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From the Editor

In preparing this Labor Day issue, we dealt with our usual “August doldrums.” August is the month when government officials go on vacation and supposedly, not much “news” happens. But a clearer picture comes into view when you consider what the word “doldrums” means. It refers to “a part of the ocean near the equator abounding in calms, squalls, and light shifting winds” (Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Ed. 1993). In short, one hits the “doldrums” when one is sailing from one hemisphere into the other; beneath apparent calm, is the potential for epochal change.

August has not been a tranquil month in Lebanon, the Balkans, Peru, or the Transcaucasus, where the one-world empire builders have been hard at work killing people, undermining nations, and preparing for their next geopolitical wars. The *Feature* spotlights the strategic lunacy behind the State Department announcement that Sudan is now added to its list of countries sponsoring terrorism: a signal that this African nation could soon be the target for an Anglo-American military assault.

The three lead stories reflect three points of singularity which could bring those geopolitical fantasies to a brusque end. In *Economics*, Chris White points out that France had its foreign reserves wiped out in the last week of July, effectively bankrupting the state. “You can’t just push the fifth largest economy in the world over the edge and pretend that life is going to go on as normal. It isn’t. Something is going to have to be done, and be done quickly.” And the man who holds the key to that, Lyndon LaRouche, will celebrate his 71st birthday in prison on Sept. 8.

International leads with exclusive coverage of the revolt which has erupted in Croatia against the British-directed partition scheme for Bosnia. This revolt could bring something good out of the unspeakable tragedy unfolding in the Balkans: the demise of the Anglo-American “new world order” and British geopolitics.

In *National*, we report on the opening of the hot phase of autumn electoral campaigns in the United States. This is marked by the increasing dominance of the issue defined by the LaRouche political movement: outcome-based education, the scheme to turn public schools into brainwashing centers behind the backs of parents.

Nora Hamerman

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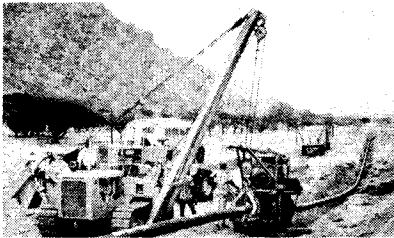
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Feature



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LaRouche key to outcome of ongoing financial crisis

by Chris White

It is fast becoming an open secret in political centers across Europe that sometime this fall, President Bill Clinton and his administration have been scheduled to face their biggest test since the disgusting capitulation in May to British and French geopolitical atrocities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

What is not said is that the key to the outcome of the upcoming tests will be the Clinton administration's attitude toward the jailed political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

From his cell in the Federal Medical Center in Rochester, Minnesota, LaRouche holds the keys which, if used, will determine whether the Clinton administration, in its present form, survives or not.

These are matters which are fast coming to a head in the still boiling international financial and economic turmoil which was unleashed again during the month of July. While U.S.- and British-based experts and pundits salivate over the prospects of the loot to be extracted from post-Exchange Rate Mechanism Europe, more sober voices, those heard from the pages of the German financial daily *Handelsblatt* and the Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, are wondering if the U.S. "bubble economy" is hurtling head-long toward something like a repeat of Black Friday, and Blacker Monday on Oct. 19, 1987 when the Dow Jones average lost 500 points in a morning.

Why does LaRouche hold the key to such matters even as he sits in his jail cell? Because he is the only U.S. public figure, even from jail, with the stature to organize an alternative outcome to the chain of events which seems to lie ahead. He has the proven forecasting record, dating back to the days when he alone correctly warned what the consequences of Paul Volcker's lunatic so-called "anti-inflation," high-interest-rate policy would be, continuing through his efforts in

the spring and summer of 1982 to organize an alternative to the then-developing financial bankruptcy of Ibero-American nations, and through his accurate forecasting of the stock market slides of 1987 and 1989.

And, because he also happens to be the public figure who has initiated the proposals upon which, perhaps, the outcome of this developing phase of crisis will depend, namely proposals to impose a one-tenth of 1% transaction tax on the notional value of financial derivative instruments traded. This proposal is now at the core of what is unfolding in Europe, and in France in particular. On its attitude to that proposal the future of the Clinton administration will quite likely rise or fall.

Such proposals are under discussion as one of the possible outcomes to the end of July enforced financial bankruptcy of the French state. French and German political and financial administrators met the week of Aug. 23 in the first of a new round of discussions to decide what to do about that.

Specifically, Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, resumes its bi-weekly council meetings after the August holiday break. On the political side, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl hosts France's Prime Minister Edouard Balladur in Bonn for discussions on the growing crisis. Officials of other ministries of the two countries are scheduled to meet too.

The explosive backdrop to these meetings is provided by the destruction of France's foreign reserves in the last week of July. Then, a renewed international politically motivated speculative assault against the currency of the fifth largest economy in the world, reduced that country's central bank to being a net debtor with \$30 billion in the hole, and flushed the country's currency and credit down the proverbial *cabinet turquois*.

What's at stake?

The effective bankruptcy of the French state has been largely ignored in the United States, covered over by the insanity of yet another baseless August stock market boom. Idiologically, it is neither reported in print nor televisual media, nor has it become the subject for talking head instant commentary. The silence ought to tell you that something very big is up. Since most opinion is shaped by such sources, if they don't talk, there ain't no opinion at all. People don't know that what is going on is something they should know about.

You can't just push the fifth largest economy in the world over the edge and pretend that life is going to go on as normal. It isn't. Something is going to have to be done, and be done quickly.

On the European side of the Atlantic there are two clear perspectives. They are irreconcilably opposed.

On the one side are proposals to act against speculators and their backers, increasingly identified in public media, such as, for example, *Le Monde* of Aug. 18, as "manipulated by political powers." The paper attributes such to the "thesis of an Anglo-Saxon plot to destroy European construction to speculation." Here LaRouche's transaction tax proposal has resurfaced in Gallic garb.

Actions proposed to rein in such speculation include the imposition of exchange controls, i.e., punitive measures against foreign exchange trading, intended to make that practice impossible without central authorization, and the imposition of taxes on foreign exchange transactions. The latter has been discussed in France, Belgium, and Germany, and was proposed formally on Aug. 18 by the Irish Finance Ministry, which called for such a tax and Group of Ten coordinated action against currency speculators.

The opponent view is that of the free traders, represented by London's Lazard Frères-linked *Financial Times*. Taxing foreign exchange transactions, the paper said on Aug. 17, is "infeasible in practice and questionable in theory." Foreign exchange controls are dismissed as "perverse." Quite. The *Financial Times* is supported by an anonymous group of French civil service bureaucrats organized under the cover name of "Clovis" (after the founder of the Merovingian dynasty whose ultimate overthrow by Charles Martel, father of Charlemagne, began the political and economic evolution of modern Europe). In this case, *nomen est omen*. They want to turn back the clock 1,500 years or so.

The free trade agenda presages a massive assault on European labor, intending to initiate the destruction of the social welfare benefits and pension regimes which have flourished, until recent years, in the European Community (EC). Their idea is to eliminate the benefits and pensions and cheapen the money costs of labor, to provide another heap of coolie-style labor to help attract so-called foreign investment funds. The intent is not so different from what was done in the United States in the name of the "Reagan Recovery" after 1982.

In France, unemployment is around 11%; in Spain, nearer 20%; and in Germany, heading toward 6 million by the end of the year.

The outlines of this assault are already beginning with demands for the abandonment of France's minimum wage and elements of its social welfare system, and in Daimler-Benz's just-announced latest wave of layoffs — featuring layoffs for the first time, not early retirement and attrition — and loss of benefits and bonuses for remaining workers.

On the European side, the issue is whether the Europe of the sovereign nation-state will survive the few brief weeks of the fall.

And for the United States?

For the United States it ought to be stressed that the proposal to tax such transactions as the speculative currency trades identified by the Irish Finance Ministry, and others, originates with Lyndon LaRouche, the still-jailed political prisoner of George Bush and his cultist freemasonic confederates.

The LaRouche tax proposal was designed to bring under control the explosive growth of the financial instruments known as "derivatives" to permit governments and financial authorities to retake proper, sovereign control over their credit and financial systems. Such actions would permit credit flows within the economy to be re-allocated, using, for example, the traditional American methods associated with Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury, and President Abraham Lincoln, into infrastructure improvements and the creation of productive, not Reagan recovery-type make-work, employment.

A United States committed to the type of approach that LaRouche stands for is essential to ensuring that what is now being fought out in Europe has a positive outcome, one that human beings can live with.

Otherwise you'd better be prepared to hold on to your hat, and anything else that's movable. If the Clinton administration is content to leave its policy toward Europe in the hands of Britain's Foreign Office, while using exchange rate manipulations to bludgeon Japan into submission to its so-called trade agenda, then this fall is set for bigger financial storms than the stock market crashes of October 1929 and 1987, and the banking crash of 1932-33, combined.

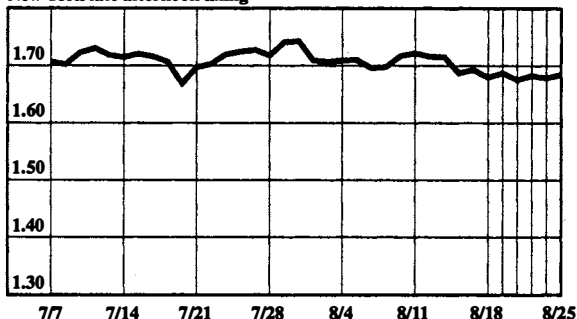
That outlook is already being discussed publicly in Europe, in the Swiss financial daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, and the German business paper *Handelsblatt*. The latter warned on Aug. 20 that a "cocktail of peculiar explosiveness" is being cooked up.

And, if Clinton and company leave LaRouche in the jail where they have so far left him sitting, you can be pretty sure that nothing is going to be done from the U.S. side of the Atlantic to reverse what the wreckage of French credit has set in motion. Those who sow the wind, will reap the whirlwind.

Currency Rates

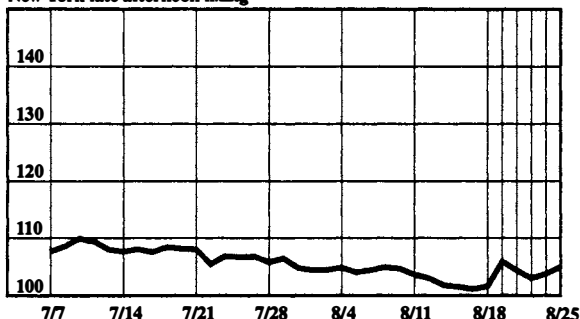
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



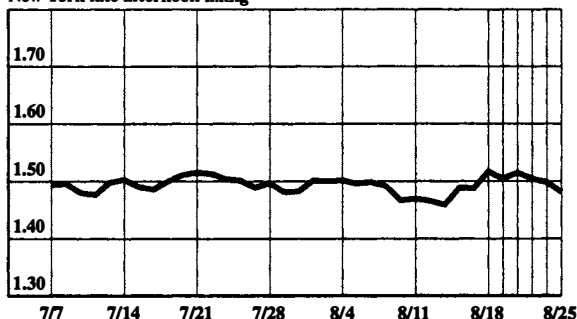
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



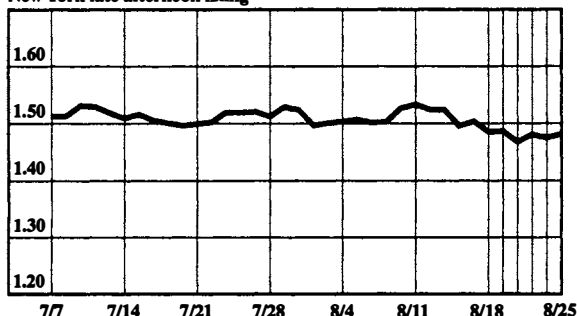
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The real issues behind NAFTA

by Peter Rush

On Aug. 13, representatives of the United States, Mexico, and Canada signed a set of so-called side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) negotiated by George Bush shortly before leaving office. The event has again made NAFTA a hot topic of news coverage and congressional debate. But, in fact, the six months of negotiations, and now the final signing of the agreements, is nothing but an elaborate side-show designed to mislead Congress and the American public as to the real reasons the Bush and Clinton administrations, and the international banking community, are pushing for congressional approval of Bush's NAFTA treaty. A panicked editorial in the Aug. 25 *Washington Post* attacking those who call NAFTA part of a "one-world plot," revealed the growing concern of NAFTA's backers that some of the real issues may finally surface anyway.

Unmentioned in any of the coverage in the U.S. media is another potential threat to NAFTA: the economic carnage that free trade has already wrought in Mexico, and the growing political and social upsurge, above all within Mexico's agricultural sector, that has placed free market economic policies and NAFTA squarely on the table for debate. Led by the Permanent Forum of Rural Producers (FPPR), a producers' organization active in several states, farmers are engaging in protests such as the 100-vehicle tractorcade which arrived in Guadalajara on Aug. 25. A delegation from the forum demanded and got a meeting on Aug. 19 with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, lasting 35 minutes, at which representatives told him point blank not to sign NAFTA.

The reality is that NAFTA has nothing to do with trade, jobs, or economic growth. It has to do with imposing the new world order on all of Ibero-America, starting with Mexico. The Mexican government's alleged concern over the issue of sovereignty in the side-agreement negotiations is nothing but public relations because President Salinas, and his predecessor Miguel de la Madrid, long ago ceded the country's economic sovereignty to the United States. Should NAFTA come into force, Mexico will become juridically an appendage of the United States.

The purpose of NAFTA has never been to create free trade — that already virtually exists — nor is it to suck U.S.

jobs to Mexico, since that will also happen anyway under current world conditions. It is a bankers' scheme to lock Mexico into an agreement whereby it cannot return to a genuine nationalism in the political realm, or to protectionism and government guidance of the economy in the economic realm. Its purpose is to tie Mexico inextricably into the new world order by completing the financial absorption by the international banks of Mexico's banking system, and by making the U.S. dollar its de facto currency.

Admitting that this is the Anglo-American banking establishment's intention, an International Monetary Fund economist, Guillermo Calvo, told a conference in Bogotá, Colombia in mid-July that "the central banks of Latin America must set up accords with the Federal Reserve to be able to control dollar monetary flows and to have an efficient banking system. . . . We must recognize that we are in the dollar area and that our economies have become dollarized." Calvo specified that the type of accord he was advocating was like what the Bank of Mexico has with the Fed: a \$5 billion line of credit, called a swap credit. "This idea should be generalized in all of Latin America," he said, "where in effect all central banks could borrow at the Fed's discount window."

A charade

In the United States, the political problem faced by President Bush, and which now faces President Clinton, is that the overwhelming majority of the American public, and what is currently thought to be more than half of the members of the House of Representatives, are opposed to the treaty, largely on economic or environmental grounds. The two most powerful lobbies which have been opposing it for the past two years are the U.S. labor movement and the so-called environmentalist movement, more recently joined by Ross Perot. Many smaller agricultural interests, especially in Florida and California, also are dead set against it, while big agriculture, tied to the huge grain cartels, backs it.

Hence, from the moment that former President Bush signed the initial NAFTA accord a year ago, the public relations task for NAFTA's backers has been to appear to address the concerns of congressmen worried about labor and environmental issues sufficiently to swing enough votes to ensure passage of the bill in Congress. Ever since a speech by candidate Clinton last Oct. 4, the focus of public debate has been on a series of "side agreements" to "fix" what was left out of Bush's version of the treaty. What was signed on Aug. 13 fixes absolutely nothing, and is so transparently inoperative that it may even fail as a public relations gimmick.

From the U.S. side, negotiators led by Trade Representative Mickey Kantor have focused on the sanctions issue, hoping to fool Congress and the public into believing that as long as trade sanctions were mentioned in the treaty as the last resort, that the United States *did*, in fact, have enforcement powers "with teeth." Now, according to the plans of NAFTA's backers, opposing congressmen are to be threat-

ened by saying that if they defeat the treaty, they will be responsible for destroying Mexico's economy, which, they argue, will sacrifice hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs in the export sector and flood the border with illegals looking for jobs. That this argument is a calculated lie was admitted by Jorge Domínguez of the pro-NAFTA Inter-American Dialogue, who stated in an Aug. 24 meeting that the charge that NAFTA's defeat would smash Mexico's economy was "a necessary exaggeration," required to force it through Congress.

That the anti-NAFTA movement may begin to take up the *real* sovereignty issue, taking its cue from the only movement that has made this the central issue for the past two years, namely, the LaRouche movement internationally, is the clear fear of the *Washington Post* in the cited editorial. The editorial attacked those who see a "one-world conspiracy" lurking behind NAFTA, mentioning by name only the Liberty Lobby and Pat Buchanan. The editorial said that it is legitimate to discuss whether NAFTA will help or hurt the U.S. economically, but that it is out of bounds to go after the issue of sovereignty as these groups are doing. The *Post* clearly feared to mention LaRouche by name in its attack for fear of giving him added visibility and credibility.

Mexican farmers on the march

In their meeting with President Salinas on Aug. 19, the Rural Producers Forum leaders addressed the real sovereignty issue, telling him that no partial, patch-work measures within an overall austerity program would revive Mexican agriculture, but only an economic policy "based on the principle of national economy," that is, nationalist economics. A statement read to Salinas from the forum said, "We must establish . . . a banking system that generates credit, oriented to stimulating productive activities and investment in large agricultural and industrial infrastructure projects." It also demanded a debt moratorium, saying that it had calculated that 80% of rural farm debt to the banks was "illegitimate" due to usurious interest rates. Such a step would be a violation of NAFTA, and would force revocation of most of Mexico's recent banking reforms that have opened up the financial system to domination by foreign financial interests.

Forum leaders also told Salinas that free trade has already "destroyed national industry, brought about the bankruptcy of farmers, thrown millions of Mexicans out of work, ruined our buying power, pushed 30 million Mexicans into extreme poverty . . . and occasioned a national disaster. . . . Therefore, do not sign the North American Free Trade Agreement."

For the first time in modern Mexican history, such a demand to the President is backed by a totally independent popular movement which has the potential to quickly become a mass movement that could transform Mexican politics, burying NAFTA and Salinas's free trade economic program in the process.

Clinton outlines health reform plan

by Linda Everett

Speaking before the National Governors Association in Tulsa, Oklahoma on Aug. 16, President Clinton presented for the first time a broad outline of his proposals for health care reform. While calling for bipartisan support for reforming the health care system, "which is the biggest outstanding culprit in the federal deficit," he warned that the country will be unable to compete in a global economy by the end of the decade unless it creates a system of universal health care coverage for Americans.

The President said that the plan should include "a system of managed care that maintains the private sector, organizes Americans in health alliances operated within each state, contains significant new incentives for prevention and for wellness, and against overutilization, and that has a budget" which, "ultimately, especially in the early years," must have "some limit." Insurance reform is necessary, the President said, and should include a basic package of benefits, community rating (by which premiums are based on the experience of a large community rather than that of a small group or individual), and pooling together of small employers to utilize the same premium breaks that larger employers have. Pointing out that clerical employment in health care grows four times faster than health care providers, the President called for massive cuts in paperwork.

Demand on employers draws fire

The proposal which most readily drew fire from both the Republican Party and the National Federation of Independent Businesses, which represents 600,000 small businessmen, was one which would require every employer to provide insurance coverage for employees. The employer mandate would require all employers to pay for 80% of employees' health care costs. To reduce its impact on small employers, it would be phased in over five to seven years and would limit what businesses employing four or fewer workers would pay for health care to no more than 3.5% of their payroll. Larger businesses would pay 7%. Clinton would also allow self-employed individuals to have 100% tax deductibility on health care premiums. Also, he would meld the health care costs of both the workers' compensation system and auto insurance system into his reform plan.

One long-range proposal which may be phased in over time is a provision for prescription drug benefits for low-income elderly who do not qualify for Medicaid. Similarly,

the President called for more long-term care options so that elderly and disabled individuals can get the "least costly, most appropriate care." He added, "We must remove the institutionalized biases that are in the system now which keep a lot of people from having access to home care." This will sound heartening to many, but in fact this administration has already cut \$54 billion out of both the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and that conservative House Democrats are now calling for \$20-40 billion more in cuts in entitlements over the next five years in order to cut the deficit; altogether this may mean the plan is nothing more than another "deinstitutionalization" program, with the same horrific outcome as when mental facilities dumped hundreds of thousands of ill-equipped mentally ill onto the streets.

Of the thousands of words that described his plans, the President allowed a dozen to say we needed increases "in investment and research and technology."

While one or two of the basic items of Clinton's reforms might appear somewhat useful, the plan was presented without the harsh realities associated with it. For example, "managed care" plans and health maintenance organizations do not always provide basic preventive and primary care as the President says and the plans promise. A recent New York City Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) study found major deficiencies among the city's well-established for-profit and not-for-profit managed care organizations and HMOs. Under the Freedom of Information Act, the DCA obtained the results of triennial investigations which the New York State Health Department conducts of HMOs, including Aetna, Empire's Blue Cross, Blue Shield's Healthnet, U.S. Healthcare, Cigna Health Plan, and others. Some of the insurers are big players nationally in the managed care industry under the Clinton reforms, yet, in some cases, more than half of the randomly picked medical records of the insurer "lacked evidence of primary care physician's oversight for continuity and management of care"; nearly two-thirds of the records lacked *any* baseline history and/or physical examination; two-thirds indicated the HMO never knew enrollees needed and received emergency treatment; half indicated patients were not told of diagnostic or lab tests results; some lacked any records of laboratory tests for known diabetics; and in one case, no inoculations, baseline exams, or tests were given for a three-year-old enrollee.

It also might be difficult for Americans to trust, as the President asks, "the private sector to allocate capital in ways that will make America most competitive," and (possibly) reinvest money saved on health care in more productive investment. This was, after all, the year when health insurers were hit with allegations of fraud, bankruptcies, and skyrocketing premiums due to speculative investments, obscene pay, bonuses, and privileges.

Despite the administration's willingness to take up this crisis, its overall plan appears to be a retooling of health care delivery to a lower level of care to fit our collapsing economy.

G-30 admits derivatives are illegal

The bankers' "widely adopted approach" is to ignore the laws against derivatives speculation.

It is a recognized concern in Australia that a derivative may be classified as a gaming or wagering contract," the Australian law firm of Mallesons Stephen Jacques stated in the recent Group of Thirty (G-30) report entitled "Derivatives: Practices and Principles," after warning that "all states and territories in Australia have legislation which invalidates agreements which are classified as gaming or wagering contracts."

"There is a view held by a number of commentators that derivatives are protected from invalidity under the gaming and wagering legislation where one party enters into the derivative on a genuine commercial basis — for example, to hedge its risk," the opinion continued. "However, we are unable to find authority which expressly supports that proposition. The problem is that this raises a degree of uncertainty for a party who is entering a derivative for purely speculative purposes as that party will have to take steps to ensure that the counterparty has a genuine commercial basis for entering into the derivative."

Furthermore, the law firm stated, "There is a risk that certain derivatives could be classified as an insurance contract, especially where there is an amount (which can be likened to a premium) paid at the time the derivative is entered into and where the derivative reasonably accurately reimburses a counterparty for any loss it may suffer due to an adverse movement in the market.

"This has been an issue for a long period in Australia and the widely adopted approach is to ignore the

terms of the Insurance Act when considering trading in derivatives. However, the problem remains and it would be helpful if the Insurance Act were amended to provide that derivatives were excluded from its provisions."

The G-30, a Washington, D.C.-based front group for the big international banks and the central banks, pretends that derivatives transactions are adjuncts to legitimate business deals, but such claims are ludicrous. At the end of 1992, about \$12 trillion in derivatives contracts were outstanding worldwide, on a turnover estimated at \$80-100 trillion a year. Daily trading of derivatives in the United States runs at approximately \$300 billion, or roughly the same size as the federal government's acknowledged budget deficit. If these derivative transactions were supporting real economic activity, the world's economies wouldn't be in a depression.

Derivatives are, as House Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) observed in June of this year, "a fancy name for gambling." As bets on the future movements of interest rates, currencies, and commodities, derivatives have more in common with casino games such as roulette and blackjack, than they do with legitimate economic activity.

This, as Mallesons Stephen Jacques warned, poses a big problem for the bankers.

In fact, the G-30's law firms found significant legal problems with derivatives in all nine countries studied (Australia, Brazil, Canada, England,

France, Germany, Japan, Singapore, and the United States).

In Brazil, "it is not possible under Brazilian law to enforce oral agreements involving amounts of more than approximately U.S.\$900," the report said. Given that many derivatives transactions are entered into via telephone, this poses a significant problem. Furthermore, the report said that Brazil's Civil Code, which renders wagering contracts unenforceable, "provides that certain sorts of derivatives transactions . . . will be treated as wagering contracts in that they are settled in accordance with the difference between an agreed price and their quoted price at the expiration of the transaction."

In England, where wagering contracts are also void, "most derivatives contracts are likely to fall within" the Financial Services Act's exemptions from the Gaming Act, but "there may be certain transactions which . . . do not," the report stated.

In France, where the issue of gaming and wagering "has been largely resolved by legislation . . . it is thought that this wording would cover most types of transactions currently used in the derivatives sector."

In Japan, much of the regulation is through "administrative guidances" to specific companies through the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, making it "almost impossible to state definitively what the current regulatory position of the government is with respect to specific business areas such as swap transactions. . . . It is very difficult, in reality, to distinguish between hedging and/or investment from speculation. . . . Currently, we can argue that swap transactions . . . are outside of the application of the anti-gambling provisions because they are entered into with legitimate business reasons."

Business Briefs

Raw Materials

Layoffs hit China coal-mining industry

China will lay off 140,000 workers from its coal-mining industry this year, the Aug. 16 *China Daily* reported. The layoffs are part of an economically disastrous attempt to prevent the bankruptcy of the industry. Coal Industry Minister Wang Senhao told the paper that 100,000 workers had already been laid off this year and another 40,000 would go by year's end, on top of last year's cut of 100,000.

China's coal industry employs some 7 million people to produce 1.1 billion tons of coal a year, nearly a ton for every individual in the country, supplying about three-fourths of China's total energy needs.

The government freed up controls on 20% of coal production last year and is to increase that percentage this year to at least 37%. Officials are saying that still more coal might be freed for market pricing, since they believe the action would help save the industry from bankruptcy.

National Economy

Chinese consider Japan as economic model

As China looks for the right model for its economy, many scholars think the best example is Japan, the only Asian country to become an economic superpower, Reuters reported Aug. 10.

China should not follow the models of Reagan's United States or Thatcher's U.K., said Feng Zhaokui, vice director of the Institute of Japanese Studies in the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. "They were too *laissez-faire*. Nor should we go the way of Russia, where a strict planned economy system was suddenly abolished, leading to chaos. . . . There is much we should learn from the Japanese experience in which the government has played a key role in directing and guiding the economy since 1945." The institute's members are regularly summoned to brief China's leaders on Japan's economy, the subject of

more research by Chinese specialists than any other foreign economy.

In the *People's Daily*, columnist Yan Shanping pointed to three aspects of Japan's experience that China should use as an example. In the late 19th century, the Japanese government auctioned off most major industries, retaining only key sectors such as steel and railways. The government took on the role of regulator and supervisor, and in the postwar period developed an industrial policy to promote certain sectors. Second, Japan's *keiretsu* system, grouping major firms with hundreds of subcontractors through long-term relationships, had created the conditions for the modernization of entire industries. And third, Japan's labor system encourages stable employment, worker participation in developing products, and stresses training and improving skills, he said.

Narco-Economy

CIS plagued by growing drug trade

The members of the Community of Independent States (CIS) face a significant drug problem, the July 20 *Kiev Pravda* reported. "The area devoted to marijuana fields in the CIS countries is 20-25 times larger than the rest of the world combined. The experts estimate that some 5-7 million residents of the CIS countries use drugs — four times as many drug users as in 1991. In Russia alone, there are 1.5 million drug addicts, while in Ukraine [there are] about 400,000 or even more."

Journalist L. Denysenko wrote that one of the reasons for the widespread use of drugs, besides poverty and the economic crisis, is the "superabundance" of drugs. "Ukraine is a convenient transit territory for the 'Afghan' and 'Balkan' drug-trafficking routes. Our country, however, is not alone. . . . Both the former Soviet republics and all of the former socialist-camp countries have turned into a gigantic transshipment point . . . for narcotics on the way to . . . the U.S. and western Europe from the 'Golden Crescent' countries — Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan — and from Indochina, known as the 'Golden Triangle.' According to

unconfirmed information, dealers from Russia, the United States, and Ukraine held a grand council last year in Zurich. The results of the council are unknown, but if they managed to agree on something, the narcotics turnover may increase at least 1.5-fold in several years — up from \$500 billion at present."

Energy

Chernomyrdin to focus on oil and gas development

Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin will begin a visit to the United States with a three-day stay in Houston, according to the Russian embassy in Washington, the Aug. 21 *Houston Chronicle* reported. He is expected to discuss a number of deals in energy development and space science.

Chernomyrdin will be in Houston Aug. 29-31 to meet with Enron's executives about a deal with Gazprom, Russia's state-owned gas operation. Enron is one of the largest natural gas companies in the United States. Chernomyrdin worked his way up in the Russian oil and gas industry from a compressor operator to become the head of Gazprom in 1985, when Gorbachov came to power.

He will also attend a dinner with energy executives to discuss how to speed up investment by American energy firms in Russia's oil and gas industry. "While increased production of oil and gas would provide the Russians with hard currency to finance economic reforms, U.S. firms have been unable to break through the bureaucratic barriers to make sales or sign contracts," according to the *Houston Chronicle*.

Asia

China, Russia promote economic cooperation

On Aug. 11, Chinese Minister of Railways Han Zhubin and a Russian delegation headed by G.M. Fadeyev, Russian minister of railway transportation, announced an agreement to in-

Briefly

crease cooperation in transportation in order to promote the development of Sino-Russian economic and trade ties. On Aug. 11, a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry said that the volume of trade between Russian and China in the field of military and technical cooperation in 1992 amounted only to \$1.8 billion.

In an interview with the Chinese news agency Xinhua, Han said, "The implementation of the measures will improve the joint rail freight transportation between the two countries."

Fadeyev said that since the two countries are close neighbors, rail transportation is very important. He pointed out that about 65% of bilateral trade between the two nations is conducted by rail, and added that measures have also been adopted by the Russian side to increase efficiency in freight transport to China. "The transportation of all important equipment China imports from Russia will be guaranteed," he said.

Biological Holocaust

Tuberculosis spreads on heels of AIDS epidemic

India is on the verge of an explosion in tuberculosis cases due to the AIDS epidemic, the *Hindustan Times* reported on Aug. 17. Of the Indian population, 40% or 360 million (70% of adults) are infected with TB, although in the vast majority, the disease is dormant and they show no symptoms. TB is frequently a marker for HIV infection.

There are at least 100,000 people infected with both HIV and TB in South and Southeast Asia, creating an additional 10,000 new TB cases a year. These are only a small portion of the overall cases in the region (500,000 people a year die of TB in India), but the number of dual infections is expected to rise sharply.

