

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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Exposed, Italian privatizers run for cover
British Empire wins in Quebec election
Larger rebellion behind Barry's D.C. victory

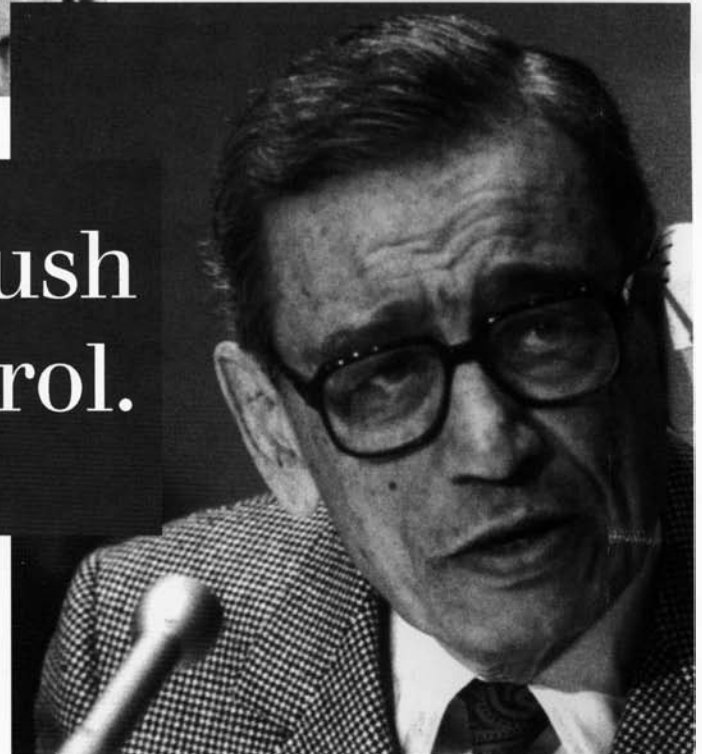
**New York health care: its
rise and murderous decline**





What do these two men have in common?

They both push population control.



Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

The new sections include texts of major statements against the Cairo population conference by the Schiller Institute, Vatican, and others, and self-indicting extracts from the planning documents drafted by the United Nations bureaucrats.

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European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-6200 Wiesbaden, Otto von Guericke Ring 3, D-6200 Wiesbaden-Nordenstadt, Federal Republic of Germany Tel: (6122) 2503. Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

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

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From the Editor

Last week we warned that a Haiti invasion is a “Bush baby.” See the *National* lead for an analysis of how Clinton has, so far, avoided the worst British scenario, and what dangers may lie ahead. The U.S. delegation made it clear they were not operating within the framework desired by the Bush crowd and their boy Aristide. This makes for a most interesting world, and our coverage this week is designed to highlight many nonlinear aspects of it.

Our cover *Feature* contributes to the national debate over health care as founding editor Lyndon LaRouche has outlined it, by developing the case of New York City’s once-effective health care system and its frightening decline today. It is adapted from a speech given to the Sept. 3-5 ICLC conference by Richard Freeman.

European politics is one focus of our news reportage. We start with the lively story in *Economics* of how one member of the Italian parliament and government, Antonio Parlato, has stirred up a hornet’s nest against the British free-marketeers’ schemes for a pirate raid on the Italian public sector, in wielding *EIR*’s dossier on the goings-on in 1992 when the British royal yacht dropped anchor off the Italian coast. Our *International* lead previews the approaching German elections; next week we’ll have more coverage of the unique role played by the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. From France, we offer a commentary on the turmoil over President Mitterrand’s Vichy past. Not least is a report on Pope John Paul II’s heroic peace mission to Zagreb, by our correspondent for Croatia, Klaus Fimmen.

On the North American continent, we look behind the news in two recent elections. In *International* is a startling exposé of how “anti-Anglo” Quebec separatists are playing into a dangerous scenario for splitting up both Canada and the United States into statelets easily ruled by the British. In *National*, we look at the Marion Barry victory in the nation’s capital as a signal of a broader revolt, which the LaRouche political movement has been helping to shape.

Other exclusives include: a travelogue from Nanjing and Beijing; an inside account of how apparently conflicting ideologies in Russia are both cooked up in the same propaganda kitchens; and an exposé revealing that the hoaxsters, are those who call the SDI a hoax.

Nora Hamerman

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The secretary general of the opposition Labor Party in Egypt and publisher of the opposition newspaper *As Sha'ab*, Mr. Hussein gives his view of the U.N.'s Cairo '94 conference.

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Correction: A typographical error appeared in the title of the graph (page 7) of the article in the July 29, 1994 issue, "Why U.S. Health Care Must Return to the Hill-Burton Standard." The title should have read, "Beds per 1,000 people in the United States," rather than "per 100,000 people." The standard of "beds per thousand" was used in the 1946 Hill-Burton Act, and is customary to this day. Statistics on doctors, on the other hand, are customarily presented in terms of physicians per 100,000 people.

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Feature



The ruins of a hospital in New York City's South Bronx.

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New York City led the nation in the fight for improved health care during the first half of this century, and especially during the postwar implementation of the Hill-Burton Act for hospital reform. Today, it's as though the city's hospitals have been hit by a strategic bombing raid, while urban infrastructure has deteriorated past the danger point. A speech by Richard Freeman to the Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees.

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Prince Philip targets Europe for the 'Africa treatment'

by Our Special Correspondent

On Sept. 19, Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and other environmental and conservation groups, held a press conference in Brussels to formally launch a new project called "Parks for Life: Action for Protected Areas in Europe." A WWF-IUCN joint press release described this as "the first ever blueprint for conservation of protected areas throughout Europe." The blueprint is being supported by the governments of Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Great Britain, as well as by the Environment Secretariat of the European Commission in Brussels.

Preliminary investigations indicate that the WWF et al. are seeking to implement in Europe a policy identical, in general outline, to the policy implemented in Africa, where the British treat Africans like wildlife and have built a network of protected "game parks" that are used as covers for political destabilization and military operations, as in Rwanda (see *EIR*, Aug. 19, "British Intelligence Set Up Obliteration of Rwanda"). The ultimate policy aim there, is to ensure the perpetual deindustrialization and backwardness of Africa, and the genocidal elimination of Africa's nonwhite populations.

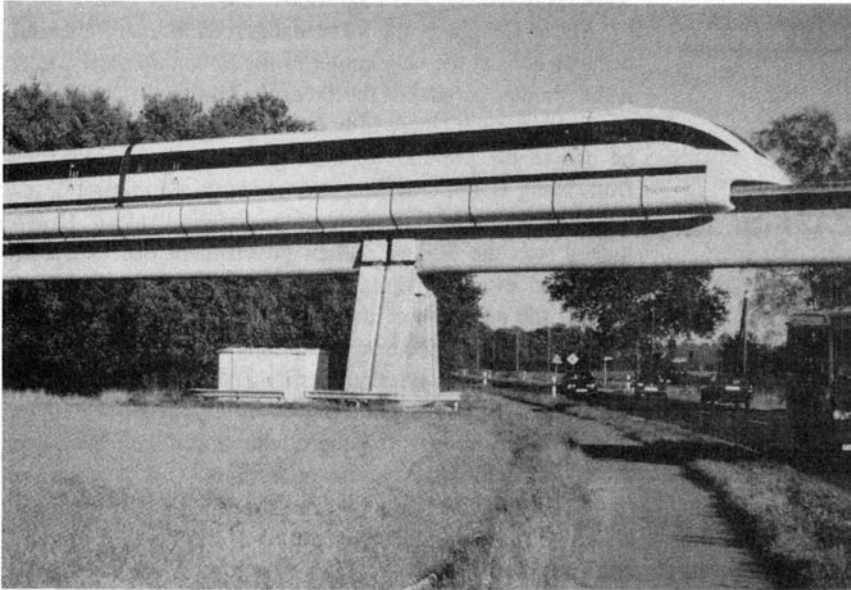
EIR will soon be releasing a special dossier on this British strategy worldwide.

