girl doesn't stand a chance. Look at her!" When found, the woman had no pulse, and a crushed windpipe had starved her brain of oxygen for an extended period of time. She had cerebral swelling and a blood clot on each side of her brain. Her doctors testified that "both halves of her brain were wiped out, and were not functioning. She had lost three-quarters of her blood. Her blood pressure was nonexistent. She had received a blow so severe that she suffered a blowout fracture, that is, her eyeball had exploded back through the rear of its socket. Her brain was so severely injured that the normal hills and valleys that appear in everyone's brain were flattened out, obliterated."

Now, the woman was comatose, her life dependent on a ventilator, tubes, and IV lines:

"Face the facts now," Dr. Engstrand's pessimistic colleague demanded. "It will make it easier for you later on. . . . If she survives, she could be a vegetable."

The Central Park jogger was in a coma, almost totally unresponsive, for eight months. However, she not only survived, but after eight months of rehabilitation therapy, returned to work as an investment banker part time. Her doctors attribute her "miraculous survival" to her incredible will to live. More likely, she survived because her doctors gave her a *chance* to live. Had she been entrusted to the care of Dr. Engstrand's colleague—who saw only a future "vegetable"—she might not be alive today.

An evil ideology

It is necessary to grasp the evil behind this ideology as well as the damage it wreaks. The self-avowed Satanist will not hesitate to sacrifice a human being to the evil deity he worships. Similarly, the cost-cutting malthusian will not hesitate to offer up human victims to his deity, which places more value on balanced budgets and so-called cost-effective

medicine than the life of a disabled or comatose patient. The difference is that these thugs are pushing policies whose implementation will eliminate whole layers of the patient population, from the elderly patient with Alzheimer's disease, to a critically ill infant, to keep their voracious economic policy (and the Medicare/Medicaid budget) intact. Therefore, they produce *their* brand of "scientific" research to "prove" their Nazi policy: that some lives are not worth living. Thus, new killer diseases known as "poor quality of life" and "poor prognosis" are rampant in hospitals and nursing homes. Even the terms that describe patients, as well as the focus of diagnostic and research methods that "predict" their "odds" for recovery, are often developed from a totally pessimistic perspective.

The problem is further confused because even dedicated physicians unwittingly promote the euthanasia lobby's agenda by using its terminology and research. Patients are often labeled as "permanently unconscious," "brain dead," or in a "persistent vegetative state"—all labels which serve only to create a bias against treating and even feeding such patients. As one occupational therapist said, "How do they *know* these people are *permanently* unconscious?" Patients in coma are considered "terminally ill," only because some doctors have predetermined that they will not prevent death in coma patients whose ability to clear their throat or lungs is impaired, thus leading to frequent respiratory infections which, if not treated, lead to death.

Every time the death lobby campaigns to broaden euthanasia laws, they say that there are about 10,000 "vegetative" patients in institutions across the United States. But nurses and therapists working with patients in coma and others with developmental disabilities suggest that many of these people have been wrongly diagnosed and, in fact, are severely disabled but could benefit greatly from intensive rehabilitative services.

One example is the case of Christine Busalacchi in Missouri. Christine, 20, has severe brain damage from a 1987 auto accident. Her father wants court permission to starve her because, he says, "The poor kid's gone. What's left is a machine." For years, Christine did little more than turn her head or follow her nurses with her eyes. Then, after receiving just six days of physical therapy, in January 1991, Christine regained the ability to sit up, to swallow and eat pureed foods, and to use special devices to tell nurses when she wants more food or when she wants them to talk to her.

Christine's father's consulting neurologist, Ronald Cranford, stubbornly asserts that she is in a "persistent vegetative state." But, as documented in papers filed with the St. Louis Circuit Court in February, Christine laughs at her nurse's comic behavior and jokes, and smiles at the taste of ice cream.

The euthanasia mob uses the misconception that once individuals begin receiving their daily nutrition via a stomach or naso-gastric tube, they will have that tube the rest of

their lives. Christine Busalacchi proves that this is not true. Occupational therapist Desi Cheney from the Midtown Habilitation Center in St. Louis demonstrated that with the quick and remarkable training of Christine to take food orally, after not having done so for four years.

Midtown's is a wonderful program, which works with those who have severe mental or physical impairments, whether from disease, developmental disabilities, or head injuries. A test called a Modified Barium Swallow is used to examine what, if any, inability or impaired swallowing capability the patient may have. As the individual swallows the liquid, a film of the process is taken and then studied. Unless the impairment is irreversible, therapists like Cheney, armed with an array of methods, including using food of the appropriate texture for that particular individual, can train the person to swallow.

As in the case of Christine, before a person can eat, he or she has to be trained to sit up—no simple task for those who have not used their muscles for years. Building up Christine's sitting tolerance was helped with the use of adaptive equipment built to meet her specific supportive needs. In less than a week after getting this equipment, Christine was sitting up for several hours—despite the fact that she had not had any active therapy for two years.

Levels of coma

The various levels of coma are described as follows: In "light coma," the patient responds to noxious stimuli by withdrawing; in "deep coma," there is no response to noxious stimuli; in "stupor," an unconscious patient can be awakened briefly but only by vigorous stimulation. The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) assesses the depth of coma on a scale of three, totally unresponsive, to 15, fully conscious with voluntary movements, and response to commands.

Unfortunately, research has proven that the GCS is often used and interpreted incorrectly—leading to, no doubt, more than a few patients diagnosed as "hopeless." Also, the GCS is often employed to *predict* a patient's outcome, rather than as an evaluation and a starting point for intervention and improvement. Thus, when someone does recover from deep coma, it is seen as an exception to the rule, or a misdiagnosis.

However, as the editors of a new volume on rehabilitation, *The Coma-Emerging Patient*, write, "One of our former patients, who was comatose for several weeks and who had a GCS score of 3 (the lowest) on admission to the trauma unit, completed undergraduate studies and began law school this fall. An anecdote such as this serves to remind us that we do not have all the answers about predicting the outcome from patients who are comatose. We are inspired by such stories to explore new areas of research and treatment for patients who have experienced traumatic brain injuries" (*Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*, Vol. 4, Number 3, 1990).

Textbook definitions of coma and post-coma levels and

laws concerning them mean nothing, since they are often superseded by protocols developed by the modern Nazi doctors, who are backed up by new legislation that gives credence to their deadly approach. The medical profession, the courts, and the general public have been taken in by these “experts.”

For instance, the term “persistent vegetative state” or PVS was created by the renowned Dr. Fred Plum, to describe the patient who has emerged from coma to a state of “wakeful unresponsiveness,” in which the patient will “never regain recognizable mental function.” Plum states that PVS patients are “awake but unaware” and have regular sleep/wake cycles, open their eyes, breathe, digest, swallow, and clear their throats on their own. The problem is that Plum, the expert quoted in pro-death court rulings, refuses to save so-called PVS patients who prove to be quite aware. In the case of Nancy Jobes of New Jersey, not only did he refuse to testify for the nursing home which opposed the starvation of Nancy; Plum also asserted that Nancy was “vegetative” before he even examined her. Other neurologists testified to the court that Nancy responded consistently and correctly to their request to lift her leg or arm, or to stick out her tongue.

Neurologists like Plum and Ronald Cranford of the Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis, are constantly held up as experts, in the euthanasia lobby’s efforts to push the “right to die” on the elderly, sick, and disabled.

But consider the case of David Mack. In 1979, Sergeant Mack, a member of the Minneapolis Police Department, was shot several times, stopped breathing, and lapsed into coma. “Sergeant Mack will never regain cognitive, sapient functioning,” announced Ronald Cranford, Mack’s physician, six months later. “He will never be aware of his condition nor resume any degree of meaningful voluntary conscious interaction with his family or friends.”

Cranford, along with three other neurologists and an ethics committee of 18 members, determined Mack’s situation to be hopeless. Cranford declared that Mack’s “prognosis for higher cortical function is virtually zero.”

Twenty-two months later, Mack recovered consciousness and asked for the private duty nurse who had been taking care of him, *by name*—proving that he had been aware of activities around him.

Cranford said bluntly, “The reason they [PVS patients] never recover is that they are never given the opportunity to recover. We decide not to treat their complications and they die. Mack got much better nursing care for a longer period because the case got publicity. If he had been treated like everyone else, I don’t think he would have stood a chance.” Cranford had to admit, however, that “the fact that Mack awoke calls into question the way we assess these cases.”

Cranford: pushing the ‘right’ to die

The “expert” whom the media always seeks out, Cranford has been pivotal in a number of policymaking endeavors

which have instituted euthanasia in its myriad forms as medical protocol. In a much-publicized Society for the Right to Die/Concern for Dying statement (1984), Cranford called it appropriate to starve and dehydrate severely demented patients to death if they reject spoon-feeding. This announcement by 12 “prestigious” experts, half of whom belonged to the Society for the Right to Die, was published in the influential *New England Journal of Medicine*—the largest medical journal in the world—as well as in hosts of nursing and other medical publications.

In 1987, Cranford published what can only be called an outright fascist document, “Consciousness: The Most Critical Moral (Constitutional) Standard For Human Personhood” (*American Journal of Law and Medicine*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 & 3, 1987). Written with David Randolph Smith of Vanderbilt University School of Law, Nashville, the paper declares that all categories of “permanently unconscious patients” have no civil and constitutional rights, because they lack consciousness—“the most critical moral, legal, and constitutional standard, not for human life itself, but for human personhood.”

Here is a sampling of Cranford’s pronouncements:

“Once it can be determined that a human being is permanently unconscious, the traditional goals of medicine can no longer be served. . . .

“Medicine cannot promote the best interests of these patients because these patients have no interests in further treatment or discontinuation of treatment, or in continued existence at all. Continued existence and treatment or non-treatment may be of enormous importance to the patient’s loved ones and to society, but not to the patient.”

Cranford then states that, since “anencephalic infants are never conscious, and they are terminally ill and, therefore, could be considered a non-person, should it be homicide to take its vital organs?”

Cranford questions the fundamental value of all human life: “Should homicide laws refer only to persons, rather than all live human beings? An anencephalic infant or a persistent vegetative state patient cannot be harmed by either continued treatment or discontinued treatment. Therefore, how can an anencephalic infant or any permanently unconscious patient, who cannot be morally harmed, be a victim of a homicide?”

Cranford’s bottom line tells it all: Given “society’s limited resources . . . it becomes increasingly difficult to justify financial or other burdens on family, health care providers, and society. . . . Society would be far better served if these resources were focused on preserving health and rehabilitating persons who could experience benefit from medical care. . . .

“Do any constitutional rights exist for a patient who is permanently incapable of experiencing or exercising those rights in any way?” Since a person who is unconscious has no will, thought, expression or consciousness, Cranford argues, “legal rights and liberties have no reference and thus, no meaning. . . .”

Cranford bases his argument that PVS patients are “permanently unconscious” on the official position paper of the American Academy of Neurology, which states: “Persistent vegetative state patients do not have the capacity to experience pain or suffering. Pain and suffering are attributes of consciousness requiring cerebral cortical functioning, and patients who are permanently and completely unconscious cannot experience these symptoms.” The perspective of the academy’s testing is not to intervene to help the patient but to support the academy’s aim to eliminate them.

The academy gives three points as “evidence” that PVS patients are “permanently unconsciousness.”

1) “Clinical experience demonstrates that PVS patients do not demonstrate behavioral indication of awareness of pain.” This is nonsense. The Glasgow Coma Scale and other measures of recovery use behavioral indications like grimacing or withdrawing from pain as indicators of improvement. Were the patients whom the academy studied given aggressive sensory stimulation therapy or were they left in a state of sensory deprivation, which, in itself, is so damaging that doctors now insist the stimulation therapy begin as early as possible, even while the patient is in intensive care?

2) The academy claims that in all PVS patients studied to date, all post-mortem examinations “reveal overwhelming bilateral damage to cerebral hemispheres to a degree incompatible with consciousness or capacity to feel pain.” Even if this were true, the academy has ignored the research that has found some of the pharmacological keys to stemming that damage, as well as studies that indicate that the nervous system can overcome the damage caused by oxygen deprivation by sprouting new nerve fibers and rerouting messages (S. Varon, *Advances in Neurology*, 1988).

Equally ludicrous is the third point the academy makes: “Data utilizing Positron Emission Tomography (PET) indicate that the metabolic rate for glucose is greatly reduced in PVS patients, to a degree incompatible with consciousness.” The only legitimate question here is what is the baseline metabolic rate for life—not consciousness. But, if this were a legitimate question and if a patient fell below the metabolic rate for consciousness, then the focus for a physician must be to find the methods to reverse this state. One study using PET revealed the level of metabolic hypoactivity for PVS patients to be similar in nature to that which occurs during deep anesthesia. So we know the rate is not incompatible with living.

Despite the fact that Cranford was completely wrong when he said there was no hope for recovery for his comatose patient Sergeant Mack, the largest, most influential medical association in the United States, the American Medical Association, cited Cranford as their source in their *amicus curiae* brief in favor of starving Nancy Cruzan, a woman with severe brain damage, whose Missouri family demanded and received court permission to kill her. With no evidence supporting their claim, the AMA has asserted: “Vegetative state

German bishop denounced Nazi euthanasia policy

German Catholic Bishop Clemens August Galen gave a sermon at St. Lamberti Church in Münster on Aug. 3, 1941, discussing a Pastoral Letter of July 6, 1941 which had protested the Nazis' deportation and murder of mentally disabled persons. Here are excerpts:

There are cases where the use of force, even lethal force, is permitted or often even recommended, such as the killing of an armed enemy of the country. No, not because of such reasons do those unhappy sick have to die, but because they have been declared *unfit to live* by the testimony of some commission, because according to this testimony, they belong to the *unproductive* members of the nation. The verdict on them is: They can no longer produce goods, they are like an old machine that doesn't work anymore; they are like an old horse that has turned irreversibly lame; they are like a cow that doesn't give milk any longer. What do they do with such an old machine? It is thrown in the garbage. . . .

If it is permitted to kill the *unproductive* man, then all the invalids who have used up, sacrificed, and lost their strength and their healthy bones in the production process, are on the target list . . . then murder of all *unproductive* beings is permitted as a principle. . . .

Once man is given the right to kill the unproductive fellow-citizen, then the murder of us all when we turn old and weak, and therefore unproductive, is licensed. A secret decree were only required then, to extend the practice used against mentally disabled persons to other *unproductive* persons, and also to those that are irreversibly sick with pneumonia, the paralyzed aged, the invalid aged, the soldiers who were severely wounded in war.

Then no one's life will be safe any longer. Some commission can put on the list of the *unproductive* anyone, who, according to their verdict, has become “unfit to live.” And no police will protect him, no court will investigate his murder and give the murderer the sentence he deserves. Who can have confidence in his medical doctor? Maybe he will report his patient as unproductive and be ordered to kill him.

It is hard to envisage the barbarization of rules of life, the universal mistrust that will be carried into families, if this dreadful doctrine is tolerated, adopted, and carried out.

patients may *react* to sounds, movements, and normally painful stimuli, but they do not *feel* any pain or *sense* anybody or anything” (emphasis in the original).

Pronouncements by the American Academy of Neurology and the AMA on starving so-called PVS patients weigh heavily in courts of law, and have been used for over a decade to broaden patient killing by judicial precedents. The policy statements are handed down and replicated by state medical associations. The broad judicial rulings they influence are, in turn, used by the euthanasia lobby to bamboozle state legislators into supporting bills that declare open season on anyone who can be tagged as “permanently unconscious.”

The ‘brain death’ fraud

The concept of “brain death,” used to define the legal basis for terminating life, is built on the hoax that death occurs when present-day tests can no longer discern brain *function*. The Uniform Determination of Death Act (UDDA), which is law in many states, declares: “I. An individual who has sustained either cessation of circulatory and respiratory functions, or II. irreversible cessation of all functions of the entire brain, including the brainstem, is dead. A determination of death must be made in accordance with accepted medical standards.”

The main fraud involved here is simple: Cessation of brain function is *not* the same as when an individual’s brain has been grossly damaged or destroyed. The accusation that hospitals are wastefully “ventilating corpses” is pure nonsense. Swedish researchers have proven that when an individual’s brain is truly destroyed, regardless of technological assists in the way of ventilators and such, the individual will die within a matter of days. A non-functioning brain cannot be assumed to be destroyed.

Studies using the strictest criteria for determining brain death have proven that the concept is quite wrong. The National Institutes of Health ran a two-year study attempting to prove that the cessation of brain function coincided with brain destruction, referred to as “respirator brain.” It included 503 patients in unresponsive coma and apnea. The results were called by Dr. G.F. Molinari, an organizer of the study, “one of the major and most disturbing findings.” Autopsies performed on half of the patients who died during the study found that, in 60% of the cases, destruction throughout the brain could not be found. Some 43% of the brains of patients who met the strictest criteria for determining brain death—the Harvard criteria, *did not have* such brain destruction. And, in 10% of the cases, no abnormality of the brain could be found. Yet, the move to massively revamp state laws and medical protocols went forward.

There are thousands of brain death “mistakes.” A physician from a Jamaica, New York hospital removed a respirator from his “brain dead” patient as is routinely done after 48 hours. He then went to lunch, expecting his patient soon to be “gone.” She fooled him though. On his return, he found

his “brain dead” patient enjoying lunch.

Many who have seen their sons or daughters through coma and the arduous rehabilitation process have proven such experts wrong. There’s Harold Cybulski, 76, who, after doctors declared that he had suffered “irreparable brain damage” from a heart operation and was “brain dead” for 10 weeks, was taken off a life-support system and given Last Rites. When his two-year-old grandson yelled from the door to his hospital room, “Hey, Grandpa!” Grandpa sat up in bed and stretched out his arms to his grandchild.

Literature on coma and traumatic brain injury warns you that things like this don’t happen—except maybe in the movies. This is generally true, since most folks recovering from any lengthy coma must relearn how to walk, talk, feed and dress themselves, and many need enormous psychological supports to get through it all. Nevertheless, within two weeks, Cybulski and his wife celebrated their 52nd wedding anniversary. A month later, he bought a new car and was out visiting his relatives.

Fighting for recovery

While each patient’s injury, therapy, and response is different, the almost universal method used to revive people in coma and prolonged coma revolves around a program of structured stimulation of the senses of sight (visual), hearing (auditory), touch (tactile), taste (gustatory), and smell (olfactory). The theory behind intense multisensory stimulation is the stimulation by sensory bombardment of the reticular activating system (RAS) of the brain, which is primarily responsible for arousal and wakefulness. As one doctor describes it, whether you’re awake or asleep, the RAS is continually monitoring the outside world, ready to sound the alert, whether the stimulus be a crying child or a ringing bell. If functioning, it normally responds to all sensory stimulation.

It is theorized that repetitive stimulation trains previously unused parts of the brain, and brings the patient to a higher level of awareness and functioning. Coma care programs were almost nonexistent a decade ago; now they are proliferating throughout the United States. Rehabilitation hospitals and skilled nursing facilities often employ some form of sensory stimulation as a way to gauge a patient’s progress, while providing the family a structured system within which they can participate in working with the patient.

It is now known that there is a major impact on electrical brain activity of deep coma patients when active therapeutic sensory stimulation encouraging patient motor response is carried out in neurological intensive care units for at least three consecutive days (P. Weber, *Archives of Physical Medical Rehabilitation*, August 1984). It is this *active*, direct impact on the cortical activity of acute comatose patients, as opposed to the *passive* stimulation a patient receives during family visits or bathing, that can actively assist their neurological recovery.

The nurses, doctors, physical therapists, and other health

team members who work in the coma recovery program are treating patients with frequent intense multisensory stimulation, vigorous exercise and all the measures required to prevent complications of immobility and unconsciousness.

Innovative approaches

One unique program, described by R. Grass and S. Young (*Rehabilitation Nursing*, May-June, 1987), is the International Coma Recovery Institute in New York. All the patients accepted there had a prognosis of "hopeless." The institute first evaluated patients, attempting to wean them off of drugs such as Valium, Dilantin, and phenobarbital, which are often given in such high doses that they contribute to the patient's lack of awareness. Instead, low doses of drugs that do not sedate the patient are used to control muscle spasticity and rigidity.

Correcting the patient's nutritional intake is also critical to his healing. Many patients were found to be given what can only be called starvation diets at their previous hospitals. It can take weeks of slowly increasing the increments of nutrition until an appropriate level is reached, at which the patient is not losing weight and the body is not cannibalizing itself.

The institute trains each family to carry out the 45-minute cycle of stimulation exercises that they later perform with the patient in the home. Friends, volunteers, and the family give eleven 45-minute sessions every day. For example, if the patient's eyes are always closed or there is a lack of a blink reflex, visual stimulation is done by shining a 650-watt light on the eyes (it has no harmful effects on the retina), one second on, one second off. This is repeated several times.

Some 99% of the patients in this program were diagnosed by experts as "irreversibly comatose," and "permanently unconscious." They were all "brain dead," with flat brain waves. Interviews with some of the families working with the institute have revealed that spouses were told they "would be better off without their loved one" or "nobody wants to live like a vegetable, let him die," or "stop wasting your time, your wife will never wake up, let her die, go on with your life." Parents were told it would be better if their child died. Yet, there was a 92% recovery rate for those in coma for up to two years! And 35 percent of these returned to a completely functioning state.

The family involvement here is critical. Often when the patient first responds it is usually to someone in his family. The families themselves also need tremendous support throughout the long process.

Research indicates that if sensory stimulation is provided early enough and intensively enough, it can save the lives of people in coma, as well as enhance both the percentage and rate of recovery from coma.

Drs. E.R. LeWinn and Dimancescu report (*Lancet*, 1978) on their pilot study of 16 comatose patients, resulting from head trauma, hypoxia, or brain tumor, who had initial

Glasgow Coma Scale scores of 3, 4, or 5. Environmental enrichment programs were begun 12 to 14 hours after the patients were admitted to the hospital, except in two postoperative cases where it was initiated 10 to 14 days after surgery. Follow-up of the 16 patients, ages ranging from four to 80 years, occurred after several days to 10 months. There were no deaths and all 16 patients "fully recovered" from coma. Twelve patients regained functional independence; eight of these returned to their pre-coma state. The others were said to be progressing. In the comparison group of 14 patients with similar severe coma levels who did not receive the stimulation program, 11 patients died.

In a more recent study (*Brain Injury*, 1990), Mitchell et al. evaluated the effectiveness of coma arousal procedures among two groups of 12 patients each, who were matched for age (17 to 42 years), sex, type, location and severity of brain injury, surgery, and GCS score at the time of hospitalization. Once the patients were medically stabilized, stimulation was started within four to 12 days of injury. Stimulation of all the senses was provided for one or two one-hour sessions daily to the experimental group. The control group received none. Mitchell et al. determined that the coma had ended once the patient could respond to commands and showed purposeful movements. The results showed that even with this most minimal of stimulation protocol, the total coma duration for the experimental group was significantly shorter than for the control group, which suggests that stimulation should be a standard part of the treatment of severe brain injuries to facilitate rapid recovery.

Also significant is a pilot study by Rader, Alston, and Ellis (*Brain Injury*, 1989) of six "vegetative" patients at an average of 15.5 months post-injury. It found that warm, loud, affectively charged verbal encouragement of the patients during stimulation sessions elicited higher levels of eye openings and motor responses than did quiet interactions. Placing patients in an upright position with supports to maintain the head and trunk also facilitated response to the stimulation.

The 'Helping Hands' program

Many individuals who emerge from coma sustain varying levels of paralysis from the shoulders down as the result of injuries to their spinal cord, in addition to head trauma. To live independently, people with these injuries require anywhere from four to six hours of help per day from a paid personal care attendant, or family member who helps them with daily activities like bathing, dressing, bowel and bladder routines, and transfer in and out of a wheelchair. In between, there are countless small manual tasks to be done, from turning the pages of a book to getting lunch. Those who could not afford a full-time attendant, had to simply go without, until psychologist Mary Jo Willard created an ingenious non-profit program called "Helping Hands: Simian Aides For the Disabled."

For over a decade, the Boston-based program has suc-

cessfully trained capuchins (also known as organ-grinder monkeys) to assist people who are quadriplegic, giving them increased self-reliance. The monkeys follow verbal commands and visual cues from laser-pointers, to open or close doors, change books or magazines for reading, feed their owner, serve food from a microwave, clean up afterwards, retrieve objects, and more. These "formidably bright" animals, that learn new tasks in a single half-hour session, have a performance reliability rate close to 100%. They live 30 years, and are toilet-trained, clean, affectionate, loyal, and highly entertaining.

One of the first participants in the program was Sue Strong, who became quadriplegic after an auto accident 15 years ago. Strong said that having her capuchin, Henri or Henrietta, has completely changed her life. A simple thing like getting a meal could be delayed hours if an attendant arrived late. For Strong, the mouthstick is the primary tool for dialing a telephone, turning pages, and just about everything. When Strong drops it, she says, "Mouth, Henri. Mouth!" The capuchin searches until it finds the tool and gently returns

it to Strong's mouth. The monkeys are rewarded after each completed task with a bit of fruit juice.

When Henri is dispatched to the kitchen for a sandwich, she returns and positions it in the holder to the feeding tray. When she takes a small bite for herself, she instantly realizes the error of her ways and clammers to her cage, almost before her mistress gives the command. When Strong says disapprovingly, "Door, Henri," the capuchin yanks the cage door closed, and looks out, awaiting her reprieve.