The treatment of a TB epidemic would be impossible for the Indian economy. At this point, only 10-20% of TB cases are fully cured or "bacteriologically negative"; those who are treated with powerful antibiotics tend to discontinue use of the expensive drugs when their symptoms first disappear. In the United States, these circumstances have given rise to a strain

of drug-resistant TB.

In Bangkok, the Metropolitan Administration Health Center announced that Thailand's campaign against TB had been effective until AIDS spread in the country, the *Bangkok Post* reported Aug. 10. About 30% of the Thai population of 56 million carry the TB virus, and about 10% of the 17 million infected suffer from TB. The government is sponsoring a campaign to educate the Thai population about the dangers of TB.

Astronomy

Radio telescope power boosted by VLBA

A quantum jump in the power of radio astronomy was launched on Aug. 20 with the dedication of the Very Long Baseline Array (VLBA) at its operations center in Socorro, New Mexico, according to VLBA spokesman David Finley. Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) was on hand to send a signal to the 10 constituent radio dishes, initiating the telescope's first official observation of a powerful water maser in space known as W3OH.

From west to east, the sites of the 10 radio dishes extend 5,000 miles from Mauna Kea, Hawaii to St. Croix in the Virgin Islands, and from St. Croix in the south to Brewster, Washington in the north. The data are synchronized by hydrogen maser atomic clocks and assembled and processed by a specially designed Cray supercomputer, called the Correlator, that is as powerful as any in the world.

The resolving power of the VLBA is more than 100 times greater than that of its predecessor, the Very Large Array (VLA). The VLA, completed in 1980, has about the same resolving power for radio waves as the Hubble Space Telescope (as designed) would have for optical wavelengths (one-tenth of one second of arc, the angle subtended by a dime at a distance of 20 miles). The VLBA has a resolution finer than one-thousandth of one second of arc.

The Japanese and Russian radio telescope programs are each building an earth-orbiting satellite carrying a radio dish compatible with the VLBA, to further extend the baseline (and hence the resolving power) of the system.

● **THE IRANIAN** Parliament refused to confirm Mohsen Nourbakhsh as finance minister, thus signaling its opposition to the International Monetary Fund-style reforms of President Rafsanjani. Educated at the University of California at Davis, Nourbakhsh was the architect of an economic reform package that included a 95% devaluation of the currency and privatization of state-sector enterprises.

● **THE TAIWAN** black market economy is an estimated \$1.48 trillion, which flowed through the "twilight zone" of underground futures markets, stock houses, casinos, cabarets, pawn shops, and smuggling outfits, according to *Taipei Excellence* magazine. Black market activities were 40% of total monetary transactions and 30% of its GNP, it said.

● **CONTINENTAL** Airlines, which emerged out of its second bankruptcy in April, plans to lay off 2,500 more workers and cut service to nine cities, the Aug. 19 *Houston Chronicle* reported. The airline said it lost \$24.4 million between April 28 through June 30.

● **ZAIRE** is likely to be expelled from the International Monetary Fund, as was Sudan, the German *Wirtschaftswoche* business weekly mooted. All bad debtors, be it for reasons of chaos (Zaire), or for a politically motivated refusal to play by IMF rules (Sudan), have to expect sanctions, the weekly warned.

● **THE ARCHBISHOP** of Lima, Peru refused to perform matrimonial services for a banker known for charging excessively high interest rates. The church official pointed to the latest catechism which declares usurious banking policies a "sin before God and mankind."

● **PHILIP MORRIS** Co. Inc., the tobacco giant involved in the black market, said Aug. 16 that it had signed an agreement with China National Tobacco Corp. to produce Marlboro cigarettes for the Chinese market, Reuters reported.

Sudan is next target for assault by 'new world order'

by Joseph Brewda

The U.S. State Department's announcement on Aug. 18 that it has put the Republic of Sudan on its list of terror-sponsoring nations, signals that Sudan has now become a top target for the Anglo-American advocates of a "new world order," much as Iraq had been prior to the Persian Gulf war. But the coming military and related actions against Sudan by the United States and the United Nations will not be confined to Sudan, but will trigger a widening destabilization of the entire region. Somalia, Kenya, Egypt, and Algeria are some of the nations that will be the most affected.

That Sudan would eventually be put on the list has been long expected, especially since December 1992, when then-Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger ordered a review of Sudan's ties to terrorism. Sudan was one of the small group of nations that refused to back the Anglo-American war on Iraq. Since that time, Sudan has been increasingly targeted in the U.S. and British media, and by the myriad of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that make it their business to destabilize sovereign nations.

With the potential capacity to feed all of Africa, and a tendency to develop that capacity, Sudan has been placed on the growing list of sovereign nations targeted for some sort of U.N. trusteeship. Anglo-American imperial policy considers food self-sufficiency on the part of a non-white nation, and especially a food-exporting capacity, to be as much of a *casus belli* as the impressive industrial capacity that Iraq had developed. Moreover, Sudan has had stormy relations with the International Monetary Fund; Sudan's suspension from voting rights by the IMF on Aug. 12, based on Sudan's balking at various of the Fund's austerity demands, is unprecedented.

That the claims made against Sudan are at least unsubstantiated, and often absurd, is evident from the State Department's own pronouncements. "The cumulative weight of the evidence establishes that Sudan is providing repeated support for international terrorism," State Department spokesman Mike McCurry stated

Sudan's land area compared to the continental United States



Harvesting jute in Sudan. A nation rich in agricultural potential and raw materials, it could be the breadbasket for the entire continent. As the map shows, it is a vast country; such a potential powerhouse is not at all to the liking of the oligarchical advocates of a "new world order."



in the press conference announcing the decision. But McCurry could not explain why the United States did not place Sudan on the list in April, when the annual list (which also includes Iran, Iraq, Libya, Cuba, and North Korea) was released. Nor could he cite what new evidence had been gathered since April justifying the decision. Sudan denied the accusation, and Foreign Ministry spokesman Gutbi Mehdi said, "We have challenged the Americans to come up with any proof that Sudanese territories are being used for terrorist acts."

British Empire on the move

From the standpoint of Anglo-American policymakers, another reason for the drive against Sudan is to increase the number of formerly sovereign states rendered into de facto British colonies. On Aug. 16, two days before the State Department announcement, Baroness Caroline Cox, the deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, demanded stepped up actions against Sudan. "The United Nations will be sending the right signals to the Khartoum government if it moves rapidly to impose an embargo on the shipment of weapons and oil to Sudan and to establish a military air exclusion zone over the south," she wrote in the *International Herald Tribune*. Cox, who specializes in destabilizing regions under "humanitarian" cover, also called for establishing "safe havens" in southern Sudan outside of government control for allegedly oppressed minorities. On Aug. 20, Tony Worthington, spokesman for the opposition Labour Party, and Conser-

vative MP Robert Banks held a press conference demanding that "Britain should take the lead at the U.N. Security Council and demand an immediate cease-fire" in the externally manipulated Sudanese civil war that government forces are now winning. The rebels are run by Britain, with the aid of Israel and Saudi Arabia.

The additional reasons for the Clinton administration decision are straightforward. The Clinton administration, it seems, will do almost anything to avoid stopping Serbia's murder of Bosnia, since that would demand confronting Serbia's primary sponsors: Britain and France. The thinking seems to be that a move against Sudan would deflect world attention from U.S. impotence. The British have naturally encouraged such delusions. On June 18, the Archbishop of Canterbury stated that "the time has come for world attention to be turned from Bosnia-Herzegovina to southern Sudan."

But while the United States condemned Sudan, it has also continued to carry out actions, together with Britain and Israel, to destabilize the Egyptian government of President Hosni Mubarak, a government supposedly at the mercy of "Sudanese-run fundamentalists." The Anglo-Americans are forcing Egypt to carry out IMF measures which are destroying its economy and radicalizing its population. At the same time, U.S. and British officials have stepped up their public and secret contacts with and patronage of the Islamic opposition within Egypt. An overthrow of the Egyptian government, using the same methods used to overthrow the Shah of Iran in 1979, is a top Anglo-American objective.

The geopolitical calculations behind the coming assault on Egypt and Sudan

by Joseph Brewda

The U.S. State Department added Sudan to its "terrorist nations list" on Aug. 18, claiming that the "cumulative weight of the evidence establishes that Sudan is providing repeated support for international terrorism." Simultaneous with the State Department announcement, ABC News and ABC "Nightline," citing government sources, reported that the U.S. government has established that the Sudanese mission to the United Nations was responsible for an alleged plot to bomb U.N. headquarters and kill Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last spring. The mastermind of this plot, U.S. officials have stated on and off the record, is the detained Egyptian cleric Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman.

Who is Sheikh Rahman? The blind imam has been on the CIA payroll since the 1980s Afghan war, and obtained no fewer than seven visas to enter the United States thanks to

the good offices of CIA officials in the 1980s, as well as a "green card" for permanent residence. The absurd charges that Rahman was the mastermind of the bombing of the World Trade Center on Feb. 26, and was plotting to blow up U.N. headquarters with the help of Sudan, have suddenly propelled the cleric from obscurity to being dubbed the "Khomeini of Egypt." Rahman's expected deportation to Egypt — an action which is being forced on the Egyptian government — will further ensure that he acquires the status of either an Islamic super-hero or a martyr.

Western media coverage of the ongoing wave of Islamic terrorism in Egypt, attributed to Rahman and to Sudan, is propagandistically preparing Europeans and Americans to expect Mubarak's overthrow.

In short, the same kind of Islamic fundamentalist net-

Preparing a hit on Sudan and Egypt

A chronology of the buildup toward war:

Feb. 24. Then-Israeli President Chaim Herzog warns of imminent Islamic terrorist incidents targeting the United States and Europe. "It's true that there's no Soviet Union now threatening, but there are all sorts of lunatic states like Iran and Iraq and so forth which could upset the balance of the world."

Feb. 26. World Trade Center in New York bombed. Cable News Network reporter Wolf Blitzer, a former reporter for the *Jerusalem Post*, is the first to claim that Islamic fundamentalists were behind the bombing. A bomb explodes in central Cairo, killing two foreigners. Attributed to the followers of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the bombing was actually the work of the Israeli Mossad, according to Egyptian government sources.

March 2. FBI arrests Mohammed Salameh, a follow

er of Sheikh Rahman, charging him with involvement in World Trade Center bombing. Several arrests of other fundamentalists follow.

March 16. Bombs damage tourist buses in central Cairo, and are attributed to fundamentalists. Egyptian government sources say it was the work of Mossad.

April. Former Israeli Air Force magazine editor and intelligence official Yossef Bodansky, now employed by the House Republican Task Force on Terrorism, publishes *Target America: Terrorism in the U.S. Today*. The book claims that Sudan was behind the World Trade Center bombing and is planning a terrorist campaign against the United States and Europe.

April 18. World Bank freezes loans to Sudan.

May 10. U.S. Senate resolution 94, sponsored by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), calls for the appointment of a U.N. Special Representative for Sudan, and the creation of "internationally monitored zones and resettlement zones in southern Sudan," where Sudanese government forces would not be allowed.

May 22. President Clinton backs down in the face of British and French demands that he not stop Serbia's murder of Bosnia.

May 26. President Hosni Mubarak charges that "the

works that the State Department condemns publicly, it encourages covertly, while Egypt, Sudan, and the entire region are intended to go up in flames.

It is now obvious that the Anglo-Americans are intent on getting rid of their spent instrument Mubarak. On June 14, the *Wall Street Journal* issued a signal piece entitled "A Disgruntled Army and Mounting Unrest Face Egyptian Regime," where this policy was proclaimed. Asserting that Mubarak has "lost his credibility at home," the paper quotes former Bush National Security Council Mideast chief Richard Haass stating that Egypt is in a "pre-crisis stage." Egypt is on the verge of a civil war, like "Lebanon in 1975," it quotes one Egyptian general as saying.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Robert Pellitreau has made increasingly insistent demands on Mubarak to liberalize the economy, grant more democratic concessions, and ease up on his repression of the Islamic movement. The implementation of such demands means increased unemployment and higher inflation, while also giving foreign agencies increased opportunities to launch subversive operations under Islamic cover or other means, without fear of government harassment. At the same time, CIA station chief James Soriano has been meeting with Islamic fundamentalist representatives in Egypt over the last several months, including those the State Department condemns as tied to "Sudanese terrorism." Also, the U.S. military, which enjoys im-

mense influence in Egypt, has been selectively ensuring that Egyptian officers tied to fundamentalist circles be favored for promotion.

As for most of the recent terrorist incidents in Egypt, well-placed Egyptian officials confidentially charge that it is the Israeli Mossad, and not Sudan or any indigenous group, that is responsible. But Israel would never carry out such actions without the approval of the United States or Britain.

What do the Anglo-Americans really want?

To understand Anglo-American thinking toward Sudan and Egypt, imprisoned statesman Lyndon LaRouche noted on May 8, requires understanding that Anglo-American policy is to depopulate Africa, as detailed in the formerly top-secret National Security Study Memorandum 200, issued by National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger in 1974. NSSM-200 concluded that the increasing population growth of Third World states constituted a national security threat to the United States, by increasing the power of those states. Thirteen nations were targeted, among them Egypt, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.

"The targeting of Sudan," LaRouche commented, "is part of the targeting of the entire Horn of Africa and Africa in general, under such doctrines as National Security Council Adviser/Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's NSSM-200 population policy. This population policy was conjoined with another British concoction, which was known as the Bernard Lewis

Sheikh [Rahman] has been a CIA agent since his days in Afghanistan," in a meeting with newspaper editors.

June 8. Bomb explodes on Pyramids Road in Cairo, killing 2 and injuring 22 people.

June 12. U.S. helicopters bomb headquarters of "warlord" Gen. Mohammed Aided in Mogadishu, Somalia. The next day, U.N. troops kill 20 protesters.

June 14. *Wall Street Journal* claims that "disgruntled army and mounting unrest" threaten Egypt's Mubarak regime, like Lebanon in 1975.

June 18. Bomb kills 7 and injures 15 in poor Cairo neighborhood; work of the Mossad.

June 18. Archbishop of Canterbury tells the press in Nairobi, Kenya that "the time has come for world attention to be turned from Bosnia-Herzegovina to southern Sudan. We need voices all over the world to cry out and say enough is enough."

June 23. FBI announces it has "crushed" a plot to blow up the U.N. and kill President Mubarak. Several of the eight arrested are associated with Sheikh Rahman; six are Sudanese nationals.

June 24. ABC "Nightline" claims two Sudanese diplomats at the U.N. aided the U.N. bomb plot conspiracy.

June 27. Clinton administration orders U.S. cruise

missile attack on Iraq, claiming "self-defense," over alleged Iraqi plot to kill George Bush.

July 1. Sheikh Rahman detained in U.S., pending deportation to Egypt.

July 2. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin warns that Iranian fundamentalists have taken over Sudan and are using it as a "springboard for spreading and assisting all other movements throughout the world." "Have no illusions," he adds, "they will not hesitate, whenever needed outside the Middle East, to use terror."

July 24-31. Israel blasts southern Lebanon with tens of thousands of artillery shells, forcing 500,000 people to flee. U.S. and Britain mildly condemn "both sides."

Aug. 4. U.S. Congress Subcommittee on Africa calls for imposing arms embargo on Sudan and imposing "safe havens" within Sudan outside of government control.

Aug. 13. International Monetary Fund suspends Sudan.

Aug. 16. Baroness Caroline Cox, deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, calls for imposing "air exclusion zone" over southern Sudan.

Aug. 18. State Department announces that Sudan is being put on its "state terror list."

Aug. 22. *U.S. News and World Report* claims Sudan is aiding Somalia's Gen. Mohammed Aided.

Plan, which was carried over from the Nixon and Ford administrations into the Carter administration.” LaRouche added that the Lewis plan envisioned “general depopulation of an entire region from the subcontinent of Asia up through Turkey and down through the Horn of Africa. The plan was a British intelligence plan entirely, which was aimed at playing all kinds of religious and ethnic conflicts within the region against one another for the purpose of destabilizing the region, for bringing to an end all commitment to technological progress and infrastructure and related ways and to bring about a process of spreading destruction throughout the region.”

That this Lewis plan remains Anglo-American policy in the Middle East and Africa was proclaimed by Lewis himself in the Fall 1992 issue of the New York Council on Foreign Relations’ journal *Foreign Affairs*. The article, “Rethinking the Middle East,” was intended to set strategic policy for the region, and more generally the Third World, in the “post-Cold War” period. The Princeton professor called for a policy of “Lebanonization,” referring to the 17-year civil war set up by Henry Kissinger which pitted Lebanon’s diverse religious sects against each other, ultimately leading to that nation’s effective partition by Israel and Syria. “Most of the states of the Middle East are of recent and artificial construction, and vulnerable to such a process,” Lewis gloated. “If the central power is sufficiently weakened, there is no real civil society to hold the polity together, no real sense of common national identity or overriding allegiance to the nation-state. The state then disintegrates—as happened in Lebanon—into a chaos of squabbling, feuding, fighting sects, tribes, regions and parties.”

Lewis emphasized the importance in this process of Islamic fundamentalist movements that—although he did not admit this—are covertly steered by British intelligence. “In a program of aggression and expansion these movements would enjoy, like their Jacobin and Bolshevik predecessors, the advantage of fifth columns in every country and community,” he wrote. “There is also the possibility that they might have nuclear weapons, either for terrorist or regular military use.”

Projected results

If the Anglo-American objective of destabilizing Sudan and Egypt is not stopped, the results will be catastrophic for the entire region:

- *Mass death.* One objective of the Anglo-Americans is to provoke an Egyptian-Sudanese war, especially through falsely promising Egypt aid if it goes ahead with such a war. Similarly, the Anglo-Americans intend to ensure that the Sudanese civil war continues, through stepping up aid to the rebels in the south and related means. The Sudanese government is now winning that war; the Anglo-Americans are opposed to any stability in Sudan occasioned by Sudanese victory. The combined effects of ongoing or stepped-up civil war with a possible Egyptian-Sudanese war, are also designed to fuel the externally provoked civil war in neighboring Somalia, as well as to provoke a new civil war in

neighboring Ethiopia and newly independent Eritrea.

- *Recolonization of Africa.* The British oligarchy wants to recolonize the Third World, starting with Africa. As in the case of Somalia or former Yugoslavia, civil and regional wars are intended to provide the means for this recolonization, under the guise of imposing U.N. trusteeships over nations allegedly unfit for self-government. Ongoing U.N. reorganization is designed to facilitate this process; already the United Nations is intending to create a new post of “U.N. Resident,” who would administer trusteeships on the model of a nineteenth-century British colony. In this respect, a call on Aug. 17 by Baroness Caroline Cox, a British intelligence official who specializes in destabilizing states under “humanitarian” cover, is particularly significant. Cox called for imposing a U.N. “no-fly zone” over southern Sudan, charging that Sudan is committing genocide there. Alleged massacres, genocide, famine, religious repression, and the like were the pretexts for British land-grabs in the nineteenth century; the same claims will increasingly be used to impose U.N. trusteeships in the coming years.

- *Destroying Sudan’s food production capacity.* One of the most important reasons Sudan has been targeted is that it has the potential agricultural capacity to feed all of the Middle East and Africa. Without external intervention, the mid-term Sudanese government victory over rebels in the south would pave the way for a rapid increase in food production, and also the completion of the much-needed Jonglei Canal. The Anglo-American and Israeli establishments consider food self-sufficiency of a Third World state to be a *casus belli*. The potential for an Egyptian-Sudanese alliance linking Sudanese agricultural capabilities and Egyptian industrial and labor capabilities, has always concerned the British and Israelis. Egypt currently only produces half of its food; without such a vulnerability, Egypt would not be so easily controlled. Hence, imperial policy dictates fostering Egyptian-Sudanese enmity for this reason alone.

- *Spreading religious and tribal war throughout Africa.* The pervasive demonization of Islam, assaults against Islamic minorities in the West, the mass murder of Bosnian Muslims, and the application to Muslims of outrageous double standards, are in part designed to provoke a suicidal Islamic reaction. Anglo-American policy is to provoke religious conflicts throughout the world. The spreading of Christian-Muslim conflict in Africa will rip whole nations apart, notably Nigeria, which is half Muslim and half Christian. Nigeria, which comprises one-quarter of the black African population, is a top Anglo-America target, largely because it is the only black African nation with any near-term industrial potential. In order to facilitate this process, the U.S. and European governments, as well as international lending institutions, have also made “multiparty democracy” a necessary precondition for any aid. What such democracy means in practice, is giving every tribe a party, and fostering the conditions for tribal war.

Operatives in London, Washington, and Cairo seek U.N. action in Sudan

by an EIR Investigative Team

The speaker came right to the point: "Probably in the next two weeks, Sudan will formally be placed on the official list of terrorist nations; when that happens, this opens the door to *anything*. There are only a few countries on that list. These are the countries we will do *anything* to destabilize." Whether or not military intervention will take place, he continued, is tied to whether or not the U.S. is able to "really use the New York terrorist incident [the bombing of the World Trade Center] to maximum advantage. If they take the fact that the Sudanese were involved in that New York situation, and they really push that angle . . . on that basis they could carry out some kind of action."

The speaker is John Prendergast, one of the co-chairmen of the U.S.-based Coalition for Peace in the Horn of Africa. He was speaking approximately two weeks before the U.S. State Department's Aug. 18 announcement that indeed Sudan had been placed on this U.S. hit list.

Prendergast officially works for the Jesuit-founded Center for Concern, but he contracts his services also to other non-governmental organizations such as Bread for the World and Africa Watch. He is described by the Council on Foreign Relations as their "main Sudan expert."

Prendergast, and his partner in running the Coalition for Peace in the Horn, Sharon Pauling of Bread for the World, together drafted legislation against the Sudanese government that was introduced in the Senate in April by Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), with whom they have regular contact. The working relationship is no doubt facilitated by the fact that Paul Simon's older brother, Arthur Simon, founded Bread for the World and was its president for 18 years before his retirement two years ago. But Paul Simon is not just a senator, and the Simon brothers' concern is not just hunger in southern Sudan.

Paul Simon is also closely tied to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and regularly praises ADL legislation on the Senate floor. Indeed, it is widely known that he is in the U.S. Senate today because the ADL and the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) launched a very well-funded propaganda and smear campaign used to defeat Sen. Charles Percy, who they claimed was too "pro-Arab."

Prendergast, Pauling, and the Simon brothers are among the primary operatives organized in interlocking institutions with altruistic-sounding names, that are operating from Lon-

don, Cairo, and the United States, with the immediate goal of bringing down the Sudanese government of Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmed Bashir. For many in this cast, the principal mechanism for accomplishing this goal is the United Nations.

The operation against Sudan has now been placed on a fast track — no doubt connected with the fact that the splintered opposition groupings in the south are losing in their battle against the government in Khartoum. It must be kept in mind that the targeting of Sudan is part of the targeting of the entire Horn of Africa and Africa in general, where the cast of characters involved in the various manipulations differs from country to country, but the funding mechanisms remains largely the same.

Beneath the platitudes about "multiparty democracy" rolling back "the size and influence of overly centralized African governments" to "end the rule of African dictators," there lies a much different agenda: the recolonialization of the region. Establishment policy — as hammered out behind closed doors among participants of such ruling councils as the New York Council on Foreign Relations and its mother institution, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in London — is to weaken governments of African countries so as to destroy any resistance to the looting of raw materials by multinational corporations. Inflaming religious and ethnic conflicts is a means to this end.

One of the script writers is Michael Clough, Senior Fellow for Africa at the Council on Foreign Relations, whose blueprint for steering the Clinton administration, *U.S. Policy Toward Africa and the End of the Cold War*, was published by the CFR in 1992 (see box). Among Clough's points are that: 1) the nation-state — particularly in Africa — is dead; 2) the United States cannot lead a crusade to save Africa from poverty, political repression, and civil war; 3) what the United States can do is support the U.S. constituencies concerned about issues "that happen to involve Africa" — such as relief, human rights, population, women's rights, and the environment, groups that are funded by "the larger foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corp. of New York, and the John T. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation"; 4) The U.S. must channel assistance through non-governmental organizations within the African countries and

must cease funding strong central governments.

Clough's prescription tends toward the dissolution of nations in favor of their tribal components. In light of Africa's tribalism and the low levels of literacy and education resulting from the denial of technology to the continent, the form of government that has worked best has been precisely the strong central government that Clough rejects.

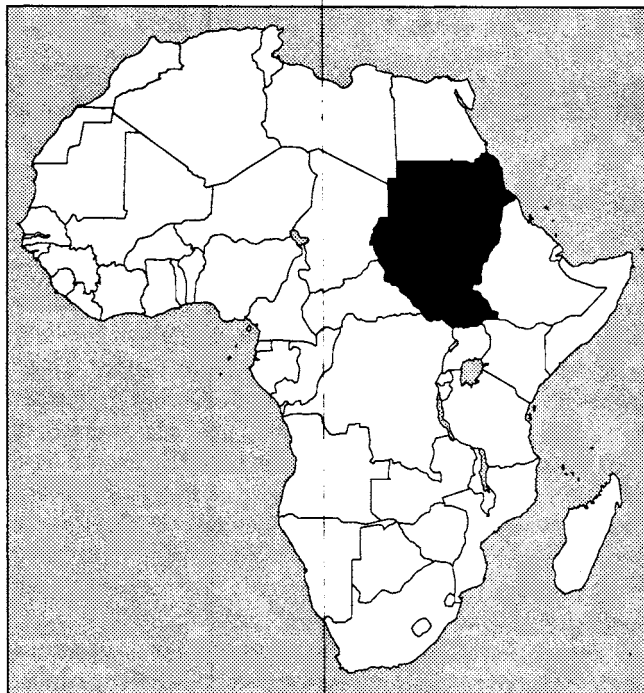
Clough was Africa policy adviser to Bill Clinton's presidential campaign, although he was not brought into the administration. Though leaders of the non-governmental organizations have accepted Clough's thesis, it is still an open question whether the Clinton administration has also done so. A State Department spokesman, in making the announcement on Aug. 18 that Sudan had been placed on the U.S. hit list as a terrorist nation, admitted that the Clinton administration, in this case, was following up a process that had been begun by Bush: "Last December, then-Secretary of State Eagleburger ordered a systematic 180-day review to determine whether Sudan should be designated a state sponsor of acts of international terrorism." He added that the review "is now completed."

The U.S. Congress-handlers

Sharon Pauling of Bread for the World and John Prendergast of Center for Concern are the undisputed U.S. Congress-handlers, both in shaping the "public opinion" upon which U.S. congressional action is taken, and in assisting in drafting legislation. Pauling laid out the strategy of the Coalition for Peace in the Horn of Africa: "We want to give [Clinton's] administration a chance. We are working hard on Assistant Secretary for African Affairs George Moose, and [National Security Adviser] Tony Lake. And apparently Tony Lake in the National Security Council and Frank Wisner in DOD [Department of Defense] are *very concerned* about Sudan. I think we really have something to work with here. . . . We need much more action. The U.S. needs to be a player on all of this, but it cannot act all alone. The last thing that we want to see is unilateral action like we saw in Somalia. We want multilateral action. *We want the Security Council to act.* . . . We are asking for a U.N. envoy. . . . We are asking for human rights monitors in the country to send a signal to everybody, including [rebel leader John] Garang. . . . They need to be in the transition zones like the Nuba Mountains; they need to be all over the south. We are asking for demilitarized areas."

Pauling explains that the coalition that she and Prendergast coordinate "helped to draft the resolution that the Senate is currently considering, that was introduced by Sen. [Paul] Simon. And the one from Rep. [Harry] Johnston, who is the new chairman of the Africa Subcommittee on the House side." The House resolution says that the United States supports the self-determination of the Sudanese people. "That's a major threat" for the Khartoum government, says Pauling.

Sudan in the African continent



"What it stops short of is — it doesn't call for separation — but 'self-determination' is a vague term that, at the bottom line, means separation of sorts. The first threat was the U.S.-led intervention into Somalia. They said: 'If it can happen there, it can happen to us.' The second threat was that [U.N.] General Assembly in December passed a resolution that was fairly unanimous. I think there were only eight countries that didn't sign on to it — basically condemning human rights violations in the Sudan."

Bread for the World is an adjunct of the massive World Council of Churches-National Council of Churches apparatus, which also links up with the major establishment foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. It was John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who donated the first millions in 1946 to expand the Federal Council into the World Council of Churches. Because churches also provide support to the Council of Churches apparatus, and tend at times to be critical of the kinds of operations that the Council of Churches funds, some of the dirtier operations are funded directly by the Ford Foundation, according to Diane Knipper from the D.C.-based Institute for Religion and Democracy. The Ford Foundation, for instance, funds the Sudan Council of Churches. Although the Ford Foundation was established in 1936 by Henry Ford, by 1961 it was under the policy influence of the Rockefeller-Council on Foreign Relations crowd. There are currently in-

terlocking board members between the Ford Foundation and the World Council and National Council of Churches.

Willis Logan, director of the Africa Office of the National Council of Churches (also called Church World Service) "used to be *very* outspoken on the Sudan issue . . . but now he refers calls to me," notes Pauling. Bread for the World publications include articles authored by other Council of Churches personnel. Pauling said Bread for the World gets no foundation money, and gets "maybe 10% of our income" from churches. The finance office of the National Council of Churches admits that BFW contributions "probably come up on our computer."

London base for opposition forces

While Bread for the World and friends work on getting the United States to lead the charge against Sudan, London

is organizing the opposition to Khartoum. The National Democratic Alliance — the coalition of anti-Bashir Sudanese political parties and trade unions — has offices in Britain, the United States, and Egypt, but London plays the key role. The NDA is also strongly backed by Saudi Arabia, and it is allowed to use Egypt as an important base of operations. It includes not only Sudan's northern political parties, including the Umma party of Sadiq Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party, but also the trade union movement in the north, the Legitimate Command of the Sudanese Armed Forces, and western darling Gen. John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in the south.

Prof. Peter Woodward, one of Britain's "opposition handlers," insists that it is the creation of such opposition alliances that is the tried-and-true method, and complains that "the U.S. media-led military operation" in Somalia didn't

CFR spokesman plans dissolution of nations

The following points are made in a policy proposal by Michael Clough, who is Senior Fellow for Africa at the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), a board member of Africa Watch, and affiliated with the globalist Stanley Foundation. Clough's book Free at Last: U.S. Policy Toward Africa and the End of the Cold War, was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and published in 1992 by the Council on Foreign Relations. During the same period, Clough was Africa adviser to the Clinton campaign.

Clough says that it "would be a mistake to pretend the United States can lead a crusade to save Africa from poverty, political repression and civil war"; that it does not have the resources or the "inclination" to do so. The only precedents for such an effort "are the postwar reconstruction of Europe and Japan."

He argues that "the U.S. no longer has any substantial geopolitical interests in Africa," and that the outcome of "the many ongoing struggles for political supremacy in Africa" will not threaten the security or welfare of the United States.

The nation-state is dead, Clough maintains. He adds that "events have usually confounded those who heralded the dawn of a new age in which relations among peoples would supplant relations among nations," but that never-

theless, "there are compelling reasons for believing that a quantum expansion of transnational society is currently under way."