Because Europe is obviously much more economically developed than Africa, the *exact same* policy cannot be adopted, but the thrust is similar. By establishing "protected areas" and "wildlife conservation" across Europe, the WWF et al. hope to stop implementation of East-West rail and infrastructure projects, such as the Vienna-Paris-Berlin "Productive Triangle" program proposed by American economist Lyndon LaRouche, or the "White Book" program for infrastructure promoted by European Commission President

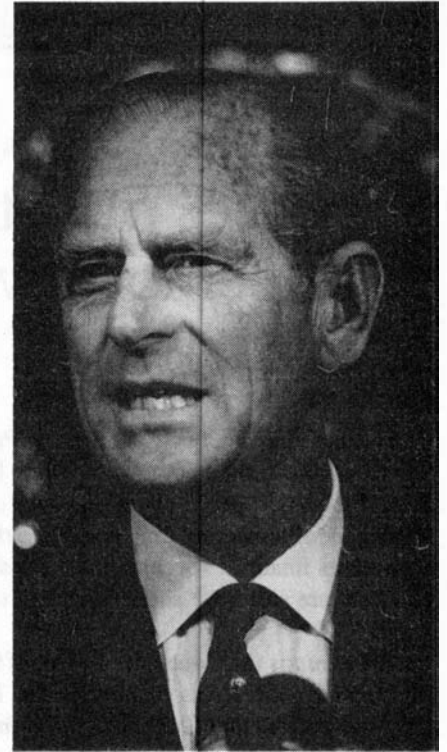
Jacques Delors. Britain also hopes to progressively eliminate industrial and agricultural activity in large parts of Europe, so that it could ultimately rule over a destroyed and re-feudalized European continent.

A senior WWF official in Europe admitted the Europe-Africa parallels in a Sept. 21 discussion. "Until recently," he said, "we tended to look at conservation policy *nationally* in Europe and elsewhere. There have been steps taken in the Third World, in Africa, Asia, Latin America, that have had their own specific perspectives. But now, we are becoming more and more *international*. More and more WWF people from the Third World are working in Europe. We are now very international. We are looking back to Europe now, to implement and recreate in Europe what was done in Africa or other parts of the Third World. We want to look with the same kind of viewpoint toward Europe, as we have toward other parts of the world. We want to take a more balanced view, on land-use, on the rainforest, and so on. Four years ago, the campaigns around the Brazilian rainforests began. Now we are working on the temperate forest regions in Europe as well." He said that the conceptual underpinning of all this, was to move away from the "outmoded nation-state" idea, to a new notion of the world seen as organized according to various "bio-regions."

The WWF is working to create a "trans-European network of protected areas" as soon as possible. The proposal for this will be submitted to the so-called "Christophersen group" in the European Commission. Headed by EU Commissioner for the Economy Henning Christophersen, the group has been mandated to establish transport and energy networks in Europe, and to implement the transport and infrastructure projects in the Delors "White Book." According to the WWF-IUCN press release, the Christophersen group was



Britain's Prince Philip, international president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. The WWF and its friends at British intelligence have made whole chunks of Africa into "game parks," which they use for political and military operations. Now, they have a similar strategy for Europe, and they plan to block such vital infrastructure projects as the Hamburg-Berlin maglev railway project. Shown here is the Transrapid maglev train, the state-of-the-art train technology.



asked by the European Council, at its meeting in Corfu, Greece in June, to also "examine the question of relevant networks in the field of environment."

The WWF source said that, to the extent the WWF-IUCN get their policy through, all planned railway projects will have to be subjected to a review, about whether they "go through protected areas." From this standpoint, he noted, WWF-Germany is opposing the Hamburg-Berlin maglev railway project, since current plans have it going through a "protected area" in Brandenburg.

'Written by the British Foreign Office'

The WWF's international president is Prince Philip, royal consort to Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain. A WWF source reported that he is "very much personally involved" in advocating and helping implement the "protected areas" policy for Europe. "He's the most active international president the WWF has ever had. He's much more active than most people believe. He spends one-sixth of his active working time on WWF projects."

The British authorship is otherwise all over "Parks for Life." In the book *Green Warriors*, a history of the environmental movement, author Fred Pearce reports that IUCN co-founder Max Nicholson, the grand old man of the British and international "environmentalist-conservationist" movement, confessed publicly some years back that the constitution of the IUCN had been "written by the British Foreign Office," at his behest. The IUCN was officially launched in 1948.

Farming is a 'major threat'

At the Brussels press conference, IUCN Director General David McDowell stated: "Europe has between 10,000 and 20,000 protected nature areas, about 10% of which are national parks. But many of them are managed so inadequately and regulations are enforced so feebly that protection only really exists on paper." Carlos Martin-Novella, head of Birdlife International, stated: "To conserve Europe's wildlife effectively, we need to protect four times the area that is currently under protection." Birdlife International is one of the leading non-governmental organizations behind the plan.

The IUCN-WWF press release warns that "wildlife is seriously threatened in Europe as a result of severe exploitation. Farming, forestry, road building, and industrial and domestic pollution are all major threats." To "combat" such "major threats" as farming, the "Parks for Life" report recommends "creating a comprehensive network of protected areas to conserve representative samples of all Europe's ecosystems," as well as "introducing and enforcing new protected area legislation."

Sources report that the WWF is buying up land all over Europe, in order to "set it aside" from production, and to restore its "lost natural space." The main pilot projects for such buy-ups are in the Netherlands. Germany and Denmark are close behind, and Belgium is also being increasingly targeted. Much of this activity is being funded by the super-rich "1001 Club," the exclusive group of multi-millionaires who bankroll the WWF's vast international activities.

Exposed, privatizers scamper for cover

by Paolo Raimondi

On Monday evening, Sept. 19, Antonio Parlato, Undersecretary of the Budget Ministry in the Silvio Berlusconi government, dropped a political bombshell at a crowded press conference in Milan by revealing that “the *Britannia* plot and the derivatives financial speculation to destabilize Italy and its economy are still alive and it is time to stop them once and for all.”

Britannia is the name of the yacht of Queen Elizabeth II of England, which was cruising in the Tyrrhenian Sea off Italy's coast on June 2, 1992, when the British financial oligarchs and speculators in the presence of the queen met secretly with some top Italian government officials and managers of the State Holdings companies, to discuss a policy of forced privatization at discounted prices after an orchestrated 30% devaluation of the lira, provoked by the wild attacks of the speculator George Soros and his ilk.

EIR first exposed the plot

Executive Intelligence Review was the press agency which first issued a dossier on the plot, exposing it to the national and international media, creating a gigantic scandal. Antonio Parlato, a parliamentarian of the conservative Alleanza Nazionale (National Alliance), was the first politician who took up the fight in Rome with a series of interrogatories and requests to the Italian government to act against the destabilization and to defend national interest.

Parlato, who in the past weeks has also led the fight inside the government against the independence of the Banca d'Italia, the central bank, said that he called the press conference because he could no longer tolerate the fact that people involved in the *Britannia* plot were still dictating Italy's economic, financial, and monetary policies. He reminded the press that recently he had denounced the existence of “secret funds” in the Banca d'Italia, created particularly during the Carlo Azelio Ciampi governorship, and wanted now to name the names of those economists, all British-oriented sympathizers of the Democratic Party of the Left (the PDS, in the past known as the Italian Communist Party), who, while receiving money from the Italian state, are engaged in vicious attacks against the policy of the present government.

The draconian Mr. Draghi

Mario Draghi is the most dangerous, Parlato charged, because he is at the very center of the *Britannia* plot. Draghi is the director general of the Treasury Ministry of the Berlusconi government, incredibly holding the same position that he had in the previous Ciampi government (Ciampi went from being Banca d'Italia governor to prime minister), and which he also held at the time of the *Britannia* affair. Draghi indeed was the highest Italian government official on the yacht and even delivered one of the keynote speeches to present the concepts of the policy of privatization. Parlato reported that, after the *EIR* revelations, he confronted Draghi in the corridors of the Italian parliament and wrung from him the admission that “he just left the *Britannia* when he realized that he was dealing with people who would have been later the buyers in the privatization operations.”