Strong gives in, "Oh, all right." The capuchin is liberated. Then Henri settles at her mistress's ankles, craning her neck to gaze up at Strong, the very picture of contrition. Strong, laughs, says, "Look at that, will you. A face only a mother could love."

There are a broad range of technologies out there, addressed to almost all levels of the patient's needs. For instance, simple electronic switches, like light switches, that usually sell for under a dollar can be adapted for use by any individual. As one carpenter explained, "whatever the person can move, if it is only one finger, we can hook something up

The Eyegaze System: a window on the world

The Eyegaze System for the physically disabled was developed by Dixson Cleveland and Joe Lahoud of LC Technologies, Inc., in Fairfax, Virginia. Nancy Cleveland, R.N., B.S.N., is the wife of Dixson Cleveland and is medical and technical coordinator for LC Technologies. In an interview with Marianna Wertz, excerpted here, she presented some case histories of patients who have been helped by the system:

There's a minister in Connecticut who's 30, and who's locked in. His church bought him this computer; they raised the funds in 24 hours. His goal is to write sermons that somebody else can read.

There's an 11-year-old kid in Florida who's doing his homework on Eyegaze. He was hit by a car and broke his neck so high up that he's on a respirator and he can't speak. He goes to school on a respirator with an attendant, comes home and does his homework on Eyegaze. He calls his friend down the block, using his eyes to dial the telephone. . . .

There is a woman in her mid-20s, who has had cerebral palsy. She was in a wonderful residential school program until age 22, at which point the state that she lived in said,

"You're past the age, you have to leave."

She was in this program, though it was designed for developmentally disabled/mentally retarded people. She wasn't retarded. She couldn't talk, she had spasticity, so she couldn't control her movements, but the staff at this place recognized that she was a smart young woman, and she had spent years being involved socially with the staff, going shopping, going to the movies, being involved with them, rather than with her peers in the program who were retarded. . . .

She then ended up at home, with a loving mother but losing all her support. She became suicidal and decided that she wanted to die. She had nothing to look forward to in her life, and she stopped eating.

Her mother just told me this story a couple of weeks ago, when we were delivering her computer to her. The doctors told the mother that if she lost 25% of her body weight, they'd never be able to save her, because she was tiny to begin with. She weighs maybe 60 pounds. She was a pound away from that irreversible weight loss when her family tracked us down, found out about Eyegaze, and drove hundreds of miles to a conference where we were exhibiting and sat her in front of the computer, and she ran it. They vowed they were going to get her the computer somehow, and it took two years to do it. They did fundraising and applied to their state and got some funding through a state agency.

Once she ran the computer and knew that she was going to get it, she started eating again. It's taken her two years to regain the weight that she lost.

to help them tell us what they want. These simple devices go a long way to allow a person some control over his environment that they are motivated to control. A single switch hooked to a \$35 tape recorder can activate a short taped message that says, "I'm thirsty" or "move me" or whatever is most useful. Conley, with his hand squeezing ability could have been "talking" all these years. Several tape players can be used for different kinds of needs.

One therapist rigged an arrangement with a switch that allows a young child in coma who is only able to move her head randomly up and down, to hear her parents reading her favorite book on a cassette tape when her head tilts forward. These emotionally motivating stimuli often work better than the traditional stimuli used by therapists. Simple word boards with the alphabet and a few simple words like "yes," "no" or rebus boards with pictures that symbolize yes and no can augment a patient's communication capabilities. If the person has only gross movement of their arm or leg, toggle switches or in an older patient, joy-sticks, work as well.

The Eyegaze System

Another innovative approach, the Eyegaze System, is the opening of a whole new world for patients in recovery from coma. For individuals with good control of at least one eye, Eyegaze allows severely disabled individuals to do with their eyes what most of us do with our hands. Simply by looking at control keys displayed on a computer monitor screen, the user can perform a broad variety of functions including speech synthesis, environmental control, like turning on lights, appliances and televisions, playing games, typing, as well as operating a telephone. It is also an invaluable diagnostic tool for those who are both physically impaired and non-verbal.

The Eyegaze System, produced by LC Technologies, Inc. in Fairfax, Virginia, consists of monitors, cameras, computer, and control devices, all designed for table-top mounting. When the user sits before the monitor, a video camera located below the Control Monitor observes one of the user's eyes. A low-powered infrared light mounted in the center of the camera lens illuminates the eye and provides a bright image of the pupil and a bright spot reflecting off the cornea. The image of the eye is displayed on a second monitor called the Eye Monitor.

Sophisticated image-processing software continually computes where on the Control Monitor screen the user is looking. The system predicts the gaze point with an accuracy of better than a quarter of an inch. As a form of feedback to the user, the Eyegaze System displays a cursor on the screen at the user's gaze point. To "press" a key, the user simply looks at the key for a specified time called the "gaze duration," the key flashes to give him feedback that he has pressed it. The gaze duration can be adjusted to the speed of the user, but the typical gaze duration time ranges between two-thirds and one-quarter of a second.

'Death on demand' is still homicide

by Jutta Dinkermann

Europe, like the United States, is witnessing the resurgence of a movement which was last openly championed and practiced by the Nazis—euthanasia. Today, the policy outlook which says that there is "life not worth living," is being advocated not just by lunatic fringe groups, but by some of the governing institutions of Europe.

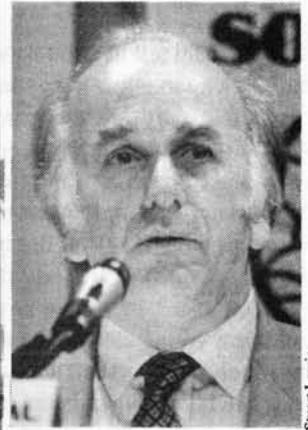
On April 25, the European Parliament's Committee for Environment, Public Health, and Consumer Protection passed a "Motion for Resolution on Companionship with the Dying Person" by a vote of 16-11, with three abstentions. With this vote, the committee demanded a policy of active euthanasia. The president of the European Parliament was mandated to forward this resolution to the European Commission and the European Council, as a policy recommendation for member states.

Although the European Parliament rejected the resolution this time, another similar motion is being prepared for consideration in early November, and the Law Commission will also propose its version.

The demand for active euthanasia is explicitly raised in Point Eight of the motion: "The European Parliament is of the opinion that, in cases where there is a lack of a curative therapy and once correct psychological and medical treatment have failed, and in each case where a fully conscious patient expressly and relentlessly demands that his existence, which has lost any dignity for him, be put to an end, and if a committee of physicians called for this purpose established that it is impossible to apply new, specific treatment, this demand must be acceded to, without respect for human life being violated in this way."

And Part B reads: "Human life consists in dignity, and if a person after a long illness, against which he has courageously fought, requests of the physician to put an end to an existence which has lost all dignity for him, and if a physician decided, according to his best knowledge and conscience, to help this person and to lighten his last moments, by enabling him to peacefully fall asleep forever, then this medical and human assistance (which some call euthanasia) signifies respect for life."

Statements condemning this motion were circulated to European Parliamentarians by the Club of Life and by Dr. Georg Götz, deputy chairman of the European Association for Physicians' Action (an organization which is also very active in the fight against abortion). Dr. Götz is a general



Stuart Lewis

A Club of Life demonstration in Germany against "right to die" murderer Dr. Julius Hackethal, in 1984. Banners proclaim: "Never again Nazi medicine." Inset: One of Hackethal's U.S. cohorts, and a leading figure of the euthanasia movement, is the Hemlock Society's Derek Humphry, propagandist of death.

practitioner in Neus, Germany, and has decades of experience dealing with the dying. In 1976, he received an award from the Association for Practical Physicians and General Practitioners in the Federal Republic of Germany for his essay on "Aid for the Dying in Theory and Practice—a 'Last Aid' Course." The paper was evaluated by the association as being "the result of the life-long experience of a practitioner. It thus gains a dimension which is rare in medical publications."

The following are excerpts from Dr. Götz's statement:

A. The human being is not equivalent to consciousness

Under Point C in Part A of the Motion for Resolution, it reads: "The activity of the brain determines the level of consciousness and it is the 'level of consciousness' which makes a human being human."

This is a false statement with far-reaching consequences. If the human being becomes human only by achieving a "level of consciousness," however that may be defined, then embryos, fetuses, newborn children, people with brain-damage, and particularly comatose patients, are no longer to be viewed as human beings. The contrary is correct: The scientifically, genetically demonstrable fact of belonging to the human species and the divine spark which is in every human being are alone sufficient to see a person as a human being, however disturbed the "level of consciousness" of the

person may be at a given point in time.

B. What is the origin of the death wish?

1. It is the falsification of the conception of "right and freedom," the often-cited phrase "right to self-determination" in a liberalized and manipulated society.

2. It is the vital fear of a person of degenerating into infirmity, and having to look forward to the end of his earthly existence with tormenting pain.

3. The attempt of published opinion to pass a blanket and one-sided condemnation of modern intensive care, which is apparently soulless technology, which destroys the relationship of confidence between the patient and the physician. Press reports are played up as deterrent examples of medical treatment, which allegedly result in the prolongation of life at any cost and to an unreasonable extent.

4. Mercy killing as an act of compassion or of neighborly love is propagated all the way into old-age homes and nursing homes.

5. Another motive for fear which moves particularly sick, infirm, and old people, is the feeling of being a burden upon one's relatives and society, and being superfluous. (The danger of suicide is thus a fact which must be taken seriously.)

6. The reverence due to the Creator is disappearing. Human beings want to put themselves upon the throne of the Creator, in order to be able to dictate to themselves and others.

Hence, the wish of an incurable, sick person for active euthanasia cannot be taken as a free decision. Many sick people are furthermore psychologically depressive. Their wish is more an expression of being tired of life (but one can always recover from being tired), and it is a call for more human attention from the ones closest to the person. Besides, who can judge to what degree a terminally ill person who requests that this suffering be shortened still enjoys an unimpaired consciousness? Every physician should know the individual stages which a dying sick person goes through. Compassion is often worse than suffering oneself. It is thus fully understandable that it is the relatives more than the sick person who wish a quick end. To give in to this wish is not legitimate. I have also experienced cases where a terminally ill person gives consolation and strength to his relatives, the father to a son, the mother to her children.

C. Is pain really meaningless?

In Part A (under Point G) there is the statement: "Bodily pain is meaningless and destructive." A comment on that point: No person wants to suffer pain, but he sometimes must. But is there no one, a friend, someone to offer consolation and help, the physician? Reducing pain is among one of the fundamental principles of combatting fear and psychological care of medical practice. (Furthermore, pain is initially a warning signal. If an infected appendix took its course without pain, it would burst and cause life-threatening peritonitis.) If pain has a meaning, illness does also. "Illness is not a blessing, but its existing can be a blessing," said the famous physician Paracelsus. A simple example is that of a chain-smoker, who becomes a non-smoker after the heart attack which he successfully survives. Another example: Thousands of people can report how a serious illness led them to recognize the value of their life, often proven in such statements as "I now live much more consciously, I am thankful for every day."

D. Companionship with the dying person

"Companionship with the dying person" is a nice-sounding phrase if it is actually practiced up to the end of a human life. The "companion doctor" cannot give up this care by abruptly killing his patient! The physician is not then the companion in death, but an accessory in fulfilling a wish on the part of the patient, who demands from him the execution of a death sentence. Whoever cannot bear to look in the face of a dying person can either turn in his license to practice medicine or transfer the task of accompanying a dying person up to his last breath to another colleague. To sustain life and to make it worth living with an appropriate therapy is a postulate of medical practice. But with his knowledge and in his conscience, a physician knows the limits of scientific technology, and he will let his activity, or even his inactivity, be guided by medical, ethical principles. He is not interested in prolonging suffering and pain by measures to prolong life

which are doomed to fail from the start.

E. The tactic of exaggeration

Sophisticated, lying propaganda was spread in the United States prior to the legalization of abortion. Astronomically high statistics on abortions were circulated in all of the media. This is evident from the admission of Dr. Bernard Nathanson, then chief physician at the largest abortion clinic in New York. The media have been employing the same tactic in [Germany] since 1975, publishing exaggerated percentages of people who allegedly favor euthanasia. . . . In reality, these figures are a totally distorted picture put out to deceive our society, since only healthy people are asked to participate in these polls, people for whom dying is not a serious issue. . . .

In my general practice, I have never experienced a single patient who expressly and incessantly pressed me to give him a "liberating" injection. With unselfish physical, spiritual, and psychological care . . . the dying of a terminally ill patient . . . can become a "masterpiece" of both the patient and those caring for him.

F. Human dignity

In the Motion for Resolution, there is a talk in the introductory Part A of dignity and spirituality as the foundation of human life. . . . It is all the less tolerable that this notion be allowed to relativize human dignity, and thus violate it. The human being did not create himself, he has a Creator who alone has the right to call the life of one of his creations back to death. The right of disposition over life is His, and no one else's, however much influence or power this other may have. Even a democratic majority cannot put the authority of the Creator into question and treat it with disdain. There is often no clear conception of human dignity (also in connection with "dying with dignity"). Human dignity is not derived from people, but comes from the Will of the Creator and the Plan of God (Gen. 1). God created man to be immortal (Wisd. 2:23). The dignity of man consists in his being destined to eternal life (Phil. 3:21). Attorney Walter Leisner provides an excellent definition:

"Even in chains the human being maintains his dignity. He already has dignity in his mother's womb, still in the grave, where all freedom ends; the dignity of the human being is, it does not act, it exists even when freedom itself dissolves in mental derangement." . . .

G. Summary

What is behind this [Motion for Resolution] . . . is the equivalent of an attempt upon a human life, one which is supposed to become legal for a physician. What is behind this is a death-bringing ideology, which is contrary to the Christian image of man. We physicians must reflect upon God's law and the Basic Law [Germany's constitution], where the preamble states: "In responsibility before God." Never active euthanasia!

Bush readies invasion to re-install Haitian 'Pol Pot'

by Gretchen Small

Under the same pretext of "defending democracy" used to install the drug-running Endara government in Panama and re-install the slave-holding Emir of Kuwait, President George Bush now seeks to turn the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, Haiti, into the next new world order "test case." The plan is to use the Haitian crisis to replace national sovereignty and national armies in the Western Hemisphere with a "collective security" doctrine mandating supranational armed enforcement of International Monetary Fund (IMF) debt collection and Pol Pot-style genocide.

The Bush regime is thus now in a determined drive to return to power in Haiti, Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide, a Marxist liberation theologian who had set out to impose upon his country an IMF economic program through the most bestial mob-rule tactics imaginable (see box). The Haitian military overthrew President Aristide on Sept. 30, charging him with dictatorial abuse of power, violation of the Constitution, and attempting to form a personal commando unit—in imitation of the hated Duvalier regime's death squads—to supplant the military.

Taking the lead with Bush in this endeavor are Fidel Castro's Cuba, and the socialist Presidents of France and Venezuela, François Mitterrand and Carlos Andrés Pérez. The Organization of American States (OAS) has acquiesced to serving as the instrument to implement this policy. On Oct. 8, all OAS member states agreed to impose a full trade embargo on Haiti—cutting off food and oil to that already starving nation—and to send in a "security force" to protect a large OAS "civilian" force assigned the task of restoring Aristide to power over the objection of a majority of Haiti's parliament and military.

Why has the Bush administration chosen to deploy on behalf of this Marxist Jacobin? Secretary of State James Baker told an emergency meeting of the OAS on Oct. 2 that although the "immediate purpose" of taking collective action

was to return Aristide to power, "our interests do not stop there. . . . This is the hemisphere that is building a future of free trade from Alaska to Argentina."

Even more explicit was the Economy and Development Foundation of the Dominican Republic, an outfit amply funded by the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development. In a column in the Dominican paper *Ultima Hora* Oct. 3, the foundation hailed the proposals for multinational intervention into Haiti as required to fulfill Bush's free trade Enterprise for the Americas plans. "Haiti must become the Hong Kong of the Caribbean," the foundation stated. Therefore, in order to confront current events in Haiti, it is necessary first to "completely eradicate the armed forces," then, a multinational force can guarantee the immediate opening of the Haitian economy to foreign investment and free trade, and eliminate all tariff barriers.

Once again, western banking interests have been caught deploying Marxist mobs against national institutions which resist the submission of their nation to the bankers' would-be global empire.

Test case for Trilateral plans

The immediate institution which the Bush-communist alliance seeks to eliminate in Haiti is the military. But no attempt has been made to hide the fact that the longer-term target is the elimination of all national armed forces in the developing sector.

In April 1990, participants in the annual meeting of the Trilateral Commission, in analyzing the U.S. invasion of Panama, concluded that all such interventions in the Third World should rather take place under international auspices. Indeed, since Panama, foreign troops have been deployed into Iraq, Kuwait, Liberia, Western Sahara, and Zaire, all under some international rubric.

A special study on Ibero-America prepared for that meet-

ing entitled "Latin America at the Crossroads: The Challenge to the Trilateral Countries," called for the creation of "new institutional mechanisms to update or replace OAS-Rio Treaty arrangements . . . including consideration of some form of multinational police force" to help the U.S. defend "democracy" in Ibero-America. The case of Haiti was specifically cited as exemplary of where force might be required, since "Haiti has yet to embark upon an irreversible transition to pluralistic government and may well experience serious trouble in so doing."

A year later, in an April 1991 address to the annual meeting of the World Bank, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara called for an immediate offensive to carry out the Trilaterals' anti-military program. He proposed national military institutions in developing sector nations be reduced or eliminated, in order to free up billions of dollars to bail out the international financial system. The "international system that relies on the national use of military force as the ultimate guarantor of security" must be replaced by a "worldwide system of collective security," led by a U.S.-dominated U.N. Security Council empowered to deploy "coercive" measures against any country which does not follow international "rules of conduct," he argued.

He also specified that regional bodies such as the OAS and the Organization of African Unity must "come to function as regional arms of the Security Council," if the global collective security system is to work.

McNamara's program was adopted by the OAS at its June 1991 meeting in Santiago, Chile. There, a joint deployment by the Bush and Pérez regimes secured passage of the so-called "Santiago Resolution," which set up the mechanisms just activated in the Haitian crisis. The Santiago Resolution committed member states to convoking an emergency session of the OAS within 10 days of any military coup, to discuss collective sanctions against that country—thereby throwing out the window the heretofore reigning principle of non-intervention into the internal affairs of member states.

OAS vs. Haiti

When the Haitian military moved against Aristide on Sept. 30, the Santiago Resolution went into affect immediately. Ibero-America's foreign ministers arrived in Washington for an emergency OAS meeting in record time. On Oct. 2, the representatives voted a resolution demanding Aristide be returned to power, and mandated measures designed to isolate Haiti politically and economically. A high-level OAS mission to Haiti was mandated as the first step in an Iraq-style escalation, to include an embargo, sanctions, and eventually invasion.

By Oct. 5, the OAS mission to Haiti faced unexpected trouble. Not just the military opposed Aristide, but a majority of Haiti's parliament. Political parties and business leaders were adamant that Aristide and his mob violence must not return to power in Haiti.

The OAS mission huddled in Washington, and then flew back to Haiti on Oct. 7 with a new package with which to "sell" the hated Aristide—by having him issue a promise not to advocate violence again! Coordinated actions between the military and the Parliament upstaged the OAS package. The Parliament voted twice, on Oct. 7 and again on Oct. 8, to declare that, on the basis of Article 149 of the Constitution, they declared a vacuum of power to exist in the country, and therefore named Supreme Court Justice Joseph Nerette to serve as provisional President.

The OAS, under U.S. direction, simply declared the provisional government illegal, imposed the trade embargo, and mandated a civilian observer mission, protected by supranational military forces, be sent in.

Hundreds are already reported to be fleeing the capital, Port-au-Prince, out of fear of a multinational invasion, and the bloodshed that they believe will result. Yet few voices outside Haiti have been raised in its defense. Joaquín Balaguer, President of the Dominican Republic which shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti, declared Oct. 4 that his government opposes foreign military intervention into Haiti, since the principle of non-intervention is a "cornerstone of the inter-American system."

In Venezuela, Christian Democratic leaders Rafael Caldera and Luis Herrera Campins, both former Presidents, rejected plans for foreign intervention, and reminded Pérez that he first had to get approval from Congress before sending troops.

Another military to be dismantled

The U.S. press has been drumming up support for the next phase of policy: replacing the Haitian military altogether with supranational forces. An editorial in the Oct. 2 *Los Angeles Times* said that reform of the Haitian military will not be enough, and suggested Haiti consider the Costa Rica precedent—a country which disbanded its military in the 1940s.

Even Aristide's terror is being used to justify intervention. In an Oct. 6 editorial, the *Washington Post* admitted that Aristide has welded his mobs "into an instrument of real terror," but insisted that he must be reinstated anyway, this time with "an explicit pledge of respect for human rights and for a kind of democracy that goes beyond mob rule. There will have to be a way to guarantee that pledge. The most plausible is a peacekeeping force, sponsored by the OAS."

Robert Pastor, a former National Security Council staffer under Jimmy Carter, was even more explicit. He wrote in the Oct. 4 *New York Times*: "Now that the Organization of American States has voted to reject the coup in Haiti, it should go further and try to prevent other coups in the hemisphere—if necessary with collective military action. . . . The next step should be a permanent collective-security mechanism to defend all Western Hemisphere democracies." Pastor called for "the restructuring, perhaps even dismantling, of the Armed Forces" in Haiti.

Jean-Bertrand Aristide: Bush's 'voodoo democrat'

Deposed Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide is not the "slight, bespectacled, soft-spoken priest," as the U.S. establishment media was portraying him until reports of his "democratic excesses" began to embarrass the Bush administration. Neither is he the "champion of the poor and downtrodden," as he prefers to paint himself. Although he has repeatedly described himself as anti-Duvalier, Aristide is in fact a perverse leftist reincarnation of the infamous "Papa Doc" Duvalier who helped destroy Haiti over recent decades—and he has the same sponsors to thank. Scratch beneath the surface of this well-educated, cosmopolitan Haitian, and one comes face to face with the quintessential "democrat" of George Bush's malthusian new world order: a raving genocidal maniac.

"Isn't it beautiful?" Aristide screamed to a mob of supporters from the steps of the National Palace, just days before his Sept. 30 overthrow. "Isn't it a beautiful instrument. It is fashionable, it smells good, and wherever you go you want to take it out. . . . Whatever they get, they deserve." Aristide was talking about "Père Lebrun," the Haitian nickname for the gruesome practice of "necklacing" one's enemies. Usually, the victim's arms are chopped off before a tire filled with gasoline is placed over his neck and set ablaze.

Aristide's supporters are notorious for hunting down political opponents and "giving them what they deserve," and it was precisely this threat which one such mob held over Haiti's national legislators last August, forcing them to disband before passing a vote of no-confidence in Aristide's choice for prime minister.

Should Aristide's "rhetoric" appear to be but a flair for the dramatic, it is worth noting that this so-called priest was famous for inciting his followers into protest riots which invariably ended in their own massacre. Aristide himself was always someplace else.

His poor origins notwithstanding, Aristide is highly educated, going from early training under the Salesian Order and a study of psychology at Haiti's State University, to advanced psychology studies in Canada and Israel. He speaks eight languages, and holds degrees in both psychology and theology. Although ordained as a Catholic priest in 1982, he was expelled from the Salesian Order in 1988 for his open advocacy of the Marxist "theology of liberation."

Despite his Christian trappings, Aristide heavily relies upon the "voodoo" superstitions of his supporters to build up his own image as a "demi-god." It is widely believed in Haiti that Aristide turned himself into a dog or other animal to



Stuart Lewis

Jean-Bertrand Aristide at the White House.

escape three separate assassination attempts in recent years.

The Bush administration is totally wedded to this voodoo democrat. The Oct. 8 *New York Times* admitted that "The Bush administration had invested a great deal of energy fostering Father Aristide," and it is a known fact that the U.S. State Department rushed to congratulate President Aristide on his electoral victory last Dec. 16—before the Haitian vote was even counted! Jimmy Carter and 1,000 "observers" descended on Haiti to monitor these elections and guarantee Aristide's victory; and the Georgia Democrat returned to Haiti two months later for Aristide's February 1991 inauguration.

Aristide has acted exactly as his Anglo-American backers have demanded. In May 1991, Aristide hosted a delegation of the drug-linked Anti-Defamation League, with whom he conversed at length in Hebrew. The ADL was seeking U.N. votes for rescinding resolution 3379 which equates Zionism with racism. The ADL's campaign, heartily promoted by George Bush, reportedly won Aristide's support as well.

And in September, Aristide embraced an International Monetary Fund austerity program for Haiti in exchange for a \$23 million standby loan. Outraged former parishioners of Aristide reportedly confronted him on this betrayal of his earlier electoral promises, to which he lamely responded that he was confident he could "turn the IMF to the people's advantage."

U.S. invaded in 1915 to 'restore democracy'

by Carlos Wesley

On July 28, 1915, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, with the acquiescence of Great Britain and France, sent the Marines into Haiti, imposing a U.S. military occupation government that would rule that Caribbean nation for the next 19 years. As was the case with the U.S. military occupation a few months later of the Dominican Republic—which shares with Haiti the island of Hispaniola—the United States occupation culminated a process of intervention that had started years earlier. In 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt took over the custom houses in the Dominican Republic to collect the debt on behalf of that nation's European and American creditors, under what was called a financial "adjustment plan," similar to those imposed by the International Monetary Fund today.