"The most important influence on U.S. policy toward Africa is coming from groups not interested in the continent per se," he writes, but instead are concerned about "issues or causes that happen to involve Africa," such as human rights, women's issues, overpopulation, relief, and the environment. The advantage of these interest groups are: 1) they have a sophisticated network of global relationships linking them with other private groups and international organizations; 2) they have well-organized national offices with effective public information, media and lobbying operations and close working relationships with key members of Congress.

Clough acknowledges the significant role "the larger foundations" currently play in influencing "U.S. relations with the world." He acknowledges that not many organizations concerned with international relations could survive" without the support of "the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the John T. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation." Foundations are playing "a more active foreign policy role by directly assisting private individuals and groups overseas working for economic and political change."

In countries ruled by dictators, which is how Clough classifies Sudan, "all official U.S. assistance must be channeled through independent non-governmental organizations." He also proposes that with respect to Africa as a whole, "No less than 50% of all official U.S. aid to Africa must be channeled through U.S. non-governmental organizations."

accomplish the task. Things are “a worse mess now than when you arrived,” he said. “It [the United States] never had a strategy from the beginning!” Woodward may be right: London has never been short on “strategy” to subvert governments and create new ones of its liking.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs referred a U.S. reporter to Woodward for information about Sudan. A professor at University of Khartoum in the 1970s, Woodward now teaches at the University of Reading, England. The day Woodward was reached, two members of the National Democratic Alliance — Dr. Abdul Wahaba Sinada, chairman of the Sudan Human Rights Organization, and Dr. Khalid al-Kidd, a leader of the Sudan Communist Party — were late for tea. “I don’t know where they are; they are not good timekeepers,” the professor said. “I’ve also got the phone number and fax number for the assistant secretary of foreign affairs of the Unionist Party — that’s one of the biggest parties; he is one of my former students, as most of these people are.” How did all these Sudanese political figures end up being Woodward’s students in Reading, 30 miles west of London? Woodward bristled: “I don’t go around organizing political parties, if that is what you mean!”

Woodward says that the Sudanese elite were all educated at the University of Khartoum, “where I used to teach, and so I knew or I taught at various times, either there or here in Britain, a lot of the elite.” He claims that he uses BBC broadcasts to keep in touch with contacts in Sudan. “They still all keep in touch with me . . . to tell me what is going on. . . . I’m also a regular commentator on BBC World Service. It goes out on the World Service. That’s one of the ways I keep in touch with them. I get responses back from them.” Woodward said he and friends from the back benches in the House of Commons — Robert Banks (Conservative) and Tony Worthington (Labour) — see themselves as “playing the role of mediators” and “putting new ideas to the Sudanese.” Woodward claims, however, that there is not a strong inclination in Britain to intervene militarily or even to push the U.N. into such action.

On Aug. 17, Baroness Caroline Cox, a member of the British House of Lords, floated a trial balloon for a United Nations-led intervention against Sudan. “The international community must urgently discourage Khartoum from continuing its offensive in the South and the Nuba Mountains,” she wrote in the *International Herald Tribune*. “The United Nations will be sending the right signals to the Khartoum government if it moves rapidly to impose an embargo on the shipment of weapons and oil to Sudan and to establish a military air exclusion zone over the South and Nuba Mountains.” A London source insisted that “whatever she does, is done on behalf of the government and the establishment.”

Archbishop of Canterbury George Carey has also signalled British interest in a more immediate “solution.” “The time has come for world attention to be turned from Bosnia-

Hercegovina to southern Sudan,” the archbishop said in a statement issued from Nairobi earlier this summer. “I will get in touch with the British government and other organizations to see what could be done.”

Among this cast of characters attempting to manipulate policy toward the Sudan, there is clear agreement on the desirability of a power play by the United Nations at Anglo-American urging. At the same time that the London-based NDA is forming a new “government in the wings,” its members are desperately calling for international assistance to put them in power. The U.N. and the international community must apply to Sudan the same kind of sanctions that they put on Iraq, Sudanese Communist Party leader Dr. Khalid al-Kidd told a U.S. reporter. “Because the [Sudanese] regime is facing very, very severe economic difficulties,” he said. “One of the most important things is oil, and they are getting this from Libya, from Iran. So if the oil is stopped, if the country is cut off — Port Sudan, the Red Sea — and if it is made sure that countries like Libya do not give Sudan oil and things like wheat — these things that they desperately need — this will hasten the overthrow of this regime. Definitely!” Dr. al-Kidd is calling for “safe havens” in southern Sudan. He also made clear that the NDA has “very strong backing” from Saudi Arabia. “After the stance the Sudanese government took backing Saddam Hussein, we especially started getting strong Saudi support.”

Dr. al-Kidd emphasizes that what happens to Sudan is not unimportant for the United States and Britain. “Sudan has the Nile, which makes it vital to Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia. And now they are speaking about very, very vast oil wealth in the Sudan, especially in the southern part. Sudan is rich with resources, very rich. It hasn’t had a chance for these things to be produced.”

Dr. al-Kidd says that the real feat that has been achieved in the various NDA conferences in London, Cairo, and Nairobi in the recent period, is that the Umma party and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) have finally agreed to a plan for a totally secular government. He explains: “These two parties, the Umma and the DUP, used to be traditional parties advocating Islamic laws in the Sudan themselves. . . . They were hesitant to sign the charter [at a London meeting in 1992] which clearly separates religion from the state. But they signed.” Making clear how fragile the stitched-together alliance really is, al-Kidd added that “many people don’t think they [the two traditional Islam-based parties] are wholeheartedly for this new, secular constitution,” in that the parties bases are “grassroots religious sects.” Dr. al-Kidd boasts that the Communist Party was the initiator of the Alliance itself, and that it was his party, in particular, that “is trying to make the NDA adopt the complete separation of politics from religion.” The Sudanese Communist Party is widely known to have strong ties to the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad.

A little help from the Ford Foundation

One of Dr. al-Kidd's close associates, though higher up the ladder, is Dr. Amin Mekki Medeni, who heads the Sudan Human Rights Organization. Dr. Medeni was educated in London, and was employed first by the United Nations, and later by the World Bank, before returning to Sudan in 1979. He now operates from Cairo. Medeni told a reporter in early August that the Ford Foundation in Cairo "has helped the organization establish itself abroad. They helped members, individual members of the organization. They had Abdullahi A. An-Na'im as a visiting fellow for a year. Until last week he used to work for the Ford Foundation in Cairo, but now he has taken up his position as the director of Africa Watch in Washington. His office is going to be in Washington, D.C., but he will also head the Africa Watch program in New York."

The Ford Foundation annual report for 1992 lists Abdullahi A. An-Na'im as the recipient of \$250,000 for the period of October 1991 to September 1992. Living expenses must be high in Cairo.

There is clearly a very large operation in Cairo, which includes a significant so-called labor union component. The National Democratic Alliance is in fact an expansion and reorganization of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, which was instrumental in bringing down an earlier government in Sudan, that of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeiri in April 1985. In that action, the so-called labor component was key. In an interview published by *Business Week* on Nov. 4, 1985, then-Executive Director of the U.S.-based African-American Labor Center Patrick O'Farrell discussed how the AALC, which is affiliated with the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), played a role in the events that brought down the Nimeiri government. "It was brought down largely by the unions, especially the doctors, and we had been helping to train them. . . . Now for God's sake, don't say we were training people to overthrow the government. . . . But the unions did go to the streets to bring down the government." *Business Week* added: "Today, Sudan's prime minister is a former leader of the doctors' union."

The African-American Labor Center is no longer in Sudan. A spokesman for AALC told a reporter that their pointman for Sudan, Gebra Bebra-Miram, now operates out of Cairo instead: "He was our representative in Sudan until we had to evacuate." The AALC works closely with the European-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU): "We are now in contact with what is called the Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation that is based in Cairo." He added, however, that the AALC was not just concerned with the labor movement, but "in Cairo we are in contact with the many [Sudanese] opposition groups; we enable them to make some representation on their cases. And we enable them to attend meetings of international organiza-

tions, for example, the ICFTU meetings, where they go and challenge the credibility of the [Sudanese government] unions. . . . I don't know all the groups we support."

The AIFLD network was founded by "dirty tricks" specialists in the early 1960s, who were deployed into the American labor movement by the State Department and the CIA. The countries of Latin America have had extensive dealings with this apparatus, as AIFLD operatives have participated in the corruption, destabilization, and destruction of labor movements and governments across the continent.

The NED lends a hand

The African-American Labor Center is at least partially funded by the U.S. government, through National Endowment for Democracy grants. The NED's 1991 annual report, for example, lists a \$132,221 grant to the Free Trade Union Institute (FTUI), "to allow the African-American Labor Center (AALC) to help three regional trade union organizations in Africa to develop approaches to the serious political and economic problems facing workers in their respective regions." Other NED grants to this apparatus the same year were \$220,927 and \$215,970.

It is not only the AALC that gets money from the National Endowment for Democracy. In mid-July it looked like it was curtains for the NED, when the U.S. House of Representatives voted 243-181 to cut off its funds, but this "private CIA" agency was quickly rescued. Since its creation in 1983, the NED has financed hundreds of political projects internationally, including the destabilization of President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, and support for the Medellín Cartel of cocaine barons in Colombia. Current president of the NED is Carl Gershman, a member of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

According to a spokesman for the NED, one of the Sudanese dissidents whom the agency funds is Bonna Malwal, editor of the *Sudan Democratic Gazette* in London, a key member of London's opposition Alliance. Clearly, the NED and others fund him well. Malwal shuttles back and forth between London and Washington quite regularly, with a detour this summer to Aspen, Colorado for an Aspen Institute-sponsored gathering. In testimony to the congressional subcommittee on Africa hearings in early May, Malwal called for U.S. and U.N. intervention in Sudan, insisting that "there can be no solution within Sudan — this is what has been going on for the last 40 years. . . . The U.S. must lead the way."

The NED also funds the Horn of Africa project of a U.S.-based non-governmental organization called the Fund for Peace. Indeed, the one U.S.-based NGO that all the members of the NDA have nothing but good things to say about is the Fund for Peace. This was particularly emphasized by the Sudan Human Rights Organization leader in Cairo, Dr. Medeni, who works with the Fund for Peace in Cairo. Medeni was particularly appreciative that the Fund for Peace had

organized and covered all expenses of a Cairo-based strategy workshop in November 1992. Fund literature notes that the event “brought Sudanese activists in exile from their various temporary havens together to decide how to coordinate and expand their activities, how to empower what remains of the internal human rights movement, how to assist victims of the current regime, and how to raise the visibility of conditions in Sudan in the international community.” Dr. Medeni noted that he had coordinated the event with the Fund for Peace.

The executive director of the Fund for Peace is Nina Solarz, the wife of Steven Solarz, the former chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Steven Solarz was the Democrat who made the Persian Gulf war bipartisan, with his strong support for George Bush’s bombing raids on Baghdad. Jewish weekly newspapers have been floating the possibility that he will be made the new director of the powerful American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee.

Among numerous Fund for Peace board members who are also members of the New York Council on Foreign Relations is Morton Halperin, now with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and soon to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Democracy and Peacekeeping. Halperin’s most recent proposal is that in the new world order, “the U.S. and international community should not only assist, but should ‘guarantee’ the results” of elections, as “constitutional democracy is the only legitimate form of government.” These measures should then be institutionalized in organizations such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

Dr. Medeni insists that there is no connection between the Ford Foundation and Fund for Peace. However, for two years running, the *Foundation Index* reveals that the Ford Foundation made contributions to the Fund for Peace of \$200,000 in December 1987, and \$200,000 in June 1988, with a supplementary \$100,000 in November 1988. Never mind the hundreds of thousands of dollars from other foundations, such as the Carnegie Foundation and the Rockefeller foundations. The Fund for Peace also recently received a “special grant from the John Merck Fund [for] African human rights publications.”

The question of John Garang

Applying the same manipulative method that earned for Venice the name of the “Hinge of Europe,” the Anglo-American establishment is keeping its options open by using the various Sudanese assets being supported by the West to keep several tracks going at the same time. The question now arises: Is SPLA leader John Garang now being hung out to dry?

Sharon Pauling insists that at the time of the Gulf war — once the Sudanese government backed Saddam Hussein — the U.S. welcomed Garang with open arms. At about that

point, “a number of us were trying to figure out if the United States was actually arming the SPLA. You just wondered — all this back and forth — you never really know with the CIA and State Department, what’s really going on. I think there is a possibility [that the U.S. is arming Garang] — we are so strongly opposed to this regime right now!”

Garang holds press conferences at the New York law firm of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside and Wolfe, though a spokesman won’t say exactly what the relationship is. This law firm handles some of the dirtiest companies around, such as United Brands Co., which has been part of American organized crime since the turn of the century, and the Gulbenkian Foundation, based in Lisbon, a pass-through for CIA money into African countries. On his June trip to the United States, Garang was hosted by the Ford Foundation as well as major think tanks. Garang has the kind of U.S. connections that would be able to help him hold out against the Khartoum government much better than he is now doing. But some of the groups that have split from Garang are being wooed by some sections of the “human rights” mafia.

The various spokesmen for the opposition NDA insist that Garang is solidly with them. And yet, certain establishment opinion has apparently turned against him. Stoney Cook from the African-American Institute — the organization set up by the CIA 40 years ago, where U.S. Africa policy is actually made — told a reporter: “There are people who feel that Garang is not interested in secession any longer, that he wants the whole pie. There are a lot of people who feel this is so; that total liberation is his objective at this point. . . . I’m not sure there is support for his taking over the whole country.” Asked if breaking up the country was the only choice, Cook answered that history had proven that to be so.

Another signal that Garang’s days may be numbered is that John Prendergast, of the Coalition for Peace in the Horn of Africa, is now going on loan to Africa Watch to write an exposé of human rights violations in southern Sudan, which will include the violations committed by Garang’s SPLA. Explained Prendergast: “We’re doing a major look at the human rights violations by all sides in southern Sudan. It’s a horrible quagmire: We’re looking at the SPLA main faction, the splinter faction — it’s exhaustive.”

Prendergast’s “exhaustive” report will no doubt feed into the motion for U.N. intervention. It will make the case that southern Sudan has become another Somalia. The net effect of such intervention would by necessity keep open the option of breaking the country in two.

“I don’t think there is much chance of getting rid [of the government in Khartoum] anytime soon, without starting a major war in the Middle East,” notes Prendergast. “I don’t think the U.S. is prepared to follow through with getting involved and tangling with Iran right now. They are not going anywhere soon, unless something *major* happens, in terms of outside intervention.”

Sudan has the agricultural potential to feed a continent

by Marcia Merry

In terms of physical resources, Sudan ranks high as one of the world's top 10 "natural" breadbasket regions. It is the largest country in Africa, and is strategically located as a cultural bridge between the Arab Middle East and the African continent, and a geographical bridge between Mediterranean and central Africa, along the Nile River system.

Yet, the case of Sudan offers a stark picture of how rich economic development potential has been systematically looted and blocked by foreign powers. Ruled directly by Great Britain from 1898 to 1956, Sudan's economy has not recovered. Since that time the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has subverted economic development, and the flames of civil war, stoked by foreign intelligence interventions from the United States, Britain, Israel, and the United Nations, have thwarted development programs.

In 1990, the government of Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmed El Bashir initiated its "National Economic Salvation Program — 1990-1993," which stated as its chief goal: "reallocation of the meager resources left to achieve the objective of self-dependency, particularly in view of the mounting economic pressure put on the revolution by many external powers through reduced external assistance and suspension of aid flows."

After two years, key parts of this emergency program succeeded to the point that this year Sudan began supplying grain to the World Food Program, and shipping food aid directly to Bosnia, Afghanistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and other points of need. By carefully diverting certain limited agricultural inputs, such as irrigated area and fertilizers, away from quick cash crops and into staples, Sudan has achieved a grain surplus. The nation has also, for the first time ever, begun to pump and refine its own oil.

IMF blood money

However, these gains, won through great exertions, are far below the existing potential, because of the dominance of the IMF. On the eve of the Persian Gulf war, in October 1990, when Sudan opposed the positioning of U.S. troops in the Gulf (although it opposed the military entry of Iraq into

Kuwait), the IMF "decertified" Sudan from its membership in that body, and decreed that no foreign entities should offer loans, financing, or assistance of any kind.

When, over the intervening period, Sudan managed to redeploy internal resources to survive, the IMF began insisting on a large monthly payment toward "arrears." As of 1993, the IMF claimed a debt from Sudan of \$1.4 billion, and set arbitrary amounts of monthly payments due. In its most recent move, the IMF cut off Sudan's voting rights.

Throughout Africa, the IMF is forcing 23 nations to follow its economic "restructuring" schemes — the term for looting populations to the point of collapse.

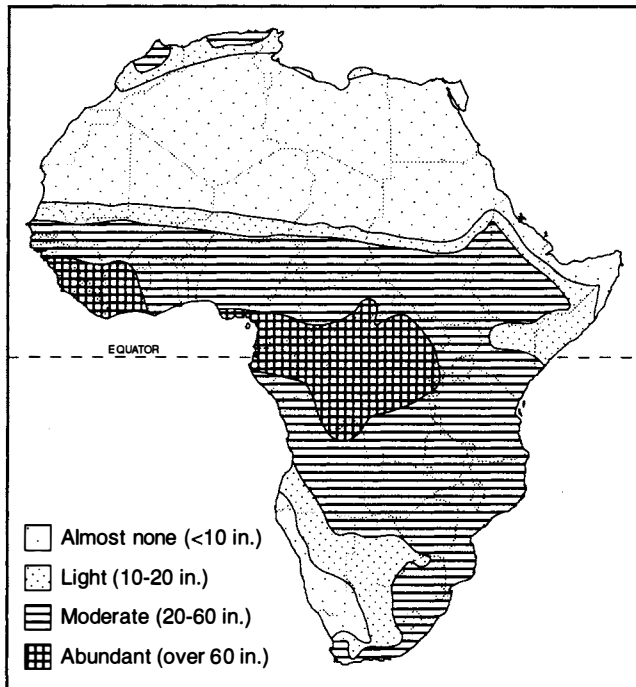
Rich physical endowment

The food shortages in Africa stems not from lack of agricultural potential, nor even from drought, floods, or other weather disasters. The continent boasts some of the world's most outstanding "natural food belts," notably including Sudan. If advanced farming methods and a food reserve policy were put in place, not even such disasters as the "drought of the century," which hit southern and eastern Africa in 1992, could cause such devastation. The decline of food output is the result of deliberate blockage of agriculture infrastructure and technology development.

The prerequisite for expanding output of food is to expand energy inputs per unit area of production, and/or to bring new areas into food production. For example, if the inputs per unit area of sorghum in the 50 nations of sub-Saharan Africa were comparable to the United States, then instead of the current level of 14 million tons of sorghum produced annually in this region of about 17 million hectares, about 63 millions of tons of sorghum could be harvested, which is a 450% increase! (U.S. average yields are 3,400-4,000 kg/HA; African yields are 800-900 kg/HA.)

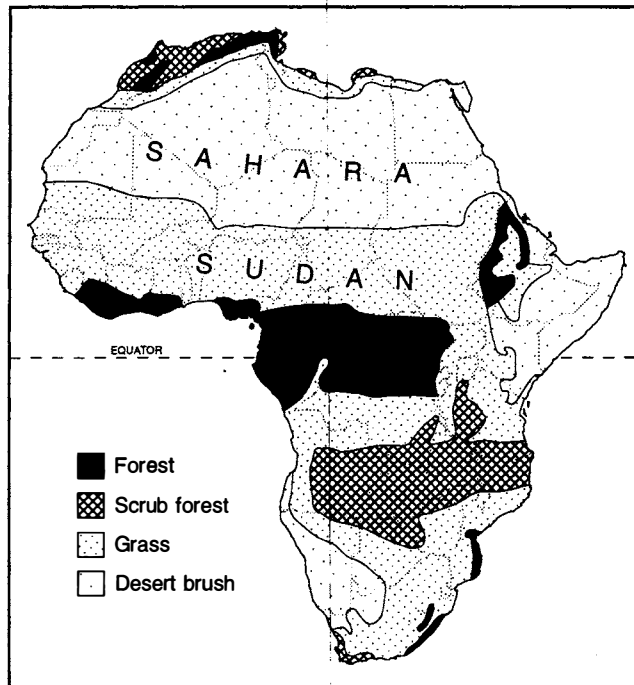
The low yields in Africa directly reflect the low inputs per hectare of fertilizer, pesticides, mechanization, and irrigation. The average fertilizer input per hectare in Africa as of 1990 was about 11 kg/HA, in contrast with a U.S. average of 95 kg/HA. Over the last 20 years, the index of food output

FIGURE 1
Relative rainfall in Africa



Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*, New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1958.

FIGURE 2
Types of dominant natural vegetation in Africa



Source: George F. Deasy, et al., *The World's Nations*, New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1958.

per capita has fallen sharply from 110 in 1970 (based on 1980 as 100) down to 90 today.

Figures 1 and 2 show selected features of the physical geography of Africa, giving an idea of the vast agricultural potential. There is a notable absence of rugged mountain chains; most of the continent is an upland plateau, with an elevation of 660-3,000 feet in the north, and 3,000-6,000 feet in the south, edged all round by a coastal strip, and no piedmont.

Africa has extensive arable land. Out of a total land area of 2.13 billion hectares, an estimated 970.2 million hectares is potentially useful for agriculture — 172.3 million hectares of arable and permanent cropland, and 797.9 million hectares of permanent pasture. For comparison, South America's total land area is 1.753 billion hectares, with 116.2 million hectares of arable and permanent cropland, and 447.3 million hectares of permanent pasture.

Figure 1 shows the relative amounts of rainfall. The Sahara and the Somali-Ogaden Deserts stand out prominently in the north for "almost no precipitation," along with the Namib Desert in the far southwest. However, beneath much of the Egyptian and Libyan deserts, and also in the western Sahara, there are water deposits of significant quantities, some dating back to riverbeds of 5,000 years ago. Remote sensing from satellite reconnaissance has located many such

potential aquifers. Though much of the water is "fossil water" and is therefore not being replenished by rainfall, still the natural underground reservoirs could have a role in a transition period, probably 50 years or less. In 1992, Libya inaugurated its Great Man-Made River project, which pumps and transports this Saharan water to the coast.

A broad band of moderate rainfall of 20-60 inches sweeps across west Africa, to central Africa and southward. Depending on the terrain and seasonal distribution of the precipitation, these amounts are favorable to a wide variety of rainfed crops.

Finally, this moderate rainfall zone is banded by lighter rainfall along the north, northeast, and southwestern edges, and in the center, shades into the heavy rainfall belt in the heart of Africa — the huge Zaire (Congo) River basin.

Figure 2 shows the dominant natural vegetation types and indicates a profile of agriculture in each regime. Desert brush covers the vast northern Sahara region, the Somali Desert in the Horn, and the Kalahari Desert in southern Africa.

Overall, Africa is drier and has less run-off than North America. In volume, the Zaire River ranks second only to the Amazon River among world rivers, but the continent has less water generally. Africa has 4,184 km³ of total run-off, of which only about 3% is "withdrawn" for various uses, for an average per capita utilization rate of 244 m³ annually. In

contrast, North America has a total run-off of 6,945 km³, with about 10% withdrawn for utilization, giving an average per capita use rate of 1,692 m³. Except for the lower Nile River, few of the other African river systems have been developed to their potential for productive use.

Sudan's potential for food output

Sudan is the largest nation in Africa, with close to 1 million square miles, much of it with gentle terrain. It is equal in size to the United States east of the Mississippi River, which makes it about 120% of the size of the 12-nation European Community.

Extending from just below the Tropic of Cancer, all the way south nearly to the Equator, this span of latitudes allows Sudan great agro-ecological diversity, ranging from wheat and other grains in the north/north-central region, to fruits, vegetables, and fiber crops, through to coffee and tropical products in the south. **Figure 3** shows the agriculture land use zones, and **Table 1** lists the area available for agriculture use, by zone.

Figure 4 shows how the average rainfall bands vary from 25 millimeters a year in the desert north, bordering Egypt, through to 400 mm in central Sudan — similar to the North American prairies — down to 1,100 mm a year in the south, where there are swamps and rain forests.

From south to north, the great Nile River courses through Sudan — **Figure 3** shows its channels. With its tributary system, the Nile is the longest river in the world, running over 4,130 miles from the uplands in the Horn of Africa and central Africa, through Sudan and Egypt, into the Mediterranean Sea. Egypt and Sudan have a water-sharing agreement for the existing river volume, which could itself be increased by at least 10% with dams and canal improvements on the White and Blue Nile feeder systems.

Sudan has at least 200 million acres which could easily be cultivated, about half the cultivated acreage-base of the United States. This size acreage could potentially produce crops sufficient to feed almost all of Africa. Sudan has another 218 million acres suitable for forestry, and 57 million acres for pasture.

However, at present, only 17 million acres out of the potential 200 million arable acres are cultivated — only 8.5% of the potential acreage base. Of these 17 million harvested acres, 12.5 million are rainfed cultivation, and 4.5 million are irrigated. Because annual rainfall is highly variable — up to 40% variation — the annual output of rainfed agriculture is highly variable.

Therefore, the outlines clearly show which agricultural improvements are called for that could result in national food self-sufficiency in staples. Other factors being equal, the biggest drawback is the sparse population, only about 23 million residents and another 2.5 million refugees, in an equivalent area where 150 million live in the United States, or 300 million in Europe.

Below is the summary of agricultural improvements needed:

1) *More irrigated agriculture.* In the short term, production of sorghum and other food staples on irrigated acreage must be increased, by reducing plantings of cotton — whose marketing for export is controlled by world agriculture cartels, which impose unfavorable terms of trade. In the longer term, Sudan needs to expand irrigation acreage for a chosen “balance” between food staple crops and export cash crops. At present, 70% of sorghum (dura), the nation's grain staple, is produced in rainfed conditions, which are highly variable.

In 1989, for example, instead of 3 million tons of sorghum, only 2 million tons were produced because the rainfall was 50% below the long-term average. In 1990, Sudan suffered a severe food shortage because of the low rainfall, combined with only cash crops in its Gezira irrigation zone; this continued into 1991.

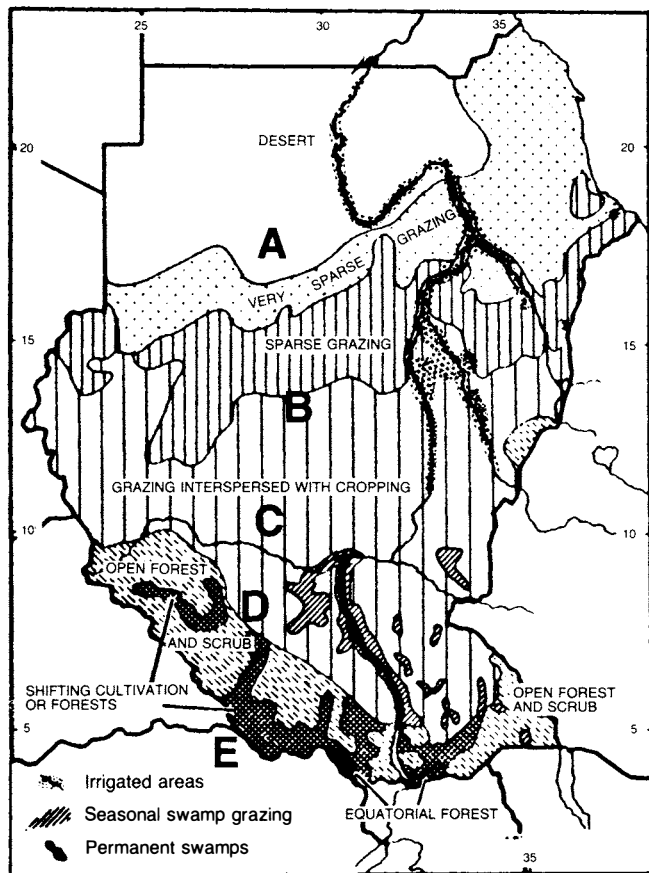
Since then, after the government began a food self-sufficiency program by diversifying the Gezira irrigated area, and expanding planting elsewhere, crop output has climbed and stabilized. By April 1991, close to 800,000 additional tons of grain were produced, celebrated in Khartoum as a “harvest of joy” (see *EIR*'s two-part interview with Ambassador Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla, Feb. 5 and 12, 1993).

In 1992, the sorghum harvest and other crops were so



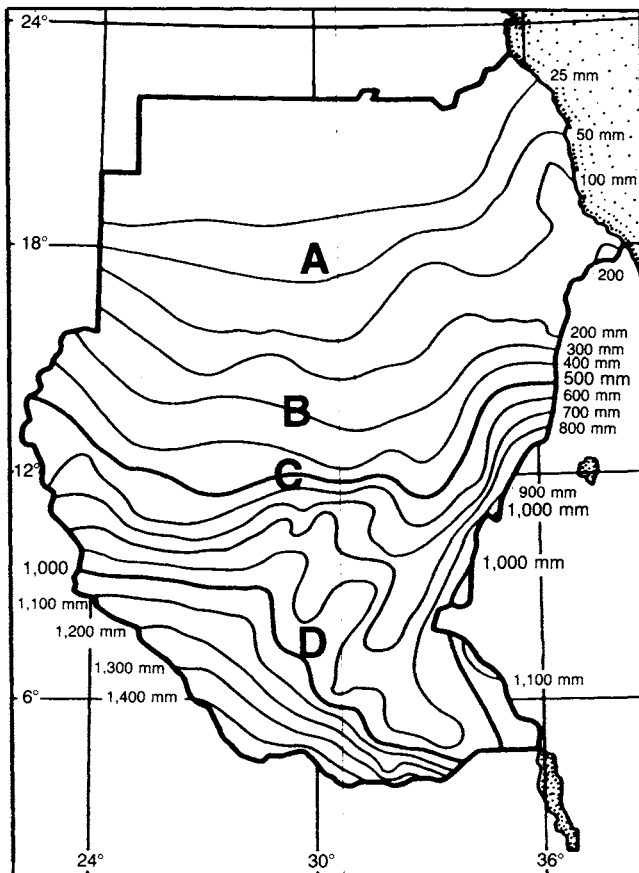
The pineapple harvest. Sudan is one of the world's top 10 “natural” agricultural regions, but its potential has been systematically blocked by foreign powers, since its direct rule by Great Britain in the first half of this century.

FIGURE 3
Sudan's diverse agro-ecology: land use zones



Note: The letters on the maps refer to the ecological zones described in Table 1.

FIGURE 4
Sudan's average annual rainfall



Note: The letters on the maps refer to the ecological zones described in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Sudan's agricultural resource areas in differing ecological zones
 (millions of hectares; estimated by the Sudanese Agriculture Ministry)

Ecological zone	Total area	Pasture area	Cultivated area	Total area available for agriculture	Forested
A. Desert	71.9	—	—	—	
Semidesert	48.6	9.7	—	—	
B. Savanna (sandy, low rainfall: 300-400 millimeters)	32.4	28.6	3.8	—	
C. Savanna (higher rainfall: 400-800 mm)	35.9	31.9	4	32	
Subtotal—Northern Sudan:	188.8	70.2	7.8	32	
D. Savanna (high rainfall: 800-1,300 mm)	34	22.7	—	11.4	
E. Flood area	24.2	—	—	—	
Mountainous	.6	—	—	—	
Forested					24.2
Subtotal—Southern Sudan:	58.8	22.7	N.A.	11.4	24.2
Total Sudan:	247.6	92.8	7.8	43.4	24.2

large that Sudan pledged 100,000 tons of sorghum for 1993 food relief to Somalia — two months' worth of rations for 4 million people. As of the turn of the year, 15,000 tons had been delivered by Sudan to the World Food Program.