Among the participants from the British side there was also Sir Eric Roll, former governor of the Bank of England and president of the Warburg merchant bank, who came to Italy a few weeks ago to attend a high-level meeting in Cernobbio (Como), to reiterate his support for the past and present activities of Ciampi.

It was shocking to see, added Parlato, that shortly after June 2, 1992, Ciampi and Draghi gave Warburg the mandate to work out the privatization of the Istituto Immobiliare Italiano (IMI), the biggest of the companies under the Italian State Holdings Ministry, involved in all the major strategic sectors of the economy. It was also incredible that this mandate has continued to the present, despite the major changes of the Italian political landscape resulting from the past elections, and the new Italian government.

It was intolerable and offensive, Parlato said, to learn a few weeks ago that the same Mr. Draghi had signed the order to proceed with the payments to Warburg, giving the final green light for the privatization of the IMI orchestrated by this British bank. The budget undersecretary challenged Draghi's decision. A few days later, the Corte dei Conti, the higher control court overseeing government economic decisions, rejected the Draghi-Warburg accord. One must just imagine the screams of Warburg and their derivative speculator friends who are confronted with a definitive postponement of their “asset stripping” of the Italian economy.

Morgan Stanley has to apologize

Parlato reported that he had taken similar actions against Morgan Stanley, also involved in the *Britannia* plot and in the privatization policy. The bank was working to become an official banking house in Italy, while at the same time attacking the Berlusconi government, which is supposed to pay them the money arranged previously by Ciampi. After Parlato's protests, Morgan Stanley was compelled to present its official apologies to the government in Rome.

The list of the names presented by the budget undersecretary also included: Italo-American economist and Nobel

laureate Franco Modigliani (MIT); Luigi Spaventa, the economic tsar in a possible Ciampi-communist government and London's main snitch ("the *Financial Times* gets information and analysis against Italy from Spaventa"); and two known leftist Anglophile economists, Paolo Sylos Labini and Sabino Cassese.

Parlato then ripped into the financial derivatives speculators, whose interests were represented on the *Britannia*. He said that the issue of regulation of the derivative market was put on the discussion table the first day his new Budget Ministry gathered in Rome after the formation of the Berlusconi government. The risk represented by derivatives speculation must be faced, after the gigantic losses of Metallgesellschaft in Germany, Banesto in Spain, Crédit Lyonnais in France, and Ferruzzi in Italy. This cancer sucks energy out of the real economy; thus we need a concept for a new monetary system able to supply credit and resources to build up, for example, a network of great infrastructure projects which can generate development and employment.

Parlato denounced the unholy deal of speculator George Soros and the derivatives interests with the ex-communist PDS during the past elections. London and these interests had bet on a victory of the PDS, which would have formed a new government under Ciampi; meanwhile, the erstwhile communists went to the City of London and to Wall Street to get the blessing of the international financial community. In this context it was no surprise to see George Soros trekking to Italy to meet the PDS leadership, and then on Feb. 14, to see Giorgio Napolitano, the PDS shadow foreign minister, going to Washington with the mediation of Italian financier Carlo De Benedetti's friend Isidoro Albertini, to meet Soros again. This attempt by the PDS to build up its "free market" image in these circles could not only kill the nation but the PDS itself.

Parlato also warned that the strategy of the derivatives crowd and Soros is to target pension funds next. This is why on Aug. 18, the governor of the Banca d'Italia, Antonio Fazio, was compelled to issue a directive to prevent the opening of a wild hunting season of the derivatives against the pension funds.

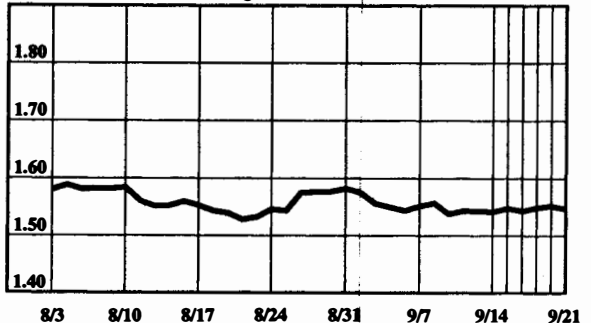
The central issue for Parlato is to remove from the present administration and from the bureaucracy those who are involved in the ongoing "*Britannia* plot," beginning with Mario Draghi, who was also a candidate to be named general director and number two at the Banca d'Italia, and Carlo Azelio Ciampi, who, having lost the chance to become prime minister with the PDS, went back to the Banca d'Italia as "honorary president" with the intention to steer monetary and economic policy as if he still were the boss.

The breaking story in Italy as of Sept. 22 is that after a volley of revelations, Ciampi has been forced to leave the facilities of the national headquarters of the Banca d'Italia in Via Nazionale in Rome and look for another base from which to continue the privatization plot.

Currency Rates

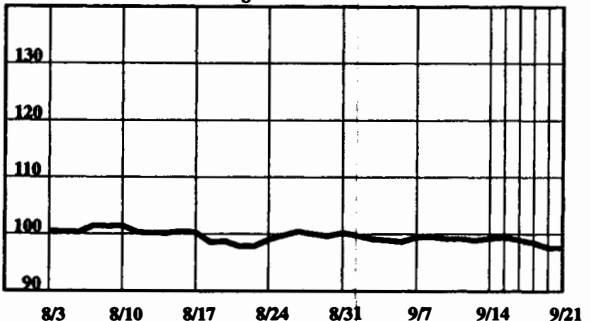
The dollar in deutschmarks

New York late afternoon fixing



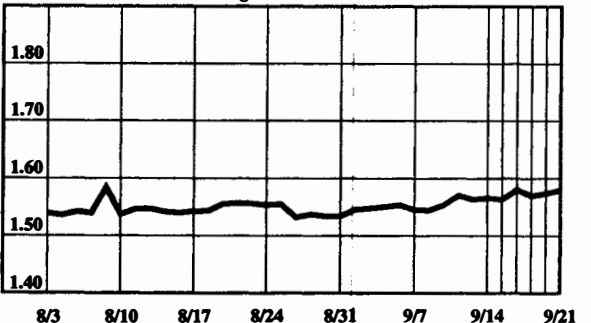
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



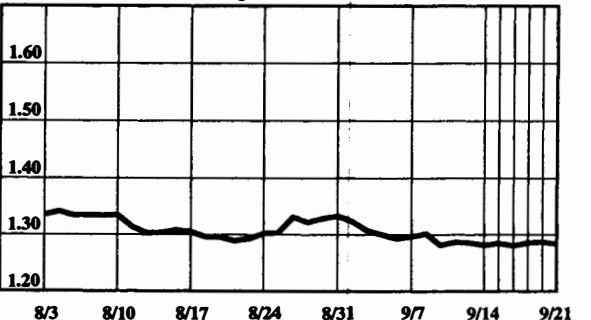
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Brits fear alternative to NAFTA in S. America

by Peter Rush

Behind the scenes, a fierce battle over national and regional economic policy is raging in Ibero-America and financial centers such as Wall Street and the City of London. At the heart of this battle is the fear of the international banking community that Venezuela's independent economic policy may spread beyond Venezuela's borders and threaten the devotion to the "free market" of countries like Mexico, Colombia, and Argentina.

Henry Kissinger, a mouthpiece of the British Establishment's views, in his syndicated column appearing on Sept. 13, spills the beans on the concern of this crowd. In the midst of arguing that the summit meeting of Western Hemisphere heads of state, now scheduled for early December in Miami, should be postponed until the spring, Kissinger makes clear that his overriding concern is the danger to his British masters' free market looting policies for Ibero-America represented by the government of Rafael Caldera in Venezuela, and Caldera's explicit opposition to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Kissinger writes that at the time of the proposed summit, the two most important nations of Ibero-America, Mexico and Brazil, will have just had elections (Brazil), or will have just installed a new administration (Mexico), and will not, therefore, be able to fully participate. He says that Brazil "can be expected to favor Western Hemisphere integration based on 'Mercosur,' " the regional grouping of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Launched in 1991, Mercosur faces three options: It can turn into a "complement to [the North American Free Trade Agreement] NAFTA, become an alternative to it, or ultimately combine with it."