In 1912, President William Howard Taft sent a civilian pacification commission to mediate a dispute between several Dominican factions and Haiti, which peace commission "arrived in Santo Domingo accompanied by 750 American Marines and immediately started the negotiations by threatening a military intervention if its demands were not met," according to historian Frank Moya Pons. Since the turn of the century, U.S. warships were an almost permanent fixture in Haitian waters, sent there to "protect American lives."

The United States couched the justification for its 1915 intervention in the same terms being used today. "We consider it our duty to insist on constitutional government there and will, if necessary . . . take charge of elections and see that a real government is erected which we can support," instructed President Wilson. The American commander, Adm. William Caperton, cabled Washington, "I will permit Congress [to] elect [a] President next Thursday." U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Beale Davis explained to the Haitian Congress that the U.S. government would back whomever it elected as President, so long as candidates were told, "in advance of their elections, that the United States expects to be entrusted with the practical control of the customs, and such financial control over the affairs of Haiti as the United States may deem necessary for an efficient administration." One requirement was to dissolve the nation's armed forces and to replace it with a constabulary force officered by Americans.

Voodoo, made in the U.S.A.

Just as there are today, there were those then who advocated a new world order based on the *Pax Americana*. Said

Taft's secretary of state, Philander Knox, in a speech in 1912: Our nation is a mightier and more noble Rome, destined by God to be the arbiter of the destinies not only of all the Americas, but of Europe and Asia as well, reports Moya Pons.

There are those who have never forgiven Haiti for having had the effrontery to become the first nation in the Western Hemisphere, after the United States, to be independent of European rule. It was also the first black republic in the world, founded by slaves who freed themselves under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, an ally of the best of the American Founding Fathers, particularly Alexander Hamilton. Wilson's secretary of state, the populist William Jennings Bryan, is reported by historians Robert and Nancy Heintz to have remarked after getting his first briefing on Haiti: "Dear me, think of it! Niggers speaking French."

Social engineering

Haiti has been punished by being deliberately prevented from developing, and it is to this day used as a laboratory to put into practice every social engineering project to promote backwardness. Among the practices imposed under the U.S. occupation forces was forcing Haitians into unpaid, *corvée* slave-labor brigades.

It was under the American occupation during the 1930s and with funds from the Rockefeller, Wenner Gren, and Guggenheim foundations, that social engineers moved into Haiti *en masse* to turn it into the land of the "living dead" by, among other things, promoting the synthetic voodoo cult. Among the first was Melville Herkovits, the so-called father of the racist theory of cultural relativism, who set up shop in the fertile Artibonite Valley. Psy-war expert Harold Courlander undertook to study the music and religious practices of the Haitian peasants to identify their African "roots." In later years, the world's leading advocate of mind-controlling drugs, Dr. Nathan Kline, would set up a network of "mental health clinics" there.

But it was Alfred Metraux, who later helped Julian Huxley to set up Unesco, who took charge of reviving and expanding voodoo, the current form of which was concocted by the social engineers from existing forms of worship practiced in Haiti. At the time, the animist practices brought from Africa were on the way out, thanks to a vigorous campaign waged by the Catholic Church and the government. Metraux saw to it that a "popular upsurge" overthrew the government for opposing the "national religion"—voodoo. He was also instrumental in establishing Haiti's Bureau of Ethnology in 1941, to spread voodoo and other forms of primitivism.

One of the bureau's first staffers was an obscure physician, François Duvalier, who would later become known as "Papa Doc," high priest of voodoo, and founder of the Tonton Macoutes death squads. At the time, he was employed by the Rockefeller Institute, and the Rockefellers remained his patrons until his death.

'I would like to see a regional central European community'

Croatian Foreign Minister Dr. Zvonimir Separovic gave a press conference in Vienna, Austria on Oct. 2. Earlier, he met Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock and other Austrian officials. Among the points he made at the press conference, the following stand out:

- *The Yugoslav army, which has conducted a putsch in Belgrade, is issuing ultimatums that are really warnings to the civilian population. This army, the last "tank-communist army" in Europe, is acting in violation of both the laws of war and the Geneva convention. Genocide is being committed against the civilian population.*

- *The international community must demand the immediate withdrawal of all irregular troops.*

- *The next flashpoint of the war would be Bosnia-Herzegovina, which the authorities in Belgrade claim as part of "Greater Serbia." Also, in the days following the formal, joint declarations of independence by Slovenia and Croatia on Oct. 7, it was not to be excluded that the army would resume attacks on Slovenia.*

- *The call by Austrian Foreign Minister Mock for a "targeted economic embargo" against Serbia in energy, transport, and other areas, should be welcomed. The United States, among others, should endorse this.*

- *International recognition of Croatia is critical, because then the Serbian aggression becomes totally illegal and Croatia can exercise "all its rights and duties as an independent state." Foreign Minister Mock is advocating the creation of a bloc of nations that would recognize Croatia. Dr. Separovic is in constant contact with Iceland Foreign Minister Hannibalsson toward this end. Hannibalsson was scheduled to visit Zagreb during the week of Oct. 7.*

- *Even if Croatia is resolved to fight "to the last man," the international community "cannot watch such a war of aggression for so long from the sidelines, in such an indifferent way."*

- *In response to questions about the Ustashi-Nazi atrocities committed in the 1940s and their relation to the Croatian cause today, Separovic rejected the idea of a collective "genocidal people," giving as a comparison the Germans: There were, yes, the Nazi atrocities, but also Bach, Beethoven, and Goethe. A nation's culture must be differentiated from "genocidal cliques."*

Dr. Separovic was interviewed by EIR correspondent Elke Fimmen following the press conference.

EIR: Could you characterize the present situation in Croatia, and could you tell us what you expect from the world, especially from Europe?

Separovic: The present situation in Yugoslavia could be characterized as chaos and full-scale war against Croatia, on the soil of Croatia, by Serbia and the Yugoslav army. We are happy that the U.S., with the statement by Mr. James Baker, and other countries too—especially Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Alois Mock at the U.N. Security Council—who have declared recently who the aggressor is. . . . These were serious warnings to both Serbia and the Yugoslav army.

The present situation is the following: The Yugoslav military has carried out a putsch. This has been executed over time, starting with the war against Slovenia, but began even before that, when they did not obey their commander-in-chief, the President of the state. The collective presidency of Yugoslavia has been inefficient, as it is dominated by Serbians, and has not been able to pass any decisions. It was not ready to accept a Croatian representative [Stepe Mesic] when it became his turn to step into the presidency; they did not accept him. But then, after the defeat of the Yugoslav army in seven days in Slovenia, the troika of the European Community [Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal] installed him.

At the moment, on one side we have a military putsch with generals who are fighting on their own. A special case of this is General Uscelac from Banderluca, which is a Serbian-dominated part of Bosnia. He declared a mobilization, which has been accepted only by Serbians, but has been fully rejected by Muslims and Christians and condemned by the Bosnia-Herzegovina presidency and government.

On the other side of the coin, at present in Yugoslavia there is no government, no parliament in session. It has been replaced by the presidency [i.e., the rump presidency illegally announced by a Serbian-dominated bloc of Serbia, Montenegro, and the "autonomous republics" of Kosovo and Vojvodina], after the decision last night by the deputy President, who happens to be a Montenegro man, Montenegro being on the side of Serbia. They passed some decisions, which in-

clude the replacement of the federal government.

So the country now has no government nor parliament—generals, yes, but no legitimate presidency. And they still pretend to be Yugoslavs in terms of federal Yugoslavia, which still includes Croatia and Slovenia—until independence, which will be declared and enforced fully after Oct. 7, when the moratorium [on declaration of independence that was agreed to with the European Community] expires. We are absolutely against any prolongation of the moratorium. . . . There is no longer any legitimate government and representative of Yugoslavia as a whole, and we should recognize this.

There is now only the problem of recognition of new states which will arise out of former Yugoslavia, and that is Croatia and Slovenia, and maybe Macedonia tomorrow. I wish there would be a Serbia too, because we would very much like to respect the full sovereign rights of an independent Serbia.

But the problem is one of recognition of the fact that Yugoslavia no longer exists. [Yugoslav Foreign Minister] Budimir Loncar represents nobody; he might represent Serbian President [Slobodan] Milosevic and his group, which committed a coup—which is absolutely unacceptable. The international community must realize the terrible situation in Yugoslavia, which is making it not only possible, but also necessary, to recognize those states that are arising out of the former Yugoslavia.

Peter Lord Carrington told me personally: We know, we see that Yugoslavia does not exist any more, that there is no Yugoslavia, but let's see, and let's discuss what to do with the remnants, with the future of the peoples that once have been part of Yugoslavia. That is why we are going to The Hague with no great hopes, and are not, by any means, ready to discuss any kind of new Yugoslavia—not one with a king from the Karageorgevic family, which is an absolutely crazy idea, because he himself is Serbian. There is also the bad experience with the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, or the first "Kingdom of Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia" in 1918. This is how Yugoslavia started, on Dec. 1 of that year. We are not ready to accept it. It will be another state dominated by Serbs. This is what Serbia would like. . . .

It was the minister of foreign affairs of Montenegro, who told me the other day in The Hague: "You know, we support the federal state, but what will happen if we are going to be the only one to be for that idea?" The question brought out the absurd: There is no federal state if there is one state only! What I suggested to him was, "You don't need a federal state, you need your own beautiful kingdom or republic of Montenegro, which was there in the 19th century and in the 20th century, until Serbia dominated Yugoslavia and you disappeared with the genocide and the atrocities committed by Serbia against Montenegro by cutting Montenegro from the Montenegro orthodox church." . . .

We are going to The Hague to discuss solving the prob-



American supporters of Croatian independence rally in Washington, D.C., July 1991. The Bush administration and the governments of Europe are effectively taking the side of the Serbian communists, in their war against Croatia.

lems we have, in terms of assets and debts and what is left, and then maybe some kind of commonwealth—but without a queen—and some kind of, not union, but some kind of conference, like Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This would be a loose association, with Serbia, Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia as partners.

EIR: Do you think that Croatia is being used as a pawn in the balance-of-power game in Europe?

Separovic: Yes, unfortunately. . . . We belong to central Europe. *Mittleuropa* is my obsession. I would like to see a regional Central European Community—by no means a Balkan one. We—Slovenia and Croatia—have this strong tendency, this historic heritage and connection to the Danube and to central Europe, and we would like to see a connection, be it a union of one sort or another for the future. . . .

I would not mind expanded German influence in the area, but we are not just trying to start a big German-oriented union. I am oriented toward central Europe, which might include Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and I don't know which other countries, maybe Poland; this might be a good combination. There are conflicting interests from the side of France-Germany, U.K.-Germany, U.K.-France, and so on.

There is a power game, and we wouldn't like to be the victims of that game. We would like to become a respected, full member of the European Community, which respects others, and with our recognition being at the same time a right and duty.

We are ready to fulfill our duties for the rights of minorities, and on peaceful behavior and politics within European integration. We would like to contribute what we can in science, culture, university life, sports, and so on. And economics, too—we have great capacities, from tourism to industry and agriculture. We can be well-off on our own. What we need is independence, and then prosperity will come. We have 4 million people of Croatian origin in the world, from Australia to Canada, and in Germany. Of 10 million Croats today, 4 million are outside the country. Many of them are willing to come back, or are willing to give support, to send money, and so on. We believe that if the war ends—and we hope it will be very soon—and if the international community recognizes Croatia and guarantees its borders to bring peace, we are absolutely positive that we shall make an immediate good start for reconstruction of the economy, being part of Europe and the world economy at the same time. This is my hope.

EIR: It would also be a lasting basis for peace if Croatia could be integrated into the “Productive Triangle” of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna as a locomotive for the reconstruction of eastern Europe, which is another big problem.

This balance of power has already led to many wars, including the First World War, where there was also the question of economic competition between Germany and Great Britain. I think the world has to understand: The question of Croatia is the question of peace for Europe and the whole world.

Šeparović: I like what you said. I didn't believe there could be another big conflict. The time for big conflicts and great wars on European soil is over. Unfortunately, the last possible one, which nobody believed would be such a heavy conflict, a real war, is a full-scale war now inside Croatia, against Croatia. But let it be the last one in the world, and especially in Europe, which has been through so many wars. Let force be rejected as a way of thinking and acting.

Now, we have a bad situation on our territory; we are in trouble and we need international help, especially humanitarian assistance. We face a terrible winter with so many displaced persons. I said to [Iceland Foreign Minister] Hannibalsson, who is going on a fact-finding mission in Croatia and Slovenia as one of the efforts toward recognition, that we have exactly as many refugees now as there are citizens of Iceland. Can you imagine those Icelanders being sent to Greenland, Denmark, or Norway overnight, or over a time of three months, as has happened in Croatia? It is a terrible problem. The world should realize the necessity of acting in concert. . . .

Croatia declares its Serbian aggression

by Konstantin George

The Croatian Parliament convened in a secret location on Oct. 8, fearing an air attack, and formally proclaimed its “breaking off of all state ties with former Yugoslavia,” and thus its full independence. The Parliament declared that henceforth the Yugoslav Army on Croatian territory would be considered an occupation army, and demanded its immediate withdrawal. The resolution, however, showing Croatia's isolation, declared that Croatia will continue to take part in the peace talks under European Community (EC) auspices, set to resume in The Hague on Oct. 14.

On the same day, yet another cease-fire negotiated by the EC went into effect, temporarily “halting” the Serbian Army's war of conquest and pillage against the Republic of Croatia. As in all previous cease-fires, this one was followed by pious statements from European capitals expressing the belief that this cease-fire, in contrast to all its broken predecessors, has a “good chance” of holding. Every cease-fire has been used by the Serbian Army to regroup its forces, call up fresh reserves, and prepare for the next round of conquest and butchery.

On the international political front the cease-fire tactic has been exploited by Serbia's backers—the United States, Britain, and France—to create hope that the pretext exists for a political solution, under a European peace conference chaired by Britain's Lord Carrington. Britain and France, with American backing, have utilized this process to prevent any international recognition of and effective support for the independent republics of Slovenia and Croatia. Behind the Anglo-French pious phrases of “no border changes through violence,” and the “principle of self-determination of peoples,” lurks a pro-Serbian policy. The reasons have relatively little to do with Serbia as such. By backing Serbia's war of conquest, these powers know they are allowing the inauguration of wars and conflicts across the Balkans, creating the same sort of open wound on the European continent that existed in the decades before World War I.

Toward a Balkan war

The potential for the war launched by Serbia against Croatia to spill over into the third Balkan war this century is expanding with each week. The success of Serbia's aggression against Croatia is the precondition for this tragedy. Should Croatia be

independence; continues

crushed or be reduced to a rump state, the next phase of Serbian military operations will be to annex all the territory of former Yugoslavia, east of what remains of Croatia.

This means the conquest of the republics of Bosnia and Macedonia, and intensified repression against the Albanian population of Kosovo, and the Hungarians of Vojvodina. Serbia's neighbors, who are ethnically close to these three regions, will not sit idly by.

Albania has already warned Serbia that it will militarily intervene should Serbia attempt to force a mass expulsion of Albanians from Kosovo into Albania. Similar warnings have been conveyed to Belgrade by Bulgaria and Albania concerning Macedonia. Bulgaria, which has fought three wars against Serbia in this century over Macedonia, will not tolerate a Serbian invasion. Macedonia has a majority of Christians, who linguistically and culturally are very close to Bulgaria, and a large Albanian minority. Inclusion of Macedonia in the definition of "Greater Serbia" would also trigger a very strong Greek reaction.

Even Hungary, which so far has practiced remarkable restraint, cannot remain inactive if Serbian pogroms against the Vojvodina Magyars expand past a certain point. War has so far been contained to the territory of former Yugoslavia simply because Serbia, tied down in Croatia, and forced to deploy large forces to intimidate any resistance from forming in Bosnia and Kosovo, does not yet have the military means to risk war with its neighbors.

Aggression rewarded

The cease-fire rhythm has granted a predictable military advantage to Serbia. In the brief span between this new cease-fire and the previous one, the Serbian Army had: 1) Consolidated the separation of Croatian Dalmatia from the rest of Croatia through the capture of the key town of Gospić, the gateway to the Adriatic coastal region of Dalmatia, and completed the conquest of the Dalmatian hinterlands. The Army's offensive confined the Croatian presence in Dalmatia to little more than a string of isolated and surrounded coastal cities: Dubrovnik, Split, Šibenik, and Zadar. 2) Completed the encirclement of the three main towns of Croatian eastern Slavonia still in Croatian hands: Vukovar, Osijek, and Vinčevci. Advances made in the region of Pakrac in western

Slavonia consolidated the isolation of Slavonia from the rest of Croatia. 3) Through an offensive from the already occupied Banija region, between Bosnia and Zagreb, the Army came within 35 kilometers of Zagreb, and close to the strategically crucial city of Karlovac, south of Zagreb and close to Croatia's border with Slovenia. The fall of Karlovac would partition Croatia, already cut in three, once again, by severing all inner-Croatian routes linking Zagreb with Rijeka and Pula, the only large Adriatic ports not yet cut off.

The Yugoslav Air Force bombing of the Presidential Palace in Zagreb during the time between the last two cease-fires, in which the Croatian leadership miraculously escaped death or serious injury, gave a foretaste of what can be expected when the current cease-fire gives way to the next round of Serbian conquest.

Croatia bleeds, as diplomatic farce goes on

The war launched by Serbian bolshevik President Slobodan Milošević and the Serbian Army Command is committing cultural-historical genocide against a largely defenseless population. The aims of the Belgrade leadership in their dirty war are the physical uprooting of the entire Croatian population from the regions intended to be brought under Serbian rule, through a policy of terror by endless mortar, artillery, and air bombardments against Croatian towns and villages. The terror is the means to enforce the mass flight of Croats from the regions of Slavonia, Dalmatia, and Banija, and to create a depopulated strip between these regions and what remains of Croatia.

Figures released Oct. 8 by the Croatian Catholic Church document the true nature of the genocide being committed against Croatia. According to the daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung's* summary of the document on Oct. 10, to date well over 1,000 Croats have been killed, and more than 250,000 have been forced to flee from the regions occupied by the Serbian forces. In the vacated areas, the systematic destruction of buildings representing the cultural and historical legacy of Croatia has begun, including at least 151 Catholic churches.

While the farce of international diplomacy goes on—including the appointment of former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on Oct. 9 as the personal emissary of U.S. Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar—Serbia and its international backers are preparing for the next round in the war. Army units are regrouping in preparation for the next offensive, and even the measures taken which appear at first glance to be concessions are actually in concert with the policy goals of "Greater Serbia."

As to what Serbia's backers really believe concerning the so-called peace process, on Oct. 8, as the cease-fire had gone into effect, the French announced that they were reducing the size of their staff at their consulate in Zagreb. The United States announced the closing of its consulate there, and instructed Americans to leave Yugoslavia.

Post-industrial society and the cults

Fiorella Operto tells the Catholic anti-cult organization how the Anglo-American elites imposed their "Brave New World."

The following speech was given before the Group for Research and Information on Sects, GRIS, the official anti-cult association linked to the Roman Catholic Church in Italy, at its conference entitled "The Cults between Personal Crisis and Social Change: Reflections after the Extraordinary Meeting about the Challenge of the Cults," which took place in Bergamo, Italy, on Sept. 13-15, 1991. The author is the president of the Schiller Institute in Italy and a close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche for many years.

As reported in our April 27, 1990 issue (Vol. 17 No. 18), at an earlier GRIS conference, held in Foggia, Italy, Attorney Massimo Introvigne charged that the typical use of sociological or psychological analysis by the secular anti-cult movement leads to bias. He suggested that because of this methodology, the American anti-cult movement seems to have become an instrument which threatens freedom of thought and of religion, and cited articles published by the American Family Foundation, which equated the religious experience of the Hare Krishna with the nuns of a Carmelite convent.

Fiorella Operto's speech follows in translation:

We should like, in this brief presentation, to offer you some hypotheses, and the pertinent documentation, on the close relationship that exists between the spread of malthusian theories in the West, the birth of the so-called "post-industrial society," the establishment of a service economy, and the spread of Alternative Religious Movements (ARM). When we look at the various factors which have fostered the large-scale spread of irrationalist movements in the last 20 years, it is very useful to look at the influence of the evolution of the economic structure upon the formation of the social character of the individual.

That the large economic and financial Anglo-American groups do lean toward a malthusian society, is documented by a report dated 1974 issued by the U.S. National Security Council. This study, which we can make available, explicitly affirms that the demographic and economic growth of the developing countries is considered by the American administration to be "a threat to national security." Those directives were handed down during 1974-75.

There is a book that is particularly rich in observations, which might help us in our task and which at the same time

has had great influence in forging the American ideology. It is David Riesman's *The Lonely Crowd*, published at the end of the 1940s.

In particular, Riesman focused upon the way in which the same mechanisms which contribute to determining rates of population growth can also contribute to forming individual social character.

He states that in a traditional peasant society, characterized by a relatively fixed technology and a corresponding lack of social mobility, a society with high potential growth rates in which high fertility is accompanied by high mortality rates, the typical member's character is shaped by the tendency to follow a tradition which dictates the accepted norms of behavior.

On the other hand, in a society characterized by high rates of demographic growth, in which mortality rates have been lowered thanks to the benefits of industrial technology, the individual can no longer, because of the continuous changes in the socio-economic structure imposed by technological progress, base his or her entire life on a fixed array of social behaviors. They must be directed and motivated by moral standards and values which are learned during infancy and which are then rigidly respected their entire lives. Riesman observes that this system of values acts as an internal compass which allows the individuals to orient themselves even when external circumstances conflict with their desires. Such individuals possess an inner-directedness which allows them to adapt to the social and job mobility of a developing society.

But now the sun is setting on these types of individuals; they are going out of style. Riesman observes that in their place, individuals are emerging who are greatly influenced by the outlook and preferences of others. These are the other-directed people. This process occurs while demographic rates of growth are again approaching zero, as the productive structure of society is being transformed into the post-industrial era, with a gradual prevailing of the service-sector, and the predominance of bureaucratic professions in which the criterion of individual success is popularity with one's superiors, and no longer the conscious grasp, needed for an advanced industrial society, of the laws of nature.

Norms of acceptable social behavior are no longer transmitted as before—by traditional customs, or by internal con-

science shaped in infancy—but principally by the mass media. The very outlook on life of the individual is almost completely dominated by the influence of others. In this context the parents, out of their own pervasive sense of insecurity and anxiety, which they communicate, can no longer command obedience from their children, who are trying to orient themselves to the opinions and rules dominant in their peer group, which become more important than the traditional figures of educators.

Let us observe that when Riesman's book was published, the United States was still very far from that stage of post-industrial decadence which today has become so obvious.

It is in this context that we witness a parallel effort to introduce a change in fundamental social values—a process which is certainly favored by the social changes outlined above.

Back at the beginning of the 1950s, Aldous Huxley, the famous English novelist who emigrated to the United States, who had written among other things, *Brave New World*, wrote *The Doors of Perception*, which signaled the emergence of a group of intellectuals committed to developing the kernel of what in the 1960s would become the counterculture, the culture of drugs and irrationalism. It is interesting to read a few short passages from this writing to understand that this terrible “brave new world,” characterized by a rigid caste division in which social control is obtained by the diffusion of great quantities of a drug, “soma,” is merely the fictionalized transposition of the counterculture elite. We read:

That humanity at large will ever be able to dispense with Artificial Paradises seems very unlikely. . . . What is needed is a new drug which will relieve and console our suffering species without doing more harm in the long run than it does good in the short. Such a drug must be potent in minute doses and synthesizable. . . . It must be less toxic than opium or cocaine, less likely to produce undesirable social consequences than alcohol or the barbiturates. . . . To most people, mescaline is almost completely innocuous. . . . Although obviously superior to cocaine, opium, alcohol and tobacco, mescaline is not yet the ideal drug. . . . But chemistry and physiology are capable nowadays of practically anything.

The project is only too clear. It is not possible to re-trace, even in broad brushstrokes, the course of events which turned the culture of this group into a mass phenomenon. But the drug hoped for by Huxley was in fact synthesized: It was LSD and was the door through which millions of young people were turned inside out by psychedelic culture. Moreover, we must remind you that the production of lysergic acid diethylamide received a great stimulus when the U.S. ruling establishment decided that the CIA should set up an experimental program, called MK-Ultra, which included the

distribution of hundreds of millions of doses of LSD to unwitting subjects.

We must, however, cast at least a cursory glance at the importance of music in the eyes of this elite, in forging the conscience of the individual, if we wish to understand what instruments have been used by them to popularize their theories. Let us read a brief passage from the appendix to *The Devils of Loudon* by Huxley:

In primitive religions prolonged rhythmic movement is very commonly resorted to for the purpose of inducing a state of infra-personal and sub-human ecstasy. . . . Intimately associated with [this] is the ecstasy-producing rite of rhythmic sound. . . . No man, however highly civilized, can listen for very long to an African drum, or Indian chanting, or Welsh hymn-singing, and retain intact his critical and self-conscious personality. It would be interesting to take a group of the most eminent philosophers from the best universities, shut them in a hot room with Moroccan dervishes or Haitian voodooists, and measure, with a stop watch, the strength of their psychological resistance to the effects of rhythmic sound. . . . Every one of our philosophers would end up by capering and howling with the savages.