In 1992-93, through a combination of irrigated grain output in the Gezira region, and decent precipitation in the rainfed agriculture zone, grain production was above 5.5 million tons, allowing a surplus of 1.5 million tons.

2) *Resumption of water infrastructure development.* The priority projects required for irrigation, and also for power and for safe public water supplies, must be constructed. In the short term, pumps and diversion channels should be installed to lift up groundwater that is beneath the arid lands in the northwest and other regions. Satellite reconnaissance has located water beneath the Sahara Desert, and also indicates the presence of water in many other locales in the Horn of Africa, such as Ethiopia.

In the medium term, the project to heighten the Roseires Dam, for more water and power from the Blue Nile, must be completed.

The top priority water project is to resume and complete the Jonglei Canal. Sudanese nationalists in the 1970s moved to construct a straightened drainage channel for the swamps of the upper White Nile, in order to augment the downstream Nile River flow for both Sudan and Egypt. Diminishing the swamps would open up new farmland in southern Sudan, eliminate dozens of pests, and allow easy travel and transport. The 380 km-long project — called the Jonglei Canal, after the province in which it is located — was begun in the late 1970s. However, after over 180 kilometers of the canal were built as of 1984, the project was killed by opposition from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and a Saudi Arabian petrodollar group, the Arab Authority for Investment and Agricultural Development. Subsequently, needless harvest failures became frequent occurrences.

3) *Transportation improvements.* Rail development and priority road paving are essential. In the long term, the Jonglei Canal will provide a throughway for road transport, an aircraft landing strip, and a waterway. A rail connection westward across Chad to Maiduguri in Nigeria has been planned since the nineteenth century, and this trans-Africa route would serve as a corridor for development

Even to upgrade track and rolling stock on existing rail lines would make a vital difference in distributing food relief and providing inputs for agriculture. Rehabilitating the Sudanese Railway was the one remaining development project supported by the World Bank, but a go-slow order was put into effect. In recent years, Sudanese government officials appealed repeatedly for help in fitting out the railway for use in food relief and other deliveries, to which the only response, as of 1991, was Britain's offer of some second-hand railcars.

4) *Power and agriculture inputs.* Oil development, for nationalized fuel and fertilizer supplies, would have a major impact on agriculture output, and the economy generally. As

of 1993, Sudan was pumping and refining a certain amount of its own oil. Expansion of petroleum resources, plus development of other vital resources in the region, are required. Recently, potash deposits have been identified in the Red Sea basin, both by Saudi Arabia and by Egypt.

5) *Food security.* The facilities and logistics must be built to gather in harvests and to store and transport food, so that even when bad weather occurs, there is food security, and no need for mass dislocation and misery. Food irradiation facilities at strategic sites would vastly reduce food losses from rot and pests.

Agriculture has been suppressed

The former Sudanese ambassador to the United States, agriculture specialist Dr. Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla, reported in 1991 at a conference in Washington, D.C. on measures for food self-sufficiency that Sudan was taking. He began by posing the question: "Why is a country with such resources — land, water, diverse ecology, and independence for 36 years — why should it fail to provide security for its people?" Why should it be that over the past 20 years, Sudanese agriculture output has been stagnating, even declining, and leading to food *insecurity*? He listed many causes, the first being the colonial heritage.

The British colonial agriculture policy for Sudan was cotton production for export. "King Cotton" meant that all crop research, infrastructure, training, and marketing emphasized cotton. In 1925, the British started the Gezira irrigation scheme — what grew into the largest irrigation project south of the Sahara, and devoted exclusively to cotton. In 1902, when the British established an agriculture research facility in Sudan, it focused solely on productivity and quality of cotton.

When Sudan gained independence in 1956, there was not one single research station concerned with food. The British left behind not one single paved road. There was only one railroad, and it was designed for special military and export purposes, and *not* to serve the rural areas, to build the nation.

Despite this impoverishment, Dr. Abdallah stressed that Sudan is blessed with resources, the most important being human resources. "There is the water potential and the land potential, which is very large," he said. "We are only now utilizing about 10% of our land resources, of arable land — good lands. And we have the human resources. Sudan is 23 million people. Although it is not a very crowded area, there is the human resource. And it is not only a human resource, it is also a relatively enlightened human resource, if you compare it to many other African countries, to developing countries, in spite of its poverty level. The people are to some degree very enlightened people. And they can take technology. They can realize policies. They are politically aware people, and people who are easily motivated. They can be mobilized. We had problems with government, but as people, they are a great human resource in the Sudan."

Free Croatia from British control, says opposition

by Umberto Pascali

The continued resistance of Bosnia to Lord David Owen's partition plan has begun producing the emergence in Croatia of a determined opposition to the Anglo-French control of their country.

In a statement issued on Aug. 25, nine Croatian opposition parties denounced in the clearest terms any partition of Bosnia, exposed the activities of the extremist, chauvinist Mate Boban and his so-called Republic of Herzeg-Bosna as anti-Croatian, and denounced the Geneva "peace" conference run by Lord Owen as contrary to the most fundamental interests of Croatia. The statement reemphasizes the necessity for an alliance of the victims—Croatia and Bosnia—against the aggressors—the Greater Serbians and their international supporters, who are driven by their "geopolitical interests in the area." The statement calls for the end of the Boban adventure and the immediate withdrawal of Croatia from the Geneva talks.

Susak, Boban, and Owen's murderous game

The statement—which sources in Zagreb say has the agreement of significant layers inside the ruling Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) party—potentially breaks for the first time the control over Bosnia by the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale. "Croatia has been until now an occupied country," a Croatian political leader told *EIR*. "President Franjo Tudjman and his entourage, especially the defense minister, the sinister Goiko Susak, have not been acting in the interests of Croatia, but those of the international forces that they perceive as the power to be. Thus Croatia, shamelessly, has always said yes to any diktat of Cyrus Vance, David Owen, Boutros-Ghali, the French, the British, the Russians, and whoever gave an order with a loud enough voice. We have accepted the massacre of Vukovar, the surrender of our territory to the aggressor; we have accepted the activities and the manipulations of the British Military Intelligence 6.

"It was already known, for example, as the magazine

Danas has recently reported, that British intelligence was involved in provoking a confrontation between Bosnia and Croatia in order to support the aggression of the Greater Serbians [see *EIR*, Aug. 27, 1993, p. 32]. Many knew very well how dangerous for Croatia were the insane activities of Mate Boban in Hercegovina. Boban was trying to please Owen and the 'mediators' every step of the way. But Owen and the British will never be pleased enough, they are playing a game of destruction. So, while with the right hand they encourage the Bobanites to take over the territory 'assigned' to them by the so-called peace plan, with the left hand they are encouraging the campaign against Croatia, accusing Croatia of being like the Serbians and worse. A perfect example of the divide and conquer principle.

"But now we have reached the point where this power is demanding sanctions, and maybe a military intervention against Croatia, because of what the Croatia leaders did trying to please and propitiate it!"

Indeed, this is exactly what is happening. The British request to impose sanctions against Croatia has been blocked until now by Germany, but now the British are pushing further, threatening a renewed slander campaign equating the subdued Germany of Helmut Kohl to a resurgent "Fourth Reich."

On Aug. 24, Mate Boban went on Croatian state television and officially proclaimed the creation of "Herzeg-Bosna," with a capital in the southwest Bosnia-Hercegovina city of Mostar. The territory of the imaginary entity corresponds to the geographic lines the Owen plan adjudicates to the ethnic Croats. Boban's provocation was supposed to force through the realization of the ethnic partition nightmare demanded by the Owen plan. Yet its main target was not Bosnia but Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Here an intense faction fight has been developing at least since the archbishop of Zagreb, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, publicly affirmed that a Christian and a Croatian could never use the methods of ethnic cleansing practiced by the enemy. Mate Boban personally responded with an insulting letter re-

'Lord Owen, save face: resign!'

Lord David Owen lost his nerve and screamed: "This is outrageous!" Then he abandoned the room of the international press conference. The scene took place on Aug. 25 in The Hague in front of reporters from all over the world after a question by a representative of the Schiller Institute. Owen and the other "mediator," Thorvald Stoltenberg, were in The Hague to try to "reassure the anxieties" of the Dutch government, which had indicated its non-support for the genocidal Owen plan.

"I have only 15 minutes," were the first words of the unpopular Dr. Death who was twitching nervously. Asked about the parallel of the Geneva conference with Munich 1938, he exploded: "I am tired of this parallel, which is not applicable. . . . I don't want to hear the word appeasement again." The Schiller Institute representative then brought up the request of U.S. Rep. Frank McCloskey that Owen resign. "In the U.S. back in February, Owen, you went berserk on national TV, before millions of viewers, insulting U.S. congressmen who were proposing to save Bosnia with air strikes. Now, don't you think it is time for you to resign and save face?" Then the representative turned to the reporters: "And don't you think it is time to stop providing him with a cover? Why don't you tell the truth and force him to resign?" Many applauded while Owen hysterically babbled: "By your accent you sound American; if you don't like the policy of your government, why don't you complain to them?"

jecting the cardinal's moral authority.

Boban's methods were consistent with those of the British intelligence operative Norry Phillips who, as reported by the magazine *Danas*, tried first to goad the Croats into war with the Bosnians in Mostar ("let us deal with the Bosnian Army in two days, and the world will accept it") and then "defected" to the other side, becoming a champion of the most ferocious methods against the Croats. Boban — and Owen through Boban — had tried to use the method of the *fait accompli*: Grab the territory and provoke a surge of chauvinism and anti-Bosnian hatred in Zagreb, thereby hoping to again paralyze the patriotic reaction of so many political, intellectual, and military layers by the fear of "anti-Muslim" public opinion.

But Boban's strategy did not work. Instead, the opposition parties in Zagreb came out of the catacombs and after

three hours issued their statement. It "calls on all parties to join in declaring that what is happening in Bosnia is a Greater Serbian aggression against *both* Bosnians and Croats." "We reject the partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina as demanded by the Geneva peace plan. We condemn the HDZ in Bosnia-Herzegovina and reject the decision to proclaim the state of Herzeg-Bosna as illegal and against the interest of the Croatian people. We reject any responsibility if this entity will be actually created." Ten points then follow. Among them: "1) The present situation is *exclusively* the result of the Greater Serbia's aggression against both the Croatian and Muslim people. 2) We denounce the Geneva plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina as unacceptable for the Croatian people. The plan and the decision in Geneva will not be binding on the Croatian people because no legitimate representatives of the Croatian people of Bosnia are participating in the negotiations."

Kljuic, a true Croatian leader

This is a direct refutation of Mate Boban's claim to legitimacy. Boban, in fact, although he calls himself the leader of the Croats in Bosnia, and has been illegally recognized as such by Owen and Owen's people, was never voted for and never elected. The same is true for the "leader" of the ethnic Serbs in Bosnia, the war criminal Radovan Karadzic — never voted for, never elected, just endorsed by Owen. The elected leader of the Croats in Bosnia is a leader still much loved, Stjepan Kljuic. Kljuic was also a member of the collective presidency of Bosnia. It was the Croatian presidency, from Zagreb — still the question is, on whose behalf? — that forced Kljuic to resign "for health reasons" from both positions, opening the way for Boban power escalation and for the Croatian-Bosnian confrontation.

But recently the old leader again raised his voice publicly. In an interview on Aug. 13 with Sarajevo's *Vecernje Novine*, Kljuic stated that his ouster from the Bosnian presidency and his replacement with a non-elected individual were "illegal." And, according to the Bosnia Constitution, he is absolutely right. He also predicted that Tudjman will soon be replaced as President. If Kljuic does come back to public life — the rumor is that he has been subjected to constant threats on his life — few doubt in Bosnia that he will promptly regain the leadership of the Croatian minority, almost automatically sidelining Boban.

The ferment against Owen and the British schemes is increasing. The infamous Dr. Death is visiting a growing number of European governments — Holland and Germany to start — which are voicing their suspicions that his plan actually will prolong the war. In The Hague, Bosnia's attorneys, Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey and Prof. Francis Boyle, are arguing before the World Court that the partition negotiations conducted "with a gun pointed to Bosnia's head" should be declared "null and void." A high-level Bosnian official in Washington told *EIR*: "Sign the Owen plan? Well I tell you, God is merciful, and he can extend the deadline, the ultimata and the diktats for a long time. . . ."

Bosnian VP: 'Europe is in a situation like 1939'

The following are translated excerpts from an interview with Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic that appeared in the Danish paper Berlingske Tidende on Aug. 22:

Q: President Izetbegovic has declared that he is willing to accept some form of a three-way split of the country. If he signs such a peace settlement, will you and the Army respect it?

Ganic: No. He has to get it democratically accepted here in Sarajevo. The very basis of the negotiations is wrong. Owen and Stoltenberg have to openly state whether they accept ethnic cleansing as a basis for the peace settlement or not. They are trying to force us to do that in Geneva. If there were more openness concerning the negotiations, everybody would be able to see what it is that they are forcing us into.

I demand that Bosnia remain a united nation. We are occupied by Serbia and Croatia. Why make it more complicated than it is? We are squeezed in between these two powers. Perhaps it is our destiny, that all Bosnians are going to be killed. But nobody will ever force me to sign my own death warrant.

Q: You are very tough in your criticism of Great Britain and France. Why do you think that these two countries should be so opposed to the Bosnian Muslims?

Ganic: The British still have unsolved problems in relation to Germany, which they accuse of swallowing up the Balkans. Therefore, Great Britain wishes instability here. London equates the Bosnian Muslims with the Muslims they hate. The British U.N. troops only follow orders from London. Boutros-Ghali has practically no command over them. France is trying the well-known old colonial methods. They want to be where the other Great Powers are fighting. It's all a big mess of old European conflicts.

Q: The U.N. is now keeping the majority of the population of Sarajevo alive through a difficult emergency aid operation. Do you see any progress?

Ganic: The U.N. here in Sarajevo is totally irresolute and disoriented. It's almost tragi-comical to watch them. These are troops from different countries, each with their own policy. It is deeply tragic. In the end it may lead to the dissolution of the U.N. . . .

This is an experiment which Europe is going to regret. This virus of ethnic cleansing will spread, if it isn't stopped in Bosnia. Europe is in a situation like that of 1939.

Armenians struggle to break blockade

by Konstantin George

In July and August, the "war between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Armenian-inhabited region of Karabakh," as it is generally called, has undergone a qualitative transformation, beyond the confines of Karabakh to cover large parts of Azerbaijan. In reality, the war has been not only "over Karabakh," but has been forced on Armenia by the crippling blockade imposed by Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Earlier Armenian military operations had been confined to driving Azerbaijani forces out of Karabakh and breaking the encirclement and blockade of Karabakh by seizing the stretch of Azerbaijan territory separating Armenia proper from Karabakh. Between April 1992 and June 1993, Armenia had achieved both of these goals by military actions. By June it held firmly all of Karabakh plus two corridors to it: through Lachin in the south, and through Kelbecer in the north. The long-sought union of Karabakh with Armenia had been achieved. On Aug. 22, Armenia dropped all pretenses that Karabakh is independent, by appointing Sershek Sarkisyan, the commander of the Karabakh Self-Defense Forces, and self-styled "defense minister" of Karabakh, as Armenia's new defense minister.

Armenian forces operating from Karabakh during July and August have fanned out to the northeast, east, and south, in a series of offensives deep into Azerbaijan proper. By the last week of August, some 20% of Azerbaijan was either in Armenian hands or totally cut off from the rest of Azerbaijan.

In July, the Armenians, advancing along the main road northeast out of Karabakh, captured the Azerbaijan district capital of Agdam, which had a pre-war population of 150,000. Now it is a ghost town. During the years of war that devastated Karabakh, Agdam had served as the forward headquarters and main base of the Azeri forces that had shelled and attacked Armenian towns inside Karabakh.

In August, Armenian forces pushed south from Karabakh and crushed the Azerbaijan defense lines. This breakthrough has put them in a position to advance to the Iran-Azerbaijan border at the Araks River any time they choose. These military operations concluded with the capture of two Azerbaijani towns, Fizuli and Jebrail, respectively on Aug. 22 and 24, and the advance of Armenian forces to within 15 kilometers of the Iranian border. Fizuli and Jebrail, like Agdam, were critical staging areas for the years of Azerbaijan attacks into Karabakh. All of southwestern Azerbaijan between Armenia-Karabakh and the Iranian border, is now either in Arme-

nian hands or defenseless.

For political reasons, Armenia has halted its advance short of the Iranian border in deference to Teheran, which has covertly supported Armenia. Iran has feared that a strong Azerbaijan would be a magnet for the over 10 million Iranian Azerbaijanis to join with the 7 million Azerbaijanis of the former U.S.S.R. in a "Greater Azerbaijan" project. The offensive has created a flow of up to 200,000 destitute Azerbaijani refugees. Should the Armenian drive continue, these refugees, now in the border strip on the Azerbaijan side of the Araks River, would flee into northwest Iran, which is ethnically Azerbaijani. Armenia has no intention of creating such problems for Iran, which is its only secure land link to the outside world.

The coming winter

Why did Armenia make such a fateful break from its original goal of rescuing its countrymen in Karabakh from the threat of either starvation or mass expulsion, to the apparent strategy of waging a war of conquest against Azerbaijan? Why did it risk becoming condemned as an "international outlaw state," in press commentaries that draw bogus comparisons between Armenia and Serbia?

The wartime function of Azerbaijani bases like Agdam, Fizuli, and Jebrail gives part of the answer. The July-August offensives created a *cordon sanitaire* around Karabakh and therefore were an extension of the defensive goal of securing it. In the July-August operations, Azerbaijani forces were cleared from the "heights," the mountains around Karabakh to the northeast, east, and south, and routed to the broad plains. The Armenians could easily have driven across these plains halfway to the Azerbaijan capital of Baku and the Caspian Sea, but refrained from doing so.

The second part of the answer is that Armenia is in a race against time to avoid a second, killer wartime winter. Last winter, many starved or froze to death because there was no heat available in a mountainous and plateau region notorious for its extremely cruel winters. The main purpose of the Armenian summer offensives is to force Azerbaijan to end the blockade before winter returns.

The fact that Agdam was captured in July and not June illustrates this strategy. By early June, Armenian forces had driven to within 500 yards of the town, and stopped. They took all the heights that overlook Agdam, but left the town and the road leaving it in Azerbaijani hands. After a month, and Azerbaijan refused to budge on the blockade, the Armenians took Agdam. The pattern repeated itself in Fizuli and Jebrail, both of which could have been taken in July; again, Armenian troops stopped, gave Azerbaijan a few weeks to "think it over," and only then captured these towns.

In early August, Armenian units crossed from the northern border of Armenia into Azerbaijan, advancing toward the district capital of Tauz, some 20-25 km from the border. The main rail line and road connecting Azerbaijan with Georgia

run through the Tauz area. This is one of three Azeri rail and road connections abroad. The other two are the lines along the Caspian Sea north into Russia, and south into Iran. The latter is blocked, due to a regional separatist revolt centered in the southeast Azerbaijan city of Lenkoran, where rebels have proclaimed a "Talysh Republic." The Armenians are now in position to impose a counter-blockade on Azerbaijan. This and other escalations can be expected, should Azerbaijan refuse to negotiate an end to its blockade of Armenia.

The question of Turkey

According to sources in Yerevan, Armenia, there is an additional military threat, coming from Turkey, which the sources say was covertly sending secret service agents into Armenia and Azerbaijan since 1988, and since 1991 has been sending direct military aid to Azerbaijan in the form of weapons, mercenaries, and advisers. Turkey joined the blockade of Armenia in April 1993, when the Turkish mass media launched a major anti-Armenian campaign.

EIR's sources say that on June 28, the Turkish newspaper *Huryet* reported that Bulent Ecevit, the chairman of Turkey's Left Democratic Party and a former prime minister, demanded that the Turkish Air Force open a corridor between Nakhichevan and Azerbaijan. He stated that all that was needed for this was the approval of President Elcibey of Azerbaijan. *Huryet* also reported on June 25 that a group of Turkish volunteers had arrived in Baku to take part in the war against Armenia. The Turkish minister of internal affairs declared that "in southeast Turkey, the terrorists who have attacked peaceful inhabitants are not Kurds, but Armenians." The Armenian sources see this as Turkish propaganda designed to prepare the ground for anti-Armenian aggression, by constantly raising the issue of alleged "Armenian terrorists." Moreover, on Aug. 17, a British newspaper ran a scenario for "five wars about to happen," of which one centered on Kurdistan. This scenario involved joint Turkish-Iranian-Syrian-Iraqi "genocidal" actions against the Kurds, after a massive escalation of Kurdish terrorism in the region.

In 1991, the Yerevan sources say, Turkey and its backers increased their presence in the Armenian provinces of Zaigezur and Karabakh, which lie in the projected path of gigantic oil and gas pipelines from Turkic-speaking Central Asia across the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, and Turkey to the Mediterranean.

The sources believe that Turkish aggressive appetites are only being restrained by: 1) Armenia's Armed Forces; 2) the presence of Russian troops on Armenian soil and Armenia's membership in the CIS collective security treaty; 3) the possible negative reaction of world public opinion. However, they say, "this has not kept Turkey from occupying part of Cyprus. Furthermore, the U.N. Security Council is abetting the aggressive policy of Azerbaijan and Turkey." In view of Russian power plays in the region, this Armenian reference to the presence of Russian forces as a guarantor of Armenian security sounds like a recipe for continuing war in the Transcaucasus.

Australian friends of the ADL go ape over exposé of their crimes

by Don Veitch

The Citizens' Electoral Councils of Australia, the Australian arm of Lyndon LaRouche's international movement, as part of that movement's worldwide blitz to expose the espionage and dirty operations carried out by Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and its cohorts, has released 3,000 copies of a bombshell report entitled "Is the Anti-Defamation Commission Spying on You?" The report was sent to every federal and state Member of Parliament, commanding officers of law enforcement agencies, trade unions, and news-room editors.

The report has also been reprinted in the CEC's 10,000-circulation monthly newspaper, the *New Citizen*. It calls for a parliamentary and/or police inquiry into the activities of the Anti-Defamation Commission of B'nai B'rith (ADC), based on its relationship with the U.S.-based ADL, of which it brazenly boasts.

The ADC has gone into damage control mode, sending out a mass mailing to 800 parliamentarians.

Research Services' espionage

Just as the ADL has its spying operation in America, which is now the subject of a criminal investigation, the report charges that Isi Leibler, the kingpin of the Australian ADC, set up a similar spying operation called Research Services (RS) in 1974. Leibler, the wealthy founder of Jetset Tours, has one of the largest tour booking agencies in the world, with offices in just about every country. He also heads the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ) and the Australian Institute of Jewish Affairs (AIJA), of which he is founder. Along with his friend Edgar Bronfman, Leibler is co-chairman of the World Jewish Congress (WJC).

The report charges that "RS liaised with the Federal Government and was headed by a former Australian Army Intelligence Officer. . . . Isi Leibler himself is a member of the Sir John Monash Unit of B'nai B'rith named after General Monash, the Australian military leader in World War I. . . . RS traded information with Commonwealth, State police and Jewish intelligence authorities abroad on Australia's Croatian, Baltic and Arab communities. . . . RS often participated in what Leibler has described as 'joint operations' with police agencies." Isi Leibler is quoted as bragging that "the ECAJ has unequalled access to every level of government

and leadership in Australia."

The report claims that Michael Marx of the New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies boasted in 1987 how the network's "information service" has developed "from a single filing cabinet a decade ago to the major community resource that it is today." Marx claimed to "have files on over 1,000 subjects, individuals and groups," according to the report.

The U.S. connection

Stung by the CEC's charges that the ADC was "made in America" and therefore carries out the same dirty tricks as its American mother, the ADC tried to claim that their links with the ADL are "merely collegiate." But, the evidence is clear: The Australian B'nai B'rith and its offshoot, the ADC, are wholly owned subsidiaries of the American-based B'nai B'rith. The opening words of the official history of B'nai B'rith, written in 1962, point to the Confederate sympathies of this freemasonic network, and its antipathy toward the American Revolution: "The emancipation of the Jews as laid down in the U.S. Constitution. . . created a situation threatening the basis of previous Jewish tradition inherent in the ghetto background of the immigrant community."

The U.S.-Australian links are manifold. At the 1986 B'nai B'rith International convention held in Las Vegas, Nevada, Australian Hans Mueller was elected as a senior vice president, on a promise of linking the B'nai B'rith branch in Australia more closely to the U.S. headquarters. Another B'nai B'rith leader, Gerry Levy, recently retired after 40 years, and claimed that his greatest achievement was to bring the Australia branch closer to "the head office in Washington." The election of Mueller as a vice president was heralded as a real achievement for the Australians, as out of 921 voting delegates, 700 are American.

Throughout the 1980s there has been a steady flow of personnel between Australia and the ADL in America. Luminaries from the ADL to arrive in Australia include Kenneth Bialkin, Martin Shusterman, Gerald Kraft, Warren Eisenberg, and Edgar Bronfman. Bronfman was in Australia to award the B'nai B'rith medal to Bob Hawke, then the Australian prime minister.

Dr. Paul Gardner is quoted in the report as being a board

member of Isi Leibler's AIJA, having served as chairman of the ADC between 1982 and 1988, part of that time as the Australian delegate to the ADL's headquarters in New York. Dr. Gardner bragged in the *Jewish Year Book*, "The Commission is in regular contact with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York. The ADL in America is a powerful, influential, and widely respected human rights organization, with 400 full-time professional staff and a \$17 million annual budget. The flow of relevant information and material from America to Australia is unending." The CEC's report poses the question, "How much of this 'unending' flow of information consists of stolen documents which are now the subject of police investigations in the U.S.A.?"

The hunt for 'Nazis'

Like its U.S. counterpart, one of the ADC's main activities is targeting eastern European political networks under the guise of hunting for Nazi war criminals. The Australian prosecutions have totally collapsed for lack of evidence, as the CEC report notes.

The Leibler family has been prominent in sponsoring Nazi war crimes trials and in advocating race-hate laws for Australia. Mark Leibler, Isi's younger brother, lobbied members of the federal Parliament to carry out an investigation and prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals hiding in Australia.

Isi Leibler personally invited Neal Sher, the head of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, to Australia to help the Special Investigation Unit, a unit established in Australia to hunt down Nazi war criminals.

As the CEC notes, after eight years and the expenditure of over \$50 million, and the investigation of 600 Australians, only one alleged Nazi was brought to trial. He was acquitted after a 40-minute deliberation by the jury. The great Nazi war criminal hunt caused immense distress among ethnic communities in Australia, and it must be seen in the context of the ongoing campaign of the B'nai B'rith in Australia to incite racial tensions.

Prof. Frank Knopfelmacher, who lost his family in the Holocaust, stated in the *News Weekly*: "The war crimes trials are a device to galvanize waning support for Israel amongst Jews as well as traditional allies." With a none-too-subtle reference to the Leibler brothers, Knopfelmacher also said, "I am entitled to question the motives of the people who are organizing this circus, I don't want to have anything to do with their racketeering. They are not only interested in phony fame and money. They are not interested in my dead family."

Targeting LaRouche

One of the main enterprises of the ADL (and its ADC offspring) is to harass Lyndon LaRouche and his movement. According to the *Australian Jewish Times*, Ron Kampeas of the New South Wales Jewish Board of Deputies "visited the ADL in New York and attended a high-level briefing on

Lyndon LaRouche, the American extremist who recently scored an upset victory within the Democratic Party."

These anti-LaRouche activities were soon transplanted to Australia. Isi Leibler's key agents are Michael Danby and David Greason, both of whom have been active against LaRouche. The CEC reports that "in a conference held in Montreal, Canada in November 1991, Michael Danby, the editor of the *Australia-Israel Review* since 1980, outlined plans to destroy rural protest movements in Australia, which he claims were heavily influenced by the LaRouche movement." While a student leader, he handed files to the Commonwealth police and was fêted by the U.S. State Department. A former senior intelligence officer has claimed that Danby is behind many of the race-hate provocations in Australia. Other sources cite Danby as working closely with the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad. Danby also distributed a flow chart showing LaRouche's growing influence in Australia.

Another ADC paid agent is Melbourne "journalist" David Greason. The CEC's report states that he founded various neo-Nazi groups such as National Action and National Front, was active in the "anti-Semitic" League of Rights, is a former Scientologist, worked for the Australia-Soviet Friendship Society, is a homosexual activist, and is now prominent in the violence-prone International Socialist Organization. Soon after the CEC's conference earlier this year, the *Australian Jewish News* published a series of articles in an attempt at damage control. One was entitled "Confessions of a Former Fascist," in which Greason admitted all of the CEC's allegations.

In the past three years, dozens of articles slandering the CEC have been planted by Greason. He has built up journalist contacts while an official with the Australian Journalists Association, and wrote a 14-page slander in the Leibler-controlled magazine *Without Prejudice*, published by the AIJA. In that article he accused the CEC of having documents concerning Isi Leibler which he alleges had been stolen from the police Bureau of Criminal Intelligence. The CEC is calling for the data in these files to be made public.

Isi Leibler dispatched Greason to plan a riot for the CEC's International Conference in May 1993. The riot was only avoided with a massive diplomatic effort by international friends of the CEC, and the deployment of 250 state and federal police on each night of the conference. Isi Leibler is reported to have denounced it as a "neo-Nazi," "anti-Semitic," and "neo-fascist" conference. One week before the conference, posters repeating these claims and inciting to violence against the CEC appeared in the streets of Melbourne and on university campuses. The posters are reprinted in the CEC's report, with a photograph of Greason addressing the motley crew of protesters with megaphone in hand.

The release of this report has caused such a panic that Greason has been seen driving around Melbourne, hysterically demanding that news agents take the CEC's paper off the stands, or face legal action.

Brazilian military questions relations with United States

by Silvia Palacios and Lorenzo Carrasco

The firm response of Brazil's Armed Forces to the Anglo-American strategy of tension, reflected in the U.S. military exercises and maneuvers on the country's borders and in the renewed international pressures over the alleged massacre of 73 Yanomami Indians on the border with Venezuela, is leading to an open diplomatic confrontation with the United States. This, despite intense efforts by the one-worldist establishment at Itamaraty, Brazil's Foreign Ministry, to downplay it.

Brazil's military leaders gave their strongest response to the Clinton administration during a secret meeting of the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on Aug. 12 in Brasilia. According to several deputies who were there, Generals Sylvio Lucas de Gama Imbuzeiro and Carlos Uchoa of the Army General Staff charged that the United States is building military bases on territory bordering Brazil. This news caused a national uproar after it was published on the front pages of the country's major dailies.