Venezuela may offer 'option two'

Unstated is what Kissinger and his British masters most fear: that Brazil, together with Venezuela (which is not currently a member of Mercosur, but has been exploring joining it), might develop Kissinger's feared "option two," turning Mercosur into an *alternative* policy avenue for other Ibero-American economies, based on Venezuela's present economic program, in which the government has a strong, participatory role—quite the opposite of the "free market" approach Kissinger favors.

As *EIR* reported last week, Caldera, faced with a national banking crisis, chose to define a program of medium-term government controls and long-range government incentives

for the construction of infrastructure and revival of the economy, along lines opposed by the IMF. In mid-September, Planning Minister Werner Corrales made this split with the IMF explicit, saying, "We are not expecting approval from the IMF. This is a program designed by the Venezuelan government to resolve Venezuela's problems."

Kissinger's desire to postpone the hemispheric summit by four months or more is motivated by two concerns. First, it is known that the intention of Kissinger's masters is to see Caldera removed from power, or at least his program revoked, by no later than the end of December. Kissinger does not want a summit attended by a Caldera riding high as an example of successful defiance of the IMF. Second, he wants time to nail down the incoming Brazilian and Mexican governments, which are not thought to be locked into place behind the NAFTA policy. For Kissinger, extending NAFTA to all Ibero-America is the only important agenda item for the summit.

The threat to Kissinger and his backers comes equally from Caldera's emerging foreign policy, which has already forged a close relationship with Brazil, reversing decades of geopolitical rivalry and even animosity between the two countries. On his just completed visit to Brazil, Caldera offered to greatly expand petroleum exports to Brazil, and also to sell electricity to Brazil's impoverished northeast, just across Venezuela's southern border. This unprecedented offer speaks to Brazil's historic vulnerability—it must import a major portion of its oil—and provides Brazil the means to be more independent of foreign economic pressures.

Perhaps even more threatening to Caldera's enemies in its long-range implications, is Caldera's proposed linking of the Orinoco River basin of Venezuela with the Amazon River system of Brazil, and with the Paraná River system in South America's southern cone. Such a major infrastructure job would fulfill a long-standing project first put forward by the great German explorer and scientist Alexander Humboldt in the early 19th century. Together with a few other projects, such a linkup would create a unified inland waterway suitable for barges and small ships that would extend inland from the Caribbean coast through Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina, with spurs into Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, opening up the vast interior of the continent to development. This project was proposed most recently by U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators in a 1986 Spanish-language book *Ibero-American Integration* (serialized in *EIR*, Sept. 5, 1986 through May 1, 1987).

The independence of the Caldera government from traditional U.S. policy on Haiti, Cuba, and economic policy was noted on Sept. 16 by the Venezuelan daily *Diario de Caracas*. But Kissinger must even be wondering whether the Clinton administration itself will remain faithful to "traditional" (i.e., British-run) U.S. policy, as exemplified by George Bush's Ibero-American policy, given Clinton's propensity to distance himself from the British on various policy issues.

SDI missile defense program no hoax

by Charles B. Stevens

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall and collapse of the former Soviet Union, there has been a major effort to play down or even totally discredit the direct role played by the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) announced by President Reagan on March 23, 1983 in those events. The reality is that even though the SDI was not technically implemented along the lines specified by Lyndon H. LaRouche—which would have utilized the most advanced physical principles—nonetheless it did work to a significant degree. Indeed, never has a distinct, new policy initiative been so successful in the entire history of grand strategy covering both political and military science. The patent success of the SDI most clearly demonstrates the power of ideas in shaping history.

And despite the mounting evidence from the statements of former Soviet leaders and secret Soviet government reports now coming to light, there are those, such as Robert McFarlane, who replaced Judge William Clark as President Reagan's national security adviser in 1983, who have always opposed the SDI policy and what it represents. McFarlane asserted on the CBS TV show "60 Minutes" on Sept. 11, 1994, that the SDI was always a "deception program"; technically, it could have never worked. Yet as more and more of the experimental data from what was done as part of the SDI effort becomes public, we find that the technical evidence was and is that the SDI would work.

In the past year, a major focus of the *New York Times* and other publications in painting the SDI as "pure" deception has been the allegation that the 1984 Homing Overlay Experiments were fraudulently carried out and reported. Now, the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) has reviewed the technical data and reports concerning these 1984 SDI experiments and issued a report on July 21, which finds all of these allegations to be completely false.

The Homing Overlay Experiment (HOE) program predated the SDI by more than five years. It was an outgrowth of the original anti-missile ABM efforts of the 1960s. Therefore, HOE did not formally fit the specifications of the LaRouche SDI policy, which called for directed-energy beam weapon methods of interception, such as lasers and particle beams, instead of utilizing missile interceptors—"shooting a bullet with a bullet."

The HOE program did contain, as one of its chief components, a sensor technology applicable to both ABM missile interceptors and directed-energy weapons operating at the

speed of light. This sensor technology consisted of the development of long wavelength infrared telescopes that could detect missile warheads in space over thousands of miles. The fact that one such sensor could find and discriminate such a target over thousands of miles, and maintain that contact over the many minutes it takes for a missile interceptor to intercept the warhead, and with sufficient accuracy to actually collide with the warhead, means that that sensor, working in conjunction with a directed-energy beam weapon, could destroy thousands of such warheads over the same time-lapse.

When viewed from the standpoint of this broader array of interception techniques, the implications of the successful development of the HOE sensor technology did play an important role in the initial adoption of the SDI policy as announced by President Reagan in March 1983.

The chief author of government reports made public in 1980 concerning the implications of the HOE program for missile defense was Ray Pollock, who in 1980 headed missile defense studies at Los Alamos National Laboratory. In 1981, Dr. Pollock moved to Washington, D.C. when he was appointed as the chief of an interagency nuclear weapons intelligence group. By August 1982, Dr. Pollock was working for Judge Clark in the National Security Council and later played a crucial role in getting the March 23, 1983 SDI policy announcement through the White House.

The GAO Report

During 1993, allegations were published that the SDI Organization had faked the results of the 1984 HOE missile interception test. According to the GAO report, "Senator David Pryor [D-Ark.] asked GAO to investigate allegations he received in 1993 of deception in HOE 4."

The report states in part: "The Army began a technology demonstration program in the mid-1970s to validate emerging technologies to enable nonnuclear, hit-to-kill intercepts of Soviet ballistic missile warheads in space. This program, which became HOE, concluded with four flight tests in 1983 and 1984. Each test involved launching a target from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, and a HOE interceptor from the Kwajalein Missile Range in the Pacific. Only the fourth test resulted in DOD announcements of a successful intercept. . . ."

"GAO found no evidence that DOD deceived Congress about HOE 4 intercepting the target. Records indicate that the contingency deception plan had been in place for the first two tests but did not affect their outcomes. The plan was dropped prior to HOE 3. Analyses of HOE 4 test data are consistent with the Army's conclusion that the interceptor and target collided.

"Records also support the conclusion that the interceptor was guided during its final maneuvers by its onboard infrared sensor. GAO also found that the target was appropriate for this demonstration. . . ."

Foreign sharks in Indian financial waters

by Ramtanu and Susan Maitra

Big-time money operator George Soros and his offshore company Quantum Fund are in India, obviously looking for some easy meat in the form of cash. Soros Fund Management (SFM), reputed to be one of the world's leading fund managers, has already taken up a 33% stake in its tie-up with the GIC Mutual Fund. Another Soros front, Chatterjee Petrochemicals Ltd. (CPL), run by a Soros moneyhandler, Purnandu Chatterjee, has secured 25% equity in Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd., a 36 billion rupee project near Calcutta. There are also reports that the Quantum Fund NMV, a Netherlands Antilles-based investment house, is picking up stocks from the Bombay stock exchange.

Soros's procuring of 33% of the GIC Mutual Fund and investment in the Bombay stock exchange is no surprise, since Soros follows the smell of money as the shark follows the smell of blood. But the CPL's procuring of the 25% equity in Haldia Petrochemicals Ltd. offers a clear insight into how the Soros operation functions.