If we remind ourselves of the ties developed by this group to the principal rock groups of the 1960s, for example, psychedelic culture to the Beatles as mediated by Timothy Leary, we will get a clear picture of how it has been possible to spread on a mass level, this cultural climate of confused mysticism, oriental religiosity, a smattering of satanism, and a flaunted irreverence toward traditional values.

This cultural project was not in any way the fruit of the labors of some wild-eyed and isolated individual. In 1974 a project was set up at the Stanford Research Institute, which was called nothing less than “Changing the Image of Man,” whose aim was to subvert the values of society:

Despite the pessimism implied by a lagging dominant image, there are numerous indications that a new, anticipatory image of humankind may be emerging: . . .

- Women's liberation movement. . . .
- Youth rebellion against societal wrongs. . . .
- The anti-technological bias of many young people.
- Experimentation with new family structures. . . .
- The emergence of the conservation/ecology movement. . . .
- An increasing interest in meditation and other spiritual disciplines.

In the spring of 1980, *The Aquarian Conspiracy* by Marilyn Ferguson was published, which described how the movement which had inspired the counterculture project was created, and which was now prophesying the advent of a new era,



Members of the artificial religion, Hare Khrishna, outside the Democratic Party Convention in New York in 1976, when "post-industrial" Jimmy Carter was nominated for President. Huxley predicted that monotonous rhythmic sound could turn educated professors into savages—and set up an experiment through Hollywood and the CIA's MK-Ultra to make the prediction come true on a mass scale.

Philip Ulanowsky

the Age of Aquarius or New Age, which would replace the obsolete values with which Christianity had put consciousness to sleep.

Promoting this "conspiracy" was at the core of the activity of innumerable institutions all over the United States, which spent hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

This ranges from the Stanford Research Institute, founded in 1946 in California, which by 1979 employed 3,300 researchers, and which spent 90% of its hefty budget studying futurology; to the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, founded in 1954; the National Training Laboratory, which came into being in 1947 and experimented with T-group techniques on industrial managers and government employees, subjecting the participants to situations of artificial stress; and the Institute for Social Research, founded in Michigan in 1946. One of the principal collaborators of the CIA in the MK-Ultra project was the RAND Corp. of Santa Monica in California, founded in 1948, which conducted experiments using peyote, LSD, and marijuana.

The Big Sur Esalen Institute, again in California, was founded in 1962. It specialized in various techniques of group therapy, mind-expansion—with or without the aid of psychedelic drugs and pseudo-religious experience. Among Esalen clients—about 2.5 million in 20 years!—we wish to recall Charles Manson, who had been at Big Sur only a few days before the carnage at Sharon Tate's villa.

In these centers there mushroomed the research which led to an upheaval in U.S. social life and customs over the

last 40 years, and which was later exported to the entire world. The mental life of young Americans became what the Tavistock Institute psychologists would define as "a controlled environment."

Perhaps people will not be surprised that these same psychiatrists who had contributed to the creation of countless cults, later set up those associations which today "fight against" the spread of these same cults. In 1956 the *American Journal of Psychiatry* published an article by Dr. Louis Jolyon West entitled "Brainwashing." West was part of a U.S. Air Force group conducting LSD research as part of the MK-Ultra project, and Aldous Huxley was among his collaborators. This same Dr. West today, is a director of the American Family Foundation.

This countercultural project was given flanking support by significant political decisions of the American government. In every way, they favored a U.S. transition from an agro-industrial power to a post-industrial society. Precisely at the height of the Apollo project, the funds for space research were cut. The motive for this choice, apparently inexplicable, perhaps can be found in the conclusions of the "Rapaport Report," which observed with great dismay that the space program favored the spread of a spirit of optimism among young people, who looked to science for solving the problems of the world. This spirit was in conflict with New Age religiosity.

The idea of development became criminalized; and zero growth became official U.S. policy.

Armenians vote for their independence

On Sept. 21, the Republic of Armenia voted in a popular referendum to become independent of the Soviet Union. Anno Hellenbroich, as part of a Schiller Institute delegation, was invited by the Armenian Parliament Foreign Relations Committee to be an observer of the elections.

In May, thousands of Armenians living in the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh inside Azerbaidzhan, were forced to flee to neighboring Armenia, as a result of inter-ethnic fighting, encouraged and even joined by Soviet central government troops. Hellenbroich visited Armenia in June, and filed a report which appeared in our July 19, issue.

Hellenbroich conducted the following interview with Hrant Kachatrian, head of the Union of Constitutional Rights, on Sept. 24.

EIR: Now, after a successful campaign, finally you have achieved an overwhelming vote for the independence of Armenia. We congratulate you, your party, and also the people of Armenia for this success. Can you tell us what you expect from this declaration of independence?

Kachatrian: Thank you. The population of Armenia—Armenians, and those of other nations who live here—voted three days ago for the independence of Armenia, and observers from many countries saw with their own eyes that this was a democratic action, that everybody came to vote with enthusiasm and hopes for the future. I am sure that every nation and the population of every country would vote for independence if it had a little guarantee that this action would not bring genocide down upon them. Now, just at this time, this little guarantee was present in Armenia—foreign observers—and this little guarantee for Armenians was a victory of the democratic forces in Russia after the coup. We are very glad that democratic forces of the world, the forces who are interested in human rights throughout the world, took part in our very important action and made possible what we have wanted to do throughout 70 years of slavery, and what we have wanted to do for the last three years.

EIR: If I understand it correctly, the President and Council did not include Nagorno-Karabakh in the preparations for the

referendum. Also, that when the memorandum for declaration of independence was read in Parliament on Sept. 23, there was a reference to the effect that Nagorno-Karabakh would sooner or later become part of Armenia. Can you please explain this?

Kachatrian: When I said “a little guarantee,” I realize that it is a *little* guarantee, indeed. Everybody knows that the Armenian population, the main part of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh, has continuously, and especially for the last three years, struggled for unification with Armenia. Now, even though the coup is over, and democratic forces in the Soviet Union have had this victory, and foreign observers are here, still the Nagorno-Karabakh problem remains a very difficult one, because the Azerbaidzhanis and maybe other forces standing behind them don’t let the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh conduct referendums and lawful elections to have their own representatives solve this problem.

Practically speaking, the referendum did not occur in Nagorno-Karabakh, but the declaration of the independent state of Armenia included this problem, because it is based on what we said on Aug. 23 last year—that Armenia has begun a process of independence on the basis of other resolutions, including resolutions about the unification of Nagorno-Karabakh with Armenia. But practically, it was not possible to have a referendum in Nagorno-Karabakh.

EIR: During the press conference which the vice president gave before the referendum, he mentioned that Nagorno-Karabakh is considered as an autonomous region, and it is now up to them to decide whether they want to hold a referendum for independence or not. Is this contradictory, or can you elaborate?

Kachatrian: We see the only solution of this problem as unification with Armenia. There are other options proposed, but they are not real options, because they lead the Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh away from the main direction of their struggle.

During the last year, many democrats said that there is a solution to this problem, to take Nagorno-Karabakh out of Azerbaidzhan and make it a separate republic, out of the administrative control of Azerbaidzhan. We are against this plan, because we know that for Azerbaidzhan it makes no difference whether Karabakh is out of Azerbaidzhan in a union with Armenia, or is constituted as a separate republic. We have a policy [which is unification], and if anybody suggests another variant which is not really a solution, this is a side-track.

EIR: At the moment when the parliamentary discussion and declaration of independence took place, the President and the prime minister were basically called in by the visit of [Russian President Boris] Yeltsin and [Kazakhstan President Nursultan] Nazarbayev. Do you have any further information on the results of the negotiations?

Kachatrian: Today, in a session of the Supreme Soviet, our President, Levon Ter-Petrossian, reported about the negotiations, and we now have a communiqué from these negotiations. It has six points, and I think that it's a bad result for us, because after Yeltsin and Nazarbayev organized this meeting, nobody remembered historical truth, nobody remembered the rights of the population of Nagorno-Karabakh to be free.

The points in the communiqué are not exact; they do not solve the problem. Armenians in Karabakh never would agree with such a solution, because this is not a solution at all. It's trying to stop the bloodshed, but without a solution, and I think that if the problem is not solved, nobody can stop [the bloodshed].

As a compromise, they suggest that the Armenians in Karabakh agree with creating a separate, independent republic, perhaps together with the Russian Republic, out of Azerbaidzhani administrative control. Armenians in Karabakh agree, as a compromise. But now we see that even the point about reconstruction of constitutional order in Nagorno-Karabakh is very vague. I don't know what the main reasons are for such a solution, but I know what we shall do.

EIR: Let me go back to the situation as it has developed over the last six months, and specifically since we visited your country in June. Can you tell us more about the economic supply situation? We noticed the shortage of gasoline; we had been discussing the meat situation, the milk situation, but on the other side, we saw, in visiting your six election districts, rich activity by the farmers who have now got a piece of land to produce tomatoes, etc. What is the economic situation in Armenia now, and what would you like to happen?

Kachatrian: After the privatization of land this spring, the situation in the villages has become more difficult. All the villagers got their piece of land, and they have a good harvest. But there are problems with achieving agricultural productivity, because of the problem with gasoline, and problems with transport.

There is a difficulty linking up with privatization, with factories, and with productive industries, because the agreements are just not there—there are no agreements with republics to have a healthy exchange of materials and production. I think one of the difficulties is that we have no possibility for contacts with other countries outside of the Soviet Union.

EIR: Does the blockade on the railroad via Georgia or via Azerbaidzhan still exist?

Kachatrian: Periodically there are blockades from Azerbaidzhan. There was a blockade of roads in Georgia, but it lasted a short time, and the Georgians telegraphed us and they said it was a political action, not against Armenia. But everybody knows the main reason for these blockades from Azerbaidzhan: that throughout the Soviet Union the old con-

tacts were cut off and the new contacts [in other countries] are not ready.

EIR: I understand that today you registered for the presidential elections in October. If I'm correctly informed, you are running for vice-president, on a ticket with Mr. Ashot Navasardian. Can you tell us what your program is for solving this situation, specifically also in respect to Nagorno-Karabakh?

Kachatrian: At the moment, our two organizations, the Republican Party of Armenia, whose President is Ashot Navasardian, the presidential candidate, and our organization, the Union of Constitutional Rights, have approximately 5-10% of the vote. But we decided to enter the election campaign with our program, because we are not sure that other candidates will have in their programs a conception of independence of Armenia and a solution for the Nagorno-Karabakh problem. Today we registered as official candidates and presented our campaign platform.

The points are that Armenia would be unified Armenia, because in our opinion, Karabakh is unified with Armenia. It's not only declarative by resolution, it's practically unified, because Armenians live there, the Karabakh economy is supported by Armenia, and only military force keeps Karabakh out of Armenia. We think that we shall accomplish more by refusing [each and every attempt to] take Karabakh out of Armenia.

We support, as do other candidates too, Armenia's having economic contacts with many countries, in order for it to be free and independent in reality. We are working on such contacts with other countries, and we are for defending our laws, our rights, our rights as the Armenian nation, in the realm of international law.

The economic part of our platform is that we in Armenia will have actual rights to all kinds of property, including private property, and the government will support owners to promote good business.

EIR: What was the response from the other republics in the former Soviet Union to the overwhelming vote for independence and the declaration of independence of Armenia?

Kachatrian: I am sure that people voted with the hope of being independent, but the problem is that leaders of national movements make many maneuvers. For example, I think that this conflict in Georgia is not artificial, it has many foundations in [history]. Azerbaidzhan declared independence too. I'm sure that the Azerbaidzhani population is for independence, but leaders of this republic use this fact. . . .

I cannot understand how a republic can declare its independence and at the same time sign a document creating a new Soviet Union. Only the Baltic republics, Georgia, Armenia, and Moldavia, didn't sign this document. We know that these republics were really for independence. Kazakhstan, Azerbaidzhan, and other republics have created a new union, but there is no guarantee that this new empire won't be as aggressive as the old union.

Labor, Church resist Argentine debt plan

by Gerardo Terán Canal

Argentine President Carlos Menem's privatization plan, being carried out under the direct supervision of the World Bank, is provoking protest from several sectors of Argentine society. As the cornerstone of Menem's economic austerity program, the privatization plan will throw thousands out of work, while handing strategically important national assets over to foreign interests.

"Your government's economic and administrative policies have plunged thousands of workers into misery and desperation," wrote the bishop of Viedma, Miguel Hesayne, in a personal letter to Carlos Menem made public Sept. 26. "This is a death sentence—without the death penalty—but with death in the end, in installments," the bishop warned, referring to the suffering of workers at the state-run Hipasam mining center in the province of Río Negro, shut down by the government almost four months ago because it was "unprofitable."

The shutdown of Hipasam has caused health and financial emergencies for thousands of families in the region who depend upon it for their livelihood; labor leaders in Sierra Grande, where Hipasam is located, warned that malnutrition levels are increasing rapidly among infants. At the end of September, wives of the unemployed workers blocked national Highway No. 3 which links the region to Buenos Aires, to protest government policy.

Ignoring the suffering which the Hipasam shutdown has caused, Harvard-trained Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo characterized the company as "one of the many absurdities done to the country." But in the face of growing labor protest, Menem himself demanded that the conflict be resolved, "even if we have to give the company away." On Sept. 27, the government forced an agreement which includes voluntary retirement of the majority of the workers, and the reopening of the company, to process iron which the government intends to buy from Chile.

Labor hacks attacked

Rather than defend workers' rights, the nominal leaders of the Peronist-run General Confederation of Labor (CGT) are engaged in a ballet with the Menem government to obtain whatever goodies they can for themselves while the trade union movement is dismantled. This has infuriated the base of the organized labor movement. At the Ensenada oil refinery, workers from the Unified State Oil Workers Union

(SUPE) literally dragged union president Diego Ibañez to their protest before the headquarters of the state oil concern, YPF. So angry were the workers that Ibañez's bodyguards had to intervene to prevent him from being lynched. Workers were attacking the government's firing of 2,500 oil workers whose Sept. 12 strike to protest the privatization and restructuring of YPF was declared illegal.

In San Nicolás, 300 kilometers north of Buenos Aires where the giant Somisa steel complex is located, the city's entire population protested on Oct. 1 the government-authorized firing of 3,100 workers, as part of the plan to privatize the company. Businesses shut down, lights went out, and 150 workers demonstrated in front of the presidential palace, the Casa Rosada, and in front of the residence of government-appointed director Jorge Triaca. Naldo Brunelli, leader of the local branch of the Union of Metallurgical Workers (UOM) told the press that "here in San Nicolás we have only two options: to die of hunger or die from being beaten up. We've chosen the second one, and we're going to resist until they kick us in the balls."

Attacking the government offer of voluntary retirement, Brunelli said, "We turned one cheek and 4,500 workers were fired. Now they want us to turn the other cheek, to fire another 3,000." Triaca responded that "the World Bank recommended that only 2,400 workers" should remain of the 9,000 who once worked there.

This is the tip of the iceberg of what Menem intends to do. According to Hugo Domeniconi, an undersecretary of Finance, the plan is to eliminate 700,000 public sector jobs over a two-year period.

Political, business, and Church groups have also been outraged by the blatant interference of U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman in Argentina's internal affairs. Todman, also known as the "viceroy" who helps run the Argentine government, has publicly instructed the Congress to pass legislation regarding recognition of foreign pharmaceutical patents, and has lobbied—as if he were in his own country—for other legislation the Bush administration wants passed. In response, Radical Party Deputy Daniel Salvador presented a bill in Congress to declare Todman *persona non grata*, because "the ambassador has nothing to say or opinion to express because he's not in this country as a representative of the interests of foreign laboratories."

The bishop of Morón, Msgr. Justo Laguna, sharply criticized Todman in remarks reported in the Oct. 1 *Cronista Comercial*. "It is fundamental that governments retain their independence," he said, "and that foreign powers, however powerful they may be, respect the way we function." Nonetheless, both Cavallo and Menem leaped to Todman's defense. "The ambassador has done absolutely nothing wrong," the President stated. "There is no interference. . . . The United States is part of this continent; we are in a process of continental integration, and in the process of establishing a free-trade zone in the entire region."

Overseas Lebanese resistance formed

by Odile Mojon

In Lebanon, in France, and in many other countries, a resistance against the Syrian occupation is becoming organized. Lebanon is currently governed by Syrian puppet President Elias Hrawi, whose regime was secured in power exactly one year ago, when the Syrian Armed Forces conducted a crushing assault against the patriotic forces of Gen. Michel Aoun, Lebanon's rightful President. Aoun was forced to seek asylum in the French embassy in Beirut, where he remained until Aug. 30 of this year, when he left Lebanon for exile in France.

The Syrian intervention was given the green light by the Taif Accords of October 1989, in which the Arab League—backed by the U.S. State Department—met with selected Lebanese politicians in Taif, Saudi Arabia, and got them to agree to neutralize any opposition to Syrian political and military domination.

Odile Mojon, correspondent for the French weekly Nouvelle Solidarité attended a press conference in Paris of the World Front for the Freedom of Lebanon. Her report follows.

The first World Congress for the Freedom of Lebanon was held in Paris Sept. 28-30, bringing together Lebanese from 10 countries. On Oct. 1, Robert Azzam presented the conclusions reached during the three days of debate at a press conference at the Hotel Hilton, which gave birth to the World Front for the Freedom of Lebanon (FMLL), which will be based in Paris, with Mr. Azzam as secretary general.

Beginning by stating the fact that the Lebanese press is presently a muzzled press, Mr. Azzam called on the journalists attending and the French media as a whole to take up the cause of truth. In effect, officially, the case of Lebanon has been pigeon-holed: The Taif Accords have brought peace, and without doubt, soon there will be prosperity in Lebanon! On the ground, and in the hearts of Lebanese (and of those Frenchmen who know how Lebanon was sold out), the reality is quite something else. It is clear that these accords are, in fact, a legitimization of a police state, and the so-called peace bears a strange resemblance to what the Nazi occupation imposed in France during 1942, when, there, too, the theaters reopened their doors, the daily pace of life returned full force—while members of the Resistance were being shot or tortured.

Disappearances, torture

The Syrian-backed regime was installed thanks to its manifold intelligence networks, which allowed it to track, one by one, opponents of the regime. A large number of persons have already disappeared, including children, and it is known that other persons, among them women, have been tortured. But the Syrian regime was imposed also thanks to daily coercion: Anyone who honks his horn to acknowledge General Aoun—and there are many—risks six months in prison.

The Front draws its legitimacy from the massive opposition by the Lebanese population to the Syrian regime, and from the illegitimacy of the present Lebanese government, elected under unacceptable conditions. The Front only recognizes as a legitimate government of Lebanon the government of General Aoun, and is fully aware that one part of the Lebanon drama comes from how an old political and mercenary caste was, and continues to be, abundantly used to impose policies made in a foreign laboratory.

How the Front was formed

The origin of the Front dates back to the increasing awareness by a large part of the Lebanese diaspora four months ago, that internal resistance would be excessively difficult, and to the desire to see created a fighting and active institution. That is how the idea and the necessity to regroup the Lebanese diaspora into an organized movement for the liberation of Lebanon became concretized. Basing itself on the right of peoples to self-determination, the Front demands the immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces as the prerequisite to free elections.

Camille Harb, an attorney from Belgium, has shown how the resolutions of the United Nations demanding the withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon were exactly the same as the resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, and how the international community has so well protected itself from doing anything whatever about those having to do with the Lebanese situation.

The Front does not wish to become a political organization, but an organization that fights for fundamental rights, without distinction of religion, and fighting to preserve, whatever the cost, this ecumenical character of Lebanon, which is its true strength. Activity planned bears largely on information, on legal action, and on lobbying international institutions. Two offices were created and will soon begin service: an information and communications office and a human rights office. Representatives of the leading Lebanese communities living in 10 countries were present at the gathering, and in the coming months we expect to see the Lebanese communities in other countries, such as Brazil, Sweden, and Nigeria, joining up with those of France, Belgium, the United States, Venezuela, Australia, Greece, Italy, Canada, Great Britain, and the republics of the former Soviet Union.

Open letter to Gen. Michel Aoun

The open letter translated below, from Laurent Schleret, a Lebanese in exile for 17 years, appeared in the Sept. 27 issue of the French weekly Nouvelle Solidarité.

My general. You who wish to save Lebanon. You have been vanquished, humiliated, sequestered. But behind you, finally joined together, stood the entirety of a people. The people of Lebanon, through your fiery words, cried out all that remained of its faith in God and man. My general, tell me: Who has committed such a crime! Or rather, you should tell your own story through your exiled pen, which nonetheless whispers of the land of the cedars.

The new prime minister, in this case you, my general, decided not without courage to close the illegal ports—the transit points, among other merchandise, for hashish headed for Europe. The Syrian regime, main beneficiary of this traffic, in retaliation inflicted an absolute blockade against the unoccupied enclave. With your ingrained faith as a true resistance fighter, you declared war against the enemy: a war of liberation. From then on, the mighty Syrian armamentarium began to move, sowing death and destruction in your free enclave. But to the dismay of the Syrian Assad, not a square meter was taken!

Assad, a dangerously clever being, stuck to it. He brought together the Lebanese parliamentarians in his base at Qlajaat. Fifty-eight of them had survived the combination of assaults and time—their elections having gone back 20 years—and the death squads of Damascus. Some 65% of our compatriots have never voted, but these 58 old men, they voted for the “Taif Accord.” Their two essential objectives consisted in legitimizing the Syrian Army’s presence, and giving in to the reality of the occupier, while they politically eliminated the resistant prime minister and in the same spirit “named” 40 new deputies!

Given this momentum, these representatives of the people elected a President, René Moawad. He was assassinated 17 days later. The motive for this unspeakable act was, no doubt, this unfortunate man’s refusal to order an assault against you, my general.

Nature abhors a vacuum; Syria, too. Moreover, this assassination had rekindled the enthusiasm of those not yet convinced. Within 25 minutes, Elias Hrawi was unanimously elected! This individual, defined as a “drug trafficker” by a report from Quai d’Orsay [the French Foreign Ministry], was tailor-made for Assad: a puppet!

However, the advanced ages of the delegation could not justify everything. Let’s excuse from the outset the Muslim deputies who had Damascus’s rifle pointed at their heads. And the Christians who lived in the free zone? This extract from the accounts of the Lebanese National Assembly proves quite revealing: “Medical assistance for Deputies Michel Sassine and George Saade: 750 million Lebanese pounds”; that would be 7.5 million francs, to liven up a flagging zealotry.

This done, the western democracies, the United States at their head, found the grand histories of little Lebanon tiresome. Exceptionally, an Arab country was able to put a respectable facade on its man-handling of its neighbor. The opposition only had to keep quiet!

But unhappily for the hegemonist aims of our enemies, the “Taif Accord” caused a number of Lebanese of otherwise timorous sympathies for our cause to take more decisive action. One stopped counting, over the demarcation lines, the shows of fraternization between Muslims, even Druzes, and Christians. Certain of these manifestations ended (shame to the hand raised in murder!) drowned in the blood of their courageous participants. The 600,000 hearts in the free enclave sang out their support for your struggle while the demonstrations brought together up to 300,000 patriots.

To those for whom such a popular mass caused disorientation, you had to remind them that until the autumn of 1988, our divided people’s sole hope had lain in part in the Forces Libanaises, “Christians” who since 1983 had, sad to say, slid into the drug traffic and the surrounding decay, and in part, in the “Muslim” fanatics who, thanks to Saudi money, offered up to \$100 per month to any woman who agreed to wear the *chador*. Suddenly, you appeared before the eyes of this people who asked for nothing more than unity. And Lebanon lived in you, burst forth under your gaze. No, not Christian Lebanon. *Lebanon*. Multiconfessional, free, democratic.

In tandem, and for reasons not really concerning us, Washington was moving toward a rapprochement with Damascus. Through a mysterious Damascus enchantment, the White House suddenly found itself wearied by the “little rebel”—and more, you had had the firmness to condemn the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. It was then that the Forces Libanaises, frustrated by the rejection of a population that had borne its costs, reappeared: “Arm yourselves! And we will rid you of this inconvenient fellow.” The terrible shock ended in a no-win game. My general, with much justice you refute the aberrant conception that there is an inter-Christian war. In effect, Christians and Muslims lined up on both sides of the front, on one side of the friends of Lebanon, and the other, the friends of Taif.

The “Gulf war” was decisively the beginning of a rapid countdown, which would mark the end of a free Lebanon. The holy union around oil grew too dangerously close to Washington, and Jerusalem, and Damascus: On Oct. 12, 1990, Israel gave its “assurances” to the resisters. The crowd that offered its body as a rampart at the Presidential Palace,

U.N. outlaws Iraqi nuclear power, science

The United Nations Security Council has given Iraq a series of ultimatums, ordering it to dismantle or destroy so-called dual use technology—industrial technologies that could conceivably have military applications. The rulings constitute a virtual ban on scientific research, in implementation of the policy known as “technological apartheid.” They also rip up whatever vestige of national sovereignty might have remained to Iraq.

According to U.N. Resolution 707, enacted in August, Iraq will be barred from having any nuclear facilities, except those relating to the use of isotopes for medical treatment, or for agriculture.