In the meeting, the generals used maps and explained in great detail that the United States hasn't limited its military exercises to Guyana, but is also holding them in other countries, such as the recent ones in Misiones, Argentina. At the same time, radar stations and long landing strips are being built in Colombia, Venezuela, and Bolivia. General Imbuzeiro affirmed that two large radar observation posts have been set up on the continent, one in Santo Andrés in Venezuela and the other in Barranquilla, Colombia. "The existing installations will be transformed into bases, given that the [U.S.] presence in Panama isn't sufficient to defend its economic interests in the southern hemisphere," said one deputy who asked not to be identified.

EIR has learned from high-level military sources that the real aim of the United States is to use these pressures and tensions to force Brazil's Armed Forces to accept the U.S. Southern Command in Panama as the interlocutor of its relations with the United States. This would pave the way for a regionalization in which South America's armies would be subjected to this colonial jurisdiction, something Brazil's military leadership has unequivocally rejected.

The secret meeting in the Chamber of Deputies occurred one day after the extraordinary meeting of the National De-

fense Council, convened for the first time by President Itamar Franco. The presidential document reporting on the results of the meeting states that "the council understands that control of the Amazon is Brazil's sovereign responsibility," thus making a frontal attack on the Anglo-American thesis that this wealthy region should be internationalized. One concrete result of the council meeting was the creation of the Amazon Surveillance System (Sivam), which allows for the purchase of security equipment to protect the area. For that purpose a presidential decree allocated \$600 million, but its specific application will remain secret.

It is assumed that the Yanomami Indian reserve, created in 1992 under the Collor de Mello government, will be redefined away from the Venezuelan border in order to prevent any future conflict from becoming a pretext for a U.N. or other foreign intervention. The fear that this might occur increased after the U.N. attempted to author a Bill of Indian Rights—as if the Declaration of the Rights of Man weren't sufficient. The government is expected shortly to send a bill to the National Congress which redefines the size and location of security regions on all national borders.

Washington 'perplexed'

The accusations made by Brazil's military leaders and the National Defense Council's decisions forced U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton to quickly issue a diplomatic note in which he said, "We are perplexed. This information is incorrect. The United States maintains friendly relations with all the countries of the region. We are engaged in cooperative actions with all countries, both on a unilateral and multilateral basis. This cooperation also includes the Armed Forces of those friendly countries, including efforts to combat drug trafficking."

But what left several political observers really perplexed was the fact that just prior to releasing his statement, Melton consulted not only with the foreign minister, but also directly with Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso. This makes clear that Washington sees Cardoso as the real head of state, due largely to his intimate relationship with the Anglo-American establishment through his longtime membership in the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD), the poli-

cymaking think-tank which has the greatest influence on the Clinton administration's policy for Ibero-America.

Following Melton's statements, veteran State Department operative Luigi Einaudi, known as the "Henry Kissinger for Ibero-America," arrived for a whirlwind visit to Brazil straight from Peru. Einaudi, who brought a U.S. delegation with him to discuss points of contention with Brazil, is considered an expert on the country's Armed Forces, not to mention his longtime expertise in manipulation of border conflicts. Almost as soon as Einaudi's presence in the country became public, journalist José Casado of *Gazeta Mercantil* exposed him as "a specialist who in George Bush's government headed up a team responsible for elaborating a project to dismantle Latin America's armed forces, reduce their size and transform them into a type of national police force; as well as to change the role of such regional agencies as the OAS and the Inter-American Defense Board." Casado was referring to Einaudi's role in producing *The Military and Democracy: the Future of Civil-Military Relations in Latin America*, which *EIR* has made notorious, nicknaming it the "Bush Manual."

U.S. State Department officials are attempting to pass off the diplomatic crisis as "the Brazilian military's intention of creating a hypothetical situation of foreign threats in order to obtain an increase in its budget," *Jornal do Brasil* reported Aug. 16. Responding to this charge, Gen. Onofre Bezerra Leonel, the head of the Army General Staff, stated, "It is an irresponsible minority which questions our political and geographical unity. They accuse us of having an existential crisis, when the crisis is really theirs [the superpowers]. They are the ones who think the Army existed only because eastern Europe existed, and now [think] it is no longer necessary. . . . Subliminally they spread the idea that we invented the Amazon [issue] just to justify our existence."

A strategy of tension

In addition to the U.S. military exercises and pressures on the Amazon, the suspicious and strange "massacre" of a group of Yanomami Indians on the border with Venezuela — whose scope, occurrence, and authorship remain to be clarified — has become the pretext for an overwhelming international campaign intended to prove that Brazilian institutions are incapable of protecting the nation's Indians.

Just as occurred with the murder of rural trade union leader Chico Mendes in 1989, the alleged massacre of the Yanomamis unleashed the immediate deployment of the world's eco-fascist lobby, made up of innumerable non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which were waiting for any incident to occur to escalate pressures on Brazil. Among the most prominent of these are the Environmental Defense Fund (which built the myth of Chico Mendes), Survival International, Amnesty International, and Brazil Network. The latter, with offices in London and Washington, coordinates all NGO efforts regarding Brazil.

The incident has also served as a pretext for Socialist International networks linked to French President François Mitterrand to revive the proposal to create a supranational agency under U.N. jurisdiction to protect the Amazon's environment and its Indians. Representatives of both the U.S. and Canadian embassies, together with NGO representatives, immediately attempted to enter the area of the alleged massacre as "observers" but were prevented from doing so by Brazilian authorities.

The internal front

Despite the resistance to foreign pressures, the country is vulnerable because of Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso's prominent role. This fact was reaffirmed Aug. 23 when President Franco named ambassador to Washington Rubens Ricupero as Special Ambassador for the Amazon, a post created in response to Washington's pressures to create an executive power above the Armed Forces and the Amazon region's state governments.

The naming of Ricupero to this strategic post strengthens Cardoso's power within the government, not only because of the two men's longstanding friendship, but also because it strengthens the diplomatic strategy of linking all disagreements with the United States to the foreign debt accords which have been under Ricupero's supervision in Washington. From this standpoint, pressure over the Amazon might be ameliorated in exchange for Brazil's acceptance of economic liberalization, approval of the Patent Law in the Congress, privatization of strategic state-run industries, and submission to technological apartheid, including signing the nuclear safeguard agreement, as demanded by Itamaraty and Secretary for Strategic Affairs Adm. Mario Flores.

It is ironic, if not tragic, that in naming Ricupero to his new post, President Franco referenced the fact that the ambassador "is a man of international prestige, close to the [Catholic] Church." In the first place, Ricupero is obviously a defender of the globalist theses of the new world order. Second, like Fernando Henrique Cardoso he is close to Cardinal Pablo Evaristo Arns who, aside from his toleration of voodoo, embraces the Theology of Liberation networks which gave rise to the Marxist Workers Party of Luis Inacio "Lula" da Silva and to such figures as Frei Betto and Leonardo Boff, all of whom have capitalized on the devastating results of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) neo-liberal policies. Both Cardoso and Lula are members of the Inter-American Dialogue, so admired by Ricupero. These are the groupings which have made the Armed Forces and other national institutions their target in their alleged defense of Indian rights.

It is obvious that the Armed Forces and other institutions cannot limit their actions exclusively to foreign threats, nor can they effectively defend national sovereignty as long as they tolerate the IMF's monetarist policies, which will lead the nation to social upheaval.

Britain's century-old geopolitical obsession revived at Ditchley

by Mark Burdman

In a July 9 speech to the Anglo-American establishment's elitist Ditchley Foundation in Britain, which has recently been made available to a wider public, a senior British establishment figure provided valuable confirmation of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche's contention that Great Britain's policies over the past 150 years have been determined by a geopolitical obsession to halt economic development on the Eurasian continent. Delivering the annual Foundation Lecture at the Ditchley Park estate near Oxford, historian Sir Michael Howard asserted that it was the development of railways and the resultant emergence of Germany as a European power which were responsible for unleashing this century's two world wars in Europe. According to Howard, this process of industrial and infrastructural development upset the British-backed balance-of-power arrangements for Europe that had been worked out at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Sir Michael Howard represents the higher echelons of the Anglo-American establishment. From 1980 through 1989, he was the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University, and then, from 1989 until the middle of this year, was Lovett Professor of Military and Naval History at Yale University in the United States. He is also a governor of the Ditchley Foundation, a chief policy institution of the transatlantic establishment which includes among its leaders former British Ambassador to the United States Sir Anthony Acland and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Despite Howard's status at the top of the British historical profession, the absurd assertions in his lecture reveal him as an incompetent about recent world history. His "railroads=Germany=wars" construct simply inverts cause and effect. But this makes his comments all the more useful from a clinical standpoint. As LaRouche has repeatedly stressed, it is the *British* who must be held responsible for the two world wars in this century, precisely because their insane insistence on preventing a German-French-Russian "Eurasian" alliance for infrastructure development committed them to a destabilization of continental Europe, playing one country off against another in classic "balance of power" fashion.

LaRouche has further insisted that the current war in former Yugoslavia results from a post-1989 revival of British or British-French "Entente Cordiale" geopolitics: Elites in London and Paris first created a hysteria that the newly united

Germany would become the "Fourth Reich." These elites then encouraged their Serbian friends to launch a war of aggression that would destabilize Germany from the "soft underbelly" of Europe. LaRouche has stressed that those political leaders concerned with stopping the chaos in the Balkans must publicly identify *British geopolitics* as the ultimate cause of the problem, and must break with the big lie of the 20th century—the "victors' history" which holds Germany uniquely responsible for the two world wars and for the present conflict in the Balkans.

These are hardly academic issues, as the current conjuncture in Europe clearly demonstrates. One of the singular aspects of politics in Europe during the summer of 1993 has been the growing number of publications and political figures who have followed *EIR*'s lead to one extent or another, by singling out British geopolitics as being ultimately responsible for the carnage in the former Yugoslavia. While the Croatian daily *Danas*, for example, has exposed the role of Britain's MI-6 intelligence service in fomenting Croatian versus Muslim fighting (see *EIR*, Aug. 27), several leading figures in Bosnia, most outspokenly Vice President Ejup Ganic, have attacked British "tricks" and the British diplomacy of Lord Owen in Geneva, as being to blame for the carnage there. Moreover, Owen's erstwhile partner in crime Cyrus Vance is the chairman of the American branch of the Ditchley Foundation.

Ganic's charges are echoed in the German, Austrian, and Italian press and even by senior officials of the United Nations and a small minority of commentators in Britain and France. Austria's *Die Presse*, charged on Aug. 23 that British and French diplomacy were using Bosnia as an instrument of their respective power interests in Europe, in an attempt to revitalize "old natural alliances in the Balkans war." Quoting the former Swedish commander of the U.N. troops in the Balkans, Gen. Lars Wahlgren, as saying that day-to-day U.N. policy decisions were actually made in Paris and London, *Die Presse* charged that Britain and France were involved in a "struggle for power in Europe."

Sir Nigel doth protest too much

It is clear that the British are becoming very upset by the attacks on their actions in the Balkans. On Aug. 24, British Ambassador to Germany Sir Nigel Broomfield wrote an article in *Die Welt*, saying that he was "amazed" by the commen-



A scene along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. "The railroad is like a leaven, which creates a cultural fermentation among the population. Even if it passed through an absolutely wild people along its way, it would raise them in a short time to the level prerequisite for its operation," commented Count Sergei Witte.

taries in that newspaper and in the other leading German conservative daily, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, that have attacked the British for their actions in the Balkans. Protested Sir Nigel: "Those commentaries that claim we intend to support the aggressor in the conflict are not remotely in tune with Britain's real policies or its real intentions." The Aug. 25 London *Times* commented that this sentence is "as close to a thundering conclusion as any senior diplomat *in situ* can manage. His article was clearly authorized by the Foreign Office."

In fact, on both Aug. 24 and 25, Roger Boyes, *Times* correspondent in Bonn, profiled Germany's growing anger at Britain over the Balkans and other issues. Boyes wrote that students at German universities are now studying the much-publicized summer 1990 interview by *Spectator* magazine with the late Nicholas Ridley, then British minister of trade, warning of the new "Fourth Reich" danger from the united Germany. Beyond this, continued Boyes, "certainly an influential part of the German press is convinced that Britain is stirring up things with a view to forging an Anglo-French axis. The Balkan experts of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Die Welt* dailies regularly accuse Britain and France (but especially Britain) of perfidy in Bosnia. Other commentaries frame their arguments in almost 19th-century terms: Britain and France are being drawn together, they say, because they want to stop Germany's expansion toward the East."

The same circles that originally launched the "Fourth Reich" hysteria are now attempting a crude counterattack. On Aug. 22, the London *Sunday Telegraph* dragged out Patrick Glynn to pontificate that the First World War was caused, pure and simple, by "premeditated German aggression," and was not the result of an "accident" or of the "arms race" of that time. According to Glynn, the war was the product of "a deliberate attempt by the German leadership to secure and improve Germany's position in Europe. The Germans under Kaiser Wilhelm went into the Sarajevo quarrel (of 1914) with open eyes, goading their Austrian allies

into a confrontation with Serbia, provoking France and Russia, and deliberately deflecting British attempts at mediation. When war broke out, the leaders of Britain, France and Russia were glum, but the mood among the German leadership, according to contemporary memoirs, was one of 'happiness.' "

The article almost read like a response to LaRouche. A leading *Sunday Telegraph* editor is Sir Peregrine Worsthorne, whose late stepfather, Bank of England chairman Montagu Norman, was instrumental in installing Adolf Hitler into power. Worsthorne is an intellectual author of the recent years' "Germany is the Fourth Reich" hysteria. The same edition ran a letter from former Thatcher adviser Sir Alfred Sherman, insisting that the war in the Balkans today results from a deliberate German design to break up Yugoslavia, "to initiate Germany's fourth *Drang nach Osten*" (drive to the East). Sherman, a nominal Thatcherite conservative with a well-deserved reputation for being mentally unbalanced, has thereby allied himself with the left-radical publication *Searchlight*, the mouthpiece of the allies of the Anti-Defamation League within Britain, which repeatedly spews out "*Drang nach Osten* in the Balkans" black propaganda.

The Ditchley view

But it is Howard's Ditchley lecture which stands as the definitive expression of the "geopolitical" world view. In his speech, "Cold War, Cold Peace," Howard warmed up to his attack on Germany by inviting his audience to imagine themselves as being in the same position as the statesmen congregated for the Treaty of Vienna in 1815. It was that conclave, it should be recalled, which conspired to establish a "European order" that, under the pretext of preventing any new Napoleon Bonapartes from arising in Europe, would act to crush any *republican* movements on the European continent modelled on the American Revolution of 1776. Specifically, the Vienna Congress participants, from Britain, Austria, and Russia primarily, conspired to crush the German "Wars of Liberation" of the 1809-13 period, and to deny

Germany effective nationhood.

Said Howard: "It would be legitimate, indeed, to extend [the troubled period of the Cold War] backward for a generation, to 1914, for the two world wars had a basic continuity: So far as Europe was concerned, they can be regarded almost as a single Thirty Years' War. So in broader historical perspective the years between 1914 and 1989 may come to be seen as ones of continuous armed confrontation and conflict, broken by periods of uneasy truce, not unlike the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquest between 1793 and 1815; except that in our own time we had to endure not one but two prolonged conflicts with two different major adversaries; and those conflicts shaped the minds, not of one generation, but of three.

"Now, like the statesmen gathered at Vienna at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars, we have to adjust ourselves to an entirely new situation. . . .

"If we take the Napoleonic analogy seriously, the good news is that after 1815, nearly half a century was to pass before Europe saw another international war, and a century before there was a conflict on anything like so considerable a scale. The bad news is that during those years developments were under way that made the European system increasingly unstable; unstable internally, as industrialization transformed the economies of western Europe, bringing in its wake growing class-conflict and fear of revolution; externally, *as the growth of railways (in particular) created a new major political and economic power in the center of Europe which was to shatter the international system with a new series of wars* — wars that began with the Prussian challenge to the Austrian Empire in 1866 and *did not really conclude until the defeat and destruction of Nazi Germany in 1945*" (emphasis added).

The civilizing mission of railroads

With these words, Howard is striking at the heart of those "Hamiltonian" economic policies which have brought about whatever development there has been in western economies over the past 200 years, policies which have always driven the British "free trade" fanatics apoplectic.

It is worth recalling, that the drive for the development of railways in Germany came from Friedrich List, who was close to Mathew Carey and Henry Carey in the United States, and who was a rigorous Hamiltonian in economic policy outlook. Later in the 19th century, Russia's Count Sergei Witte was strongly influenced by List's ideas, in motivating his own projects for railway development in Russia; it was common for Witte to write, in poetical terms, about the railway as the greatest factor in humanizing and upgrading backward rural peoples. On one occasion, he stated, "The railroad is like a leaven, which creates a cultural fermentation among the population. Even if it passed through an absolutely wild people along its way, it would raise them in a short time to the level prerequisite for its operation."

U.S. makes NPT the issue in S. Asia

by Ramtanu Maitra

With the arrival of the Indian Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit in Washington, there are expectations that India-U.S. relations may get beyond contentious non-proliferation and security issues. Expectations, however, can hardly be justified considering the one-dimensional South Asia policy of the Clinton administration so far.

Irritated by Washington's continuous sermonizing on non-proliferation and the American perception of India's security concerns, and embittered by U.S. criticism of India's "poor" human rights record, New Delhi initially welcomed the changing of the guard in the White House. Even the grating visit of Acting Undersecretary of State John Malott to South Asia in the spring did not quite dampen hope. Later, the selection of Mrs. Robin Raphel as assistant secretary of state for South Asian affairs raised hopes, since Raphel was serving as political counselor at the U.S. embassy in New Delhi at the time of her appointment. It was hoped that since she was aware of the political situation of both India and Pakistan from her first-hand experiences, she might be able to bring a multidimensional policy in tune with the sensitivities of the subcontinent and enrich U.S. policy toward South Asia.

But Raphel, testifying before a U.S. Senate panel recently, emphasized that her main objective in her new post is to pressure India and Pakistan to take down their nuclear capabilities.

Starting her career as a CIA economic analyst, before opting for the foreign office, Raphel reportedly attended Oxford with President Clinton, and hence, has the President's ear. She was earlier married to the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Arnold Raphel, who, along with the Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, was killed in a mysterious air crash in 1988. Since then, Mrs. Raphel has married a South African and was posted at Pretoria prior to her arrival in Delhi. Her two postings in Pakistan — one in the 1970s when Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was prime minister, and later as Ambassador Raphel's wife — make her a Pakistan expert, she claims.

Echoing the Carnegie Endowment

Mrs. Raphel's testimony to the Senate, however, indicates that she is more likely to enhance conflict and friction between the two largest democracies in the world. Her state-

ments so far remarkably resemble the printed analysis of the Carnegie Endowment for Peace and such individuals as Prof. Roger Hilsman of Columbia University, who had earlier served as a high-profile assistant secretary of state during the Kennedy administration, and Prof. Alvin Z. Rubinstein of the University of Pennsylvania. Both these professors recently visited India, and made clear that non-proliferation is the major irritant in Indo-U.S. ties.

In dealing with South Asia, the Clinton administration appears to have taken a leaf out of Jimmy Carter's diary. According to reports circulating in New Delhi, President Clinton is soon to announce a policy initiative on curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, which would target those who have not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), but not those who have the weapons.

The projected Clinton policy would also seriously jeopardize India's three-decade nuclear power generation policy. According to available reports, the centerpiece of Clinton's initiative would be a worldwide ban on the production of highly enriched uranium and plutonium. While highly enriched uranium is a requirement of high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, India's major concern will be the ban on plutonium production. Indian nuclear strategy, set forth in the 1960s, is to use plutonium, obtained from the spent fuel of the Indian-built Candu heavy-water reactors, as the fissile material in fast breeder reactors. India has already begun to operate a fast breeder test reactor fueled with plutonium, and plans are afoot to build 500-megawatt (MW) fast breeder reactors by the year 2000.

Missile control a threat

Also included in the Clinton initiative is the prevention of missile technology development. In pursuing this policy, Washington has fallen back on the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) of April 1987, which was amended last January. The MTCR, an informal arrangement among the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialized countries that now includes another 16 countries, had originally set guidelines ostensibly to limit the proliferation of missile technology that could contribute to nuclear weapons delivery systems, and a listing of related equipment and technology to be controlled by member countries by appropriate domestic export controls.

The January amendments extended the scope of the control regime to include missiles capable of delivering biological and chemical weapons, and restricted development of short-range battlefield missiles. Clinton's proposed initiative is likely to be the amended version of Guidelines 2, which states:

"Particular restraint will be exercised in the consideration of Category I transfers *regardless of their purpose*, and there will be a strong presumption to deny such transfers. Particular restraint will also be exercised in the consideration of any items in the Annex, or of any missiles (whether or not in the

Annex), if the government judges, on the basis of all available persuasive information evaluated according to factors including those in the Guidelines 3, that they are intended to be used for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction, and there will be a strong presumption to deny such transfers."

Reportedly, the United States has already informed New Delhi that Washington would not want India to deploy the short-range Prithvi missiles, developed and built by India. Recognizing that the recent sanctions imposed against the Indian Space Research Organization by Washington for the former's contract to buy cryogenic engine and related technologies from Russia did not have the desired effect, Washington is now putting direct pressure on India not to deploy the Prithvi missiles.

Pressure to 'de-nuclearize'

While the White House was intent to step on sovereign nations and prevent them from developing missiles, which in present-day military doctrine are an integral part of modern military forces, think-tanks related to the Pentagon are churning out reports on the nuclear problem in South Asia. The bottom line of the reports is that India and Pakistan are heading inevitably toward a nuclear war, and it would be the "humanitarian" thing to do to "de-nuclearize" these two nations. The argument is then used to force India and Pakistan to sign the NPT, and to bolster Clinton's initiative to ban enriched uranium and use of plutonium and to curb missile development. The process will lead to the collapse of India's space program and nuclear power program, and make the military vulnerable to those who do have "weapons of mass destruction."

Other countries are echoing the U.S. pressure. Recently, India was surprised to find that Germany put the issue at the top of the annual bilateral meeting agenda in Bonn. Germany has thus joined the nations having bilateral talks with India on non-proliferation issues — the United States, Britain, and Japan.

The Monterey Institute on Missile Proliferation, which has focused its studies on China and India in collaboration with a Japanese institute, has come out recently with a report entitled "India: Emerging Missile Power." The report said that India has the technological infrastructure to undertake development of intercontinental ballistic missiles and cruise missiles. In emphasizing that the Indian missile program cannot be curtailed through sanctions, it said: "Technology embargoes and sanctions may have some near-term effect in slowing down New Delhi's missile program, but its missile-related infrastructure has been developed to the point that it is no longer feasible for outside interests to bring the program to a halt."

Having read that, the Clinton administration is now going full tilt to force India to give up the deployment of the Prithvi missile and stop any further development of the middle-range Agni missile.

ASEAN security forum excludes India

Concern is growing that the U.S. was trying to draw India out of the picture at the recent ASEAN security forum.

The agreement to set up a forum to discuss political and regional security, which was decided at the recently concluded ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Singapore, has raised uneasy questions in India. When U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher reiterated that the United States will remain actively engaged in Asia, that it will remain an Asian-Pacific power and abide by treaty obligations, and continue the forward military presence and work with nations in the region to maintain a peaceful and secure Asia, many Indian analysts were left wondering whether the whole security forum concept was scripted in Washington.

The two-day (July 23-24) ministerial meeting of the six ASEAN members (Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines) was followed by the post-ministerial meeting, which was attended by the six ASEAN members, ASEAN's seven major trading partners (United States, Japan, Canada, the European Community, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand), and Russia, China, Vietnam, and Papua New Guinea, where little or no interest in India was shown.

Washington's expressed concern about the security of the region has also made it apparent to Indian authorities in New Delhi that ASEAN will continue to depend heavily on the United States, thus making it difficult for India to play a significant part in its security or become a major participant in ASEAN's economic prosperity.

The Indian uneasiness rests on the fact that New Delhi, particularly since

the late 1980s, was formulating policies to develop a closer bond with ASEAN. Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit to Indonesia during the Non-Aligned Movement summit last year and a visit to Thailand this spring had raised hopes that India had finally succeeded in convincing ASEAN that India, with its political, economic, and military capabilities, wants to be a partner of ASEAN. Prime Minister Rao had confided that he has standing invitations from each of the six ASEAN countries and he would visit them in the near future.

With the onset of the Cold War, during which ASEAN was allegedly under the threat from the Soviet Union, India was eyed as Moscow's stalking horse. It is moot whether this image of India was ASEAN's self-developed perception or a reflection of the way Washington portrayed India then. India, which had supported Vietnam during the Vietnam War and had been critical of Thailand's stance toward the Vietnam-backed regime in Cambodia, did little to assuage ASEAN's suspicions.

However, the post-Cold War period has seen an effort on both sides to build bridges. India, eager to participate in the "economic miracle" in Southeast Asia and burdened by its own low productivity, was the first to make the overture. India became much more transparent in defense matters, willing to forgo defense relationships with ASEAN countries. India's decision to undergo a series of economic reforms, which included offering high incentives to foreign investors, went over well with ASEAN,

as it did with both Japan and the United States.

At the same time, it was evident that ASEAN remained suspicious. The stated concern about India's growing military and the Indian Navy, in particular, by ASEAN in the early 1990s originated most likely from Australia. However, ASEAN did not balk at reiterating the concern.

Soon after, Canberra, probably under advice of the United States, with which India had carried out a joint naval exercise in 1992, began to appreciate India's efforts to modernize its military. On cue, ASEAN dropped the concerns about India's growing military might.

However, the non-inclusion of India in the security discussions and the full-fledged commitment by the United States toward the Asia-Pacific region's security is a matter of new concern in Delhi. India sees that there are a number of issues which remain unresolved in Asia and any one of them could lead to an ugly military clash. The ham-handed approach of the People's Republic of China in the Spratley and Paracel Islands, and the continuing isolation of Vietnam and Laos, both have the potential to grow into security threats. The belligerent posture of Beijing in the South China Sea, and the United States, ever ready to intervene, could keep the region highly volatile.

At this juncture, New Delhi believes that ASEAN could have kept the more aggressive fighters out of the arena, and then ASEAN as a bloc could begin to deal with territorial, border, and maritime disputes. But, analysts suspect that that cannot be done, because the entire security forum was scripted in Washington, and ASEAN, like Indonesia's famous shadow puppets, is only capable of reflecting what the puppeteers want to do.

Inter-American Dialogue is tongue-tied

The think-tank for the Clinton administration's Ibero-America policy has been put on the defensive in Peru.

On Aug. 17, at the conclusion of the Inter-American Dialogue's two-day meeting behind closed doors at Lima's El Olivar Hotel, former United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and Peter Bell, both co-chairmen of the Washington, D.C. think-tank, joined other of the group's leaders at a press conference. But much to their embarrassment, and in front of journalists from 20 of the country's most important media, they were subjected to a well-deserved roasting by *EIR*'s Lima correspondents on the Dialogue's plans to destroy Peru and Ibero-America.

EIR correspondent Sara Madueño first held up a copy of *EIR*'s just-released book, *El Complot para Aniquilar a las Fuerzas Armadas y a las Naciones de Iberoamérica (The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America)*, and said: "I have in my hands a book . . . published by *EIR Resumen Ejecutivo*. This book makes reference to the Inter-American Dialogue as one of the entities behind this plot. Now, in Chapter 2 of its recent report 'Convergence and Community,' the Dialogue proposes collective defense and . . . limited sovereignty. . . . And in your 1986 report, you call for the selective legalization of drugs. Thus, this book is not off the mark when it claims you are part of this plot. Do you care to comment?"

As the audience buzzed, a visibly shaken Peter Bell replied: "What I would say is that this is a sort of disinformation, propaganda from the Lyn-

don LaRouche group."

"But, is it true?" she insisted.

"No," Bell lied.

At that point, another journalist referred to the editorial in that day's issue of *Expreso* exposing the Dialogue's push for a multinational force to "intervene in defense of democracy," as in the case of Peru. Pérez de Cuellar said that the editorial was "based on incorrect information. . . . It has never been the Dialogue's intent to isolate Peru."

EIR's Manuel Hidalgo interrupted: "Dr. Bell, on page 35 of the Dialogue's report . . . you refer specifically to the cases of Haiti and Peru. . . . On page 37 you talk about the possible sanctions in case of an 'interruption of democracy,' as in the case of Peru. Among those sanctions you list: denial of visas; withdrawal of ambassadors, of diplomatic recognition, and giving financial assistance directly to opposition groups; suspending bilateral economic assistance programs; a full trade embargo, cutting off all economic and trade ties; and suspending military assistance.

"Second," Hidalgo continued, "I want to ask if you support the stance of Mario Vargas Llosa, a Dialogue member, who said last year that if the Peruvian Army disappeared, it would be no great loss for Peru. That would corroborate the charges made in the book. . . . Third . . . you, Dr. Bell are also the president of Human Rights Watch, to which Americas Watch belongs, whose people in Peru are always finding mass graves and

bodies."

Bell, very perturbed, replied: "Well, those are three questions. . . . It's true that I am the president of Americas Watch. . . . That's a voluntary job. . . . Now, regarding Mario Vargas Llosa, he is a member, one of the 100 members of the Dialogue, there are six members. . . . It is obvious that each of us has our own ideas . . . are free to speak. . . . On the other hand, we get together each year to deal with important issues relating to the Americas. In that regard, we try to reach agreement, a consensus, and we produce a report such as the one you have in your hands. Regarding your first question, those options listed on page 17 —"

"— 37," Hidalgo corrected him.

"Sorry, 37—those are possible options for responding to an interruption in a given country, a rupture of democracy. There was no agreement within the Dialogue that the inter-American community should implement all those options, because there are a series of possible options among which the community can select those that correspond to a given situation," said Bell. He shut down the news conference five minutes later.

After the first question, "former" communist Luis Pasara, who scribbles a column for *Caretas* magazine, an Anglo-American mouthpiece, came up to ask what media the correspondents represented. When told *EIR*, he said, "Ah, the LaRouche people," and ran to tell the Dialogue's Peter Hakim and Abraham Lowenthal. A Reuters correspondent, however, saw the humor in Bell's scarcely credible disclaimers, and commented that if, as claimed by Bell, everything that members said was their own opinion—not the Dialogue's—then what they said was not newsworthy, and she couldn't figure out what to file in her story.

International Intelligence

Philippines bishops criticize Ramos policy

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines is attacking President Fidel Ramos's population control plan, charging that it is the result of U.S. "demographic imperialism" and citing U.S. National Security Study Memorandum 200, a 1974 document that demanded population control in Third World countries in the interests of U.S. national security.

Bishop Teodoro Bacani said, "We have a copy of a U.S. national security document that shows all its designs are happening in the Philippines. What we are going through is a case of demographic imperialism, or the imposition of population control on other nations by a richer nation."

Asked if family planning in the Philippines could be considered a U.S. plot, the Rev. James Reuter, a spokesman for the Bishops Conference, said, "That's exactly what [the U.S. study] implies." He added, "Certainly there is a strong belief in lay quarters that the family planning program comes to the Philippines from the U.S. [Agency for International Development], complete with targets and threats." He said that the "threats" involved making new loans contingent on meeting population targets.