Native cunningness

The CPL frontman is on Purnendu Chatterjee, a New York-based entrepreneur with ethnic ties into West Bengal. Chatterjee was given a boost by the local media as an investor par excellence, and, in due time, he made contact with the ostensibly Marxist chief minister of West Bengal, Jyoti Basu. Basu, whose British connections were always underplayed, went through with the deal without really checking the pedigree of the CPL, Soros, Quantum Fund, et al. As one Indian journalist puts it, it was a case of "naive cunningness" on Chatterjee's part.

The *Economic Times*, a leading daily, asked on Aug. 17 why CPL's mysterious silence about the source of its funding was ignored. The paper reported that Chatterjee had acquired a poor reputation because of his troubles with the American Securities Exchange Commission, and it evinced surprise that he had developed direct contact with the West Bengal chief minister, Jyoti Basu. It would not be the first time in India that non-resident Indian investors, under the guise of giving back to their country some profit of their labor elsewhere, had taken the country for a ride. However, the Indian government's avowed commitment to "globalization" and free-market liberalization, and obsession with money, will no doubt bring more of the sharks into this rather desperate economic scene.

Few in India are aware of who George Soros is, and

how he operates. Soros, a Hungarian-born Jew, speculates in world financial markets and was hailed by *Time* magazine as a man of uncanny speculative powers. Following the crisis of the European Exchange Rate mechanisms in September 1992, Soros boasted that he had made over \$1 billion in speculations against the British pound.

Nature of the beast

But Soros, whose Quantum Fund N.V. board members include luminaries from such powerful financial operators as N.M. Rothschild and Sons merchant bankers and London-based St. James Place Capital, has also been linked to the underground. According to reports from U.S. State Department officials, Quantum Fund raised a huge amount of money to demolish European monetary stability in 1992. During this operation, such well-known criminals as Marc Rich, a fugitive metals and oil dealer now based in Switzerland, and Israeli arms merchant Shaul Eisenberg were silent investors, along with a third Soros partner, Rafi Eytan, known as "Dirty Rafi," who had served in London previously as the Israeli Mossad's liaison to British intelligence.

Shaul Eisenberg is also very much in the Indian scene. His plans to enter India's power sector have received a temporary setback, but there is no doubt that Eisenberg, who engineered a \$3.5 billion arms deal between Israel and China at a time when China did not have diplomatic relations with Israel, will not give up so easily. There are reports that within the Rao cabinet, at least one minister is busy wooing Eisenberg the way chief minister Basu wooed Chatterjee.

Another Soros man who made a splash in India is "shock therapist" Jeffrey Sachs. Sachs, whose economic "reforms" in Russia have turned that country into an economic wasteland, has long been a benefactor of Soros's graces. Soros, who had unveiled his "plan" for Poland in 1989 calling for dismantling of Poland's public sector enterprises, recruited Sachs to carry it out. Soros set up the Batory Foundation in Poland to sponsor Sachs's work. In the case of Poland, Soros cultivated the top man. In his own words: "I established close personal contact with Walesa's chief adviser, Brinislav Geremek."

Now Sachs has been laundered into India through the chamber of commerce, and is preaching what he has been programmed for—the promise of the land of Oz through rapid economic reform. Outlining his philosophy, which is another guise for helping his bankrollers to loot the economy, Sachs announced in Delhi that government never reforms, so the answer is to privatize one and all.

Is the government capable of handling these sharks? There is grave doubt among some observers about the government's will and determination. The billion rupee securities scam has found few guilty ones, and the opposition claims that the government is even unwilling to take action against that handful. If such is the state of affairs, Soros and his men will make merry, no doubt.

India's tuberculosis program flounders

by Ramtanu Maitra

In April 1993, the World Health Organization declared tuberculosis a "global emergency." For the past 20 years, tuberculosis was thought to be under control. Today it is infecting more than a third of the world's population. WHO predicts ominously that more than 30 million are expected to die of tuberculosis in the next decade, with the figures rising to 90 million more cases worldwide by the year 2000. TB is now the world's leading cause of death from a single infectious agent. According to the latest WHO estimates, there are close to 1,000 new cases every hour.

"Tuberculosis is humanity's greatest killer, and it is out of control in many parts of the world," states Dr. Arata Kotchi, head of the World Health Organization (WHO) TB program. TB cases in Europe and North America, for example, have risen dramatically in the past few years. The United States reported a 12% rise during 1986-91. Italy reported a 28% rise during 1988-90, and Switzerland saw a 33% rise from 1986 to 1990.

Most developed countries, having tamed tuberculosis to an almost negligible count, had confidently rolled back their funding for TB research, dismantled prevention programs and shut down the sanatoria to focus on new health concerns. Now they see everything unraveling. The increase has been largely attributed to the deadly link between HIV and TB, increasing homelessness, drug misuse, and poverty. However, the great majority of today's cases, and more than 95% of TB deaths, are in developing countries.

The Deputy Director General (DDG) of India's TB program, the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Dr. K.K. Dutta, says: "Forty percent of India's population are infected with TB. In a population of 800-900 million, about 1.5% have active TB; that is roughly 12-13.5 million individuals. Every year, 400,000 people succumb to TB." Yet Dr. Dutta is emphatic that there has been "no evidence of appreciable change in the TB graph of India." Unlike in western countries, TB in India was never really controlled, and has been a serious health problem for the past four decades. This, Dr. Dutta says, will change in the near future, thanks to the deadly HIV-TB nexus. According to the UNDP, India is already estimated to have 150,000 HIV cases, which is expected to reach an explosive figure of 5-6 million by the year 2000.

Treatment plans

Already there have been some reported HIV-TB deaths, but India's Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) does not have any statistics on this, nor estimates on the increasing HIV mortality. This ostrich-like policy towards tuberculosis eradication—tuberculosis is, after all, curable—has come under much criticism. But the DGHS, the main health body of the government, is crippled with the same dilemma of a paucity of funds, that ails other government programs, with the exception perhaps of "family planning." The budget allocation for the already fund-starved TB program this year is a mere 46 crores.

Dr. Dutta says: "The situation will be grim unless sufficient funds are made available." The government is seeking World Bank help to meet its growing inadequacies in the health sector. A proposal for Rs. 600 crores, for a period of five years, is under negotiation.

Technical inadequacies have also been hampering the TB eradication effort. In most parts of India, doctors still refer to X-ray diagnosis as a means of identifying TB, but this is an outdated method which the more effective sputum diagnosis has replaced. This, the DGHS TB program is trying to overcome, but their pilot projects have met with only modest success. At present, the cure rate in India is just 30%.

TB is curable within a period of six months or more, depending on the individual case. A number of anti-TB drugs are available, and hospitalization, except for severe cases, is not required. The patient can complete the treatment course at home, but it is essential that all the drugs be taken as prescribed, and that the full course be completed. It is when this is not done that TB becomes a killer. Yet overburdened clinics are often unable to impress on patients the need to stick to the full course of a drug regimen. Nomadic populations in Asia and Africa pose special challenges, since health workers easily lose track of TB sufferers.

Interrupting treatment transforms a treatable disease into one that is life-threatening. Called a multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (MDRTB), its emergence is easy to understand. When treatment is interrupted, the mycobacterium tuberculosis, having been exposed to anti-TB drugs, now comes in diversified strains which can outsmart the whole range of antibiotics available to fight it. The phenomenon is new to health authorities in most parts of the world. Dr. Dutta says: "MDRTB is yet to assume proportions of concern in India, but will in the coming years."

After the anti-TB drug rifampicin was introduced in the early 1960s, TB research came to a virtual halt, and that has left scientists ill prepared for MDRTB. Glaxo, the British pharmaceutical company, has announced a 10 million-pound, five-year TB research plan. The WHO recommends a budget of approximately \$20 million for the next two years to develop effective programs and research to cut TB deaths.

Scientists refute environmentalist lies

Pseudo-scientific propaganda means "the end of religion and society as we know it," warn experts meeting in Arizona.

More than 100 scientists, doctors, and political activists met in Tucson, Arizona on Aug. 27-28, to lay out a strategy to combat the irrationalism being spread by the environmentalist movement. The conference was sponsored by the Doctors for Disaster Preparedness (DDP).