The director general of the U.N.’s International Atomic Energy Agency on Sept. 20 submitted a “revised plan” to the Security Council on how to ensure that Iraq never develops a nuclear bomb. The IAEA has demanded the right “to carry out inspections, at any time and without hinderance of any site” in Iraq; to “stop and inspect vehicles” within Iraq upon demand; to have “unrestricted freedom of entry into and exit from Iraq” without need of visas or the like; to have the right to “remove from Iraq”

any material it desires; to “inspect imports or exports” of any material; and to “communicate from any place within Iraq without hinderance,” among other broad powers. It is expected that the IAEA demands will be incorporated in a new Security Council resolution before the end of October.

Noting that the resolutions also require that all states be barred from aiding Iraq’s nuclear program, the IAEA has put together a list of what must be barred outright from Iraq, or only sold to Iraq with prior IAEA approval. This list includes: fissionable materials, centrifugal balancing machines, high-strength steel, titanium, mass spectrometers, lasers with 40W average output power, superconducting magnets, nuclear reactor vessels, berillium, high-purity calcium, lithium, tungsten, robots applicable to explosive environments, high-temperature furnaces, computers with a composite theoretical performance of 12.5 million operations per second.

The IAEA also demands that Iraq be banned from: “import, construction or use of research and power reactors of any type”; “nuclear fusion experimental devices based on magnetic or inertial confinement”; “import, construction, and use of neutron sources, electron accelerators, particle accelerators, heavy ion accelerators”; “research on radiation physics and chemistry, and on the physical and chemical properties of isotopes.”

trustingly left its environs. On Oct. 13, the assault began. The “red lines” which the Israeli Shamir had always set for Assad—various interdictions which he used as an excuse to send planes over Lebanese territory—evaporated.

The Syrian steamroller, with support from the fighter-bombers, swept our front lines. They then indicated to René Ala, the French ambassador to Lebanon, that you could obtain a cease-fire under his auspices. Once at his side, a flanking maneuver by the Syrian troops definitively cut you off from your army, as Ala himself explained in a communique to Agence France Presse. That was too much! And in this rout, all the most beautiful dreams we had, vanished. The suffering of the Lebanese, murdered in the deepest part of their being, is humanly inconceivable.

At Dahr-el-Wahch, where our valiant fighters had chosen to resist despite the defeat that was announced, 80 were executed; the Syrian machine gun carved a crucifix on their chest. Dany Chamoun, the last political figure to cry out the truth, was assassinated, as were his wife and their two young children. The torpor of this defeat and this limitless cruelty took an infinitely long time to abate. Some finally had the strength to move their lips: “The general is lost, but he has reconciled us,” said a Sister of the Order of St. Claire from Yarze. And to quote you a last time, my general: “We have

waged and won the first battle against our own demons.”

But rage fills me, and I cry out: Why, did the bishops, the grand muftis, the democracies, support Hafez el-Assad, when the mere priests or sheikhs, and the people as a whole supported the resistance? How could the democracies agree to the plans of a man who ordered the massacre of 25,000 of his rebellious compatriots at Hama in 1982, and whose services rival those in Teheran when it comes to international terrorism? Terrorism—perhaps that’s the answer; and perhaps several power games which escape us, and which give the Kuwaitis the right to be free and the Lebanese the right to be silent.

What escapes George Bush is that, within a century and a half, there will not be found a drop of oil on this planet; but the Muslims, on the other hand, will be twice as numerous.

Can it be, can free men eternally do battle with these oceans of men, the more so when they are our brothers before God? My general, this Lebanon of which we all dream, is this not the paradise promised to all believers? No! Let us not relegate brotherhood to that. We must, today, hand in hand, organize a government in exile which one day will rebuild our Lebanon, a mirror of humanity which, in turn, will be able to find, against the destructiveness of hate, the sweetness of a multiconfessional civilization of Love.

Transatlantic aerospace wars

The Franco-German Airbus project is posing a challenge to U.S. aircraft producers.

A startling attack on European aircraft technology appeared in the Oct. 3 issue of the Paris-based *International Herald Tribune*. The author, George F. Will, characterized the European Airbus project as an "unfriendly" act against the Americans. European state subsidies to the project, or "Airbus's arrogant aggression," as Will put it, are a threat to the U.S. commercial aircraft industry, which he called "a crucial component of America's economic virility."

"Airbus's contemptuous illegalities already have cost America more than \$80 billion in lost markets and jobs," Will charged.

"Free trade is not solitaire, a game at which one can play alone. And the alternative is trade war. The Airbus dispute is a suitable occasion for America to say what Americans said about some overbearing Europeans 216 years ago: If they mean to have war, let it begin here."

Airbus is basically a Franco-German project, with the two nations holding a joint share of 75%. Attacks on it have appeared before, and the Bush administration officially protested with the supervisory board of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) against the European governments that are backing Airbus Industries. What made this new attack special was the date: It appeared one day before the first public presentation, in the French city of Toulouse, of the first prototype of the A340-300. This is a new four-engine airliner that can carry 260-320 passengers over a distance of 12-14,500 kilometers.

In the past 10 years, Airbus Industries has conquered a world market share of 30%, in the medium-range aircraft category. The A340-300 is challenging the long-time domain of the U.S. aircraft industries also in the longer-range category, turning into a rival to the four-engine Boeing 747 jumbo. The new Airbus airliner is developing into a best-selling product, before its assembly-line production has even started.

The fears Will expressed are based on a real competitive threat: Kuwait, for example, which was expected to give a Gulf war "dividend" to the United States and order its new airliners there, decided to buy 15 of the A340, instead. Singapore canceled a contract for the new McDonnell Douglas MD-11 airliner, and ordered 14 A340s.

The A340-300 is not only a third smaller than Boeing's 747 and more than a third less expensive, but it also fills a market gap left open by the U.S. aircraft sector: It can land and take off at smaller airports and is, therefore, highly attractive for countries that do not have the average volume of air passengers nor the airport capacities that would require the use of the 747s.

A military version of the A340 is presently being worked upon, for use as a long-range transport aircraft. A genuine European product, it would further the goal of genuine European defense. This in itself is seen among the "Bushmen" George Will speaks for, as a mortal threat to the U.S. monopoly in large transport aircraft. But there is yet another threat: the perspec-

tive of cooperation between continental Europe and the new Soviet Union.

European aircraft industries should cooperate with the Russians to "reduce the high dependency Europe has on supplies from the United States," said Erich Riedl, the German government coordinator of aerospace affairs, on Oct. 3.

The Airbus group, Riedl declared, presently has a 40% dependency on American parts such as engines and flight electronics, but there is a viable potential for cooperation with big Russian producers like Tupolov or Ilyushin, which have "respectable know-how in aircraft engineering."

Especially for the Airbus project of a "Euro-Jumbo" airliner for the late 1990s, there is a good perspective not only of joint production with the Russian air-tech sector; there is also the perspective of flying the future "Euro-Jumbo" profitably on the giant grid of the Soviet Aeroflot routes, Riedl said.

He added, "Cooperation in a sector of Russian industry that is already showing a remarkable productivity today, would be a contribution much more meaningful for the U.S.S.R. than anything else that has so far been discussed."

There are many question marks as to whether these perspectives will materialize. Will talks between the Russian aircraft producers and Airbus Industries that have been going on for at least a year, lead to concrete results now? Will the U.S. veto the projects on the basis of the CoCom black list, which still bans exports of high technology to the East? Will the Europeans back down, as they have done many times before? Or will the Germans and the French, the main proponents of the Airbus project, pursue their plans under the threat of open U.S. trade war? And—most important—can the Germans count on French support in a showdown?

U.S. government drug-dealing covered up

Hoeverler ruled references to U.S. government drug running "irrelevant"; fellow judge found practices "obscene."

Federal District Judge William Hoeverler continues to run cover for U.S. government drug-running, in the Miami trial of Panamanian leader Gen. Manuel Noriega. Despite multiple prosecution objections—"virtually all" of which were sustained by Hoeverler, the Oct. 2 *Washington Post* reported—defense lawyer Frank Rubino got the government's so-called star witness, convicted drug pilot Floyd Carlton Carceres, to admit that while smuggling cocaine for the Medellín Cartel in 1983-84, pilots employed by him were also flying weapons to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Contras.

One of those pilots was Teófilo Watson, who died when his plane crashed while flying for the drug cartel. The crash occurred at the Costa Rica ranch of John Hull, who took the shipment and bulldozed the plane into the river, according to court documents. Hull was the liaison between the Contras and the U.S. government. His ranch was a center for the U.S. government illegal Contra resupply effort, which became public March 3, 1984 when seven men aboard a U.S. DC-3 making a delivery to the Contras, died when they crashed near the Hull ranch.

Carlton, who was arrested in Costa Rica for drug trafficking, said some of the flights to the Contras were organized by his business associate Alfredo Caballero, convicted with Carlton on cocaine-trafficking charges related to Diacsa, a Miami-based air company. Despite Carlton and Caballero's drug history, Diacsa was twice contracted to deliver "humanitarian aid" to the Contras by the State Department.

The man in charge of those State Department contracts to Diacsa was Elliott Abrams, who pleaded guilty Oct. 7 to two misdemeanor counts of lying to Congress about his involvement in the Contra operations. Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs during the Reagan-Bush administrations, was one of the architects of the U.S. Contra policy run by Oliver North. Abrams was also one of the chiefs of the operation to "get" Noriega because of the Panamanian leader's opposition to the U.S. drugs-for-arms operations in Central and South America.

When Rubino sought to question Carlton as to whether the pilots were taking the weapons down to Central America on the same flights on which they brought the cartel's drugs into the United States, Hoeverler ruled it "irrelevant." When Rubino asked Carlton if these flights were ordered by National Security Council staffer Oliver North, Hoeverler "grew increasingly testy," according to the *Post*. "Just stay away from it," he snapped at Rubino.

According to the defense, "senior U.S. policymakers" thought the idea of using "drug money was a perfect solution to the Contras' funding problems," and North "suggested to the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] in June 1985 that \$1.5 million in drug money carried aboard a plane piloted by DEA informant Barry Seal . . . be provided to the Contras."

Similarly, when defense attorneys earlier cross-examined Luis del Cid, a former lieutenant colonel in the Panamanian Defense Forces (PDF) who

became a prosecution witness in a plea-bargain agreement, Hoeverler ruled the relationship between the PDF, the CIA, and the Israeli Mossad as "irrelevant." Del Cid had testified that he had received security training in Israel. Hoeverler also stopped Noriega's attorneys from asking Del Cid about a 1983 photo of Vice President Bush with Noriega, and prevented the photo being shown to the jury.

Hoeverler also barred the defense from introducing the transcript of a telephone conversation during which, according to Rubino, Carlton said he would "get even" with Noriega because the latter had confiscated one of his airplanes used to smuggle drugs and throw him in jail.

The defense is also asking Hoeverler to dismiss the case because of the latest prosecution outrage. Despite an order issued by Hoeverler at the request of Noriega's lawyers, a secret list of defense witnesses was given to the prosecution and leaked to the media, which reported Oct. 3 that North was being subpoenaed. The list was provided to the State Department by Lewis Tambs, U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica at the height of the illegal Contra resupply operation in the mid-1980s. The State Department then gave the list to the Department of Justice. Earlier, it was revealed that a member of Noriega's defense team, lawyer Ray Takiff, was a government informant.

The government's buying of witnesses caused U.S. District Judge Scott O. Wright to publicly express his distaste. "I mean, they're cutting deals down there that are obscene," he said Oct. 2 about the plea-bargaining in the Noriega trial. For example, the government dropped drug charges against Carlton that could have meant a life sentence plus 145 years in jail; it let him keep his drug earnings, and paid him at least \$211,000 to testify against Noriega.

Tensions mount between Peru, Ecuador

After pulling the plug on Peru's military, the U.S. is now encouraging Ecuador to send armed forces into Peru.

In August, the U.S. Congress suspended military assistance to Peru, charging "human rights violations." Shortly thereafter, the social democratic government of Ecuador chose to aggravate a border dispute with Peru. The way events are now proceeding, the dispute between the two Andean countries, which has led to armed conflict on two occasions in the last 50 years, could erupt into a military confrontation, and become the pretext for yet another intervention by multilateral forces, allegedly to "keep the peace," but in reality to further the Anglo-American bankers' agenda.

The most recent aggravation of tensions occurred when a 100-man Ecuadoran Army patrol illegally entered Peruvian territory on July 16, and set up a watchpost under the name Teniente Ortiz—the name of a watchpost already existing inside Ecuador. Information on the presence of the Ecuadoran patrol only started to leak out in Peru a month later. But the background to the dispute makes clear why this action was so provocative.

When Peru and Ecuador went to war in 1941 over territory in the Amazon region they each claimed, the dispute was resolved at a peace treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1942, guaranteed by the United States, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil. The Rio Protocol, as it is known, fixed the border between the two and called for the establishment of permanent border markers. In 1960, when 1,600 kilometers of border had been marked and only 70 km remained, the Ecuadoran

government refused to continue and effectively repudiated the Rio Protocol, which it claimed had been imposed on it by force. As recently as mid-September, Foreign Minister Diego Cordóvez stated that his government would not participate in any border demarcation procedure "in accordance with an instrument whose validity it does not recognize."

The current conflict is not just the eruption of an old dispute, but is closely linked to the Bush administration's policy goals toward Peru in particular, as is demonstrated by several developments.

Minimally, the Rio Protocol calls on the guarantors to determine whether Ecuador violated its terms, whether it entered Peruvian territory and destroyed a Peruvian border marker as charged, and to enforce the process of border demarcation in the 70 km area remaining. However, the four guarantors stated on Sept. 15 that they would only act if "invited" to do so by both the Ecuadoran and Peruvian governments. Since Ecuador doesn't recognize the Rio Protocol, it is not about to call on any of the four to intervene.

The guarantors' failure to act in any way at all has allowed the situation to deteriorate rapidly, giving free rein especially to the development of a hostile anti-Peruvian campaign inside Ecuador, promoted by the Armed Forces and by Socialist International-linked President Rodrigo Borja. Dovetailing with the U.S. Congress's Aug. 8 cutoff of military assistance to Peru, the campaign inside Ecuador portrays Peru as an "aggressor" out

to assault its neighbor. On Sept. 20, Ecuadoran press played up the hardly believable report put out by the United Nations in its *Military Strategy Yearbook*, which says that Peru spent more money in 1990 on weapons purchases than all other Ibero-American nations. A few days later, the vice president of Ecuador's Congress, Manuel Salgado, called on Peru to halt its "scandalous arms race."

Lima's *La República* reported on Sept. 29 that Ecuador's Armed Forces were readying weaponry, increasing their intelligence activities in the border area, and calling up reserves. On Oct. 4, the newspaper reported that Peruvian military intelligence had detected unusual movements of Ecuadoran troops on the border.

In the context of the Bush administration's campaign against Peru, these developments place the country in an untenable position. If it acts unilaterally to expel Ecuadoran soldiers, it will almost certainly be branded the "aggressor" and be subject to international action by the U.N. or the Organization of American States. If it does nothing, it must endure Ecuadoran assaults on its territorial integrity. As Peruvian Sen. Gustavo Mohme Llona stated on Oct. 3, if Peru and Ecuador together can't find a peaceful solution, "Peru will have no option but to act firmly to force respect for its legitimate rights and its unquestionable territorial integrity."

Anglo-American policy is to wait until an armed conflict occurs, in order to impose a multilateral solution. The U.S. ambassador in Lima, Anthony Quainton, said on Oct. 3 that sanctions could be imposed on "the aggressor," should an armed conflict occur; and Brazilian Foreign Minister Francisco Rezak suggested that troops from the guarantor countries could be sent to the border region to "prevent armed conflict."

International Intelligence

Peruvian House votes to impeach Alan García

Peru's lower chamber of parliament voted on Oct. 3 to impeach former President Alan García as a senator-for-life, charging him with illegally enriching himself during his 1985-89 presidential term. Reuters reports that the issue will now go to the Senate, which must decide by a simple majority whether to have a trial for García; if the Senate upholds the House decision, García will be stripped of his parliamentary immunity and tried by the Supreme Court.

García incurred the wrath of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1985, when he declared that no more than 10% of Peru's foreign exchange earnings would go to pay the debt. "They want to get me because I confronted the IMF," he said on Sept. 23. García, who was forced to testify before congressional investigators without an attorney, maintains that he is innocent of any wrongdoing, and that the charges against him are lies.

No 'promised land' for Soviet Jews in Israel

"Soviet Jews Rue Exodus to Israel," wrote the London *Times* on Oct. 5. Even with reports of an imminent harsh winter in the former Soviet Union, correspondent Richard Beeston writes, "hundreds of recent Soviet immigrants are fighting each other for the chance to return home.

"In scenes which would embarrass and appall even the most loyal supporter of Israel's right-wing government, Soviet Jews unable to find adequate work or accommodation yesterday mobbed Soviet consular officials in an effort to secure the documents for their return journey. The Soviet consular mission, protected from the crowd by private security guards and armed Israeli police, has been inundated with thousands of applications from Soviet Jews."

"When we were shown videos in the Soviet Union by the Israelis of what Israel

would be like, we believed we could improve our lives socially and economically," said a woman from Kiev. "In fact, quite the reverse is true, we have suffered a decline in our standards. Coming here was the stupidest mistake we ever made, and we plan to go back as soon as we can."

"This country is a great disappointment to us," said a man from St. Petersburg. "Our people thought we were going to our motherland. Instead all we have encountered is aggression. Although we had anti-Semitism in Russia, the hostility we encountered here is much worse."

Many Russian Jewish women, mostly highly educated, are turning to prostitution when they get to Israel, as the only way they can earn a living, the *Sunday Times* of London reported Sept. 29. Official estimates put unemployment among Russian immigrants to Israel at 40%; unofficial estimates say it is 75%.

Mass bloodletting in Communist China

Official executions in the People's Republic of China the last week of September reached at least 46, with various pretexts providing a cover for the elimination of political opponents of the regime.

Reuters on Oct. 1 cited provincial press reports in China on the Roman Circus-style "sentencing rallies" and executions: "A court in Kunming, in southwestern Yunnan province, sentenced to death 23 people on Sept. 26 for crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, and sabotaging electric power generators. The men were executed immediately," the Sept. 27 edition of the *Yunnan Daily* said.

"Kunming Communist Party vice secretary Sun Jin gave a speech at the stadium where the open trial was held, calling for an improvement in public order before a local arts festival next year," the newspaper reported.

"In Haikou, in the southern island province of Hainan, a court imposed the death penalty on 16 people for murder and robbery

at a public trial attended by 20,000 people on Sept. 25. The men were taken away for immediate execution," the Sept. 26 edition of the *Hainan Daily* said.

"Seven people were executed in northern Hebei province for robbery and embezzlement on Sept. 27," the Sept. 29 edition of the *Hebei Daily* said. "Sentence is usually carried out by a single bullet to the back of the neck."

French author rips pagan Gaia cult

Alfred Grosser of the Institute of Political Studies in Paris, in an Oct. 3 article headlined "Neither Marx Nor Tarzan!" blasted the Gaia cult as opposed to the "greatness of Judeo-Christian civilization," and charged that its adherents would want us all to be "holding on to trees like Tarzan."

Writing in the daily *Libération*, Professor Grosser continued, "I have the impression that we are in the process, even in France, of going back to a certain deification of nature, of the earth—Gaia. This makes me extremely angry.

"The greatness of Judeo-Christian civilization is to have forged a mankind that is not under the sway of nature. The prodigious development of the sciences and technologies of the West have led to a situation where tens of millions of people no longer know famine nor misery, as occurs on other continents. Conforming to the Bible, man has conceived himself as dominant over nature, and no longer forced to submit to the natural forces in which the Ancients and the Greeks believed.

"There is now a type of deformed neo-Christianity which irritates me: this formula of 'respect for Creation,' instituted as a supreme value by the World Council of Churches, presupposes that there had not been evolution. If we had followed all the people who now say, 'Nature exists spontaneously, we must respect it. . . . We must respect the forest because it is the forest, period,' we would all still have stones in our hands, holding on to trees like Tarzan."

Grosser argues that the worst thing to do now, would be to replace a failed Marxism with "ecologism" as an all-encompassing belief-structure.

Shamir is strengthened by Bush Mideast policy

Columnist Aqiva Eldar, writing in the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* on Sept. 24, commented that President Bush's policies toward the Mideast have strengthened the hand of hard-line Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, making it more difficult for any more moderate Israeli faction to gain power.

Among the policies mentioned by Eldar are Bush's decision to postpone for 120 days U.S. loan guarantees for Israeli housing, and the President's rhetorical attacks on the Zionist lobby (see *EIR*, Sept. 27, "Bush's Phony Tiff with Zionist Lobby").

"Bush and Baker," through their crude pronouncements, Eldar complains, "are abandoning the Israeli arena to right-wing elements who consider the peace process a trap to be avoided. . . . As long as the alternative remains Shimon Peres and/or Yitzhak Rabin, one can expect the next [Israeli] election campaign to focus on the personality and policy of George Bush, who appears to be the Likud's only competitor. . . .

"Surveys in the U.S. forecast an overwhelming victory for Bush in the battle for public support. The way he gains ground in New York and loses it in Tel Aviv, plays into the hands of Shamir and cuts away at the tiny bit of footing still remaining for the opposition."

Colombia suspends talks with terrorists

The Colombian government announced on Oct. 1 that it was calling off the peace talks it has been holding with the narco-terrorists in Caracas, Venezuela. President César Gaviria said that a dialogue with the terrorists "is clearly and simply not possible" at this time. However, presidential peace aide

Jesús Antonio Bejarano clarified that "the peace talks have not been broken off, only suspended."

There has been an escalation of anti-terrorist rhetoric from the government recently, following an unsuccessful attempt against the life of the president of Colombia's former Congress, Aurelio Iragorri. Police investigators said the attack against Iragorri, in which seven people were killed, including his bodyguards, was carried out by ELN narco-terrorist group. Several other attacks by the communist FARC and the ELN have taken place recently in the same area of Cauca.

Despite the postponement of the negotiations, members of the government delegation continued holding informal talks in Caracas with the guerrilla representatives.

KGB report sees rise of populism, fascism

A KGB report that has been leaked by sources in the Supreme Soviet forecasts that the former U.S.S.R. will soon go down the same path as Yugoslavia, toward ethnic and political fragmentation and violence. The report, which has been publicized in the Soviet liberal daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, was the subject of an article in the British newspaper the *Guardian* on Oct. 4. It reportedly warns that putschist networks are powerful in the provinces, and that the failure of new political parties to form quickly, has left the way open for "populist and even fascist movements" to gain ground.

Beyond this, as Soviet officials have announced, gold reserves are shrinking while foreign debt is mounting. And, a "hostile environment" could develop around the former U.S.S.R.'s borders. The KGB report also claims that "there is a very real possibility of the center losing control over nuclear weapons."

According to *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, this report has been prepared by the KGB analytical department, headed by Col. Vladimir Rubanov, in cooperation with specialists from the U.S.A.-Canada Institute and the Institute for Europe.

● **ARGENTINE** President Carlos Menem, on a state visit to Israel on Oct. 3, offered to host a Mideast peace conference in Buenos Aires. Menem also supports nullification of the 1974 U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism.

● **MARKUS WOLF**, the former East German spymaster, was released on bail from the federal detention center at Karlsruhe on Oct. 4. He is under orders to stay at his home in Berlin, report twice weekly to the police, not to have any contact with former Stasi personnel, nor give any interviews or public statements.

● **CANADIAN** Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, in a speech on Sept. 29, called for expanding the role of the U.N. in crises like that in Yugoslavia, and said that Canada would "favor rethinking the limits of national sovereignty in a world where problems respect no borders. . . . Such invocations of the principle of national sovereignty are as out of date and as offensive to me as the police declining to stop family violence simply because a man's home is supposed to be his castle."

● **THE ANTI-DEFAMATION** League was a participant at a Sept. 25-26 meeting in Moscow, "the first international conference on anti-Semitism ever held in the Soviet Union," the *Jerusalem Post* reported Sept. 27. The article claims that "more than half the Soviet people want all Jews to leave the country."

● **CHINESE** Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expressed concern about the rise of Russia's Boris Yeltsin, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* reported. Yeltsin is "a nationalist, rather than a democrat," Qian is reported to have said. "Yeltsin is solid and Gorbachov hollow; Yeltsin is strong and Gorbachov weak; Yeltsin has real power whereas Gorbachov retains his position in name only. . . . Only China is stable."

Digging up the dirty secrets of Britain in World War I

by Alan Clayton

Haig's Command

by Dennis Winter

Viking, New York, 1991

362 pages, hardbound, \$27.95

Our reviewer has been active in the Scottish nationalist movement for over 30 years and is a member of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq. The book he reviews has been the object of an extraordinary polemic in the English newspapers; Haig's latter-day defenders never having demobilized. Winter spent years searching Australian, Canadian, and New Zealander archives for the unpleasant truths about his subject. Travel he must: There is no Freedom of Information Act in England; furthermore, although a 50-year rule applies to official documents, in fact many of the most sensitive papers covering the course of the two world wars have been put under a 75-, and in some cases, 125-year rule.