The issue was taken up by the Council of the Laity of the Philippines, a leading Catholic lay group, which released a summary of the U.S. document at a news conference on Aug. 16. The Council of the Laity has vowed to challenge the constitutionality of the government's family planning program in the Supreme Court. It is holding what one priest described as "down with the condom" prayer rallies.

Cambodian government attacks Khmer Rouge

Cambodian government forces on Aug. 18 launched the biggest attack on the Khmer Rouge guerrillas since the U.N. operations began in Cambodia in early 1992. The gov-

ernment has announced that it will not negotiate with the Khmer Rouge, which has been sabotaging railroads and bridges and attacking Vietnamese peasants in Cambodia. Government co-chairman Hun Sen said that the Khmer Rouge "must give its army and territory to the government. This is final, and it is not necessary to negotiate."

The Khmer Rouge, one of the most barbarous regimes in world history, was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 3 million Cambodians during its brief rule in 1975-79.

The Cambodian Army, made up of the three factions which participated in the national elections, attacked the Khmer Rouge positions in northwestern Cambodia, overrunning a Khmer Rouge stronghold near the Thai border on Aug. 18. Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, speaking from Bangkok, Thailand, called for negotiations, as government forces moved into contested areas in three other provinces.

This is the first time that the three government factions have fought together against the Khmer Rouge. Previously, the forces of Prince Sihanouk allied with the Khmer Rouge, with the backing of the U.N. Permanent Five and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, to oppose those of Hun Sen, in over a decade of civil war. U.N. spokesman in Cambodia Eric Falt expressed "surprise" that the new army was "working so quickly."

Bosnia war 'a delayed victory for Hitler'

Warsaw Ghetto resistance leader Dr. Marek Edelman characterized the situation in Bosnia as "a delayed victory for Hitler, a victory from the grave," during a visit to besieged Sarajevo in mid-August. Filmed by a German television crew, Edelman drew comparisons between the West's failure to act to help the Warsaw Ghetto fighters against the Nazis and the current failure to act against those who have unleashed the war in Bosnia.

Edelman told the German interviewer,

"I thought that something had been learned, that the Munich agreement had made people learn. But I was wrong." Referring to the Warsaw Ghetto resistance in 1943, he said, "Then, too, we were alone. We had no military help—that was our misfortune. The world looked the other way."

Shining Path massacres Indian tribe in Amazon

Showing their "love" for the "indigenous populations" which has made them the darlings of the international "human rights" mafia, the Peruvian narco-terrorist Shining Path guerrillas attacked members of the Ashaninka tribe in the Amazon jungle, 1,000 of whom had been liberated from Shining Path concentration camps a while ago, and murdered 55 in cold blood, including women and children, after torturing some of them. The Peruvian government has asked the international human rights organizations to come to Peru and verify the massacre.

The Peruvian government also released statistics showing the dramatic reduction in Shining Path activities since the government began its tough crackdown against the guerrillas, including the jailing of their leaders. The number of victims killed by Shining Path has fallen from 3,044 in 1991 to 2,617 in 1992 to 774 so far this year. Thirty more terrorists were captured in mid-August.

Boutros-Ghali upholds U.N. 'multilateralism'

United Nations Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali continued his assault on national sovereignty, appealing for an expansion of the "multilateral role" of the U.N., and denouncing resistance to this policy voiced by Italy, in a commentary in the *New York Times* on Aug. 20.

The most fundamental task of the post-Cold War era, he said, is "the defense and strengthening of a cooperative and healthy international state system while defending

Briefly

legitimate minority rights within state borders." Boutros-Ghali stated that "multilateralism is the democracy of international society. The United Nations has been mandated to undertake comprehensive and costly endeavors to transform societies and states where the risks of failure and likelihood of long-term involvement have been far beyond any one state's interests."

Alluding to Italy's objection to U.N. policies in Somalia, he stated: "National forces that voluntarily serve under unified multilateral command cannot expect to conduct or not conduct a military operation on their own decision or decide in the field to disobey orders. Member states that elect not to provide troops cannot subsequently decide to enter the theater of conflict at and in a manner of their own choosing, and governments should not feel aggrieved when the U.N. abides by binding resolutions and expects all states to do the same."

Former Algerian premier assassinated

Kasdi Merbah, a former Algerian prime minister and security chief, was assassinated in an ambush outside Algiers at the end of August. Although the government blamed Islamic militants, there has been no claim of responsibility.

It is widely believed that many of the recent assassinations of political figures in Algeria have been linked to a power struggle within the regime itself, and are not actually the work of Muslim militants. The 1992 assassination of President Mohamed Boudiaf is seen as an example of this.

Merbah was an old-line member of the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN), and played an active part in the 1965 coup that brought Houari Boumedienne to power. Although he had called for the militants to turn in their weapons to the government, he recently left the FLN to form his own opposition party, the Algerian Movement for Social Justice.

The assassination followed the recent sacking of Prime Minister Abdesselam Be-

laid, who had come under criticism by the International Monetary Fund. He was replaced by former Foreign Minister Redha Malek, who is willing to renegotiate Algeria's foreign debt, which has been a demand of its western creditors. Malek is also a hard-liner when it comes to dealing with the Islamic opposition.

London press boosts 'political correctness'

London *Times* political editor Simon Jenkins proclaimed in a commentary on Aug. 18 that he has become more sympathetic to "political correctness" in the United States, after having read a "brilliant" article in the July 16 issue of the *Times Literary Supplement* by Prof. Ernest Gellner. Gellner, formerly of Cambridge University, is now a chief intellectual figure at the Central European University in Prague.

Wrote Jenkins: "Some months ago, the Royal Anthropological Institute launched a publicity campaign to bring anthropology closer to everyday life. The campaign implied that no well-ordered family should be without a consultant anthropologist. He would assist in such domestic chores as child abuse, sex discrimination and arguments over Bosnia. The RAI even suggested an anthropology telephone helpline.

"Mock not, says Professor Gellner. Social anthropology, the study of the evolution of human communities and cultures, is moving to the center of the intellectual and perhaps political stage. It is elbowing aside economics and political science. Gellner points out that Marxism was not the only thing that should have crashed in the 1980s. Much of social science, the thesis that human societies obey certain universal codes of behavior, deserved to crash with it."

According to Gellner, what is rising in the ashes of communism is not "liberal democracy," but "ethnicity, tribalism and territoriality." This is characteristic of a worldwide pattern: "From Somalia to Estonia, from Los Angeles to Kashmir, embattled tribes, however defined, are demanding recognition as groups not as individuals."

● **JORDAN** announced on Aug. 16 that it had detained 10 men, including six military students, for plotting to assassinate King Hussein at a public ceremony in June. The government is charging the Islamic Liberation Party with being behind the plot.

● **ARGENTINA** will be the site for a NATO meeting in October. U.S. Ambassador James Cheeks told the Argentine government that because of the country's "trustworthy" role in international bodies, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be meeting in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the Argentine Council of International Affairs.

● **TAIWAN** President Lee Teng-hui won another four-year term as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang party on Aug. 18. In the first election by secret ballot for the post in the KMT's 99-year history, Lee gained the votes of 1,686 delegates at the party's 14th congress. In a sign of unprecedented dissent among the Nationalists, however, 357 spoiled ballots were cast.

● **ISRAEL** is likely to break off its contacts with North Korea, following U.S. pressure, a high government official told Reuters on Aug. 16, following a meeting between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. Israel began contacts and investments this year, purportedly to try to stop North Korea from selling Iran missiles capable of striking Israel.

● **CHINA** told the United States on Aug. 13 to stop interfering with a Chinese ship which the United States alleged was carrying chemical weapon materials to Iran, and said it would hold Washington responsible for all consequences of the row. Assistant Foreign Minister Qin Huasun demanded that the United States call off its warships and military aircraft that have been tailing the ship.

The truth about Carlos Andrés Pérez

by the Venezuelan Labor Party and
the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement

On May 19, one day before the Venezuelan Supreme Court was to announce its verdict on whether there were sufficient grounds for trying President Carlos Andrés Pérez (CAP) for corruption, the Venezuelan Labor Party and the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) jointly published a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About CAP." What follows is the sixth and concluding installment of EIR's translation of this document.

"The Truth About CAP" is not only important for Venezuela and Ibero-America, but also for the United States. President Bill Clinton has continued to apply the major elements of George Bush's policy toward the continent, for which Pérez—currently suspended from the presidency—considered himself the spokesman.

Chapter 6: The 'Caribbean Legion': CAP's hidden roots

How does one characterize a politician who boasts of his friendship both with the communist Fidel Castro and with banker David Rockefeller? How does one define a politician whose leading international adviser is Henry Kissinger, and who at the same time rubs shoulders with Sandinista Tomás Borge, or with the leaders of the Colombian M-19, and who is dying to mediate in the Salvadoran dialogue to bring the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front (FMLN) to power? Who one day will dine with the leftist pro-drug writer Gabriel García Márquez, and the next day will lunch with magnate Gustavo Cisneros Rendiles?

In order to fully understand Carlos Andrés Pérez's personality, one must go back to the postwar history of our continent, and especially in the Caribbean region. CAP, who views himself as the "Bolívar of the century," wants to go

down in history as the "integrator" of Ibero-America into the Anglo-American financial empire.

CAP is the typical Latin American social democrat of the Caribbean Legion. During the 1940s and 1950s, Ibero-America's communist parties divided themselves between those which maintained ties with the Communist International and with Moscow, and those which became a social democratic version of the same thing, accommodating their beliefs and operations to the ideological profile of the region. Prominent among this latter group of "ex-communists" are the Cuban, Costa Rican, Guatemalan, and Venezuelan organizations, whose leaders trained in Costa Rica around the ideas of the Peruvian Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, founder of the Peruvian APRA party.

These groups were linked to such U.S. "former communists" as Jay Lovestone, onetime secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A. who did not break with Moscow, but rather was dumped by Stalin after the latter purged Bukharin and took away Bukharin's control over the Communist International (Comintern). Another of these "former communists" was Serafino Romualdi who, together with Lovestone, took over the reins of the international section of the AFL-CIO trade union. These ex-communists were recruited by the CIA to carry out aspects of U.S. foreign policy.

In the beginning, APRA hoped to be a continent-wide organization, promoting "Indo-American" socialism as a Marxist vehicle for the "Black Legend" [the slander that the Catholic Church and Spain committed genocide against indigenous cultures in the New World] against anything representing the Hispanic heritage. Haya de la Torre's entire ideological belief structure reflected gnostic beliefs, and in many cases, the members of the Caribbean Legion are indistinguishable from the secret lodges of Caribbean Masonry. Some of the best-known leaders, such as José Francisco Peña Gómez, practice the voodoo rites of Santería. One of the



CAP's backers, banker David Rockefeller and "consultant" Henry Kissinger, at a Forum of the Americas meeting in Washington on April 22, 1992, where they promoted Venezuelan-style "democracy" as the vehicle for imposing "free trade" financial dictatorship on Ibero-America.

characteristics of APRA's ideology has been—and remains—its opposition to the existence of the armed forces as a national institution.

Perhaps because the only leader who succeeded in doing away with that institution was José "Pepe" Figueres, the group of Apristas [APRA adherents] who came to be known as the Caribbean Legion grew and developed in Costa Rica. In fact, it is no accident that Costa Rica not only became the first Ibero-American country to eliminate its Armed Forces, but also was chosen as the center of operations of fugitive drug-trafficker Robert Vesco, who after the death of U.S. mafia chieftain Meyer Lansky, inherited his Caribbean empire. Vesco is friends with all the members of the legion, and currently lives in Cuba under Fidel Castro's protection.

The coup against Medina Angarita: AD is born

On Oct. 19, 1945, a group of young military men allied with a group of leftists of diverse tendencies who had recently gathered around the Democratic Action Party (AD), rose up against the constitutional President Isaías Medina Angarita. The overthrow of General Medina Angarita interrupted a long but well-defined process that had been run by the Venezuelan ruling classes since the government of Juan Vicente Gómez, and that began in 1908 after the fall of Cipriano Castro. The successive civilian-military governments of Generals Gómez (1908-35), Eleazar López Contreras (1936-40), and Isaías Medina Angarita (1940-45) had achieved national unity and created political institutions which, while



Fidel Castro, the communist dictator of Cuba, was in Caracas to attend the inauguration in January 1989 of his friend CAP, before the Caracas revolt broke out.

flawed, were more or less adequate for national needs.

Writer Arturo Uslar Pietri, one of the brains behind the Medina Angarita government, says in his most recent book, *Coup and State in Venezuela*, that with the overthrow of Medina Angarita, "The violent act of a subversive minority had shattered a long and difficult process that had embraced an entire century, in order to launch itself randomly into a future both unknown and full of risks and possibilities of every sort, some favorable but most frankly negative and full of threats for the future."

Among the most outstanding acts of the Medina Angarita regime was the 1943 reform of the oil law which, besides precisely establishing the payments that the companies had to make to the Venezuelan state in order to exploit the crude oil, determined that all oil concessions would end in 1983, and that all oil installations on Venezuelan territory would pass to the state, at no cost. CAP nationalized the oil industry only nine years before this was to occur, thereby forcing the country to pay the oil producers for all capital investment. The results of the past 19 years have yet to be seen. It is worthwhile comparing the investments in capital and infrastructure from the period of Gen. Marcos Pérez Jiménez, when there was less revenue, with those carried out by CAP.

The military forces that overthrew Medina Angarita designated a Ruling Junta headed by Rómulo Betancourt, a former communist leader who had broken with the Comintern to found Democratic Action. From that position, Betancourt dedicated himself to building a national political apparatus, with base organizations more or less on the model of the Leninist party. The military quickly discovered that their plans were very different from those of Betancourt and his people.

The following year, elections were held whose results

surprised no one, keeping in mind the political apparatus Betancourt had previously created. Writer Rómulo Gallegos, the nominal chairman of AD, won. The procedures as well as the results clashed with the perspective of the military, and in 1948 they refused to recognize Gallego's authority. Nevertheless, those three years were sufficient for Betancourt, who succeeded in creating the organizational structure of his party. As Uslar Pietri states:

"That is, a closed vertical structure, managed by a small group of professional revolutionaries, very well organized for action and propaganda, with very little or no consultation with the base, prepared, above all, for clandestinity based on the principles of what in the Soviet Union was later called democratic centralism."

The differences between the AD members and the military were not minor, making political coexistence between the two impossible. The main AD leaders left the country. Betancourt, accompanied by his private secretary Carlos Andrés Pérez, and others, left for Cuba, where Prío Socarrás began his corrupt government in 1948.

Leaving Cuba for Costa Rica

It is in Prío Socarrás's Cuba that the ambitious plan Carlos Andrés Pérez was to weave throughout his life began to take shape, launching itself first in the shelter of Betancourt's shadow. While in Cuba, CAP established direct relations with the individuals and groups which during that period formed the Caribbean Legion, and which later would violently take over the governments of the region.

The legion began in Costa Rica, around the figure of José "Pepe" Figueres. Among the most prominent members of the legion were Rómulo Betancourt, from Venezuela; Juan Bosch, from the Dominican Republic; Luis Muñoz Marín, from Puerto Rico; Arévalo y Arana, from Guatemala; Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, from Peru; and various Cubans, such as Prío Socarrás, who helped to finance Castro's revolution.

Speaking of those years, Figueres told the *New Republic* magazine of April 23, 1977: "I did everything possible to involve the United States and the CIA in Central American politics, in an era when the social democrats of the region were threatened by the communists on the one hand, and the military on the other." With the CIA, the legionnaires allied with the communists to overthrow the military.

In Havana during that period, CAP made contact with those who would later become his "intimate circle." There CAP met Orlando García Vásquez, then a lieutenant of the Havana police, from whom he would never again be separated, according to the editor of the daily *El Nuevo País*, Rafael Poleo. During their sojourn in Havana, Betancourt and CAP were guests at the house of Josefina Ache, mother of Armando Durán, who would later become prominent in the AD, and serve as CAP's foreign minister and his confidant.

After Prío Socarrás's election in Cuba, the first armed triumph of the legion came that same year, 1948, when Figueres overthrew Costa Rica's constitutional government.



CAP's good friend, Venezuelan tycoon Gustavo Cisneros.

On that occasion, Figueres headed the government for 18 months as head of the coup-makers; he was elected President for the first time in 1952, and elected again in 1970.

In the same interview cited above, Figueres characterized his first government in the following way: "During my first presidency the principal representative of the CIA in Costa Rica enjoyed the total confidence of my government, so much so that sometimes he was present during cabinet meetings."

Although participating in Figueres's cabinet meetings was not the primary activity of the CIA then run by Allen Dulles, "one of Allen Dulles's most sophisticated secret operations" was to infiltrate and control from within the Latin American trade union movement, using what would come to be called the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), in which the Caribbean Legion played a top-level role. According to John Ranelagh, author of the quasi-official history of the CIA, *The Agency: The Rise and Decline of the CIA from Wild Bill Donovan to William Casey*, AIFLD was "one of the most successful investments of the CIA," since it "carried out a very clear policy, conceived according to United States' interests abroad. . . . It had the additional advantage of supplying the CIA with informants and agents in the labor unions of Central and South America."

Tom Braden, chief of the CIA's Division of International Organizations, began the job of setting up that network. In 1954, Cord Meyer replaced him and continued the work, even after he officially left the CIA.

The common characteristic of the CIA officials involved with the legion, according to Ranelagh, is that they were "political liberals, like Tom Braden and Cord Meyer, or ex-communists, like Jay Lovestone. But only the CIA, of all the government agencies, could have protected these people from public scrutiny, at a time when McCarthy's anti-communist fever was rising." Lovestone was general secretary of the Communist Party U.S.A. in the 1920s, and was a member of the Communist International until Stalin purged Bukharin.

In 1950, Serafino Romualdi, one of the CIA's ex-communist trade unionists and a founder and first executive director of AIFLD, organized the Inter-American Democratic Conference in Havana, sponsored by Prío Socarrás. Romualdi recalls that at that meeting, "three former Latin American Presidents—each a champion of labor rights and of progressive legislation—committed themselves to the venture: Eduardo Santos from Colombia, Rómulo Betancourt, and José Figueres."

Betancourt had been in exile for two years after having been "President" of the junta that overthrew Medina Angarita. Similarly, Figueres had recently concluded his stint as President of the revolutionary junta.

On March 10, 1952, Prío Socarrás was overthrown by Fulgencio Batista. Betancourt, CAP, and other Venezuelan exiles went straight to Costa Rica, escorted by Orlando García Vásquez and other Cubans. Still other Cubans chose Miami. This was not the first time that Betancourt had urgently to travel to Costa Rica; he had already been exiled there before, during which time he helped to set up the Costa



Richard Nixon was one of the key contacts in Washington for Pepe Figueres, godfather of the State Department-backed communist movement in Ibero-America.

Rican Communist Party, from which emerged a cluster of converts to the "Indo-Americanism" that Haya de la Torre had proclaimed in order to set up the legion.

The Mexican José Vasconcelos wrote at the time of Prío Socarrás: "He has fallen like a rotten fruit, almost from his own weight, victim of his own intrigues, of his shady ambitions, and his disdain for public opinion. . . . He used his public office only as a means of getting rich quick; his closest collaborators were his partners."

According to journalist Rafael Poleo, ex-member of the AD National Committee, Costa Rica "was a volcanic exile" for CAP and García. There they dedicated themselves to developing a paramilitary, counterintelligence, and counter-insurgency capability, under the supervision and training of CIA officials.

Costa Rica became the base for deploying these groups. The financing of Fidel Castro's revolution was coordinated from there, along with the deployments against Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, etc.

On Jan. 23, 1958, the AD legion overthrew the government of Marcos Pérez Jiménez. On Jan. 1, 1959, Batista left Cuba, and Castro named a provisional government in Santiago de Cuba. Successively, other governments of the area began to fall.

Shortly after Figueres ended his first government, Cord Meyer was assigned as CIA station chief in Costa Rica between 1960 and 1962. From there he helped finance and set up the "trade union" institutions through which the legion operated for some time, such as the Inter-American Institute for Political Education. Figueres himself headed it up, and among its teachers were the Dominican Juan Bosch, the Venezuelan Rómulo Betancourt, the Peruvian Víctor Raúl

Haya de la Torre, and the Colombian Eduardo Santos.

According to Figueres, Meyer was "a populist. . . . What we called 'the International Department of the CIA' was made up of a group of 'populists' and liberals, who supported the efforts of Latin America's social democrats. . . . If men like the CIA's Cord Meyer were to have a greater field of action, it would help the United States to have the image of a country with a philosophy." Figueres gave Meyer and his friends that capacity in Costa Rica, just as Betancourt and CAP did in Venezuela.

Figueres ended his first stint in elected government in 1957, but he continued exercising power with Meyer's help. Prío Socarrás's circle of Cuban exiles continued to form part of his intimate coterie, and Figueres collaborated in the effort to overthrow the dictator Rafael Leónidas Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. Later, those Cubans were joined by a second wave of exiles after Castro took power, and both groups were used in the CIA's Bay of Pigs operation to invade Cuba. So integrated were those elements around Figueres, that he commented one day: "I learned about the Bay of Pigs while I was preparing an invasion of the Dominican Republic to overthrow the dictator Trujillo. Suddenly, my pilots and radio operators began to disappear, and in speaking with their families in Miami, we learned that they had gone to Guatemala to organize an invasion of Cuba."

Figueres spoke of the matter with former Vice President Richard Nixon, who had not been counting on losing the election to John F. Kennedy. According to the same story, nevertheless, Dulles convinced Kennedy to proceed with the plan. "I was convinced that Castro had to be overthrown, but we disagreed on the method. Instead of setting up a social democratic government, as had been promised, [Castro] sold out to the communists," commented Figueres in the above-cited interview.

This group of Cubans and Central Americans trained by the CIA in terrorist tactics, insurgency, and counterinsurgency, carried out unofficial operations for the U.S. government, and the bulk of the funds needed for those operations came from drug trafficking. Some remained in Miami, others went to work for the CIA, others went on to form part of various Caribbean governments' security forces.

One of these governments was Venezuela's. The nucleus of what would become the Office of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), came from that group. Besides Orlando García, who was always at CAP's side, there arrived Rafael Rivas Vásquez, Luis Posada Carriles, and Ricardo Morales Navarrete, among the best known and most notorious. Others connected to this network kept one foot in the official agencies, and the other in the "private sector," such as special agent Lázaro Rogelio Ugarte Bresslau (aka Luis Méndez or Luis Contreras), born in Cuba, son of a Spanish diplomat and finally a naturalized Venezuelan. According to *Zeta* magazine of Jan. 8, 1991, "Initially, García is a gunman who is a bodyguard and close confidant of Pérez, always at odds with the police professionals who were also Perezistas,

such as the corrupt Erasto Fernández."

Among those who remained in Miami was Guillermo Hernández Cartaya, president of the World Finance Corp. (WFC), who financed the operations of the Cuban terrorist group CORU of Orlando Bosch, friend of Luis Posada Carriles. The WFC, according to the investigations of a special U.S. congressional commission, turned out to be the center of a drug money-laundering network that was tied to the Venezuelan company Credival, of Juan Pérez Sandoval and Osvaldo Cisneros. For that reason, when Cisneros and Pérez Sandoval wanted to buy Flagship Bank in Miami, Florida bank authorities denied them permission. Hernández Cartaya ended up in jail for tax evasion; Pérez Sandoval is now a fugitive from Venezuelan justice, and Cisneros doesn't want to know anything about the matter.

Ted Shackley: the CIA cartel that trained the Caribbean Legion

The network of Cubans trained by the CIA for the Bay of Pigs invasion was under the supervision of Theodore G. Shackley, who became famous during the Iran-Contra scandal for being the head of the "secret team" charged with ferrying weapons to the Nicaraguan Contras in CIA airplanes, and returning the airplanes with cargos of cocaine from the Medellín Cartel. Apart from Shackley, the "team" was put together by his longstanding aide Thomas Cline and by Gen. Richard Secord. Among the leading Cuban operatives in the project were Rafael Quintero, Félix Rodríguez, and Luis Posada Carriles, former official of Venezuela's DISIP.

In 1960, CIA director Allen Dulles put Shackley in charge of Operation 40, as the plan to invade Cuba was called, and to carry out sabotage and assassination operations with the collaboration of elements of the mafia of Meyer Lansky, Santos Trafficante, and others, who controlled smuggling and drug-trafficking in the Caribbean. Under Shackley's supervision, the plan's name was changed to Operation Mongoose, for which two bases were established, one in Miami and the other in Guatemala, the latter being referred to by Figueres above.

In 1965, Operation Mongoose was closed down, and Shackley and Cline were transferred to Laos. Ted Shackley was named assistant CIA station chief in Laos, and Cline his assistant. Accompanying them were various Cuban operatives they had trained. The same operation was repeated in Laos: training locals for terrorist operations and to link up with the drug-traffickers to finance their operations. Upon arrival in Laos, they established contact with Vang Pao, an opium trafficker, to whom they provided aerial support. Pao's competitors mysteriously disappeared.

In 1971, Shackley was transferred to America as chief of western hemisphere operations. In 1973 he returned to Southeast Asia as CIA station chief in Vietnam, where he carried out Operation Phoenix between 1974 and 1975, whose mission was to eliminate the entire administrative

elite of Vietnam to prevent its functioning after the U.S. evacuation. During that period, he joined with Richard Armitage who was in charge of the financial operations of the Secret Team.

Between 1976 and 1979, various corporations and subsidiaries were established to hide the operations of the Secret Team. In Switzerland three were created: Lake Resources, Inc.; The Stanford Technology Trading Group, Inc.; and the most notorious of all, Compagnie de Service Fiduciaire (CSF), founded by Willard Zucker, also director of the legal department of Investors Overseas Services (IOS) of Bernie Cornfeld and Robert Vesco. CSF had a Central American subsidiary: CSF Investments, Ltd.

In 1978, they went to Central America, beginning their operations, and in 1981, Lt. Col. Oliver North put the Secret Team in charge of support operations for the Nicaraguan Contras. In that effort, the Cubans Rafael Quintero, Félix Rodríguez, and ex-DISIP commissioner Luis Posada Carriles actively participated.

Robert Vesco: the Medellín Cartel, the CIA cartel, and the Caribbean Legion

Robert Vesco is the financier about whom drug trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas said: "He taught me everything I know about finances for my businesses."

Vesco is the putative creator of the Medellín Cartel, and wove the financial web that sustains it. That network was centered around the company, Investors Overseas Services, which, according to reliable authorities, was the agency that laundered the money of mafioso Meyer Lansky. According to Arthur Herzog, Vesco's biographer, "Vesco's idea was not to get involved in drug trafficking, but rather to administer the traffickers' money, since narcos are generally bad investors" (*Vesco*, New York: Doubleday, 1987).

In the early 1970s, Vesco cornered IOS's stock, taking control away from its founder, Bernie Cornfeld. Between the two they bankrupted the business, and the investors sued Vesco. The director of IOS's legal affairs, named by Vesco, was Willard Zucker, of the law firm Willkie Farr, which was run by Kenneth Bialkin, ex-chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Zucker dissolved IOS and turned it into Compagnie de Service Fiduciaire, property of the CIA's Secret Team which Ted Shackley ran.

After resolving his legal affairs in Switzerland, Vesco went to Costa Rica to hide from U.S. law enforcement authorities who were after him because of the lawsuits by IOS's defrauded stockholders. Figueres, then President-elect of Costa Rica for the second time, received Vesco with open arms, and interceded for him with President Richard Nixon. In 1972, Figueres — who died in 1990 at age 84 — sent a letter to Nixon, telling him: "Mr. Robert L. Vesco has been visiting Costa Rica with the idea of helping us to establish new instruments of financing and economic development. I am impressed with his ideas, his group of business leaders, and the magnitude of anticipated investments. He could supply the



Colombian drug lord Pablo Escobar, linked by a veritable octopus of business and political ties to some of CAP's close associates.

ingredient that has been missing in our plans to create a symbol of democratic development in the center of the western hemisphere."

Vesco moved temporarily to the Bahamas, to an island shared with Carlos Lehder, with whom he developed a close relationship. When Vesco lost the protection of the police in the Bahamas, he wanted to move again to Costa Rica, but this time he could not be accepted.

According to Arthur Herzog, who wrote Vesco's authorized biography, when Figueres could not win approval for Vesco's stay in Costa Rica, he called on his friend in Nicaragua, the Sandinista Tomás Borge, to resolve the problem. Vesco moved temporarily to Managua, and Borge helped him obtain asylum in Havana. From Cuba, according to *Fortune* magazine, Vesco "helped Colombian drug-trafficker Carlos Lehder Rivas, who was his neighbor in the Bahamas, to obtain permission to use Cuban air space for flights transporting drugs to the U.S."

Vesco remains in Cuba today, as the guest of Fidel Castro.

Vesco's contact for Colombia and Venezuela was the Spaniard Enrique Sarasola Lerchundi, "the snake charmer," who managed IOS's mutual funds from Barranquilla, Colombia. In 1971, when Vesco became a fugitive, Sarasola returned to Spain, where he became the right-hand businessman of Felipe González. In 1982, as we indicated previously, Sarasola hosted Pablo Escobar, Jairo Ortega, and Alberto Santofimio when they were in Madrid to celebrate the victory of the Spanish Socialist Party. According to the Bogotá daily *El Espectador*, "in December of 1987, Sarasola was in Barranquilla visiting his friend Jaime Gontovnik. He arrived in Carlos Andrés Pérez's personal airplane."

Michael Novak and the pagan cult of spectator sports

by L. Wolfe

The Joy of Sports: End Zones, Bases, Baskets, Balls and the Consecration of the American Spirit

by Michael Novak

University Presses of America, Lanham, Md., 1988
384 pages, paperbound, \$11.50

There were 2 out in the top of the 7th inning, when Bill Hasselman, the Seattle Mariners' catcher, came to bat against Baltimore Orioles pitcher Mike Musina on June 6, 1993. Hasselman had earlier homered against the young Orioles hurler. This time he wouldn't get a chance to hit at all. The first pitch, a fast ball, headed straight for the batter's body. Hasselman turned, taking the pitch on his left shoulder. He turned again, and, dropping his bat, ran toward the mound and Musina. Musina stood his ground, and a fight began. Within moments, the field at Oriole Park in Camden Yards resembled the site of a gang brawl, with both benches emptying into the mêlée. Unlike many baseball fights, which are over quickly and involve only some shoving, this was a war, with hand-to-hand combat. It swirled about the field for nearly half an hour before the umpires could restore some semblance of order. Several players were injured, with one breaking a collarbone.

More than 45,000 watched this spectacle from the relative safety of the grandstands, while perhaps a million people saw it on television. By that evening, nearly the entire country had seen at least part of it on the evening news. It was then that something else became obvious. There were several

score Baltimore City police on duty at the stadium, as there are at all baseball or other sporting events in the city. Clearly, if such a brawl had taken place on a street, or even in the parking lot, the police would have responded, quickly and in force, arresting the perpetrators. These individuals would have been charged and tried in a court of law, and sentenced, in accordance with the relevant laws of the land and the given locality. But here, in the face of what some observers described as a "riot," the police did not intervene. Instead, they merely ringed the stadium, to keep the crowd separate from the participants in the obviously illegal altercation on the playing field.