The keynote speech was given by Dr. Frederick Seitz, former president of the National Academy of Sciences and president emeritus of Rockefeller University. Dr. Seitz gave an impassioned presentation, describing the sea of fraud and misinformation that is now drowning modern science, and calling for restoring the criterion of scientific truth.

Other speakers included Dr. Fred Singer, who gave a hilarious presentation on the ozone depletion fraud; Dr. Robert Balling from Arizona State University, who debunked the global warming scare; Dr. Sherwood Idso, who detailed his experiments demonstrating that an increase in the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide will green the deserts and greatly benefit the earth's biosphere; Dr. Bernard Cohen from the University of Pittsburgh, who demonstrated that there was little threat from radon, and indeed that the chemical may actually be quite beneficial; Dr. Jay Lehr, who outlined the need for skepticism in the face of scientific illiteracy; Dr. Howard Maccabee, who debunked the scandal regarding radiation experiments in the 1940s and '50s; Dr. Edward Krug, who warned that the environmental movement is the most severe threat our civilization is facing; and, Dr. Arthur Robinson, who dis-

cussed the 98% "Fact-Free Diet" the environmentalists are feeding the public.

"We are moving to the world of Aldous Huxley, a Brave New World," where scientists are being segregated so that the population at large can be manipulated by pseudo-scientific scares, warned Jay Lehr, one of the leading environmental scientists in the United States today.

Dr. Lehr, who gave the opening speech at the conference, described the evil nature of the environmental movement and called upon scientists present to develop an effective counterattack and to become more active in opposing this irrationality.

According to Lehr, "an evil element of socialism has infiltrated the leadership of the environmental movement," and the "leadership of the environmental movement hates people." This is the reason that they lie the way they do, and implement policies that have such detrimental effects on human beings, he noted. Lehr said that "within the environmental movement, there is a nucleus of people that can manufacture any kind of lie." He added that the environmentalists "make claims like psychics," and that "Aristotle is the patron saint of environmentalism," because "he never gathered data, he just divined things."

To oppose this irrationality, Lehr said that "we must support the relentless search for truth," and called upon the scientists present to become active in promoting scientific literacy among the citizenry.

Dr. Edward Krug warned that the

environmental movement represents the gravest threat that our modern society is facing. Dr. Krug was the leader of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), which spent 10 years studying the acid rain problem. Krug earned the hatred of the environmentalists when NAPAP's final report stated that claims about acid rain damage had been exaggerated, and that the phenomenon did not pose any significant danger to the environment.

Krug told the audience in Tucson that "environmentalists have taken the characteristic dogmas of oppression and turned them into a virtue of conservation."

Comparing environmentalism to socialist dictatorships, he said that while socialism meant the redefinition of the man-to-man relationship, environmentalism is even more dangerous, because it is "redefining the man-to-nature relationship." Because of this, he concluded, environmentalism "means the end of religion and society as we know it."

Doctors for Disaster Preparedness was created 12 years ago, to oppose the antinuclear disarmament dogma of Physicians for Social Responsibility and other such organizations. DDP strongly supported the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and has promoted civil defense, pointing out that the American population must be protected from a possible nuclear strike.

In recent years, DDP has been focusing on the domestic threat posed by environmental extremism and pseudo-scientific hoaxes, and its conferences invariably featured Dr. Dixy Lee Ray (now deceased), the former governor of Washington state, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, and an outspoken opponent of radical environmentalism. The DDP is based in Tucson, and can be reached at (602) 325-2680.

No 'bio-physical limit' to population

A new report by the government's premier research organization refutes the malthusians.

In the run-up to the recently concluded U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, all sorts of dire prognostications about Australia's future flooded the national and even international news media. Cable News Network, for instance, aired a five-minute segment which purported to demonstrate that Australia, with only 17 million people, was teetering on the edge of its "carrying capacity," while the Australian Academy of Science's "Population 2040" conference hysterically informed the world at large that "Australia had already far exceeded its biological limits, and ought to aim for as few as 6-7 million people."

In a refreshing counterpoint to such quackademics and Chicken Littles who have generally dominated the "population debate," the Australian federal government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) has just issued a 100-page study which says that "carrying capacity is not determined by immutable, bio-physical constraints," but is a subjective factor determined by the wisdom and voluntarism of human beings.

Originally submitted to the House of Representatives' "Inquiry into Australia's Population Carrying Capacity," the report opens by questioning the very terms of the debate itself, arguing that it is "neither possible nor useful to attempt to put a figure to either an optimal or maximum population for Australia."

Instead, the CSIRO scientists say,

"Questions about Australia's population size can be usefully rephrased to ask what needs to be done to 'carry' the current population or any future population. The critical point is that any rise in population will increase the necessity and urgency to do *what should already be done* to enhance Australia's capacity to support its population" (emphasis added).

The report then proceeds to debunk some shibboleths of the greenie faith, beginning with the notion that Australia is running out of water:

"Water is arguably the key determinant of Australia's population carrying capacity, with the main problem being more one of quality, rather than quantity. . . . By and large, growth in urban water demand can be met from known resources. Most states have medium to long-term plans indicating where they can obtain water supplies for the kind of growth suggested in current population projections."

The report argues, especially given the rather small requirements for high-quality potable (drinking) water, as opposed to lesser-quality water for other purposes, that there is plenty of water for the foreseeable future, particularly if technologies are developed to deal with waste water.

A growing population will require more food, the document notes, which in turn will mean increased water requirements for agriculture. However, that is not a big problem, it says, because "there is considerable under-utilization of water resources in northern Australia in each of the ma-

ior geographic zones."

Beyond that, the report notes, lies the technology of desalination. However, that option, in reality a near-term necessity for an Australia which were growing at the rates which prevailed in the 1950s, is not developed at any length.

The report also calls for "greater public and private investment in improving urban and rural infrastructure," an urgent necessity for Australia's run-down, dilapidated infrastructure.

Beyond cataloguing specific technologies, the report exemplifies a refreshing faith that the march of scientific progress will continually provide new answers to existing or foreseeable problems. "What futuristic water management technologies might leapfrog present quality/quantity problems by the year 2020 for Australia's most populous areas?" it asks. Such optimism used to be an axiomatic feature of the Australian cultural outlook, much like the legendary "Yankee ingenuity" of Americans, which Australians formerly so much admired.

Though of a generally optimistic bias, the report's weak spots are considerable. In particular, it lacks the sweeping vision of the sort of agricultural and industrial renaissance which is outlined in a new report by the Citizens Electoral Councils, American economist Lyndon LaRouche's co-thinkers. The CEC's pamphlet, "Sovereign Australia, Part II: The Legislative Program to Save Our Nation," now released in tens of thousands of copies, provides a map of the large-scale infrastructure projects, nuclear-powered desalination projects, related massive water projects, and so forth, which are necessary to lift Australia out of its present highest-ever unemployment rates, and to prepare it for the 21st century.

Business Briefs

Nuclear Energy

Russia to build floating power plants

Russia plans to build four small floating nuclear power plants in the next few years to supply electricity to distant corners of Siberia, Reuters reported on Sept. 16.

"This will save us the expense of shipping coal or oil at high costs to these remote areas," said Georgy Kaurov, spokesman for the Atomic Energy Ministry. "The economic advantages are fabulous."

The four stations, believed to be the first of their kind, are to be equipped with two KLT-40-type reactors, already used on nuclear ice-breakers and submarines.

Kaurov said the small-capacity plants would move "from one port to another depending on each region's needs." But an official at the nuclear agency Gosatomnadzor said the plants would remain moored to one fixed point.

Russia

Soros makes a quiet visit to Moscow

American speculator George Soros had been in Moscow for three days, before the Russian newspaper *Sevodnya* discovered his presence, the paper reported on Sept. 14. *Sevodnya* correspondent Sergei Parkhomenko reported that Soros's visit "has been extremely modestly, even secretly arranged, and not accompanied by any actions calculated to attract public attention." Soros "is paying visits to high-ranking bureaucrats of the Russian administration and the federal government, as well as leaders of several powerful businesses of the capital."