Since the review was delivered, Gerald de Groot, an American historian, wrote a paper for the Edinburgh daily The Scotsman on Douglas Cameron, a minister of the Church of Scotland who was an irrationalist mystic, as well as being Gen. Douglas Haig's spiritual adviser throughout the World War I, a cataclysm for which Cameron never failed to find a fundamentalist justification. The parallel between their relationship, and that of George Bush to Billy Graham, is, to say the least, eerie.

The First World War of 1914-1918 was of a scale and a horror never before witnessed in all of human history. The vigor and malthusian determination with which the slaughter

took place could hardly be described as sacrifice, sacrifice implying a purpose which would indeed be difficult if not impossible to find in the actions of that war. The military commanders dispensed with human life on a scale which seemed quite unimaginable in previous centuries; on the British side it was almost as if they wished to "do mankind a favor" in clearing the cities' slums of "excess" humanity.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in Winter's study of the British Supreme Commander, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Haig was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a commercial family which tried hard to claim aristocratic antecedents, but without much success. The young Haig was sent by his parents to school in England, where he imbibed the certainties of the British state and ruling elites.

Just what the content was of the philosophy of one of these British public schools can be seen perhaps in the entry from Haig's diary, early on in the war, when he writes (Winter, p. 26): "We almost seem to be fighting against the laws of nature, in trying to keep alive races who are obviously of an inferior kind and who themselves feel inferior to the Germans. So England has a burden to carry. The Italians seem a wretched people, useless as fighting men but greedy for money. Moreover, I doubt whether they are really in earnest about this war. Many of them, too, are German spies."

The Somme massacre

Winter examines the Battle of the Somme of July-November 1916, the war of attrition which saw the deaths of 60,000 British soldiers on its first day, and a similar number of Germans. Facts little known, or unknown before, because of British censorship, come out clearly in Winter's book. It is now quite apparent that the attack on the Somme was

originally intended as a diversion to a larger attack up North in Flanders in the Ypres salient, around Paschendale. Only late in the day did Haig decide that the attack on the Somme was to be a full-scale attempt to break the German line. The planning for the battle was defective in almost every sense. Infrastructure, in terms of railways and road communications, was simply not there in sufficient depth to sustain a large-scale attack. Infantrymen were told on the first waves of attack to walk towards the enemy lines, as all the enemy would be dead from artillery fire. In fact, the artillery fire and its techniques were highly defective, and large numbers of enemy soldiers were quickly able to man their machine-guns and mow down the oncoming army in their countless thousands.

Similarly, the following year, in 1917, at the Battle of Paschendale, inadequate preparations were made. No senior officer appears to have even attempted to assess the water table of the land at Paschendale, with the result that large numbers of soldiers actually drowned in the mud, as rain and the smashed-in drainage system caused flooding on a large scale. Winter quotes from a senior British officer, Lieutenant Colonel Head, comparing the British with the French tactics, who wrote: "The French in their attacks did not shoot the ground to bits before they moved over it. A short, intense bombardment, followed by a rush of men, gave them the position clean and intact. Then a labor battalion arrived hot-foot to construct the necessary shelter and prepare roads. We had labor battalions, but I never saw them at the front. We would shoot our ground into a quagmire and then send troops slowly forward over it, and expect them to provide their own cover from the enemy's retaliation."

After the Paschendale Battle in 1917 failed to break the German line in any way whatsoever, the possibility of a Dunkirk was high within British thoughts. A British aristocrat, the Earl of Cavan, who was commanding the 14th Corps, wrote to King George V, in these terms: "Even if Russia made peace, and France did the same, I am convinced that the Navy could get us home and could, in conjunction with the Americans, absolutely forbid the sea to any German merchantmen whatever."

Winter reports on how the Canadian Corps developed tactics and skills under the Commanders Bing and Currie, comparing this to the moribund techniques and attitudes of the officers of the British Army, most of whom came, of course, from the ruling cliques. He writes: "On a larger scale, the Germans showed the same progression. Their attacks during the first battle of Ypres, in October 1914, had been marked by colonels on horseback leading frontal attacks into the gunbarrels of the Old Contemptibles. On the Somme, two years later, the Germans had become masters of defense in depth, or rapid counter-attacks delivered by highly trained *Stoss-truppen*, and of integrated machine-gun and artillery fire."

Similarly we have evidence that the building of a railway

infrastructure, to the Somme battle front in particular, was a catalogue of incompetence. A professional railman, a Canadian called Jack Stewart, was brought in, but was made subordinate to Army officers who knew little or nothing about the building of railways. The consequence, of course, was that the supply to the Somme front was chronically poor.

The Luddendorf offensive

The Bolshevik Revolution in October 1917 resulted in Russia signing a peace with Germany, and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which saw large stretches of Russian land being confiscated. The British cabinet and High Command knew very well, as did the French, that large numbers of German troops would be moved from the Eastern to the Western Front. Quite clearly, a massive counter-attack would come at any time, and indeed, the attack, known to historians as the Luddendorf offensive, began in March 1918. Within a week, the German Army had smashed through the British lines and gained miles and miles of land. In Winter's words: "If the British had been unable to break the German front after two years of bloody attrition, why had the Germans managed to achieve the impossible within a week, and how had Haig performed during the crisis? Strong doubts about his competence had been raised by Paschendale and Cambrai. . . . In fact, reality was that Haig had proved himself equally incompetent in defense as well as in attack."

Someone had to take responsibility for German success. Haig told one of General Gough's staff officers: "After considerable thought, I decided that public opinion at home, right or wrong, demanded a scapegoat, and that the only possible ones were Hubert Gough or myself. I was conceited enough to think that the Army could not spare me." In fact, General Gough was sacked as a result of the German successes.

General Haig rewrites history

At the end of the war, Haig made every attempt to get what honors he could for himself. Winter reports: "Titles, grants and honors of every kind, all symbols of public gratitude, were showered upon him, but he was given no work. He did not join the councils of the nation, nor was he invited to reorganize its army. He was not consulted upon the treaties. No sphere of public activity was open to him." What was open to him was determined rewriting of histories, of diaries, now for the first time thoroughly exposed by Winter's new research. He appears even to have bought spare diaries with the same date and watermark to cover the subsequent rewriting of history in his own favor.

Why did the government, so well aware of the inadequacies of its own commander, let pass such blatant rewriting of history? Indeed, it was encouraged, by a careful selection of official historians. Winter advanced a simple but very plausible reason: "Party animosity, trade union bitterness and Irish dissatisfaction could all have led to *civil war* [emphasis

added] and gave Britain the appearance of distintegration on an almost Hapsburg scale. If the country was to be held together, the credit of authority had surely to be maintained. And that was not easily done in November 1918. The war had ended unsatisfactorily. Social divisions had been exploited by the various factions to manipulate the press throughout the war, while military deficiencies had been appallingly clear to many of the 5 million who had worn Khaki and returned in a disgruntled, unsettled state of mind.”

Then, as now. Up to the neck in an unprecedented crisis of the Anglo-Saxon economies, fearing the industrial might of reunified Germany, the British aristocracy pushed their American ally to war with Iraq, killing countless civilians and risking world war, merely to keep British control over Gulf oil, and thereby, over continental Europe as a whole. Then, as now: Those historians who would cover up the slaughter of the Iraqis had better get down to their scribbling now.

Two post-mortems on the Gulf war

by Nancy Spannaus

Iraq, Military Victory, Moral Defeat

by Thomas C. Fox

Sheed and Ward, Kansas City, Mo. 1991

192 pages, paperbound, \$9.95

Desert Mirage, The True Story of the Gulf War

by Martin Yant

Prometheus Books, Buffalo, N.Y., 1991

228 pages, hardbound, \$22.95

Both of these books are attempts by men who are not very oriented to the world of intelligence, to convince Americans that the war against Iraq was wrong. Fox, who has been the editor of the *National Catholic Reporter* since 1980, takes a moral, philosophical approach. Yant exposes a number of the dirty lies which the U.S. government told to explain the war, in a not-unsuccessful effort to show that the public version was created by government lies.

I find Yant's book to be the more effective, although it is not very hard-hitting. Its understatement may help provoke doubts in a certain layer of the population. Yant's major point, however, is to prove that the press lied by covering up for the U.S. overkill, and unfortunately most Americans think that is just fine. What is perhaps most interesting for the potential of future backfire against the perpetrators of the atrocities, however, is the fact that Ohio Democrat Sen. John Glenn has written the foreword, urging the pursuit of the truth, no matter how ugly it is.

That is not to say that Yant, a journalist in international affairs for the *Columbus Dispatch*, Ohio, doesn't include explosive information; he does. For example, he discusses the Army War College report which casts doubt on the now much-accepted story about Saddam Hussein having gassed the Kurds. But he doesn't give it much prominence—and one fears that many may miss the bombshell altogether.

EIR's Feb. 8 issue contained three pages of excerpts from the report, which was written in spring of 1990. In the March 15 issue, a U.S. military analyst, who asked to remain anonymous, told us: “One of the questions we are going to have to ask [about the U.S. policy of seeking confrontation with viable developing sector nations], is how do our friends out there see this? I am working with a foreign officer on a project, and . . . I have asked him, ‘What does this say as a message to you? Does it say that if you choose to go out and start nuclear research, we're going to bomb the hell out of you?’ He says, ‘We have to consider that now.’ I said, ‘Okay, how about your fertilizer plants, do you expect international inspectors to come in to see that you're not making chemical weapons?’ He says, ‘We have to consider that.’ So we have a major diplomatic task ahead of us, and that is to reassure people that they can make peaceful progress and no one is going to be looking over their shoulder.”

Yant also presents some effective material on the “turkey shoot” bombings of the Iraqi soldiers (plus civilians) in retreat at the end of the war. Amazingly, he gives virtually no attention to the “bomb now, die later” strategy taken by the Americans of destroying Iraq's infrastructure, so that this developing country would be reduced to Stone Age standards of living. Given the amount of material available on this in the public domain, this is a big omission.

Catholic pacifist outlook

Fox's book proceeds from the standpoint of a Roman Catholic pacifist, who joined the anti-war movement at the time of the Vietnam War, and looks at United States policy as a continuous pursuit of militarism. For non-pacifists, it has a more limited appeal.

One very useful aspect, however, is its chronicling of some of the policy statements made during the course of the buildup to this unjust war, especially from the Vatican. One tends to forget just how much opposition there was to Bush's Hitlerite bombing campaign, in the current political climate.



AP/Wide World Photos

This photo appears in Martin Yant's book. What became known as the "highway of death," the charred remains of retreating Iraqi and Kuwaiti armed forces and civilians along the line of retreat. U.S. Navy pilots described the massacre as a "turkey shoot," and "like shooting fish in a barrel." Their retreating victims, some of them flying white flags, were described as "sitting ducks."

Yet a wide range of churches and the Pope himself made consistent interventions to try to prevent Bush's attack.

Even more than Yant, Fox does not understand the policy issues involved in causing the war, and he is perhaps more inclined than Yant to believe that Iraqi President Hussein is some kind of evil incarnate. He does not question the public stories about Saddam, only the validity of the U.S. military response.

Liberal opposition to the war, of course, is better than none. But, in the course of time, the real policy issue that led to it must be understood.

Bush and the British wanted this war in order to 1) gain a stranglehold over raw materials that would 2) give them a way to prevent Germany and Japan, who get their oil from the Gulf, from pursuing the economic promise of the revolutions in the East. Thus, where the agenda in 1989 and 1990 had been how to realize the political freedom of eastern Europe with economic prosperity, Bush turned the agenda into "whipping the ass" of so-called Third World dictators.

The policy perspective behind such outrageous behavior is even more evil: the implementation of a malthusian world order of depopulation of the nations south of the Tropic of Cancer (the "South") and permanent control of world power by a few select nations of the North. Such a policy has been being pursued since the 1970s, with IMF conditionalities and

environmental restrictions. Now, in the 1990s, the bankrupt international financial institutions insist on going the next step—and taking physical control of the resources altogether.

Such a malthusian world order George Bush has dubbed the "new world order," a thinly disguised excuse for a new colonialism over the Third World, and the majority of the population in the so-called advanced sector as well.

Getting people to be revolted by Bush's immorality is good. Getting them to understand the policy is essential.

Books Received

Leibniz's Monadology, An Edition for Students, ed. by Nicholas Rescher, University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, 1991, 480 pages, hardbound, \$39.95; 323 pages, paperbound, \$19.95.

Mozart and the Masons, second edition, by H.C. Robbins Landon, Thames & Hudson, New York, 1991, 72 pages, paperbound, \$9.95.

Mozart and Vienna, by H.C. Robbins Landon, Schirmer/Macmillan, New York, 1991, 208 pages, hardbound, \$22.50.

The Future Belongs to Freedom, by Eduard Shevardnadze, Free Press/Macmillan, New York, 1991, 237 pages, hardbound, \$22.95.

Healing the Planet, by Paul Ehrlich and Anne Ehrlich, Addison Wesley, New York, 1991, 366 pages, hardbound, \$22.95.

Beyond Interdependence: The Meshing of the World's Economy and the Earth's Ecology, by Jim MacNeill, Pieter Winsemius, and Taizo Yakushiji, A Trilateral Commission Book, Oxford University Press, New York, 1991, 159 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

Lives, Lies, and the Iran-Contra Affair, by Anne Wroe, I.B. Tauris & Co., London, 1991, 341 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

From the Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover, ed. by Athan Theoharis, Ivan R. Dee, Chicago, 1991, 370 pages, hardbound, \$24.95.

J. Edgar Hoover, The Man and the Secrets, by Curt Gentry, W.W. Norton, New York, 1991, 846 pages, hardbound, \$29.95.

City on the Sand: Ocean City, Maryland, and the People Who Built It, by Mary Corrdry, Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, Md., 1991, 200 pages, hardbound, \$19.95.

Shut down Hollywood—a national security imperative

by Gerald Rose

The speech below was delivered on Sept. 1 before a joint conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the philosophical association founded by Lyndon LaRouche, and the U.S. Schiller Institute, in Alexandria, Virginia. Although some of the particulars concerning the Democratic presidential race have changed, the outlines traced by Mr. Rose remain fully valid.

If civilization is to survive, by next year Lyndon LaRouche will be out of jail and on his way to the White House.

How is this result possible?

There are two parts to this proposition. First is the issue of civilization's survival.

George Bush, philosophical genocidalist

As was referred to in the previous panel, we are witnessing the most gigantic genocide in history. That is not an accident. It is because George Bush and the people behind him want it this way. This was all implicit in the National Security document which we uncovered, titled "NSSM 200." In an upcoming book, we will document that the Bush family, and most emphatically Prescott Bush, along with Averell Harriman actually *taught the Nazis eugenics*. It was they who not only invited Ernst Rudin and other Nazi party officials to the first Congress on Eugenics in August 1932, but arranged through the Bush Walker shipping lines to bring them over. At the meeting, Rudin was elected, at Harriman's prompting, the president of the International Federation of Eugenics Societies. It was Rudin who wrote the sterilization laws for Nazi Germany.

Not only was Prescott Bush a fanatical eugenicist, but he, along with Averell Harriman, were the sole business partners of the Nazis during the entirety of World War II and were one-third owners of Union Bank *when the Nazi Party*

owned the other two-thirds.

So there was no mistake when George Bush in 1969 invited William Shockley to address the Republican Task Force on Earth Resources and Population. In the 1960s, Shockley was famous for statements such as this: "Because those blacks with the least Caucasian genes are in fact the most prolific and also the least intelligent, then genetic enslavement will be the destiny of their next generation." Shockley was specifically arguing against any social welfare program, on the grounds they "may be encouraging dysgenics—retrogressive evolution through disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

After the Nazi horror which exposed the logical outcome of what this eugenics movement was, it was no longer tolerable to call it by its proper name. So George Bush took the lead in Congress to push what was called euphemistically, "family planning." (It should be noted that Margaret Sanger, the creator of the birth control movement, was a fanatical eugenicist.)

In 1968 Pope Paul IV issued the encyclical *Humanae Vitae*, in which he said, "Let it be considered also that a dangerous weapon would be placed in the hands of those public authorities who take no heed of moral exigencies. . . . Who will stop rulers from favoring, from even imposing upon their people the methods of contraception that they judge to be most efficacious? . . . No solution to these difficulties is acceptable which does violence to man's essential dignity. . . . The only possible solution is one which envisages the social and economic progress both of individuals and whole human society."

Just days after *Humanae Vitae* was issued, George Bush announced, "I have decided to give my vigorous support for population control in the United States and the world," adding, "For those of us who feel so strongly on this issue

the recent encyclical was most discouraging.”

What is not understood is that the genocide, which is far from being an egregious mistake, is being pursued as the Policy of the U.S., as documented by NSSM 200, by hard-core ideological racists who supported the Nazis *because of their racial policies*. Already under this policy, 25 million women in Brazil have been sterilized, many under coercion and others without any knowledge that it was being done.

In a 1988 official government report, as part of a larger report on “Discriminant Deterrence,” in the concluding section entitled “Confronting the Challenge,” the authors state: “Some analysts argue that if 100 million people were infected, total deaths from AIDS in the 1990s could be 50 million. The number of infected then could double several more times after that and wipe out some countries in 10 to 20 years. If the number infected increase to 20% of the world’s population, the delayed deaths could begin to cancel global population growth.”

In terms of sheer magnitude, it is rigorously provable that *George Bush is 100 times worse than Adolf Hitler*, and as you would suspect, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, the ADL, supports him in this. The reason nothing is being done about AIDS, is because they want it. They could not be more explicit. The reason Bush invaded Panama and then Iraq was in fanatical pursuit of these ends.

Yet the most egregious thing that George Bush did was to demand that Lyndon LaRouche be placed in prison for life. As we have heard today, the only man on this planet who could solve these problems is now in a jail in Rochester, Minnesota. To free LaRouche and put him in the White House could be civilization’s last chance.

The 1992 campaign

Bush has a very clear campaign strategy. It is modeled on the Roman Emperor Caligula’s famous saying, “Let them hate me, but let them fear me.”

In our recent deliberations it has become clear that Bush is conducting a reign of terror as his strategy. This was evident when he thought, in the 1988 electoral campaign, that Gary Hart was gaining in the polls. Very soon after there was a scandal that wrecked Hart’s campaign. Kennedy, it was mooted, was losing 30 pounds so he could put his hat in the ring. And he was hit with a major scandal. Jay Rockefeller mysteriously declared he was not ready and he would not be running this year. Gephardt, who had angered Bush earlier this year, was all of a sudden leading the fight to support NAFTA [the North American Free Trade Agreement] and sold out his whole labor constituency. One wonders what happened to him? Jimmy Carter, who was thinking about a possible presidential ticket with Douglas Wilder, was shot at and found his name very soon after mentioned in the BCCI scandal. He has not pursued his intention. Jesse Jackson has been told not to run, and Wilder, who was contemplating putting his name in nomination, was hit with a scandal. Al

Gore, to our surprise, recently announced, for family reasons, that he also would not run.

The Iowa populist Tom Harkin seems to be the only serious threat, and he is that because he is a more fanatical Zionist than Bush.

What is the Democratic Party today?

Why then is there no serious opposition by the Democratic Party? This becomes a most interesting question. In my recent visit to the West Coast, I had a series of meetings with trade union and activist layers of the Democratic Party. What emerged was a fascinating picture. The UAW official I met with was thunderstruck by the position that the Democratic Party congressmen took during the fight against the NAFTA legislation. He could not believe that Gephardt actually led the way for its passage.

Then I met with what is known as the progressive wing of the Democratic Party, who were up in arms about how they were completely sold out during the fight against U.S. entrance into the Persian Gulf. They were speechless when, at the state convention, Tom Hayden was forced, by the Zionist lobby, to lead the fight for support of the intervention. This particular person tried to jump Hayden during this convention for this perfidy.

Next I met with Hispanic activists. It is well known that at least 40% of eligible voters now in Orange County [contiguous to Los Angeles] are Hispanic, and inside the Orange County Democratic Party only 10% of party seats are held by Hispanics. They are completely disenfranchised by a voting bloc of Zionists and black machines that vote together to veto their representation. These Hispanic activists were very angry also about the complete support for NAFTA the party displayed. The old Roosevelt coalition of ethnic urban working class and minorities to defend each other on social issues has completely broken down.

In fact, as I shall prove, the Democratic Party at the top is the same apparatus as the Bush machine and in fact, is the enforcement arm of it.

The case of Minnesota

We have a case study of the Minnesota Democratic Party which is paradigmatic of the essential problem. Leading into World War I and immediately after, there was a mass strike upsurge which was led by what was known as Citizen Non-Partisan Leagues. In the state of North Dakota, under the banner of “Wild Bill” Langer, this new formation was able to take over the state. These people resented the alliance that America had concluded with Britain and hated the monopolies and Wall Street bankers. They had very severe limitations on their positive approach, but they had all the right enemies.

This grouping, called the Non-Partisan League, in 1918 ran in the Republican primary in Minnesota and came very close to winning. In their next attempt they founded the

Farmer-Labor Party and became the second largest party in the state, behind the Republican Party, and gathered more votes than the Democratic Party. In Minneapolis-St. Paul and Duluth, the most corrupt gangster machine in the country was being run by Jewish bootleggers—the latter dubbed “the Kosher Nostra.”

The kingpin was a mobster by the name of Isadore Blumenfeld (a.k.a. Kid Cann.) This machine was the illegal liquor mafia which ran Canadian Bronfman booze during Prohibition. With the proceeds of illegal money, the mayor of Minneapolis and St. Paul, along with the police chief and the prosecutors of both cities, were totally owned by the mob such that these two cities were known as the two most corrupt cities in the country. This network was run by Meyer Lansky. This was later revealed during the Kefauver investigations, but the FBI never followed it up.

As a series in *New Federalist* newspaper will document, this Zionist mafia machine took over the Farmer-Labor Party and by the 1930s, formed the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota. This party created the Humphrey machine, which was the great protector of Kid Cann.

The way we discovered this was that Skip Humphrey, the present Minnesota Attorney General, went on a rampage against some LaRouche-associated companies in what seemed to be an already-closed civil suit. What surprised us was how rabid he seemed to be. As many of you know, Humphrey was reversed by six judges and had to drop this foray. As we looked into the incident, what emerged was remarkable. The old Zionist drug and booze network completely funded his electoral bid in 1988 for the Senate. We are talking about gambling interests in Las Vegas and motion pictures in Hollywood, along with the top Zionist law firms in the country. These are the top levels of Dope Inc. This network was never touched by the FBI.

So we have the spectacle that Skip Humphrey, who is totally funded by organized crime, will next year be the head of the state prosecutors' organization of the United States. Every single major Democratic Party candidate is bought and paid for in this way.

The case of Hollywood

The case of the Hollywood mafia is even more extraordinary. In an upcoming series in *New Federalist* we shall document that the entire popular entertainment industry is run by organized crime, predominantly Russian and eastern European Jewish immigrants. Time Warner, Inc.: \$10.83 billion of capitalization, 35,000 employees; MCA, which owns Universal Pictures and Universal City Studios: 17,000 employees; Paramount Communications; and half a dozen other multimedia entertainment companies are owned completely by organized crime.

The most powerful man in the Hollywood mob today is a Chicago lawyer and former Lansky mouthpiece, Sidney Korshak. Sidney Korshak was the major funder of the Brown

machine in California, organizing several fundraisers for Jerry Brown. But more importantly, Paul Ziffrin is Korshak's right-hand man, and for years ran the Democratic National Committee of California.

It is not without some truth that columnist Pat Buchanan, during the Iraq war debate, labeled Congress “Israeli Occupied Territory.” This Zionist mafia which runs the Democratic Party is literally the enforcement arm of the \$500-800 billion of dope money which is now the sole prop of the Bush international monetary system.

As the series in *New Federalist* graphically details, every attempt that the honest journalist in Minnesota made to expose this was met with in each case an assassination and no convictions. The state legislature was so corrupt that it passed a “gag law” that did not allow journalists to accuse either Floyd Olsen, the prosecutor of Hennepin County, and later governor of the state, of the most obvious corruption. Nor did it allow even Isadore Blumenfeld to be exposed.

This police state apparatus was backed up by the court system. The country is run by one corrupt apparatus called “Dope, Inc.” This is one *Nomenklatura* which owns the party system and the courts. If there are any illusions that the Democratic Party is the party of defense of working people or farmers and the poor, this would be a suicidal delusion. Our job is to rid the Democratic Party of Dope Inc., and toward that end, we will reissue the book by that name. We are talking about a thoroughgoing revolution in this country to bring it back to law. It is no different than what the East Germans had to do in order to break thugs of the Honecker regime.

Now is the time to act

This is more feasible than one would normally think. What we have witnessed over the last several days inside the Soviet Union and the republics indicates that in no time before in postwar history, has there been a more clear impulse toward freedom, simultaneously with the total discrediting of free market Jeffrey Sachs-type policies.

Europe has on the agenda the scrapping of the whole Anglo-American policy toward Poland, Yugoslavia, and now most emphatically Russia; Bush and his whole apparatus have been completely paralyzed over the last 10 days, to the extent that they have been unable to even recognize the Baltic republics. Never before has the issue of LaRouche been more clearly posed directly to the freedom movements around the world.

The image we should have is that we so transform the political process in the country that we have the kind of forces that will surround the Democratic Party convention and we won't let them out until they nominate LaRouche.