When asked about the behavior of his officers, the Baltimore Police Commissioner stated that they had no authorization to act. Their assistance could only be requested by the umpires, and no such request came. *The laws that apply to all residents of Baltimore or the United States did not and do not apply to spectator sporting events, he said. They have their own law.*

The United States was founded as a republic based on principles of natural law which can know no such distinction between actions of individuals who are participants in spectator sports and everyone else. To do so is to undermine the very notion of natural law itself, which must be universal in its application. The events on the playing field at Camden Yards defied the concept of natural law; they were wanton acts of violence, yet they went unpunished by the law that governs our land. Punishment instead was meted out by baseball's own internal laws, which suspended and fined a handful of the participants.

There were among the spectators, both present and on television, thousands of children. How is it that they can come to understand the concept of law, if their heroes on the



Tens of thousands of devotees watch mass spectator sports games at stadiums and several million more watch on television, caught up in a fantasy world of idolizing their favorite players, as shown by this victory parade in Washington, D.C. for the Redskins football team. Neopagan Michael Novak postulates that this induced mass psychosis is really an American secular state religion, because it supposedly reflects "real" human nature.

playing field behave in such an obviously lawless manner, without seeming sanction?

To Michael Novak, such behavior is merely "part of the game."

In *The Joy of Sports*, which first appeared in 1976 and was more recently re-issued in paperback, Novak, a failed seminarian and apologist for the degenerate culture and economic policies of the Anglo-American imperium, writes, "the emptying of the dugouts in an occasional fist swinging mêlée — such outbreaks serve to indicate that even in baseball, humankind cannot bear too much rationality and must break out of Anglo-American bounds." For Novak, organized sports, and especially mass spectator sports, serve to demonstrate that man is driven by bestial instincts, and that, if "controlled," such bestiality can be "beautiful."

This view of man as an animal, directly contrary to the Judeo-Christian view that man is created in the image of his Maker, is the centerpiece of the neo-pagan religion that Novak identifies as mass spectator sports. He confesses to be a celebrant in this religion of sports, claiming it to show the way for him to the true meaning of human existence. "Even in our own secular age," Novak writes, "and for quite sophisticated and agnostic persons, the rituals of sports really work. They do serve a religious function: They feed a deep human hunger, place humans in touch with certain dimly perceived features of human life within the cosmos, and provide an experience of at least a certain sense of godliness."

First written before Novak became a prominent theo-

gian and neo-conservative apologist, the book is a confession of a brainwashed sports addict, who speaks with almost revolutionary zeal about his addiction and would seek to have all others both understand and find the "rapture." "Sports are the heart of the matter," this pseudo-Christian continues. "Sports are the high point of civilization — along with the arts, but more powerfully than the arts, which are special in taste and execution and appeal. Only a very few books and folktales can reach the same metaphysical levels as sports can. Very few philosophical-religious texts have the same ring of truth as a baseball smacked from the fat, true center of a willow bat."

His defenses down, Novak allows us to peek inside a very sick mind, showing the effect of the addiction on his thought processes. Novak claims that sports are a part of his "personal mental life," that through their giving him pleasure and joy, enhance his creative powers, just as many other addicts will make the same assertions about their use of cocaine or any other drug. But, as in the case of cocaine, aside from its physically debilitating effects, its use adversely affects all mental life, distorting creative capacity. So it is with sports, and, since it is only the capacity for creative reason that makes man truly human, a sports addiction makes a person less human.

Novak, though he professes to be a priest of the sports cult, is its victim as well. In that sense, he is like millions of other Americans addicted to mass spectator sports. However, unlike those pitiful masses, Novak has provided us with an

elaborate pseudo-philosophical justification for his behavior and a proselytizing call for others to join in his full embrace of spectator sports.

Sports and mental life

All sports, as distinct from physical exercise, are premised on the creation of a *field of play*, with *fixed boundaries*. This *bounded* field of play defines the universe of the sporting event or activity. That universe is governed by an *arbitrarily* established set of laws or *rules of the game*. Objects and actions within this universe are identified by equally arbitrary *names*, creating a shared nominalist language among participants and spectators. There is absolutely no lawful reason why a baseball field is shaped around a diamond, instead of a square, or why the distance between the bases is 90 feet. These considerations are totally *arbitrary*, as is the case with all other playing fields and their *fixed geometries*. Similarly, there is no lawful reason why a baseball game should be divided into nine “innings,” rather than ten or any other number, or why there are three “outs” to an inning, rather than two or four.

While there appear to be infinite possibilities to *act* within the established rules, there are in fact *absolute limits*, which Novak calls *ritual limits*, which define the boundary of the game’s fixed system. What can change is *limited* and *pre-determined* by arbitrary rules.

Some *countable* determination is made to determine the *winners* and *losers*. In the end, all sporting events have winners and losers which are determined by scores, standings, etc. All sporting events are ultimately reducible to zero-sum games, and can, therefore, be simulated on a computer.

The real universe is not arbitrarily bounded, but is governed by natural law. Man has been created in the image of his Creator, not in some corporeal sense of bones and muscle, but in the capacity of his mind for creative reason. It is that capacity which distinguishes man from the animal and allows him to discover the laws that govern the universe. The creative act must be defined as the search for the necessary principle that can overturn the axioms of one system of knowledge, so that mankind can progress to the next higher level of knowledge. It is this search for universal truths, for the perfection of man’s knowledge of the universe that is the essence of creativity.

“Human thought,” writes Lyndon LaRouche in his essay “On the Subject of Metaphor” (*Fidelio*, Fall 1992), “knows only change; we know only a thinkable correspondence between the change in our behavior and a correlated change in the manifest behavior of nature.”

Sports, for both the participant and the spectator, demand the adherence to arbitrary and fixed laws. Novak claims that it is from sports that all law is derived. But this is not natural law, merely a law of *limits*, coherent with the Aristotelian system, which ignores change. Novak admits as much when he compares the “laws” of sports to Aristotle’s ethics, identifying them as mere codes of conduct for “combatants” on the

field of play.

There is nothing wrong, and much right, with vigorous physical exercise, including the playing of sports. But, to the extent that an individual is immersed in a world dominated by sports, then such an individual is destroying his or her capacity for creative reason.

One is tempted to say that what takes place on the sporting field has no relationship to the “real world.” In a certain sense that is true. What happens on a given playing field, in a given sporting event, whether it be a Little League baseball game or the Super Bowl, is absolutely meaningless for the present and future existence of human civilization on this planet. However, a civilization dominated by sports has the capacity for the creative thought of each of its individuals to be deformed and damaged. Thus, sports, especially mass spectator sports, through their destructive effect on individual minds and the ability of individuals to think creatively, can cause the death of any civilization which the sports culture infects.

Childlike play versus a return to infantilism

Novak compares sports to “play,” and finds in sports the same liberating sense of expression that a child finds in his or her playful activities. It is this sense of *childlike freedom*, a freedom which has no relationship to *necessity*, which Novak claims is the main attraction of sports for the adult spectator or athlete. “The basic reality of all human life is play, games, sports,” writes Novak. “These are the realities from which all that is important in the rest of life are drawn. . . . Barbarians play in order to work; the civilized work in order to play.”

“Play is a pagan part of the human beast, our natural expressiveness,” Novak asserts. “It flows from inner and perennial energies, and needs no justification. . . .”

Putting Novak’s gushings aside for a moment, games and sporting activities are, to some extent, appropriate for children, whose mental development has not progressed beyond a certain point. Children must be allowed to play, and in their play, including sports, there are some limited things that can be learned about cooperation with others, according to certain rules, and the development of motor skills and muscle coordination. The problem arises when these forms of infantile behavior are carried forward beyond childhood. At that point they inhibit the development of creative reason, because contrary to Novak’s assertions, *there can be no freedom without necessity*. Participation in sports, especially as a spectator, forces the mind into a straitjacket of rules and arbitrary laws that inhibit creative reason. More importantly, habituated participation in spectator sports emotionally cripples an adult, who tends to respond with infantile emotionalism to situations that demand reasoned judgment.

Like an infant demanding his rattle, Novak demands his sports and sanctifies his own fanaticism. He refuses to join the adult world. After spending three hours in rapture watching his beloved Los Angeles Dodgers play baseball on television, he was confronted with a pang of conscience: “How

could I be 40 years old and still care what happens to the Dodgers? How could I have thrown away three hours of an evaporating life, watching a ritual, an inferior dance, a competition without a socially redeeming point. . . . And so I asked myself: Is it time for sports to be discarded? Is it time to put away the things of childhood?" Like Peter Pan stating, "I never want to grow up," Novak's conscience collapses: "What I had just seen was somehow more important than my other work, was deeper in my being than most of what I did, spoke to me of beauty, excellence, imagination and animal vitality — was true in the way that few things in life are true. My love for sports was deeper than any theory I had. The reality is better than an intellectual defense."

LaRouche has observed that the fate of ancient Rome was sealed when its population started rooting for one side or another at sporting events. Popular opinion rotted, rendering the population unable to make morally informed judgment, much the same way in which the infantile and sterile fanaticism of televised spectator sports today is rotting away the Americans' ability to judge.

Freud, the father of mass brainwashing

As I have described in other published locations, this *infantilism*, and the non-reasoned, animal-like behavior it induces is the basis for all mass brainwashing, as has been elaborated in the pseudo-psychology of the evil Sigmund Freud. The same theoretical outlook that was behind the mass brainwashing of Nazi Germany is found in the crowd phenomena of spectator sports. Freud's principal point, elaborating on the work of Gustav LeBon, was that masses of people can be organized around appeals to the emotions. Mass rallies, for example, appeal not to reason, but to the emotions, for the appeals to be successful. The most powerful such appeals are to the *unconscious*, which has the power to dominate and throw aside reason, Freud claims.

"The mass has never thirsted for truth," he writes in *Mass Psychology and the Study of the I*, indicating his agreement with LeBon. "They demand illusions and cannot do without them. They constantly give what is unreal precedence over what is real; they are almost as strongly influenced by what is untrue as what is true. They have an evident tendency not to distinguish between the two."

Freud further states that under this condition, with man's reason dominated by *emotionalism* and unable and *unwilling* to look for truth, the individual in a mass or crowd loses his moral conscience, or what Freud calls his *ego ideal*. This is not necessarily a bad thing for the individual, the evil Freud claims, since the moral conscience which he later named the *Over I* or *superego*, causes man to "unnaturally" repress his basic animal instincts; this, Freud claims, produces neuroses.

In a crowd organized around people's emotions, the individual will exhibit a tendency to "let himself go," to free himself of all moral and social inhibitions: "Isolated, he may be a cultivated individual; in a crowd, he is a barbarian — that is a

creature acting by instinct. . . . Nothing about it [how a person behaves under crowd conditions] is premeditated. . . ."

A crowd "cannot tolerate any delay between its desires and the fulfillment of what it desires," writes Freud, which is his explanation for why the individual is so willing to let himself become a part of a powerful mass experience that can gratify those emotional desires.

Such crowds, observes Freud, have regressed to *the mental life of children*. They operate, not according to reason, but according to irrational, emotional desires. In this mindless emotional state, individuals are easily manipulated by leaders who can shift the values of the masses to coincide with the crowd's infantile fantasies.

In the television era, there are two audiences for every sporting event: one that is present at the event and one that is viewing the event, usually as it takes place, on the television screen. (There are those who will videotape a game to watch later, and insist they be kept ignorant of the final score, the better to relive the excitement.) The first audience is limited by the size of the stadium and even the largest stadiums are limited to well under 100,000 people. The television audience, especially for a major sporting event like a football game, numbers in the millions.

Each sporting event, therefore, takes on a *psychological significance* to the viewer. It becomes a common emotional bond between himself or herself and *1 million or more* other people. Some recent psychological surveys of Americans between the ages 15 and 50 found that, when they were asked to list significant events that occurred within their lifetime, an extremely large number listed sporting events, and many listed several such events. Similarly, among American males especially, this *co-participation* in spectator sports creates a sense of *identity* with fellow *fanatics*.

This mass phenomenon, the brainwashing experience of spectator sports, has created the pagan religion of which Michael Novak is a priest and theologian. "Some 'enlightened' persons feel slightly guilty about their love for sports," Novak preaches to the uninitiated. "It seems less rational, less universal, than their ideals; they feel a twinge of weakness. The 'enhumaned' believe that man is a rooted beast, feet planted on one patch of soil, and that it is perfectly expressive of his nature to 'root.' To be a fan is totally in keeping with being a man. To have particular loyalties is not to be deficient in universality, but to be faithful to the laws of human finitude." Novak also "warns" that sports rooting can be carried to excess, which he cautions against: "Of course, there are fanatic fans, fans who eat and sleep and drink (above all, drink) their sports. Their lives become defined by sports. So some politicians are devoured by politics, pedants by pedantry, pederasts by pederasty, drunks by drink, compulsive worshippers by worship, nymphomaniacs by phalluses, and so forth. All good things have their perversions, good swollen into Good, idols into God. Every religion has its excess. Sports, as well."

One wonders whether Novak thinks pederasty "good,"

so long as it is not overdone.

Sports as a secular state religion

Novak believes, if he believes in anything, in a gnostic spiritualism that rejects the fact that man is not merely a two-legged beast. He says this openly in the pages of his 1976 work. Novak lays out the thesis that American sports, especially since its mass penetration through television, have become a *civil or secular religion*, holding sway over the masses.

"The institutions of state generate a civil religion," writes Novak. "So do the institutions of sport. The ancient Olympic games used to be both festivals in honor of the gods and festivals in honor of the state — and that has been the classical position of sports ever since. The ceremonies of sports overlap those of state on one side and those of the churches on the other. . . . Going to a stadium is half like going to a political rally, half like going to a church. . . ."

But Novak is not saying that sports are mere *symbols* for religions. They satisfy "religious needs" of the popular masses, needs which he claims the churches are unable to satisfy or, at times, even grasp: "I am saying that sports flow outward into action from a deep natural impulse that is radically religious: an impulse of freedom, respect for ritual limits, a zest for symbolic meaning, and a longing for perfection. The athlete may, of course, be pagan, but sports are, as it were, natural religions. . . ."

"Among the godward signs in contemporary life, sports may be the single most powerful manifestation . . . sports drive one in some dark and generic sense 'godward'. . . ."

"Sports are religious in the sense that they are organized institutions, disciplines, and liturgies; and also in that sense they teach religious qualities of heart and soul. In particular they recreate the symbols of the cosmic struggle, in which human survival and moral courage are not assured. To this extent, they are not mere games, diversions, pastimes. . . . To lose symbolizes death, and it certainly feels like dying, but it is not death. . . . If you give your heart to the ritual, its effects on your inner life can be far reaching."

Novak sees sporting contests as teaching man of the existence of death through the concept of *losing*. In assigning such importance to death, Novak is mirroring Freud, who argues in several locations that life is the struggle between two opposing instincts, *Eros*, or the sexual drive for perpetuation of the species, and *Thanatos*, or death, a drive towards man's own destruction. The death instinct claims Freud is diverted from the individual towards the external world, and manifests itself as human *aggressiveness and destructiveness* — two qualities of the *human animal* which Novak says sports "joyfully" celebrate!

Arguing against a concept of sports as mere entertainment, Novak identifies the relationship between the individual fanatic and the athlete as psychologically the same as that between a priest and his disciples. But the priesthood being described is *agnostic and pagan* priesthood, not that of Chris-

Divorcing creativity from morality

The Catholic Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

by Michael Novak

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Michael Novak's newest book is yet another attempt on the part of a group of neo-conservative liberal capitalists in the American Catholic Church, to misinterpret Pope John Paul II's encyclical *Centesimus Annus*, in such a way as to turn it into an apology for Anglo-American economic looting of both eastern Europe and Ibero-America. More sophisticated than Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, who attempts in *Doing Well and Doing Good, The Challenge to the Christian Capitalist*, (see *EIR*, Jan. 29, 1993) to portray the pope as having endorsed the Protestant ethic, Novak attempts to make his so-called "democratic capitalism" more palatable to Catholics by packaging it as a reflection of the Catholic ethic.

In his preface, Novak admits that this book differs from his earlier book, *The Spirit of Democratic Capitalism*. He writes, "In 1981, when I was writing that book, I had not yet seen the link between capitalism and creativity, the crucial point in the Catholic ethic." Not to have seen the connection between human creativity and economics does not say much for Novak's previous understanding either of economics or of Christian morality. But instead of humbly reconsidering his understanding of economics in light of this failure, he has merely attempted to salvage his previous flawed concept of liberal capitalism by cloaking it in the Judeo-Christian concept of man as created in the image of God.

In reality, both Novak and Neuhaus reflect the same kind of Manichean tendency as Philip Melancthon observed in Martin Luther. They deny that the so-called material world, the world of economic policy, can or should be ordered according to the spiritual or moral values, which flow from the concept of man as created

tianity: The priests are elevated into a god status: "Athletes are not merely entertainers. Their role is far more than that. People identify with them in a much more priestly way.

in the image of God. Their essentially Manichean presumption that the material world is evil and that spiritual values are limited to personal, familial relationships, but do not extend to economic policy for humanity as a whole, leads them to the completely immoral act of defending the evils of liberal capitalism.

Novak correctly identifies human creativity as the true source of economic wealth and derives man's creative capacity from the fact that he is created in the image of God. However, by divorcing creativity from morality, he reduces man's capacity and responsibility to use his creative intellect for the good of his fellow man into a rationalization for his continued exploitation.

Moreover, by emphasizing what he calls "civil society" in opposition to the role of the state, he, like his collaborator Reverend Neuhaus, deliberately runs interference for the policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which Pope John Paul II referred to as the "Structures of Sin" in his 1987 encyclical *Sollicitudo Rei Socialis*.

If Novak were an honest man . . .

Perhaps the best way to demonstrate the fallacy of Novak's approach to capitalism is to discuss the American System of political economy versus the British system. Novak, like Neuhaus, understands that there are two forms of capitalism. However, either through ignorance or design he completely confounds the two. Thus on the one hand he refers to himself as in the "Whig Catholic tradition" and cites the economic policies of Abraham Lincoln favorably as coherent with the social teaching of the Catholic Church. On the other hand, he includes Abraham Lincoln in a rogues' gallery of liberal capitalists such as John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, Friedrich von Hayek, Ludwig von Mises, and Milton Friedman.

Like Neuhaus, he defines liberal capitalism as extreme libertarianism, in order then to claim that his brand of liberal capitalism is in the Whig tradition. Novak even goes so far as to offer Ayn Rand as his only example of a liberal capitalist, as if liberal capitalism began with the writing of *Atlas Shrugged*.

But as the leading economist of the 20th century, Lyndon LaRouche, has documented, the American Revolution was fought against the economic policies espoused by British East India Company employee Adam Smith in his *The Wealth of Nations*. Moreover, contrary to Novak and Neuhaus, Adam Smith's economic policies were not those of a "Christian moral philosopher," but rather of an

immoral hedonist, as is demonstrated by Smith's 1759 *Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

The American System was based upon the dirigistic policies of France's Jean-Baptiste Colbert and the physical-economic theories of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz in direct opposition to the free-trade policies advocated by Adam Smith. If Novak were truly a Whig Catholic, he would acknowledge that the American System of economics inherited by Abraham Lincoln was first put into practice by Alexander Hamilton, U.S. treasury secretary under President George Washington, as *EIR* amply demonstrated in its special Jan. 3, 1992 issue dedicated to the bicentennial of Hamilton's 1791 *Report on the Subject of Manufactures*. Novak would then have to admit that this system promoted the development of manufactures through protectionist tariffs and through the issuance of credit by a National Bank.

Then he would have to admit that, in contrast to the liberal capitalist British system of Adam Smith and the related socialism of Karl Marx, the American System identifies the true source of wealth as the development of the "productive powers of labor." As LaRouche has documented, this concept is not only expressed by Alexander Hamilton in his *Report on Manufactures*, but is the crucial economic conception put forth in the economic writings of Benjamin Franklin's Irish-American collaborator Mathew Carey, his son Henry C. Carey, who was Abraham Lincoln's adviser, and Friedrich List.

Thus if Novak were honest, he would acknowledge that his recent discovery of the importance of the creativity of the human person to political economy is the central thesis of the American System of political economy, in opposition to the British system which he is advocating. He would also acknowledge that his attack on the state sector of the economies of Ibero-America and his support for the privatization of those sectors as demanded by the IMF and World Bank are coherent with the colonialist policies of free trade advocated by Adam Smith, and are in opposition to the policies of the American System or Whig tradition.

If Novak were to maintain that this American System of political economy were coherent with the social teaching of the Catholic Church, he would be right. For this system, like the social teaching of the church, rejects the axiomatic assumptions of both Adam Smith's liberal capitalism and Karl Marx's socialism, and identifies the primacy of man as *imago viva Dei*, the living image of God. — *William F. Wertz, Jr.*

Athletes exemplify something of a deep meaning — frightening meaning, even. . . .

"Once an athlete accepts a uniform, he is, in effect, don-

ning priestly vestments. It is the function of the priests to offer sacrifices. As at the Christian Mass, in athletics the priest is also the victim: He who offers and he who is offered

is one in the same. Often the sacrifice is literal: smashed knees, torn muscles, injury-abbreviated careers. He is no longer living his own life only. Others are living in him, by him, with him. They hate him, they love him, they berate him, they glory in him. He has given up his personal persona and assumed a liturgical persona. That is, he is now a representative of others. His actions are vicariously theirs. His sufferings and his triumphs, his cowardice and his courage, his good fortune and his ill fortune become theirs. If the Fates favor him, they also favor *them*. His deeds become messages from the beyond, revelations of the favor of the gods. . . .

“Being an active player is like living in the select circle of the gods, of the chosen ones who act out liturgically the anxieties of the human race and are sacrificed as ritual victims. The contests of sports . . . are the eucharists.”

Novak is describing *cult* practices, and he knows it: “A religion, first of all is organized and structured. Culture is built on cult. . . .”

The pagan view of man, the animal

Americans, Novak writes, have little connection to the Renaissance traditions of European civilization and the values it places on man and the power of creative reason. Turning the American Revolution on its head and ignoring the Declaration of Independence, he claims that America was born not in rebellion against the British Empire, but against *the Renaissance tradition of man*. Therefore, we need a new ethos and have found it in our sports: “The streets of America, unlike the streets of Europe, do not involve us in stories and anecdotes rich with 1,000 years of human struggle. Sports are our chief civilizing agent. Sports are our most universal art form. Sports tutor us in the basic lived experiences of the humanist tradition.”

Having rejected the Renaissance tradition of man created in the image of the living God, where each human individual has the equal capacity through his powers of creative reason to participate in God’s Creation, Novak asserts that sports present the true image of man: an aggressive beast, the most powerful and pernicious of animals. “The human animal is a warlike animal,” he writes. “Conflict is as near to truth about human relations, even the most intimate, as any other feature. Sports dramatize conflict. They help us visualize it, imagine it, experience it.”

Football, for example, teaches reality in a way that no church or Renaissance thought can, Novak claims. It shows us that “human life, in Hegel’s phrase, is a butcher’s bench. Think what happened to the Son of God, the Prince of Peace; what happened in the Holocaust; what has happened in recent wars, revolutions, floods, and famines. . . .

“What is human?” asks Novak. “What has human experience been in history? In a fully humanized world, gentle, sweet and equitable has never yet been seen on this earth. . . . One of the game’s [football’s] greatest satisfactions, indeed, is that it violates the illusion of the enlightened edu-

ated person that violence has been or will be exorcised from human life. . . .”

Novak is telling us that sports teaches us that man cannot perfect his existence beyond that which is most animal in him, that the best that can be done is to celebrate his animal nature as his *Aristotelian true self*: “There is no use despising part of our natures. We are of earth, earthly; descended, so they say, from other hominids; linked by neurons and cells and organisms to the teeming chemical and biological life of this luxuriant planet. We are not pure minds, nor rational animals, nor separate individuals. The life of earth courses through us like the air we breathe, the sunlight that permeates us, the molecules of water and food that we ingest. We are part of the earth. And sports makes visible to the human mind the great struggle of being and nonbeing that constitutes every living thing. . . .”

Here, again, the pseudo-Christian Novak displays his thorough agreement with the atheist Freud, who states in *Civilization and Its Discontents*, that Christians, in particular, behave like “little children” who refuse to face a harsh “reality,” when “there is talk of the inborn human inclination to ‘badness,’ to aggressiveness and destructiveness, and so to cruelty as well. God has made them in the image of His own perfection; nobody wants to be reminded how hard it is to reconcile the undeniable existence of evil — despite protestation of Christian doctrine — with His all powerfulness or His all-goodness.”

Sports teaches us we are not created equal

Since it teaches us that man is nothing more than an aggressive animal, Novak claims that sports also *must* teach us to discard as meaningless the concept that all men are created equal; it teaches the precise opposite, he claims. The athlete, especially the professional, is clearly not the equal of the average man: His is a superman, a godlike figure, with qualities that the average man can only dream about: “Life is not equal. God is no egalitarian. Prowess varies with every individual.”

Aristotle, says Novak, teaches us to perceive value and beauty from this inequality. On this basic principle of *human inequality*, asserts the neo-pagan Novak, all sports and all life is premised. If men are not equal, according to Novak, neither are they capable of loving humanity, for, sports teaches that aggressiveness and the drive for dominance are the most basic of animal-like human instincts. In life as in sports, love, especially Christian love or *agapē*, hardly matters for anything. Certainly such a universal concept does not provide us with motivation to live a certain kind of life, he claims, and if it does, we will find ourselves sadly deluded. This too, is what sports teaches us, concludes the anti-Christian Novak.

“But we are not infinite. . . . The human imagination, heart, memory, and intelligence are finite. The nature of the human psyche is to proceed from what is close to us outward;

we cannot without self-deception begin by embracing everything. To claim to love humanity is to carry a very large and thin pane of glass toward a collision with someone you can't abide."

Again, there is agreement between Novak and Freud. In a famous passage of *Civilization and Its Discontents*, Freud argues that the concept of universal love, on which Christianity is premised, causes a neurotic distortion of *Eros*, the libidinal instinct. It does so because it is based on a false and deluded view of one's fellow man: "A love that does not discriminate seems to me to forfeit a part of its own value, by doing injustice to its object; and secondly, not all men are worthy of love. . . ."

God is just, and delivers justice in accordance with Universal Law. But Novak's gods are *mystical* and arbitrary; There is no *justice*, only Fate. Sports, with its liturgies and sacrifices, teaches that there is no justice in the world, only blind fate. The word *fan* (believed to be an abbreviation of *fanatic*) is derived from *fanum*, which is Latin for a local temple. To be a fan is, for Novak, to participate in a pagan rite of passage and sacrifice. He sees the act of cheering a team, or *rooting*, as putting man in touch with himself and his species, in a way that no religion can offer: "A human goal more accurate than enlightenment is 'enhumanment.' Sports like baseball, basketball, and football are already practiced as expressed liturgies of such a goal. One religion's sins are another's glories."

Religion and the case of the 'Fighting Irish'

Novak sees the *neo-pagan, secular religion* of sports as enhancing the other established churches, providing something that they do not provide. But a *neo-pagan religion*, whose teaching and practice is opposed to Christian doctrine, as he describes sports, can *only undermine Christianity*. To be sure, sports and religion in America are wedded together. Churches sponsor sports teams, even offer organized prayers for the outcomes of important games. Perhaps the most famous of all football teams, the "Fighting Irish" of the University of Notre Dame, have a loyal following in the scores of millions and have made millions of dollars for the university from televised games each year. Novak himself comments that the most important thing that the University of Notre Dame ever did, its most important contribution to humanity, is "the *myth of Notre Dame football*."

The relationship between religion and mass spectator sports is that of a victim and a disease. It is a failing of the church—all churches—that they have not seen how sports have become a powerful counterpole to Christianity, one whose dogma is irreconcilable with Christian teaching. Through mass spectator sports, our citizens are being brainwashed to view man as an animal, to think that universal truth and love are meaningless concepts. A large section of our people are reduced to a state of infantile obsession with the sports fantasy-world, such that they are incapable of com-

prehending profound ideas. Our churches do nothing to fight this. As Novak says, churches have the "good sense" to have their Sunday sermons over in time to allow people to get to their television sets for the afternoon football games!

And this is good, in Novak's view, because he sees sports as putting man into contact with his true bestial nature. For Novak—and for his oligarchical masters, the same people who promoted Freud and also put Hitler into power—in sports one finds *negation* of the principles of western Judeo-Christian civilization and the *affirmation* of a neo-pagan, gnostic religion based on Freudian concepts of the innate destructiveness of the *human animal*. To be a sports fanatic is to worship Novak's pagan gods of Fate and to *celebrate* what is *inhuman*.

Given his sports addiction and the moral outlook both stated and implied in his book, it is perfectly lawful that Novak would become an apologist for Anglo-American culture and economics of the last decades of the 20th century. It is the same abandonment of Judeo-Christian principles that one sees in the mass spectator sports of today that dominates the degenerate, immoral, and predatory actions of such agencies as the International Monetary Fund and the financial markets. Such markets operate in defiance of natural law, and according to arbitrary rules, and thrive on dog-eat-dog competition so prevalent in modern mass spectator sports. High finance also incorporates the inherent belief in the Fates, in the gods of fortune that determine ultimate outcomes that dominate what Novak praises as the "free market."

What is more shocking is that Novak should be widely regarded as a leading Catholic theologian, who claims that his teachings are coherent with traditional Christian views. As his book makes clear, he is a *neo-pagan* who openly embraces pagan ideals against the Christian view of man as *imago Dei*. To do so, especially when one professes to be a practicing Christian, is no innocent act. It is the act of a fraud and a hypocrite, a betrayer who knows about Christian concepts and deliberately rejects them and tries to confuse others about true Christian teachings. In their stead, he has concocted a witch's brew of neo-Freudian archetypes and stereotypes, mixed with a heavy dose of Friedrich Nietzsche's "triumph of will" and "blood and soil" doctrines, and wrapped them in the American flag (baseball, football, and basketball are "American games" and part of "everyday American life," he says). There isn't an original idea in the lot, but it resonates within the debilitated minds of our sick society, infected with the same evil that poisons the neo-pagan mind of Michael Novak. In place of the spirit of *agapē*, of Christian love, is it not the case that all too many among us, subscribe to the motto of Novak hero Vince Lombardi, the late coach of the Green Bay Packers: "Winning isn't everything. It is the *only* thing?"

A nation and civilization that subscribes to what Novak preaches has lost the moral fitness to survive.

Battle lines harden against spiritual child abuse

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The battle against the spiritual abuse of the nation's children through a New Age educational "reform" program called outcome-based education (OBE) received a big boost in late August with the release of a mass-circulation pamphlet by the editors of the *New Federalist* newspaper. The broad distribution of the 24-page document is intersecting numerous local battles led by parents and traditional educators against the efforts to turn the public schools into brainwashing centers where children are taught how to "feel good" about homosexual lifestyles and to hate the authority of reason and natural law.