Parkhomenko reported that Soros is expanding from "philanthropic" operations in Russia, to business operations, although he claims that he will not use his philanthropic activities to benefit his company, Quantum. Soros plans to invest \$133 million in those eastern European countries, including "in their financial markets," where he deems reforms to

have advanced sufficiently: Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Russia.

At the same time, Soros is reported to have passed a letter to a representative of Russian President Boris Yeltsin proposing that, at the projected U.S.-Russia heads of state summit in late September, a new \$400 million fund to support scientific research in Russia be established. Soros is proposing that the Soros Fund and the United States contribute \$150 million to this fund, and Russia \$100 million.

Petroleum

Bosnia, Croatia said to have major oil fields

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, and adjacent areas along the Adriatic coastline have enough potential petroleum resources to surpass the daily 2.5 million barrel production of Kuwait, according to Matt Raich, formerly a leading geologist with Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Balkan News Service reported in early September.

"We know there are sizeable oil and gas fields along the Dinaric Mountains," said Raich, who is credited with discovering the Orinoco River basin oil fields in Venezuela. "Communist Yugoslav authorities discouraged exploration drilling activity by western firms, and at the same time, kept quiet information on the area's potential." During the past several months, a number of petroleum magazines have reported exploration structure drilling activity along the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, Raich said.

Raich said that "Serb intelligence" is "aware of abundant petroleum deposits in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina," which is "the main reason for their attempt to gain a foothold in the Adriatic."

Raich related that several years ago, Armand Hammer, the late president of Occidental Petroleum Corp., during a trip through Croatia, told the news media that there was a lot of interest in the Balkan area due to its major oil and gas deposits. Hammer had plans to begin oil extraction, but his death prevented the plans from being implemented.

Finance

Thatcher adviser incited financiers against France

The Paris weekly *L'Express* in mid-September revealed that one of the authors of an article which appeared in the Aug. 15 *Forbes* magazine calling on investors to flee France, was Sir Alan Walters, described by *L'Express* as "the preferred adviser of Margaret Thatcher, the rival of Nigel Lawson and one of the most determined adversaries in Britain of the European Monetary System." The *Forbes* attack on France must be seen as being in line with Jimmy Goldsmith and other Thatcher boys' attacks against French sovereignty.

According to *Forbes*, the French government is "arrogant," "seized by excessive ambition," and "has chosen to be prisoner of German policies and to disobey the orders of speculators," said *L'Express*. "One knows the singsong. . . . From the peremptory and abusive style, one can say that Sir Alan remains worthy of Margaret Thatcher. He is still fuming to see a solid franc and a reunified Germany."

Forbes warned investors that come September, the army of unemployed in France would take to the streets to demonstrate, and that the corruption scandals which have been hitting important industrialists would continue. The British have played a major role in unleashing those corruption scandals, which earlier hit Italy and are now hitting France.

Dope, Inc.

China bans Jardine Matheson from project

The People's Republic of China has banned Hongkong's Jardine Matheson, the original Dope, Inc. opium-trading firm, from leading a consortium to expand Hongkong's container port, the Sept. 15 London *Financial Times* reported. Beijing acted on the eve of the visit of British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd to Hongkong during a tour of Southeast Asia. The decision "casts doubt over Jardine's abil-

Briefly

ty to expand its business in China or Hongkong after 1997," the paper said.

China News Agency, Beijing's semi-official outlet in Hongkong, questioned what qualification Jardine Matheson has to operate a container terminal, and said that Jardine had only gotten the contract for the \$1.55 million project because it had backed political changes advocated by Hongkong Gov. Chris Patten. Jardine "has no confidence in, and does not wish to make any commitment to the future of Hongkong," the news agency said. Earlier this year, Jardine pulled out of the Hongkong stock exchange and moved its corporate headquarters to Bermuda.

The Sept. 16 London *Independent* reported that while many companies are lining up to get back into their pre-war headquarters in Shanghai, "it can be stated with a high degree of certainty, that one company that will not be moving back is the Jardine Matheson trading empire." In an article titled "Opium Catches Up with Jardine," the paper said, "The degree of antipathy that exists between the Chinese and Jardine is hard to overstate."

"For the Chinese, the Keswicks [who run Jardine] and their *hong* [old British imperial firm] remain a living reminder of the degradation and wars surrounding the opium trade that made the family's fortunes in the 1830s. Jardines and James Matheson were selling 6,000 chests a year of opium in those days."

Sweden

Wallenberg demands massive austerity

Peter Wallenberg threatened that the Wallenberg group might move some of its companies abroad unless the Swedish government makes deep cuts in public expenditure, the Sept. 16 London *Guardian* reported, in an article entitled "Wallenberg Dynasty Demands Swedish Chainsaw Massacre." Wallenberg said the government would have to cut spending with "a chainsaw" after the Sept. 18 national election, to avoid a deteriorating international credit rating.

Wallenberg insisted that the deficit be brought down to zero, asserting, "I am genu-

inely worried about Sweden. Unless the politicians take the situation seriously with strong measures to tackle the budget deficit, things are going to be bad."

Wallenberg-controlled companies account for 40% of the Stockholm stock market, including the telecommunications giant Ericsson, the electrical appliance manufacturer Electrolux, and Stora, Europe's biggest manufacturer of paper. The family owns half of Saab-Scania (vehicles) and Asea, the Swedish half of the Swiss-based ABB electrical engineering group. The family's companies employ 760,000 people worldwide. In its four generations of control over Swedish industry, it has consistently maintained a low public profile, preferring to exercise influence behind the scenes. The family motto is "To Be, Not To Be Seen."

Health

Cholera alert issued by Albanian minister

Albanian Health Minister Maskin Cikuli has declared a cholera alert, after an outbreak in which more than 300 people have been hospitalized and put under quarantine and at least 10 people have died. Cholera outbreaks have also been reported in Crimea and Romania.

On Sept. 13, Cikuli appeared on national television and called on the population to be careful; he recommended measures that could be taken prevent the spread of the disease, including washing all vegetables and drinking boiled water. Schools and universities will be closed in parts of the south of the country, where most cases have appeared. The population is being partly supplied with water out of water trucks until broken sanitary infrastructure systems have been repaired. Albania has asked the World Health Organization for help.

Meanwhile, the Italian government has increased its coastal controls, and its Coast Guard was told to stop the illegal wave of immigrants from Albania in an attempt to prevent the spread of cholera into Italy. In the last weeks, hundreds of Albanian boat refugees have tried to enter Italy.

● **THE LIRA** will face a new wave of speculation, *La Repubblica*, the Italian daily owned by the De Benedetti-Agnelli-Caracciolo group, reported on Sept. 12. "The markets expect the government to fulfill two aims that became objectively contradictory: a very rigorous budget law and maintenance of social peace," it explained.

● **JACQUES DELORS**, the president of the European Commission, warned the European Parliament on Sept. 15 that short-term upturns will not solve long-term problems. Only infrastructure development will provide the appropriate framework for the creation of millions of new jobs, Delors declared. EU unemployment is 18 million.

● **CHINA** has a growing interest in magnetohydrodynamics, according to a U.S. MHD pioneer. China has the largest coal reserves in the world, it needs to burn it more efficiently and cleanly, and China is committed to be a leader in technology in the 21st century, a Chinese official said.

● **'L'UMANITA'**, the organ of the Italian Social Democratic Party, reprinted economist Lyndon LaRouche's ninth forecast on the coming disintegration of world financial markets on Sept. 1 and 2 (see *EIR*, June 24). The articles were entitled "The Federal Reserve Supports the Pirates of Wall Street," and "Only the Creative Capacity Generates True Growth."

● **PRUDENTIAL** Securities is buying back \$70 million in mortgage derivatives that its brokers sold improperly, by telling retail customers that they were less risky than they really are.

● **THE LONDON *Economist*** editorially described the advantages of high-speed rail systems for such "crowded industrialized regions as western Europe," on Sept. 17. Its recommendation to privatize state-owned railways, however, is designed to ensure that such development never takes place.