Yet how do we do this? Two underlying assumptions must be destroyed. One is that the free market is the basis of prosperity, and the other is that while Bush is “bad” on domestic issues, he is “good” on foreign policy. It seems that looking at it from outside the United States, the worse the

atrocities that Bush commits, the more he is liked. After Panama, his popularity went up. After the genocide in Iraq, it seemed to rise. His demand for the death penalty in his recent Omnibus Crime Bill is hailed.

Unless we address effectively this underlying, literally Hobbesian, view, in which Hobbes states that man in a state of nature is an animal who is in a war of "each against all," then we can't change the situation. We must address the underlying axiomatics. These axiomatics come from our culture. Would it surprise you to find out that the rock-drug-sex counterculture, which produced this view of man, was a product of Hollywood?

All ideas that man is not *imago viva Dei* [the living image of God], but that the material world is only mechanical and does not change by subjective causality, turns man, in his day-to-day activity, into an animal.

It probably would shock you to know that this dualistic view of man is the basis for communism and that Hollywood was an explicit project to destroy the Christian view of man by avowed communists. First, most people do not understand the real evil Marxism represents. During the McCarthy period, the whole thing got deliberately garbaged up. In Marx's own words, in a little known early piece called, "The Holy Family," he describes the essence of communism. "To speak precisely and in a prosaic sense, French Materialism has two directions, one of which has its origins with Descartes, and the other with Locke. The latter is primarily a French formative element and proceeds directly into socialism. The former, mechanical materialism, proceeds into true French natural science. Both directions criss-cross each other in the course of their development. . . . In his physics, Descartes ascribed self-creating force to matter and conceived of mechanical motion as its living act. He completely separated his physics from his metaphysics. Within the compass of his physics, matter is the only substance, the only basis of being and knowing. French mechanical materialism took up Descartes' physics, but not his metaphysics. His students were professed anti-metaphysicians or physicists. . . . By dissolving metaphysics with his skepticism, Pierre Bayle not only paved the way in France for the reception of materialism and the philosophy of common sense: He also announced the advent of atheistic society . . . Bayle was the last metaphysician in the spirit of the 17th century and the first philosopher in the spirit of the 18th century."

While this is a lecture unto itself, it is important to highlight it in this context. In an extraordinary series of upcoming articles, Michael Minnicino has proven beyond any doubt that the Frankfurt School consciously set out to destroy western civilization. Georg Lukacs, the man who set up the Frankfurt School, was one of the leading Comintern theoreticians, who from his first utterance when he joined the Communist Party, said "Who will save us from western civilization?" In Minnicino's article, he states, "Lukacs identified that any political movement capable of bringing Bolshevism to the

West would have to be, in his words 'demonic'; it would have to possess the religious power which is capable of filling the entire soul; a power that characterized primitive Christianity." However, Lukacs suggested, such a messianic political movement would only succeed when the individual believes that his or her actions are determined by, "not a personal destiny, but a destiny of the community" in a world "that has been abandoned by God."

Lukacs was clear that as long as the West believed in the divine nature of the individual soul, that Bolshevism would never take hold. Through a startling process, the Frankfurt School became the theoreticians of Hollywood and popular culture. It was they who created the "political correctness" movement that has swept our universities.

In the book *Dialectics of Enlightenment*, two other members of the Frankfurt School, Max Horkheimer and Theodor Adorno, attack the underlying basis for Christianity. They attack the idea that freedom is the individual's search for truth of God's creation. As Lyndon LaRouche has pointed out in "Project A," [published by the Schiller Institute in 1991 in the trilogy, *The Science of Christian Economy*] it is the individual's direct unmediated relationship with the universe as a whole and the ability to act with that knowledge efficiently on the past, present, and future, in the present, that defines man's primary existence. Freedom is defined by the individual's search for that universal truth regardless of prevailing public opinion. This is the opposite of the collective soul. Adorno and Horkheimer explicitly reject the possibility of such truth, of natural law. They say that freedom is only achieved by the arbitrary use of will since there is no such truth. In a bourgeois world, the highest form of art is the rejection of all form, and even tonality. *Irrational destruction is equated with freedom*. They criticized Hollywood for not being radical enough. It was not until Aldous Huxley, along with the CIA in the MK-Ultra project, consciously drugged America, that Horkheimer and Adorno's dream was able to be realized particularly in music *and now on the silver screen*. It would shock you how explicit the aims of Hollywood actually were.

It is not possible to even talk about national security as long as Hollywood is not stopped. Unless the U.S. returns to classical culture, performed classically, then there is no possibility to save this generation. Our job is to expose ruthlessly the chains of illusion that bind our fellow citizens to the idea that if they do not change *the way they think*, we will be coming into a period where the breakdown of the existing authority will be manifest. If we do not retreat into some form of "American Exceptionalism," if we are effective in elevating our fellow man to a true Christian view of themselves and others, then civilization can be saved.

As I stated in the beginning, if civilization is saved, then we shall all greet Lyndon LaRouche as he is taken out of jail and installed in the White House to lead America into a Renaissance.

State budget blowouts flatten recovery hoax

by H. Graham Lowry

From coast to coast, the absurd claim by the Bush administration that the nation's economy is recovering is being blown to bits. State budget deficits continue to skyrocket out of control, despite massive rounds of spending cuts and tax increases implemented just three months ago.

For the fifth time in 13 months, Maryland Gov. William Donald Schaefer ordered major cuts in Maryland's budget on Oct. 1, as revenues continue to collapse with the economy. The latest round totals \$450 million, on top of \$650 million already slashed during the fiscal year which ended in June. Next year's deficit is already projected at up to \$800 million. Besides the mass layoff of more than 1,700 state employees, Schaefer ordered the elimination of the state's general assistance and medical assistance programs for poor and disabled persons without children, cutting off more than 24,000 persons from all state aid. The governor also slashed state support of most local health programs by more than 25%, leading to the elimination of more than 1,000 health care workers.

Schaefer also ordered a 2.5% reduction in grants under Aid to Families with Dependent Children, leaving families of three with an average of less than \$400 a month to live on. Maryland's welfare rolls are already at a 10-year high, and 215,000 people are expected to be on public assistance by the end of the year. Bankruptcies during the past fiscal year ending in June hit 12,751, up nearly 40% over the previous year's level. With state unemployment claims increasing weekly, the current budget deficit projection is certain to fall well short of the mark. The legislature is still scrambling to soften the blow of some of the devastating cuts aimed at the poor, but the alternatives initially presented are largely mere tradeoffs, such as a proposed additional \$100 million cutback in education.

California's huge September shortfall

The situation in California is even more dramatic. In July the state imposed massive austerity to cover a projected \$14.3 billion deficit for the current fiscal year, nearly 25% of the total budget. Despite a record \$7.3 billion tax increase, California's revenues for September fell \$245 million below the anticipated collections, with the biggest dropoff in personal income and corporate tax receipts. The state had earlier esti-

imated that 35,000 jobs would be lost during the "recession" which the Bush administration says is over, but the latest figures show California lost close to a *quarter of a million*—nearly seven times what its economic "experts" had projected.

Despite major cuts in welfare payment levels and in medical assistance to the poor, California's welfare costs have continued to rise, as caseloads increased in July and August at rates over 50% faster than projected. A state hiring freeze has already produced over 21,000 job vacancies, yet Gov. Pete Wilson is still demanding that state workers accept a 5% wage cut, on top of another 3,000 planned layoffs. State officials and many lawmakers are already predicting another major fight over further budget cuts and tax increases when the legislature reconvenes in January.

Across the country, brutal cuts in programs for the poor, the sick, and the elderly have simply confirmed the bankruptcy of prevailing economic policies. State assistance to employable adults without children has already been eliminated in Michigan, Arkansas, West Virginia, Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. In Michigan, the cutoff went into effect last week for 90,000 people—many of them widows or newly divorced women without employment skills, and most of them threatened with homelessness. Any job prospects are slim at best, as Michigan is one of six states with the worst official unemployment rates in the country. No matter, Republican State Rep. David Jaye told the press. "They can move to sunny California, to stylish New York; if they like winter sports, to Minnesota. If they don't like winter, they can move to Arizona."

Growing anger at depression conditions

The nation's policymakers' continuing resort to nothing but more austerity as a "solution" is pushing their victims past tolerance. More than 75,000 angry demonstrators surrounded the State Capitol Building in Hartford, Connecticut. Oct. 5, protesting the new state income tax which went into effect that week. It was the largest political gathering in Connecticut history, and came just one day after Gov. Lowell Weicker ordered another 1,277 layoffs of state workers, on top of 2,300 jobs eliminated earlier this year. Rejecting a union offer to trade off future raises in return for a pledge of no more layoffs, Weicker demanded \$345 million in wage and benefit concessions, and the return of a \$47 million pay raise which went into effect July 1.

Chanting "ax the tax," the demonstrators carried signs calling for impeaching the governor and lynching him and his budget officers, and proceeded to hang Weicker in effigy. A gigantic sign headlined "The Wall of Shame" listed every state lawmaker who had voted for the 4.5% income tax. Months of legislative opposition to the tax was effectively broken following Weicker's declaration of a state of emergency in July, shutting down all but vital services and paralyzing government functions.

Roskens 'sleaze factor' at U.S. AID could be bad news for Bush campaign

by an EIR Investigative Team

Dr. Ronald W. Roskens, head of the U.S. State Department Agency for International Development (AID), is the subject of a scandal in which he is being charged with violating federal laws and ethics codes, according to the Oct. 6 *Washington Post*. A report prepared by AID Inspector General Herbert Beckington dated April 5 and leaked to the *Post*, charges Roskens with accepting thousands of dollars in payments from "different organizations in compensation of his and his wife's travel expenses" while Roskens was on official government travel. He also took money for a private trip from a company "from which Roskens had agreed to divest himself as a condition of his presidential appointment."

The inspector general concluded that the money accepted by Roskens was a clear conflict of interest and violated federal law against earning non-government income. But on Sept. 4, after reviewing the charges, the Department of Justice (DoJ) informed Beckington that it had decided not to prosecute—giving no explanation for its decision. The White House is reviewing the case.

Congressional investigators are already looking into the allegations. Should they scratch below the surface, they will find that this is not the first time Roskens has been touched by scandal. Although President Bush promised that he would not tolerate even the appearance of impropriety in his administration, Congress should not be surprised if the White House threatens to start "breaking legs" in Roskens's defense.

Friend of Bush

It is not just that Roskens is a personal friend of the President—although he is. As we shall indicate below, an unimpeded investigation into Roskens could expose the link between Bush's little-publicized birth control mania—much of which is carried out through the State Department's AID in the Third World—and the sexual depravity rampant in U.S. political and intelligence elites. Any such scandal could shatter the illusions of Bush's conservative base, many of whom still accept the President's claims to being "pro-life," "anti-drug," and an American patriot. It should also make anyone who thinks of the propaganda about Bush being the "education President," deeply queasy.

Roskens left his home state of Nebraska for the nation's

capital in early 1990 enmeshed in controversy. He had been fired suddenly as president of the University of Nebraska, in a secret meeting of the state Board of Regents in July 1989. No public explanation was given for his removal. Yet within weeks, the White House offered Roskens the high-profile job in Washington. The administration knew about the controversy in Nebraska, but Roskens passed an FBI background check, and was confirmed to head AID.

The FBI appears to have overlooked a Feb. 19, 1990 investigative report by the late Gary Caradori, an investigator for the "Franklin Committee" of the Nebraska Senate and an ex-state trooper. He wrote, "I was informed that Roskens [sic] was terminated by the state because of sexual activities reported to the Regents and verified by them. Mr. Roskens [sic] was reported to have had young men at his residence for sexual encounters. As part of the separation from the state, he had to move out of the state-owned house because of the liability to the state if some of this sexual behavior was 'illegal.'" Caradori died in a suspicious airplane crash last year.

Suit seeks truth on firing

The Omaha office of Associated Press regularly identifies Roskens as follows: "the former president of the University of Nebraska who was fired without public explanation by the NU Board of Regents." A lawsuit was filed against the University of Nebraska Board of Regents to force a full explanation of why Roskens was fired. The suit was brought by Dan Meyer of Lincoln. His attorney is John DeCamp, a former Republican state senator.

The attorney representing the Board of Regents, Terry Wittler, said, "The regents met in closed session to discuss personnel matters and avoid needless injury to Roskens's reputation," according to the Jan. 24, 1991 *Lincoln Journal Star*. The "open meetings law" of the state of Nebraska says that a public body, such as the Board of Regents, which is popularly elected, may hold a closed session if it is "clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or for the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual and if such individual has not requested a public meeting." Roskens demanded no such public meeting.

Board of Regents chairman Nancy Hoch tried to work

out a "friendly" agreement with Roskens but he turned it down. Regent Robert Allen told the press that Roskens thought the board couldn't fire him because of his strong support in the state legislature. Yet, in a 7-1 vote in a closed session on July 31, 1989, Roskens was fired. According to Regent Allen, the two attorneys for the board had told the regents that Roskens had placed a provision in his buyout contract which prohibited any disclosures. Regent Hoch told the media as late as December 1990 that lawyers were still advising her to keep quiet about the firing. "That is not to say the board wouldn't like to comment, but we had been told we should not comment on it," she told the *Lincoln Journal Star*.

'No fiscal or moral questions'

In an April 24, 1990 article in the *Omaha World Herald* entitled "Praise Flows as Roskens Is Sworn in as AID Chief," made up mostly of paeans from President Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle, and Secretary of State James Baker, the firing is mentioned in an odd fashion. The *World Herald* reported, "Roskens was removed as president of the University of Nebraska last year by the Board of Regents in a closed meeting. After the meeting, the board would say only that its decision did not involve fiscal or moral questions."

Had someone made such an accusation? According to sources in Nebraska politics and at the university, rumors circulated alleging that Roskens engaged in indiscretions with male minors while president of the university. Although his supporters claim he was ousted over his struggle for administrative control of the university against an overly intrusive Board of Regents, the rumor has gained currency and has yet to be put to rest.

There is no independent confirmation of the accusations against Roskens. But similar charges against other prominent Nebraskans have persisted as fallout from a Nebraska State Senate investigation into a sex and money scandal that continues to rock the Midwestern state.

The scandal originated with the collapse of the minority-oriented Franklin Community Credit Union in Omaha, directed by Lawrence E. King, Jr., a black former Republican Party influential and Reagan-Bush campaign activist. King became the subject of the Nebraska Senate's investigation conducted by the specially created "Franklin Committee" to probe charges of embezzlement.

Satanism and child abuse

In November 1988, King's offices were raided by the FBI and \$40 million was discovered missing. Within weeks, the Nebraska Senate, which initially opened an inquiry to find out where the money had gone, instead found itself questioning young adults who said they had been child prostitutes. Social workers and state child-care administrators accused King of running a child prostitution ring.

King is now serving a 15-year federal prison sentence for

defrauding the Omaha-based credit union. But the magazines *Avvenimenti* of Italy and *Pronto* of Spain, among others, have charged that King's crimes were more serious: that he ran a national child prostitution ring that serviced the political and business elite of both Republican and Democratic parties. Child victims of King's operations charged him with participating in at least one satanic ritual murder of a child several years ago. The *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, and *National Law Journal* covered the full range of accusations when the story broke in November 1988. King's money machinations were also linked to the Iran-Contra affair, and some say King provided the CIA with information garnered from his alleged activities as a "pimp" for the high and mighty.

Pronto, the Barcelona-based, largest circulation weekly in Spain with 4.5 million readers, reported in its Aug. 3 and Aug. 10 issues that the Lawrence E. King child-prostitution scandal "appears to directly implicate politicians of the state of Nebraska and Washington, D.C. who are very close to the White House and George Bush himself."

The weekly stated that Roy Stephens, a private investigator who has worked on the case and heads the Missing Youth Foundation, "says there is reason to believe that the CIA is directly implicated," and that the "FBI refuses to help in the investigation and has sabotaged any efforts" to get to the bottom of the story. Stephens says that "Paul Bonacci directly accused President Bush of being implicated" in the affair when he testified before the Franklin Committee. Bonacci, who had been one of the child prostitutes, is identified by leading child-abuse experts as a well-informed, credible witness.

Roskens knew Lawrence King

The unsavory Lawrence King was no stranger to Roskens. Both were part of the Republican Party elite in the Cornhusker State. According to the Sept. 7, 1988 *Metropolitan*, a weekly newspaper, "King is an adviser to the UNO Chancellor's advisory committee." Roskens was chancellor of the University of Nebraska-Omaha (UNO) until 1977, when he was promoted to head the entire university system, and moved to the capital of Lincoln.

Sources also allege that Roskens played a role in securing investments during the 1980s into King's credit union. While president of the university, Roskens sat on the board of directors of the Enron Corp., now a Houston-based oil firm which was originally headquartered in Omaha. In 1986, the Enron Foundation, the oil company's corporate philanthropic arm, bought \$200,000 in certificates of deposit from Lawrence King's credit union.

The company identified in the AID inspector general's report as having paid for Roskens's travel, "from which Dr. Roskens had agreed to divest himself as a condition of his presidential appointment," is none other than the *Enron Corp.*, according to Cable News Network.

Roskens was also a friend and political associate of Har-

old Andersen, publisher of the *Omaha World Herald*, the leading state daily, an early booster of Lawrence King's career. Andersen led fundraising drives on behalf of King's credit union. He was also accused of being a sexual abuser of children during the State Senate investigation.

In 1987, Roskens was vice chairman of a special task force on which Harold Andersen also served, which had been set up by Gov. Kay Orr to secure the move of U.S. West Airlines headquarters to Nebraska, according to a June 23, 1987 article in the *Lincoln Journal Star*. Andersen's Washington connection is his friend and political associate Robert Keith Gray, a long-standing Republican Party public relations consultant—who managed some of the public diplomacy during the Iran-Contra scandal.

The Bush insiders

Given the cloud under which Roskens left Nebraska, it might seem odd that he was quickly boosted into a top foreign-policy post in Washington. The key seems to have been a circle of Bush "insiders." "Prominent Republican Dick Herman, more than anyone else is credited by Ronald Roskens with helping him win a top federal job after he was fired as president of the University of Nebraska," reported the *Sunday World Herald* on May 6, 1990. The article reported that "Herman said he and his wife, Peg, have known Bush and his wife Barbara, more than 20 years since the time when Bush was chairman of the Republican Party." It was Herman who introduced Roskens to Bush.

"I ran his [Bush's] ad hoc committee when he ran for vice president under President Ford," Herman told the *World Herald*. Herman, a Nebraska native who is an influential fundraiser for the Republican National Committee, owns a beer distributing company in Los Angeles. "I saw the President a couple of times, and we talked about Roskens," Herman said.

When Bush was elected President in 1988, Roskens was one of only seven university presidents who were called in by Bush to work on his "education strategy."

Ties to the intelligence community

Evidence suggests that Roskens has also maintained a relationship with the U.S. intelligence community. In the early 1970s, he was a consultant to the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the precursor to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). He played a central role in quelling public outrage in the aftermath of the killing of anti-war students by the Ohio National Guard at Kent State University, where he was then executive vice president.

Roskens has a reputation as an international affairs specialist because of his activism in creating ground-breaking academic exchange programs. He set up the largest academic exchange program with Afghanistan in the U.S. in the 1980s. The University of Nebraska and Kabul University had a "sister" relationship. All U.S.-based Afghan operations were, of

course, run by intelligence outfits at the time. During the same period, he set up an extensive overseas college program for many U.S. Air Force bases in Europe. In 1972, Roskens was one of the first to establish academic exchange programs with the Soviet Union—in those days carefully coordinated by the State Department and the CIA.

Roskens was on President Bush's short list to be U.S. ambassador to communist China. He has visited China nine times since the mid-1970s.

Roskens and population control

AID is often accused of being a front for CIA operations in the Third World, and Roskens's background has not helped in dispelling the charge. The full horror of what the CIA's notion of "national security" means concretely came out several months ago, when Brazil's health minister accused AID and several U.S.-based private organizations, such as Planned Parenthood, of "genocide." The minister stated that millions of Brazilian women had been involuntarily sterilized through AID "birth control" programs.

Roskens is himself an advocate of population control, according to Joe Seacrest, the chief editor for the *Lincoln Journal Star*, who offered Roskens his home in Omaha as a temporary residence, after Roskens was kicked out of his university home prior to his move to Washington. Moreover, Roskens has reaped the largesse of the largest private funder of population control advocacy groups in the U.S., Omaha resident Warren Buffett, chairman of Salomon Brothers and the second richest American (see *EIR*, Oct. 4, 1991). The Buffett Foundation gave \$51,000 to the University of Nebraska in 1988, while Roskens was president.

In January 1990, Roskens pushed the "family planning" line during a whirlwind tour of seven African nations with Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. Roskens reported that by the year 2000, there would be more than 10 million children on the African continent infected with the AIDS virus. Pressed by the media to articulate solutions, Roskens was evasive, but did say, according to a *Lincoln Journal Star* article on Feb. 3, 1991, that one of the major problems he saw affecting the continent was population growth. He said that most of the families he saw in Africa had 7-8 children, and at that rate, the population will double within 20 years, he warned. He commented that AID spends more than \$200 million a year on "family planning."

Some students of the Freemasonry believe that homosexual deviance and the correlated obsession with birth control go back to the Gnostic belief structures of the Freemasons and their antecedents in the medieval European "Buggers." It is therefore interesting that Roskens is playing a central role in masonic outreach to Russia and eastern Europe. Roskens lists in his *Who's Who* entry, "King Ak Sar Ben LXXXVI, 1980." Ak Sar Ben (Nebraska spelled backwards) is the elite masonic organization of Nebraska, which crowns a "king" at an annual ball.

NED targeted for corruption probe

by Scott Thompson

Sources in the U.S. Information Agency have informed *EIR* that an investigation is about to be launched into suspected widespread financial corruption and influence-peddling within the National Endowment for Democracy. The NED is a unit of USIA, created in 1983, whose precursor, the American Political Foundation, was established during the Carter administration at the urging of the Trilateral Commission. The NED disburses millions of dollars approved by Congress to private organizations around the globe, ostensibly to "foster democracy." In reality, the agency has been a hub of illegal "Project Democracy" covert operations at home and abroad, has fostered the spread of organized crime, and was deeply implicated in the Iran-Contra scandal.

Such an investigation of the NED is especially needed given the recent appointment of former U.S. Ambassador to Hungary R. Mark Palmer to the NED board. Palmer was caught red-handed with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger in a conflict-of-interest scandal in eastern Europe. Further, NED President Carl Gershman and NED Executive Director David Lowe are both tied to Meyer Lansky-linked organized crime circles through their past employment by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL).

According to USIA officials, the investigation will focus on how the NED determines who to fund, and whether the recipients used the money as they had said they would. One area of concern is the disbursement of so-called "block grants" to NED "core institutes" affiliated with the Democratic and Republican parties. The suspicion is that the funds are being siphoned into partisan political operations and payoffs to political "friends."

The probe by the USIA inspector general is an outgrowth of March 1989 confirmation hearings of Eagleburger to become deputy secretary of state. Throughout those hearings, several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and press (including *EIR*) raised conflict-of-interest questions based on Eagleburger's work during the mid-1980s as president of Kissinger Associates. This influence-peddling firm did extensive business in central Europe, and Eagleburger was personally tied to several banks and companies in Yugoslavia that were implicated in drug money-laundering. Since those hearings, questions have come up, again relating to Eagleburger's role as Coordinator of Eastern European

Affairs, through which he administers the Support Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act funds.

Not only has NED received \$20 million in SEED One funds with Eagleburger's okay, but Palmer's business associates in the Central European Development Corp. have as well. CEDC investors, for example, have gotten loans from the Polish-American Enterprise Fund, which was created with \$240 million in SEED funds. Zbigniew Brzezinski is a PAEF board member, and, like R. Mark Palmer, is also a board member of NED, which ostensibly dispenses other SEED monies to spread "free market democracy." This pork-barrel means Palmer and Brzezinski can hand out NED funds for social projects, while directing monies from the enterprise funds for business cronies.

As a result of complaints about such conflicts, Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-Pa.) won House approval last June to cut NED funding. Also in 1991, the General Accounting Office, from a more bureaucratic standpoint, prepared a report that decried NED's sloppy management of funds. But certain senators were able to restore the funds in conference.

NED, the ADL, and organized crime

Another concern is the presence of two long-time assets of the crime-infested ADL in the top two NED posts. Carl Gershman was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) while studying at Harvard and Yale. His first job from 1965 to 1968 was with the Research Department of the ADL. Gershman next became executive director of the Social Democrats USA (SDUSA) from 1974 to 1980, which includes many ADLers as members. Among them is ADL Fact Finding Department director Irwin Suall, whose assistant, David Lowe, became executive assistant to Gershman at NED in 1990.

Through his associations with this ADL/SDUSA network, Gershman's circle came to include: former CIA head William Casey's lifelong friend Leo Cherne, who as vice-chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) protected a number of "moles" within U.S. intelligence—like Albert Wohlstetter—while helping Henry Kissinger launch a "Get LaRouche" task force in 1982; and former "Ms. YPSL" turned "Ms. Iran-Contra," Jeane Kirkpatrick, who made Gershman her senior assistant when she became U.S. ambassador to the U.N. in 1981. It was this same gang that promoted Gershman to be president of NED.

If a serious auditing of the Gershman and Lowe-run NED takes place, one of the crimes likely to surface will be the NED's role in sabotaging economic development in newly liberated central and east Europe. The two are widely suspected of working to sabotage the "Productive Triangle" proposal of jailed statesman Lyndon LaRouche for a Europe-centered engine for worldwide economic recovery. Smoking out the NED-ADL networks involved in that dirty work could be one of the most important contributions the United States could make toward furthering the cause of democracy.