In Virginia, one of two states in the country where there are gubernatorial elections in 1993, OBE has become a major feature of the three-way race between Democratic nominee Mary Sue Terry, Republican George Allen, and independent Nancy Spannaus. Spannaus's campaign is circulating its own exposé of OBE, and has aired a series of radio advertisements attacking Terry for her support for OBE. Spannaus's campaign slogan is: "Virginia Is for Mothers."

Picking up on the same theme, Republican candidate George Allen, in late August, declared himself a strong advocate of traditional family values and touted his experiences as a father as a qualification for the job. Allen's running mate for lieutenant governor, Michael Faris, is a well-known local advocate for alternatives to the New Age wrecking of the public schools. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and People for the American Way have announced that they will launch major campaigns in Virginia to defeat the GOP slate, which they are attacking as "Christian rightists."

As the result of the brawl that has broken out in the election campaign, Virginia's radical education reform is

stalled. State officials have complained to reporters that Mary Sue Terry, who was Attorney General in two administrations up until she launched her campaign, has pulled back from enthusiastic support for the program. World Class Education, Virginia's brand-name for OBE, "has become a political football in the gubernatorial campaign," a leading developer of the Common Core of Learning new Virginia curriculum complained recently. "The political uproar is holding back the program. We are being stalled." The culprits, in her deliberately oversimplified view, are people who "don't want their kids to question authority or their family, or to ask whether there is a God or not."

Satanists and perverts in the schools

In his introduction to the *New Federalist* pamphlet, political economist Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that the people behind the so-called educational "reforms" are actually peddling Satanism and sexual perversion. LaRouche traced the roots of many of the innovations in U.S. education to the schools established under communist rule: "This educational reform is fairly described as a deliberate, consciously satanic effort, that is, pursued by avowed Satanists . . . who are determined to destroy the institution of the family by way of this outcome-based education program, and also, to destroy the nation as we have known it. The beginning of this form of education goes back to the early days of communism in Russia and in Hungary. At the outset, the most radical Bolsheviks planned to take children, from infancy, away from their parents, and put them in creches, and have the education of the child taken over entirely by the state."

LaRouche also pointed to the pivotal role of avowed Satanists such as the late Alice Bailey, a founder of the

Lucis Trust (formerly the Lucifer Trust), and United Nations official and New Age education pioneer Robert Muller, whose World Core Curriculum forms the basis of the OBE programs in many states across America.

LaRouche himself is currently exploring the possibility of a presidential run in 1996, and the destruction of U.S. education is likely to be one of his most powerful themes.

New evidence

As local battle lines have hardened in anticipation of the opening of the school year, new evidence has surfaced proving the pagan and satanic agenda of the OBE advocates.

The ADL's "A World of Difference" school curriculum, which purports to teach "tolerance" and "multi-culturalism," not so subtly guides students toward pagan and satanic forms of religious worship and away from social movements based on the practice of Judeo-Christian love for humanity. In St. Louis, for instance, a teacher's guide provided by the ADL to aid in the presentation of the curriculum contains a lesson plan on "primal religions" which includes the following blandly worded section on paganism: "Pagans preach: 'If it harms no one, do what you will.' Pagans are especially interested in honoring feminine qualities to balance the hierarchical and patriarchal aspects of our society. This religion is sometimes called Wicca or Witchcraft, and is not related to Satanism (Satan is a character found in Christian, not Pagan literature). Wicca festivals include solstices, equinoxes, and other natural times."

Contrast these benign words to the curriculum's hate-filled description of the movement founded by Lyndon LaRouche, a man who stresses man's responsibility to develop in the image of his Creator. The version of the curriculum in use in Los Angeles has a section called "Hate Groups in America" which characterizes the LaRouche-founded philosophical association National Caucus of Labor Committees as an "extremist group" which has "frequently promoted anti-Semitic views." It says that LaRouche's writings "accuse various governments, groups, and prominent individuals of sinister and illegal plots to manipulate political, economic and social events."

The curriculum's message is therefore clear enough: It's perfectly normal to worship evil as the Satanists do, but keep away from those extremist folks who are dedicated to fighting *against* evil.

The ADL's "feel good about evil" attitude well suits the organization's big financial backers, who use the ADL to protect their illegal drug money-laundering and other swindles which have bilked billions from unsuspecting citizens — many of them elderly people. For example, a book published by the editors of *EIR* in January 1993, *The Ugly Truth About the ADL*, exposed the fact that the League's "A World of Difference" program was founded in 1986 with a \$1 million gift by junk bond swindler and drug money launderer Michael Milken.

Top ADL officials across the country, such as Cleveland businessman Sam Miller, an ADL national commissioner, have been key behind-the-scenes players in ramming OBE through state legislatures and city councils. Under Miller's leadership, Cleveland recently adopted Vision 21, a total revamping of the public school curriculum. Under Vision 21, the city's high schools for science and the performing arts will be shut down, but money will be set aside for the creation of "African centered/multicultural immersion schools" in the city's black ghettos.

Stanford targets North Dakota

In 1989, voters in North Dakota overwhelmingly defeated a referendum that would have established "Health Guidelines" for teaching sex education in the public school system. Early this year, under continuing pressure from parents and traditional educators, the state legislature voted to postpone implementation of OBE until 1997, a potential death knell for the entire program. North Dakota had hired the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), a bastion of New Age "cultural paradigm shift" quackery, to revamp the school and public service systems in the state.

Larry Spears, a Stanford graduate, was subsequently hired by the state to design a plan for implementing the SRI scheme. Spears and his wife own a company that has produced a Wiccan "gender-free" version of the Bible, aimed at children 6-12 years old. Spears defends his New Age Bible: "Children come to the Bible as blank slates, except for what the sexist culture says. When they come to scriptures accurately translated, they can see it without gender. Then girls and boys can more accurately see their places."

Back in 1989, the day after voters rejected the proposed North Dakota sex education program, State Education Superintendent Wayne Sanstead sent the curriculum and teaching aids to schools across the state anyway. The program rejected the idea that children should be taught such concepts as "good," "evil," "right," and "wrong." In March of this year, Sanstead led a delegation of six North Dakota public school teachers to Los Angeles where they all received \$25,000 awards from the Michael Milken Family Foundation. All told, 120 U.S. educators received the cash payoffs from Milken. It was the sixth annual National Educators Awards conference; and this year's festival was highlighted by a personal appearance by Milken, fresh from his stint in federal prison for racketeering.

Milken is not the only ADL financial angel pouring millions into the New Age perversion of America's schools. Edgar Bronfman, whose family fortune derives from Prohibition-era bootlegging and narcotics, is an honorary vice president of the ADL, and is one of the three major corporate patrons of the New American Schools Development Corp. (NASDC) via the Seagram's Foundation. NASDC is a public-private joint venture that has been a central conduit of Robert Muller's World Core Curriculum into the U.S. schools.

ADL is desperate to salvage OSI fiasco

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), which is under criminal investigation on the West Coast for spying on American citizens on behalf of the Israeli and South African governments, may also be implicated in death threats against John Demjanjuk. The 73-year-old retired Cleveland auto worker, whose war crimes conviction as the Treblinka concentration camp mass murderer "Ivan the Terrible" was overturned by the Israeli Supreme Court on July 29, is still battling to return to America.

On Sept. 2, the president of the Israeli Supreme Court will decide whether to free Demjanjuk or allow further appeals on a series of petitions by the Los Angeles-based Simon Wiesenthal Center, the World Jewish Congress, the Kach Movement, and several Holocaust survivors to have him tried on new war crimes charges.

If Demjanjuk is set free, he will be allowed to return to the United States on a "parole" visa arranged by Rep. James Traficant (D-Ohio) with the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv. The Justice Department Office of Special Investigations (OSI), the "Nazi-hunting" unit that framed up Demjanjuk beginning in 1978 on the basis of Soviet KGB-fabricated evidence, is still trying to block his return to the United States. However, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio, which is reviewing the Demjanjuk case and is probing OSI "fraud upon the court," has issued an order forbidding the Justice Department from barring his entry.

Both the ADL and the OSI are painfully aware of the implications of Demjanjuk's return to Cleveland and his exoneration by the Sixth Circuit. Former Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.), in a commentary in the Aug. 19 *Washington Post*, complained: "We cannot let the Demjanjuk case be used to destroy the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations and to stop the search for other Nazi war criminals. That search must continue. . . . Allowing them to escape justice would desecrate the memory of the millions who died and would encourage participants in present-day genocide to continue."

Holtzman was the author of the 1978 Holtzman Amendment which banned any Nazi war criminals from entering the United States, and was the architect of the creation of the OSI in 1979.

OSI attorneys are working with the ADL, the World Jewish Congress (headed by ADL National Vice Chairman Edgar Bronfman), and the Los Angeles Wiesenthal Center

to stall Demjanjuk's release from Israeli custody in the hopes that the Sixth Circuit or the U.S. Supreme Court will reverse the decision to allow Demjanjuk's return home. Meanwhile, the same outfits are preparing contingency plans for Demjanjuk's possible murder. On Aug. 19, the same day that Holtzman was arguing on the OSI's behalf in the *Washington Post*, Kach Movement spokesman Baruch Kerzel told Radio Israel: "We will make justice. Demjanjuk one day will be killed by good Jews and not by corrupt Jews like we have in the High Court. . . . He'll be dead in a short period — if not in Israel, somewhere else — but he will be dead."

Kerzel's words cannot be dismissed. The Kach Movement is the successor to the Jewish Defense League, founded by the late Rabbi Meir Kahane. According to Kahane biographer Robert Friedman, the JDL was from the outset run by the ADL and the Israeli Mossad. JDL members were provided with sophisticated terrorist training by Israeli intelligence, and were provided with cash via the longtime head of the ADL branch in Brooklyn, New York. The ADL official, Bernard Deutch, coordinated JDL terror targeting with two Mossad officials, Yitzhak Shamir (later prime minister of Israel) and Geula Cohen (a current member of Knesset), according to Friedman's biography.

This ADL-JDL combination was behind the 1985 bombing and assassination spree in which two prominent figures, Tscherim Soobzokov and Alex Odeh (the head of the southern California chapter of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee), were killed. Soobzokov had been targeted by Holtzman, the *New York Times*, the ADL, and the OSI with phony Nazi war crimes charges. A Circassian-American who worked for U.S. intelligence in Jordan in the postwar era, Soobzokov had established some of the earliest back-channels to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). When he sued the *New York Times* and scribbler Howard Blum for libel and won, the OSI was forced to drop its fabricated war crimes case. However, the ADL-backed Jewish Defense Organization, led by Mordechai Levy, staged noisy demonstrations outside Soobzokov's Paterson, New Jersey home; several days later, Soobzokov was killed by a sophisticated bomb planted on his front porch. The hit squad suspected in the Soobzokov case was led by Robert Manning, a longtime member of the JDL who had moved to Israel and joined the Kach Movement; Manning, who was recently extradited to California on a different murder charge, is also widely suspected of being responsible for the 1985 assassination of Odeh.

Already, several ad hoc "Holocaust survivor" groups have announced that they will stage demonstrations outside of Demjanjuk's home in Cleveland should he be allowed to return to the United States to participate in the Sixth Circuit appeal process. According to sources at the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati, security at the federal courthouse has been stepped up even though the JDL-Kach has not made any threats against the court — "yet."

Was FBI setting up LaRouche supporters?

by Our Special Correspondent

Recently released documents indicate that the Federal Bureau of Investigation may have been planning bloody assaults on homes or offices of associates of Lyndon LaRouche even after LaRouche and six associates were jailed in the beginning of 1989. As late as 1990, the FBI characterized LaRouche's associates as "armed and dangerous" — a charge it knew to be false — according to FBI files disclosed to *EIR* investigative reporter Scott M. Thompson.

The documents at issue refer to an FBI investigation into the alleged disappearance of some of British establishment and MI-6 member Kenneth de Courcy's documents which were on file at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University in California. The documents dealt with KGB penetration of British Intelligence during World War II, and also included documents De Courcy claimed would exonerate him of a conviction and prison sentence.

At the time that the San Francisco FBI field office opened this spurious investigation of Thompson, it was heavily influenced by Roy Bullock and Tom Gerard, two of the principal members of the Anti-Defamation League's (ADL) deep-cover spy network. Gerard is a former San Francisco Police Intelligence officer who is now under indictment for illegal spying.

After Hoover Institution officials complained about the missing documents to the FBI, the FBI opened an investigation, ostensibly choosing Thompson as a suspect, because his visit to the Hoover Institution and examination of the De Courcy papers was claimed to be the last public visit before the papers disappeared.

According to one of the FBI documents sent to the FBI director and numerous field offices, the FBI claimed: "It has been determined that Thompson may have been tasked to gather 'defense' information for the LaRouche trial in Alexandria [Virginia]. Part of LaRouche's defense was to prove an elaborate conspiracy between the Soviet KGB and England's MI-5 which has led to LaRouche's prosecution on 'trumped up' charges."

The same document reported: "Additional investigation at WMFO [Washington Metropolitan Field Office] reveals that Thompson has done research of the type he did at the Hoover Institute [sic] at the U.S. National Archives and the Library of Congress. . . . Checks are continuing at those institutions."

A Sept. 25, 1989 report from the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the FBI office in San Francisco to the FBI director continued to point toward the theory that research on De

Courcy's documents was linked to LaRouche's defense: "Thompson visited the Hoover Institution in 10/88 and reviewed historic documents regarding the KGB's alleged penetration of MI-5 during and after WWII. These are precisely the documents that were stolen. San Francisco and WMFO are attempting to compile enough probable cause for a search warrant for Thompson's residence."

'Armed and dangerous'

As early as August 1989, the FBI began to try to depict Thompson as a terrorist. A document dated Sept. 25, 1989 carries the following: "On 8/24/89 [redacted] Boston Div. advised that he does know [redacted] advised that any member of the Lyndon LaRouche organization should not be taken lightly in that they may have been responsible for two bombings and are known to have had automatic weapons and therefore should be considered armed and dangerous."

This formula of "armed and dangerous" undoubtedly came from Richard Egan, the FBI's lunatic LaRouche case agent in Boston — Egan is known to have pressed for an assault on LaRouche's living quarters during an Oct. 6-7, 1986 raid on companies run by LaRouche associates in Leesburg, Virginia. Egan's formula was repeated in every subsequent document. For example, another Sept. 25, 1989 report from the San Francisco SAC to the WMFO SAC states, under a bold headline "Armed and Dangerous," that "Scott M. Thompson should be considered armed and dangerous in view of the fact that he is a member of the Lindon [sic] LaRouche organization which may have been responsible for two bombings in the Washington D.D. [sic] area and are known to have automatic weapons."

This characterization was located amidst discussion of whether the FBI should try to obtain a search warrant on Thompson's residence. If the FBI had attempted this, FBI agents who had been fed the falsehood that Thompson was "armed and dangerous" might well have attempted to provoke violence along the line of the pattern displayed by the FBI recently in Waco, Texas and elsewhere.

Even after being unable to obtain evidence for a search warrant, a report from an FBI agent dated May 30, 1990 showed that the agent was conducting physical surveillance on Thompson's home and an office with which Thompson was associated. Interestingly, when two FBI agents finally interviewed Thompson on Aug. 8, 1990 in the presence of two witnesses, their report shows they overlooked what Thompson said was the most important document in the De Courcy collection before and after the theft, namely a memo De Courcy wrote in prison about how he helped KGB "double agent" George Blake escape from Wormwood Scrubs Prison. They also overlooked Thompson's repeated statements that, if the theft was not an inside job, it would likely have been carried out by a foreign intelligence service.

The spurious case against Thompson was closed in the fall of 1990 without further incident.

National News

U.S. passivity on Bosnia draws fourth resignation

Croatia desk head Stephen Walker on Aug. 23 became the fourth career Foreign Service officer to resign from the State Department over Washington's footdragging on intervention to stop Serbian genocide against Bosnia. Walker told an interviewer that U.S. support for the British-run peace talks charade in Geneva "puts a gun at the head of the Bosnian government and tells it: 'Sign, or else.'" Walker's resignation was accompanied by an open letter to Secretary Warren Christopher which blasted U.S. policy as "misguided, vacillating, and dangerous."

"Genocide is taking place again in Europe, yet we, the European Community and the rest of the international community stand by and watch," Walker wrote, adding: "We have been publicly committed to Bosnia-Herzegovina's territorial integrity and sovereignty, yet we now tacitly approve of its forcible dismemberment and division along ethnic lines. . . ."

"The United States has a full menu of options at its disposal, even at this late hour: lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia, the use of U.S. and allied air power to compel Serbian compliance, and a wide range of diplomatic options that we have not even begun to explore fully."

Most Americans favor food irradiation

A poultry producer and a retailer in California reached an out-of-court settlement with a customer who suffered salmonella poisoning, on the basis that the poultry company "did not use all the technology available" to prevent salmonella contamination. *EIR*'s industry sources report that this is first case that has indicated that food irradiation, which kills salmonella, could have prevented the illness.

The anti-technology lobby's arguments against food irradiation are so absurd that even recent Gallup Poll found that over 50% of Americans are "favorable" to irradiated

foods, even when no details of the technology's benefits are argued. The findings pleasantly surprised the industry group that commissioned the study, a source in the food safety industry told *EIR*. Another poll, conducted by the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at the University of Georgia, found a majority of the 1,000 persons polled in favor of food irradiation. A third study, conducted by a graduate student, polled 200 people before and after seeing a short film on food irradiation and before and after tasting irradiated strawberries. The percentage of people in favor of irradiation jumped to 90% after seeing the film, and to 99% after tasting the strawberries.

ADL tries to sandbag Air Force appointee

Just before Dr. Sheila Widnall was unanimously confirmed in August by the Senate Armed Services Committee as the new secretary of the Air Force, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) tried to scuttle her appointment by trying to smear her as an anti-Semite — its usual tactic — by circulating the story in the press that her husband belonged to a Boston yacht club that discriminated against Jews.

Michael Lieberman of the ADL's Washington, D.C. office began calling local press, while an aide to Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), Saul Singer, began lobbying members of the Armed Services panel to block her nomination on the basis of the "press accounts." Ultimately, Singer convinced committee member Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) to confront her, to which she responded that not only were a number of the club's members Jewish, but moreover, the incoming commander was also Jewish.

The ADL's animus stems from the fact that Dr. Widnall, while an adviser to the USAF Materiel Command, had written a highly critical report of Israel's anti-ballistic missile program and urged the Air Force to cut off funds. She verbally told the command: "It's time for [the Israelis] to start putting away some of those toys and start becoming an engineering organization that has a couple of aims in life."

Republicans lash out against habeas corpus

The theme of an Aug. 23 hearing of the House Republican Conference on the Republican anti-crime bill, according to Rep. Henry Hyde (Ill.), was that "we need more jails, more police, more prosecutors, more courts and more judges." In his opening statement, Hyde bragged that the Republican crime bill H.R. 2782 attacks *habeas corpus* appeals in capital cases much more strongly than President Clinton's proposal. He said that long delays in executing death sentences "undermine public confidence in our criminal justice system and prevent the death penalty from serving as a deterrent to future violent crimes."

The bill places a one-year limitation on the time a defendant may file for a writ of *habeas corpus* in a federal court after the judgment of a state court, and requires that federal evidentiary hearings in *habeas* procedures be based on evidence actually argued in state court, except where state action violated the Constitution or when factual evidence could not have been discovered in time for state post-conviction review.

NAACP veteran joins LaRouche committee

Rev. Wade Watts, former president of the Oklahoma National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement on Aug. 18 hailing the announcement that an exploratory committee was forming for a 1996 presidential run for Lyndon LaRouche. Watts was joined at a press conference in McAlester, Oklahoma, by Amelia Boynton Robinson, vice chairman of the Schiller Institute and a 60-year veteran of the civil rights struggle. Watts said in his statement:

"I have just been informed of the effort by associates of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche to form an Exploratory Committee to give Mr. LaRouche a voice, as a possible future candidate, on the most important issues facing us today as American citizens.

Briefly

● THE FEDERAL ELECTION

Commission is appealing to the Supreme Court a recent appeals court ruling that it illegally denied the 1992 presidential campaign of Lyndon LaRouche matching funds. The FEC was ordered to pay owed matching funds. The appeal is a direct response to the announcement of an exploratory committee on LaRouche's behalf for 1996.

● **WASHINGTON, D.C.** Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly has announced that legalized casino gambling is "under study" as a means to fund the construction of the stalled Washington Convention Center. Strong opposition has come from city council chairman John Ray.

● **ROBERT GATES**, former Director of Central Intelligence, expressed his fears to journalists at a conference organized by *U.S.A. Today* that the West's anti-terrorism efforts might be viewed by the Islamic world as a primarily American campaign against Islam, especially given the prominent and contradictory postures of the U.S. in Iraq, Somalia, and Bosnia.

● **FIFTEEN ILLINOIS** citizens have filed to run in school board elections around the state, on a program of opposition to "outcome-based education," which Lyndon LaRouche has called spiritual child abuse. In 1986, two LaRouche associates won Democratic primary races for secretary of state and lieutenant governor.

● **TWO MEMBERS** of the European Parliament visited former Virginia death row inmate Joe Giarratano on Aug. 15, and the following day presented Gov. Douglas Wilder's office with a petition signed by 560 notables asking for a new trial for Giarratano. *EIR* interviewed Giarratano shortly after Wilder commuted his sentence because there was strong reason to think he was innocent. However, then-Attorney General Mary Sue Terry refused to allow him a new trial.

"I know Mr. LaRouche well, and fully support this effort. Even though he is still in jail, as a result of a frameup — what I call an old-fashioned Negro trial — he has continued to offer guidance for our country. He has not let his personal hardship of being a political prisoner stop him from concerning himself with issues such as stopping genocide against the people of Bosnia, or fighting for jobs and justice and quality education for the people of America.

"I served on the Advisory Committee for his 1992 presidential campaign, and am honored to be asked to continue in that capacity with the LaRouche Exploratory Committee which has just been founded. I thought he was the most qualified candidate for President then, and I still believe that to be true. It is my hope that this committee will make his views and ideas known to the people of Oklahoma, so they can make informed decisions in the critical months ahead."

N.Y. Times lies that SDI tests were faked

The Aug. 19 issue of the *New York Times* was caught lying again about the Strategic Defense Initiative, claiming that in 1984, the Reagan administration developed a costly SDI test to hoodwink the Soviets into believing that the SDI was a viable technology, and force them to engage in expensive "catch-up." Congress, the *Times* claimed, was "fed" other "phony data" on the SDI; this "crossed the line of normal Pentagon misrepresentation. They denied the Congress the information it needed to exercise its constitutional authority over spending.

"Congress would be foolish to allow that to happen again," wrote Tim Weiner, apparently in an oblique reference to the Russians' offer of a joint ballistic missile defense experiment to President Clinton in April.

"The whole history of the SDI is now thrown into question," the *Times* continued. "Millions of Americans are now walking around with the impression that SDI was designed to protect them. But to some of its original proponents, such as President

Ronald Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, SDI was always an elaborate ruse to induce the Soviet Union to divert money and manpower into space-based defenses. . . . Whether or not disinformation to deceive the Soviets was fair play in the game of nations, defrauding Congress was not."

Lyndon LaRouche, who developed SDI on the basis of what both Washington and Moscow acknowledged were "new physical principles," remarked that the *New York Times* had also polemicized against Thomas Edison's light bulb, the Wright brothers' concept of heavier-than-air flight, and Robert Goddard's contribution to rocket science. Its most recent embarrassing diatribes have been aimed at flood control levees in the Midwest.

Hentoff asks: Does Dr. Elders back eugenics?

"A Surgeon General Who Accepts Eugenics?" asked the headline on Nat Hentoff's Aug. 21 column in the *Washington Post* about Dr. Joycelyn Elders's support for aborting children who may be defective. Hentoff pointed to the views of the Surgeon General nominee as indicative of "how the American *Zeitgeist* is moving toward an acceptance of eugenics." Hentoff cited her May 23, 1990 Senate testimony on the Freedom of Choice Act: "In stressing that 'abortion has had an important, and positive, public health effect,' she pointed out — by way of celebratory example — that 'the number of Down's syndrome infants in Washington State in 1976 was 64% lower than it would have been without legal abortion.'"

Hentoff advised reporters who "cover the man who nominated Dr. Elders," i.e., President Clinton, to ask him "whether he believes eugenics is the way to go." He concluded, "In any case, Dr. Elders's credo — and the reactions to it — are not about the general abortion debate as such. The chilling prospect in *this* debate is having a surgeon general who believes that one of her missions is to perfect future generations in this way. Which defect would be next, according to the surgeon general?"

Editorial

Who is violating human rights?

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) and Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), the chairmen of the foreign operations subcommittees of the U.S. Senate and House, have issued an open letter demanding that the Clinton administration withhold aid from Peru until the government of that nation stops "human rights violations" against the Shining Path terrorists. As their letter made headlines, and was editorially endorsed by the *New York Times*, the news came from Peru that Shining Path had just massacred 55 members of an Indian tribe in the Amazon jungle, perpetrating unspeakable tortures against its members, including young children, before killing them.

If the U.S. Senate and Congress are really concerned about human rights violations, they should look to the situation right here at home, before we can trust them to perceive what a human rights violation is. The illegal imprisonment of Lyndon LaRouche and several of his associates is the primary case in point.

Everyone on Capitol Hill — except the odd moron or the guy who's been locked in the closet for the past five years — everyone in the Justice Department, and everyone at the White House, knows that LaRouche is innocent. He was thrown into prison in response to demands by the Soviet government, and because of the personal hatred of him by George Bush and his friends. The charges against LaRouche are phony, and the whole case was a fraud from the beginning.

Now, around the world, governments and leading political figures are telling the United States government, and President Clinton personally: "Get this guy out of jail, he's innocent! You — the United States — have a human rights violation!" That is what the Senate and House should be investigating.

What are the facts on Peru?

The government of President Alberto Fujimori has successfully crushed one of the most evil, most dangerous terrorist operations in the world, within a period of approximately a year. That is a miracle! Now it doesn't mean that Shining Path has been completely exterminated. It probably is about 80% gone, and has been

rendered ineffective in most of the country. Peru acted against the foreign-directed terrorists, run through places like the British Tavistock Institute and France's Sorbonne.

The danger remains that Shining Path might be brought back. It is like tuberculosis: You get TB; you take medication; you control it. But you've still got the TB in your system. You can do all kinds of normal things, as long as you don't become immune-suppressed; but if you become immune-suppressed, the TB will break out again, and it can kill you.

Shining Path terrorism is a disease, a foreign-injected disease, injected by the Communist International and others into Peru in the 1920s. It's a very small infection, based on people who are not Indians but are largely French-speaking.

If Peru's government were to be crushed, then this disease would break out again. The government of Fujimori has therefore carried out a crushing defeat of the terrorists. They are the worst in the world, comparable to Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge in Cambodia, or Radovan Karadzic's Bosnian-Serb mass rapists and genocidalists. But even though Fujimori defeated them, the infectious agent is still there.

The United States government, in a faction at the State Department and other sections of the intelligence community associated with Luigi Einaudi, is determined to destroy Peru. They have chosen this communist terrorist group, Shining Path, as their agent.

It is the United States government and the human rights organizations working with Einaudi, which are today the backers of Shining Path. The "human rights violations" in Peru, are the human rights violations induced by the policies of the United States government, among others. Senator Leahy and Representative Obey don't know what they're talking about, and they would be much more credible, if they would do something about getting Lyndon LaRouche out of jail. Then we'd be willing to listen to their judgment a little more readily, on matters of human rights violations outside the United States.

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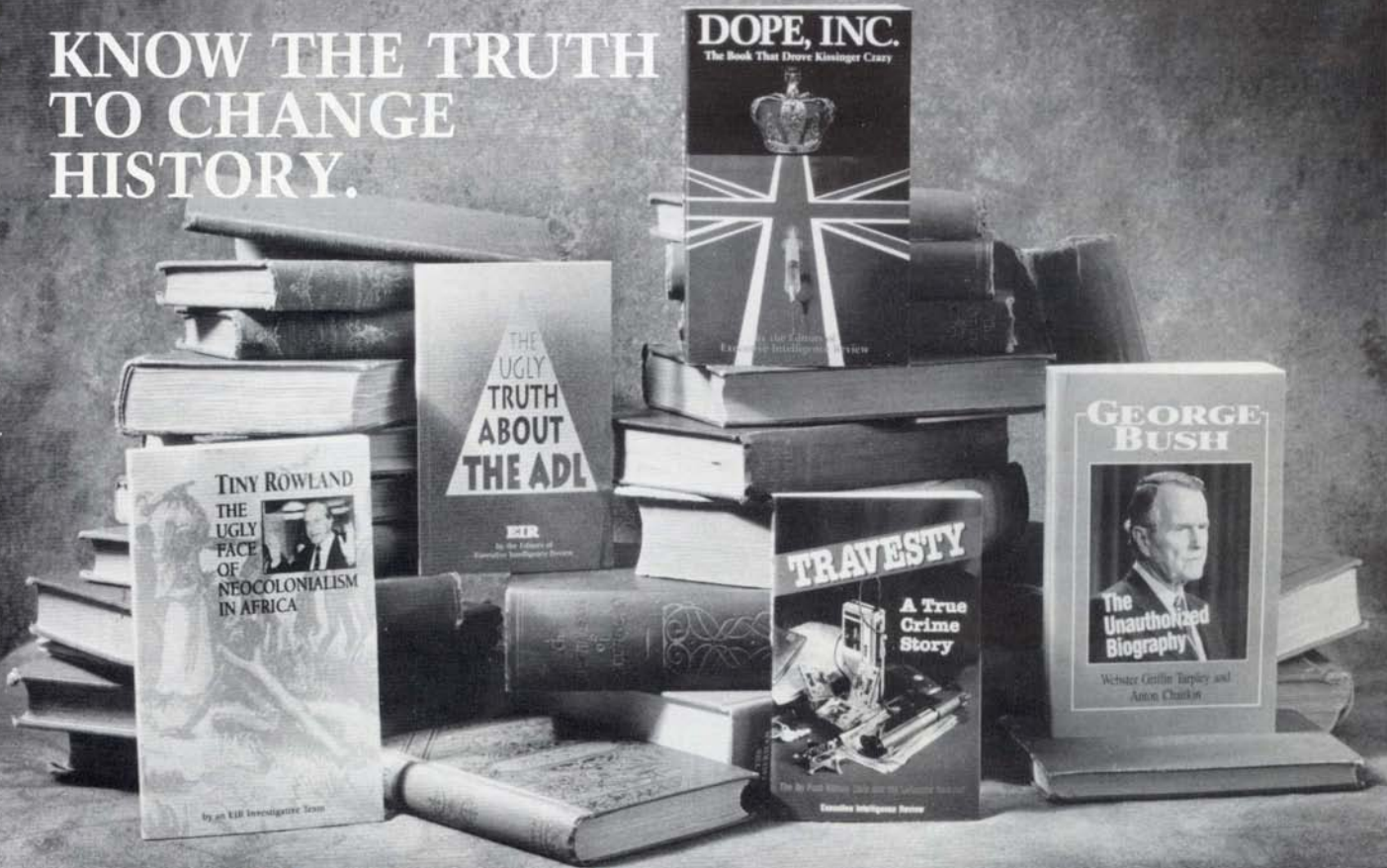
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