NED corruption cited by GAO report

A year-long investigation by the General Accounting Office resulted in a March 1991 GAO report entitled "Promoting Democracy: National Endowment for Democracy's Management of Grants Needs Improvement." The report was commissioned by Congress and directed by Joseph E. Kelley, the director of Security and International Relations Issues at GAO. It included an audit of 36 recipients of NED funds. The report said in part:

"In 1983, the Congress created the National Endowment for Democracy to plan and administer a grants program. . . . From 1984-90, the endowment received about \$152 million in funding, which it used to support 533 total grants. . . . The Endowment does not have a system to determine whether goals and objectives are being met. . . . Grantee non-compliance with the endowment's key financial and internal controls has resulted in funds being misused, mismanaged, or not effectively accounted for. The endowment's board of directors does not actively monitor the endowment's evaluation and oversight of core and discretionary programs.

"In November 1983, Congress created the National Endowment for Democracy, a private nonprofit organization, to encourage private sector support of democratic institutions in many areas of the world. . . . Four grantees . . . comprise the 'core' category. These sectors played leading roles in establishing the endowment and they receive the majority of endowment funding. These four core grantees are the [AFL-CIO's] Free Trade Union Institute (FTUI), the [U.S. Chamber of Commerce's] Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), and the National Republican Institute for International Affairs (NRI). . . .

"The Endowment's bylaws require that the Board's membership reflect the same general membership of the initial Board, namely two representatives from each of the core groups. Since the inception of the Endowment, concerns have been raised about potential conflicts of interest that could result because of this requirement. . . . The Endowment has allowed the core institutes to define their own geographical priorities and goals. . . .

"Two [of 16 grantees studied] could not substantiate over \$38,000 in claimed expenditures. In one case . . . the grantee used funds for personal credit card payments, and transferred

funds into a personal checking account, and claimed expenses to the Endowment grant that were actually paid from other contributions. The grantee refused to repay the questioned [\$23,000] funds and stated that the Endowment would have to take legal action to recover the money. . . . Three recipients misused \$28,000 of Endowment funds for personal loans and other unauthorized purposes. . . . We found that a South African project subrecipient had made several unauthorized personal loans of at least \$6,400 to employees and others, some of which have not been repaid. For example, the subrecipient: loaned about \$1,700 to an employee for a down payment on a house, but the employee resigned before repaying about \$800 of the loan; [and,] signed for a rental car for a former workshop participant who was arrested for drug trafficking while using the car and subsequently paid about \$1,500 in car rental fees while the car was impounded."

NED President Carl Gershman's only defense was to cite the revolution under way in Russia and eastern Europe since 1989. "There may be instances, especially in totalitarian countries, where it may not be prudent for a foreign organization to sign an agreement," he said. According to the U.S. Information Agency's inspector general, Gershman used the same reason to explain why few records had been kept until 1989 of who received money and what they did with it.

House cuts NED funds, Senate puts them back

During a House debate on May 15, Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-Penn.) offered an amendment to cut \$10 million of the proposed \$25 million in NED funding. Kanjorski motivated this in part on the finding of GAO studies of NED in 1986 and 1991. Kanjorski added, "I have a fundamental disagreement with setting up a private organization, controlled by private people, to carry out the foreign policy of the United States . . . when, in some instances, it is in direct contradiction to the foreign policy carried on and organized under the State Department of this government."

NED proponents, led by Rep. Robert Lagomarsino (R-Calif.) and others, defeated Kanjorski's resolution in May in a 189-224 vote. But on June 13, the House cut NED funding. A major change was that the Black Caucus joined the fight against the NED. Rep. Ron Dellums (D-Calif.) stated that NED had violated the 1991 emergency supplemental appropriations bill authorizing spending "\$10 million for victims of apartheid in South Africa."

Rep. William Gray (D-Penn.) accused NED of "ignoring the specific legislative guidelines" for the funds that were to "be used to provide previously banned organizations with office and communications equipment, vehicles, office space, and so on." Instead, NED subcontracted the funds to the same "selected America experts on democracy" in NED's "core institutes" so they could do timeless, academic studies, he charged.

However, in House-Senate conference, the funds were restored at the insistence of certain senators.

Space Station survives cuts in NASA budget

The House voted overwhelmingly on Oct. 2 to provide the entire \$2 billion asked by the Bush administration for Space Station Freedom. The money allotted, however, will be taken from other NASA programs. Congress virtually eliminated all funding for the National Aerospace Plane, and voted to kill the infrared telescope. NASA normally has received an annual budget increase of 10%, but the increase this year is only 3%.

The House Appropriations Committee had earlier voted to kill the Space Station, but after a massive lobbying campaign by the aerospace industry, supporters succeeded in restoring the funds.

NASA considers the Space Station the core of its research planned for the next several decades and essential for establishing manned bases on the Moon and on Mars, a program which the overall cuts in the NASA budget are making more and more unlikely.

Bush uses education funds for speech-making

President Bush used funds from the Department of Education to publicize his visit to a junior high school in northwest Washington Oct. 1. The incident has drawn fire from Capitol Hill.

In a highly unusual operation, the filming of the presidential visit was not handled by the television networks but by a private firm paid by the Department of Education. The Department of Education also arranged for live television and radio coverage of the speech.

House Majority Leader Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) called the televised spot "paid political advertising" by the

Department of Education.

House Education and Labor Committee chairman Rep. William Ford (D-Mich.) demanded that the department explain the use of its funds for the speech. After receiving a letter from Department of Education Deputy Secretary David Kearns explaining that the President's televised message to school children represented "an important part of the mission entrusted by statute" to the Department of Education, Ford threatened that he would "straighten out" the matter "in front of the public."

Parental leave bill may be veto-proof

The Senate passed a parental leave bill 65-32 on Oct. 2. The three absentees, all Democrats, are known to be in favor of the bill, giving it what appears to be two votes more than the 66 needed to override a threatened presidential veto. Congress has yet to succeed in overriding a veto by George Bush.

It is an open question, however, whether the Republican backers of the bill will remain in support of it, if and when it is vetoed by the President.

The proposal, sponsored by Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.) and Sen. Christopher Bond (R-Mo.) would require employers with more than 50 workers to provide up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave a year, as well as uninterrupted health benefits, to workers for birth or adoption of a child, or if the worker or a close family member becomes seriously ill.

The bill is now under consideration by the House, which passed similar legislation last year with a 237-187 majority—not enough for a veto override. In order to attract more votes, House sup-

porters are working on a variant of last year's bill which would decrease the number of part-time workers and senior-level employees covered by the leave benefits. Similar restrictions placed on the Senate bill succeeded in garnering significant Republican support in that chamber.

EPA upgrade a boon to environmental lobby

Senate approval for the creation of a Department of the Environment on Oct. 1 has given a boost to efforts for further and more intrusive environmental restrictions on U.S. industry.

The bill creating the new department assigns "protection of the domestic and international environment a priority which is at least equal to that assigned to other functions of the federal government."

It also gives added authority to internationally agreed upon environmental regulations expected in the wake of the planned U.N. Conference on the Environment in 1992, the so-called Earth Summit or Eco-92 to be held in Brazil.

The legislation calls for increasing "the size of the budget and the number of federal civil servants associated with environmental protection," and it establishes a Bureau of Environmental Statistics to analyze and publish comprehensive environmental data from around the country.

Term-limitation bill targets leading Dems

A move is afoot to place legal limits on the length of time a congressman or senator can serve in his or her post. Ostensibly aimed at making the elec-

toral process "more democratic," the campaign is generally considered by Washington insiders to be part of a plan to clean out some top-ranking Democrats who are throwing obstacles in the way of Bush policymaking.

President Bush himself has repeatedly expressed the wish to restrict the terms of U.S. legislators. Similar limitations have been placed on state legislators in Oklahoma and Colorado, and term limitations are on the ballot in 16 other states.

In the state of Washington, there is a move to place restrictions on the terms of U.S. congressmen and senators, a move which may well be in violation of the U.S. Constitution. The Washington State legislation would limit a senator to two terms and a congressman to three terms. It would also be applied retroactively, meaning that all the legislators now in Congress would be excluded from running for another term, including Speaker of the House Thomas Foley. The campaign in Congress is being promoted by freshman Rep. Scott Klug (R-Wisc.).

More funds passed for S&L bailout

The House Banking Financial Institutions Subcommittee voted 20-16 on Oct. 8 to provide the Resolution Trust Corp. with \$80 billion in order to finish the cleanup of savings and loan institutions within two years.

A provision was added to the administration request which could lead to a presidential veto. Rep. Joseph Kennedy (D-Mass.) sponsored an amendment to the bill which would require that \$60 billion of the new bailout spending be taken from tax increases or spending cuts in other programs. The

pay-as-you-go amendment would blow a hole in last year's budget agreement between Congress and the administration, which exempted money for the S&L bailout from calculations for the budget deficit.

Kennedy says that the amendment would force the President and Congress to deal with the ballooning budget deficit, expected to top \$350 billion in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. The legislation will now be considered by the full House Banking Committee before being sent to the floor for consideration.

Dems set to rework budget agreement

Prodded by new projections of the Congressional Budget Office that the federal deficit will rise, dip, and then skyrocket between now and the year 2001, House Speaker Thomas Foley (D-Wash.) has authorized a long-term budget review despite the effect this might have on last year's five-year budget agreement. The CBO report indicated that absent further action by Congress, the overall national debt will soar to \$5.1 trillion within 10 years, or more than 50% of Gross National Product.

On Oct. 7, House Budget Committee chairman Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) released a set of deficit reduction proposals, including a proposal for a 40% cut in military spending and the elimination of 8 of 14 cabinet departments by the end of the decade. Panetta is also calling for tax increases totaling \$1.3 trillion between now and the year 2001, and spending increases totaling \$370 billion for certain areas including education and health care.

Democrats and Republicans began meeting on Oct. 8 to conduct the

budget review. The administration insists that it is not interested in reopening the budget agreement, but it may be forced to in the light of the new CBO forecasts.

Republicans in Congress, however, are not so dogmatic about a budget renegotiation. "I'm not against looking into the future," said House Minority Leader Robert Michel (R-Ill.). "But if that's going to absolutely signal a reworking of the current budget agreement, I want to be very careful about that."

Panetta has warned that if the two sides do not reach agreement on long-range budget priorities, "then it's war."

Pennsylvania race looked at as national barometer

The latest polls indicating that Sen. Harris Wofford (D-Penn.) is narrowing the lead which former Attorney General Richard Thornburgh had over him in the beginning of the Pennsylvania race for U.S. Senate, is causing some Washington campaign consultants to look more at the economy as an election issue. Wofford has conducted a low-budget campaign emphasizing the economy and medical insurance.

Wofford, who served in the Kennedy administration, was a relative political unknown when he was appointed Pennsylvania's senator after the sudden death in April of Sen. John Heinz. It was generally thought that Wofford did not have much of a chance against Thornburgh, who is a former governor of Pennsylvania.

This election is also being seen as a test for the Bush administration, since Thornburgh was such a high-ranking Bush administration official, and President Bush has personally campaigned for Thornburgh.

National News

Illinois gets AIDS notification law

Illinois Gov. Jim Edgar has signed "the nation's most sweeping AIDS notification law, requiring health care providers with the virus to tell patients who may have been infected," according to the Oct. 6 *Washington Post*.

The new law requires that only those patients who have undergone invasive procedures be told that they are at risk. If infected workers fail to notify their patients, the state will inform their patients for them.

The law also requires patients who are infected with AIDS to notify medical workers who they may have exposed to the virus.

However, there are no mandatory provisions in the legislation for notification to be given *prior* to an invasive procedure. The guidelines merely suggest that such notification be given.

Cuomo warns Dems against Japan-bashing

New York Gov. Mario Cuomo warned fellow Democrats against bashing Japan, before departing for a four-day visit to Japan at the end of September. The Oct. 4 *Washington Post* noted that while in Japan, the governor "directed his tough talk toward U.S. business and politicians."

"Keep watching the '92 campaign," Cuomo told reporters in Tokyo Oct. 3. "Democrats are going to say the predictable thing, 'Those Japanese! We have to get tough with them.'" This reflects a "simplistic" attitude, Cuomo said. "You know, it's 'we beat you 45 years ago, Japan. Now you're going up and we're going down, so we resent you.'"

"But protectionism is not going to work. Before you start beating up on the rest of the world, instead of criticizing the Japanese for the trade imbalance, you'd better do something about your own economic problems."

Cuomo criticized fellow Democrats for

attacking Japan because they "want a bumper sticker."

"What the Japanese are doing in my state is an undiluted benefit," Cuomo said. "I think I could explain that to the people of New York if I had five minutes. But you don't get it. You get, what—nine seconds on TV. And in nine seconds, what you can say is 'It's the Japanese! They did it!'"

The *Post* quoted the Japanese foreign minister's comment on Cuomo's claim of no presidential campaign plans: "Oh, of course. No plans. Yes, we say that too. Sure, we understand."

Christian Observer reviews Railroad! book

The *Christian Observer*, a bi-monthly Presbyterian magazine which describes itself as "the magazine for serious Christian families—since 1813," carried a positive review of *Railroad!* in its Sept. 20 edition. The book details the judicial railroading to prison of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

"This large volume has been published by the Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations," the review read. "It includes the story of the Lyndon LaRouche trial. The book is basically a transcript of the trial, and includes the appeal, pretrial proceedings, the trial, and finally, the post-trial happenings. Five appendices shed more light on the legal proceedings. This is a large, serious work on justice and fair play for a serious reader."

Nebraskans fear Alisha Owen being poisoned

A group of citizens in Nebraska is calling on Gov. Benjamin Nelson and Attorney General Donald Stenburgh to intervene in the case of Alisha Owen, who was convicted and jailed on charges of perjury. The group fears she is being deliberately poisoned.

Owen had refused to recant her testimony identifying prominent individuals of the

Nebraska establishment as participants in an organized child abuse and satanic network. The network involved Larry King, who allegedly provided child prostitutes for attendees of a Republican Party national convention, and the failed Franklin Credit Union, and was the subject of an investigation by a special state Senate committee.

Owen has suffered hair loss, blue-moon tinges to her fingernails, and increasingly, spontaneous bleeding. At the end of September, she began hemorrhaging blood clots from her nose.

Citizens fear that with Sen. Robert Kerrey's announcement of his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, there are increased efforts afoot to bury the scandal. Kerrey, formerly Nebraska's governor, is backed by Warren Buffett of Salomon Brothers, a wealthy and powerful figure allegedly tied to the network.

Casolaro death probed as possible murder

Police in Martinsburg, West Virginia are now probing the death of Danny Casolaro as a possible murder. Casolaro, an investigative reporter, had told associates that he was on the verge of nailing down key details of the "October Surprise" scandal—that the Reagan-Bush campaign allegedly conspired to delay the release of American hostages from Iran until after the 1980 election.

According to sources close to the probe, several factors have prompted local police to revise their initial pronouncement that his death was a suicide. First, a New York City reporter received an anonymous call on Aug. 11, the day after Casolaro's body was found at the Martinsburg Sheraton. The caller said that an investigator probing October Surprise had been found dead just outside Washington, and that the death would be ruled a suicide, although he had actually been murdered. The call was received one day before Casolaro's family had been informed of his death and a day before the Martinsburg police had any idea of Casolaro's ties to the scandal probes. The reporter had not recognized the significance of the

timing of the call until several days later, but had nevertheless reported the call to the FBI in New York immediately.

Also, police have been reportedly unable to determine where the razor blades that slashed Casolaro's arms and wrists were purchased. It is confirmed that they were purchased neither in Martinsburg nor in the northern Virginia area where Casolaro lived.

Police have also been unable to determine who Casolaro was meeting with in West Virginia or what happened to the case of files that Casolaro was known to have been carrying with him at the time of his death.

U.S. faces 'dark upheaval,' expert says

The United States now faces a "dark upheaval if it continues to follow the Roman road to decline," Alistair Cooke wrote in the Oct. 5 *Financial Times* of London. Cooke, who has been writing about the U.S. for over 60 years is Britain's most senior "U.S. watcher."

According to Cooke, the danger of "decay from within" far overrides all other threats to the U.S., including perceived threats from the outside.

He wrote: "I do not remember a time, not even during the ghastly '60s, when Americans have complained more, in a tone close to despair, about the visible and seemingly unhealable wounds in American society. The city crime rates are regularly beyond those of all but the worst previous years, and random street crime at night matches the jottings of 18th-century diaries. Drugs are a pestilence afflicting all classes and every age. We have just wakened to the discovery that for a long time, maybe for several decades, public education in America has been setting such easy and dithering standards that, at the least, a large minority, perhaps a majority, of high school graduates are in comparison with their European and Asian fellows, semi-literate.

"An even more recent discovery is that 'flourishing' real estate in the big cities has meant mainly office skyscrapers and luxury

high-rise apartment buildings. Within mocking distance of these are the open lots or scrubby bits of park where the homeless huddle and the drug pushers bargain. Meanwhile, two generations of middle class families who might have spent their lives in low-cost housing estates find that to afford 'affordable' housing requires two hefty salaries."

Cooke pointed to three possibilities as "likely outcomes" of the situation: "1) The second American Civil War, triggered by separate ethnic and regional uprisings; 2) The arrival of a populist dictator . . . ; 3) An emergency return to the benevolent form of national socialism created by Franklin Roosevelt in the first New Deal. . . . These three seem to me to be the real possibilities if the social dangers, deprivations and frustrations I have mentioned cannot be placated by the present political system and become too much for most Americans to bear."

Weld's anti-crime bill would execute juveniles

A new so-called anti-crime bill proposed by Gov. William Weld of Massachusetts would allow the execution of juveniles, the Oct. 4 *Boston Globe* reported.

Weld's proposal would reinstate the death penalty in Massachusetts and require that juveniles accused of violent crimes be tried as adults, opening the door for execution of minors. The debate at the State House is whether a minimum age for execution should be set.

"My best guess is that we will be somewhere in the 16 to 17 year old range. We are looking at 16 and 17 years of age to see which is most successful," Robert Cordy, Weld's chief legal counsel told the *Globe*.

Weld detailed that the proposed legislation which will require that 14 to 17 year olds charged with first or second-degree murder, manslaughter, aggravated rape, armed assault with intent to commit murder, or armed burglary, be tried as adults. Weld said, "In my mind for too long the response to violent crimes in our inner cities has been to treat juvenile offenders simply like victims."

Briefly

● **HUBERT HUMPHREY III**, the Attorney General of Minnesota, will address a "green marketing" conference along with a bevy of eco-peddlers who hope to make big bucks off the environmentalist movement. The conference is being hosted by *Advertising Age* and sponsored by *Good Housekeeping*.

● **'RUSSIA IS BETTER,'** said Gib Lewis, Speaker of the Texas House, in comparing Travis County jail to a Soviet military barracks in which he was detained for several days 10 years ago. Lewis was briefly detained in the Austin lockup after being late for a pretrial hearing on two misdemeanor ethics charges.

● **FORTY PERCENT** of death row inmates in the U.S. are black, but blacks make up 12% of the U.S. population, according to a study by the Justice Department. In the 1987 case of Warren McCleskey (who was killed by the State of Georgia Sept. 25, 1991), the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed challenges to death sentences based on statistical proof of racial discrimination.

● **U.S. MAYORS** were invited to the "Third Summit of the World's Major Cities" in Montreal Oct. 14-17, as a lead-in to the 1992 Earth Summit, by Montreal Mayor Jean Dore. Speaking in Washington Sept. 30, he said, "Each [nation] must give up a little corner of its sovereignty."

● **THE CULT** Awareness Network has sent out a fundraising letter asking its supporters to help defend it from attacks, by the LaRouche movement in particular. "The literature tried to tie CAN and Cynthia [Kisser] into a drug ring," the letter whined.

● **GEN. RICHARD SECORD** said on ABC's "Nightline" Oct. 2, "I'm sure he [George Bush] played a role," referring to a 1986 meeting with Amiram Nir in which the U.S. accepted the Iranian demand for separate deliveries of arms in exchange for release of individual hostages.

Editorial

Thatcherism brought bankruptcy home

Margaret Thatcher is about to be rewarded for all the evil which she accomplished in her 11 years in office, by being given a hereditary peerage. Thus is the aristocracy of Great Britain defined. Certainly, the policies which she fought to see accomplished were not hers alone, but she—this petty, narrow-minded, vicious ideologue—epitomized the brutality of an Anglo-American self-styled elite who have not blanched at genocide.

It was Margaret Thatcher who introduced the new era of wars that began with the Malvinas War. It was she who urged George Bush to go to war first in Panama, then in Iraq; continuing her policy, the present British government refuses to come to the aid of Croatia, and wishes to see Croatia—like Iraq—doomed to a state of siege.

No death toll is too high for Margaret Thatcher and her crowd. It is indeed a sign of the moral, as well as the financial bankruptcy of the United States that this stupid, evil woman could be the most influential adviser of the even stupider, equally evil American President. George Bush's new, fascist world order, aspires in the final analysis to be modeled upon the Roman empire's one-world imperialist government. Most immediately, it is shaped according to the guidelines developed by the British in the Persian Gulf states, and everywhere they could successfully impose their colonial rule.

There is one key difference, however, between the British Empire of the last century and the first half of this, and the perspective for an Anglo-American empire today. Both Britain and the United States are now themselves bankrupt. They lack the industrial and financial clout to impose a *Pax Romana*, even though they can bring on a new era of total war far more devastating than the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century, threatening to create ruin engulfing the whole of the planet, not just a few countries.

It is a strange world indeed, in which a stupid woman like Margaret Thatcher—unfit, really, even for the role of nanny—can pose as an expert on world finance. The truth is, that Great Britain today is probably in worse financial and economic shape than ever before

in its history. Strange it is that Queen Elizabeth is about to create her a countess precisely at the point where there is widespread agreement that her policies have been an unmitigated disaster for the majority of the British people.

Over the past 18 months, British unemployment has risen by 50%, to 2.4 million people. As in the United States, the same period has seen a diminution in the benefits available to these working people. The U.S. middle class is not doing much better, as public education, the public library system, and even the health system are collapsing: In 1980, there were 934 libraries open for 45 or more hours a week; today there are only 641 libraries, and their hours are reduced, with further cutbacks in the offing.

Public spending, pension fund payments, and unemployment benefits have also declined by approximately one-fifth. While health service spending actually increased, services have declined because the increase was absorbed by the needs of an increasingly elderly population. As a result, the spread between rich and poor is growing in the United States. Labor unions have been weakened and job protection consequently been reduced, along with wages.

The same policies which have brought the United States to the point of bankruptcy—deregulation of key sectors of the economy such as transportation, and unrealistically low taxes which favor the wealthy and speculative investment—have created the illusion that these problems are irreversible.

This is the essence of Anglo-American foreign policy as well—to widen the gap between the richer and the poorer countries, through imposing the usurious dictates of the International Monetary Fund at the expense of the very survival of some nations, and the welfare of others.

Let Mrs. Thatcher become a countess. Someday, the British people themselves and their American "cousins" will wake up to the reality behind that evil aristocracy that rewards genocide and despises all genuine fighters for freedom such as the valiant Croatian people.

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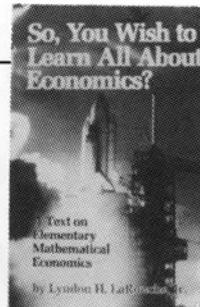
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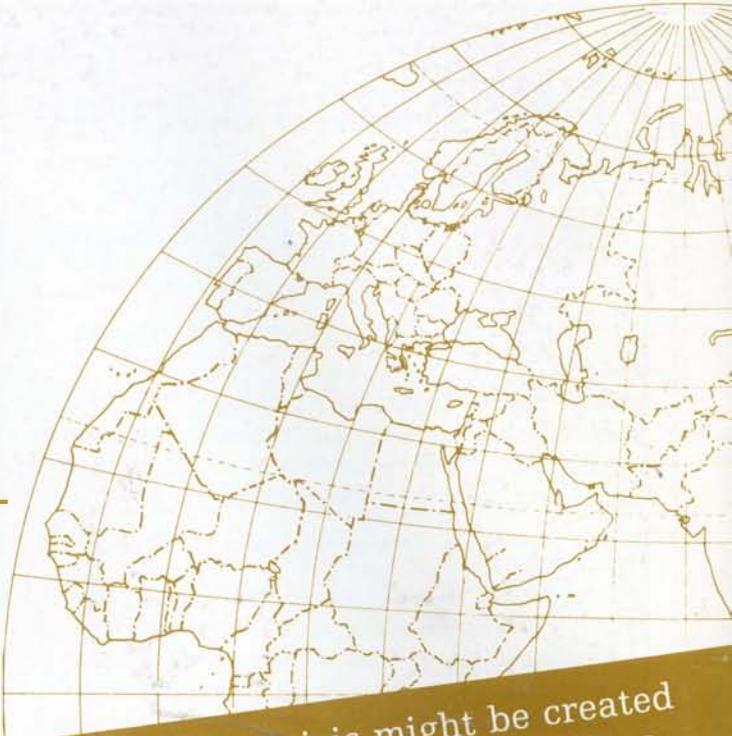
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