New York's health system: its rise and murderous fall

by Richard Freeman

The following report is based on a presentation given to the semiannual conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Vienna, Virginia on Sept. 3:

In Queens, New York City, a few years ago, a man walked into an emergency room, complaining of gastric or abdominal pain, or so he thought. He went to what the hospital calls the triage desk, where it is decided whether you can even see a doctor—this desk used to be manned by doctors, it is now manned by nurses, because it's considered to be cost-effective. The triage desk person told the man to sit and wait. He waited several hours, and went and took a walk outside. *He never came back. He died of massive heart failure.* His diagnosis was evidently wrong, *but no doctor ever physically examined him.*

We are told that this is an accident, a rare case of a foul-up. That's not true. *This is murder; there is deliberate, systematic genocide going on throughout New York City.* It goes on every day; it goes on in every community. There are hundreds of people who are victims every single week: They can't go to a hospital, because there aren't any hospitals. They can't afford to see a doctor, or there aren't any doctors. Children are not vaccinated for the most easily prevented, but dangerous diseases.

But it goes deeper. New York is a designated paradigm case, pointing the direction that the banks and insurance companies intend for the entire nation, urban and non-urban areas alike, under emerging depression conditions. New York City shows what happens under the determination of two entirely opposed sets of policymaking axiomatics. There was a time when New York led the world in the fight for improved health. During the first half of this century, and even more so following the implementation of the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, one could see tremendous acceleration in the quality of health of the nation and of New York. By the early 1960s, New York had the finest health system of any major city in



A demonstration in 1980 against the closing of Sydenham Hospital, a 208-bed municipal hospital in Harlem, New York. Despite the protests by medical personnel and local residents, Sydenham was closed down.

the United States. It now has the worst. New York is geographically located so that it becomes a way station for transmitting diseases up and down the East Coast, and from there into the South, the Midwest, and so forth.

In New York, deaths from new diseases such as AIDS, and addiction to cocaine and heroin, as well as new designer drugs, are exploding. There is also a resurgence of deaths from older diseases, such as hepatitis and tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was once conquered, and inches away from being eliminated. It is now running rampant. There are multiple strains of drug-resistant tuberculosis, which don't respond to isoniazid, the main treatment drug against TB; some also don't respond to rifampin, the second most widely used drug against TB; some don't respond to three, or even four drugs. What do doctors do? They throw a fifth drug at it, a sixth drug. They don't recognize that a new strain of tuberculosis is developing, is mutating, and that we need a new line of scientific research that focuses on new physical principles, to figure out what biological processes cause the new strains of TB and how to treat them, not just to throw a new combination of old drugs at them.

Multiple drug-resistant TB is spreading very, very quickly; it's very infectious. It was reported by Dr. Charles Felton, the head of the Chest Medicine Department of Harlem Hospital and the dean of New York City TB experts, that the Centers for Disease Control of Atlanta, Georgia, recently cited cases of people who have tuberculosis in New York City, who were in recovery programs, who have now con-

tracted multiple drug-resistant tuberculosis from others. This has not happened before, that someone during recovery has come down with a more virulent strain of disease. Worse, the active TB population into which drug-resistant TB can radiate is growing. Moreover, there are approximately half a million passive TB carriers in New York, who under certain circumstances can become active. To meet the crisis, Dr. Felton urges health authorities to adopt large-scale testing of significant layers of New York City's population.

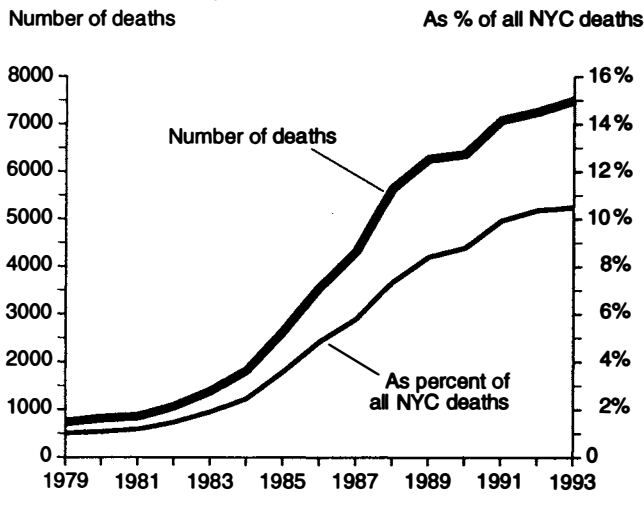
A new Black Death

If you look at a health pyramid, there are two groupings of the population where most deaths will occur: among the very young, from childhood diseases; and among the elderly and very old, from the Big Three: stroke, heart disease, and cancer. Usually in the middle age groups, one finds deaths resulting from accidents, such as car accidents. Now that entire profile is changing, and one can see it in New York City. **Figure 1** shows the number of deaths in New York City from 1979 onward resulting from AIDS, TB, drugs, hepatitis, and syphilis. Syphilis doesn't result in death usually, although it can result in still-born births and various life-long debilitating diseases. Of course, the leading cause of death among this group is AIDS.

Notice what happens. In 1979, these five diseases caused 732 deaths. By 1993, the number of deaths attributable to these five causes is 7,500, a staggering ten-fold increase in 15 years. At the same time, the combined deaths from AIDS,

FIGURE 1

New York City deaths from AIDS, TB, drugs, hepatitis and syphilis



TB, etc., has gone from 1% of all deaths in New York in 1979, to 10.5% today. This shift corresponds to what in physics is called a singularity. It means that from the standpoint of the old lawful set of constraints, the old ordering process, a discontinuity has developed. It is not a slow, gradual change, but a sharp break with the past. It signals the eruption of a new ordering process, the harbinger of something that, in this case, is extremely dangerous.

The real danger in New York City is that with lowered living conditions, with ravaged medical and health systems, with destroyed infrastructure, and with imminent financial disintegration, if one introduces these sorts of diseases, growing at exponential rates, then New York becomes the model for a Black Death, every bit as virulent as what hit Europe from 1348 through 1373, when 40% of the population disappeared.

Anybody who thinks otherwise, doesn't know what they're talking about. That's the problem with most of the health debate; it's airy-fairy nonsense. Yes, there are people who are committed to universal health care, but they have no idea what this country physically looks like.

This report will give a sense of two sharply differing processes, governed by two different sets of axiomatics, producing two different historical sweeps or vectors.

The first process generates a positive upward sweep. This process is marked by two phases. The first phase extends from 1770 until 1945. The second phase extends from 1946, the year the Hill-Burton Act is passed, until 1965. The first phase produces a health and medical system that is continuously getting better. The Hill-Burton phase builds upon this,

to transform a good health system in New York City into an excellent one, the best in America.

The second process, starting the mid-1960s, describes a sharply downward sweep or vector. The health system of New York is systematically gutted. This accelerates with the process of "urban renewal" and then the banks' and insurance companies' imposition of what they called "planned shrinkage" policies through the Big MAC financial dictatorship starting 1975. This second sweep has two phases: The first runs from the mid-1960s until just about the present, and the second phase covers the last few years. Thus, there are four phases or periods in all. The last is the most dangerous. The insurance companies have pressured New York Mayor Rudolf Giuliani into announcing that he will "privatize" the 11 municipal hospitals in New York City, in order to make them profitable. This is a euphemistic term for trying to squeeze profit out of the hospitals, not by physical and other forms of improvement, but through draconian cuts in infrastructure and services, in a hospital system that is already operating below break-even. At the same time, Metropolitan Life and Travelers insurance, the two largest private medical insurers in New York, plan drastic cost-cutting plans. These, and the impending financial disintegration, will push New York City over the edge.

New York: the physical economy

New York, with an area of 309 square miles, had a population density of 11,124 persons per square mile in 1900; today it has a population density of 23,698 persons per square mile. Keep in mind that the idea of population density, or better still, relative potential population density, is not a statistical figure; it's a Cantorian Type. It represents mankind's ability to support a growing population, at rising cultural and material conditions of existence, because of the spark of human creativity, created and acting in the image of God.

New York has 5,700 miles of water mains; it has 6,300 miles of sewage pipe; it has 18,242 lane-miles of street, 872 major and minor bridge structures, and 5 tunnels. Health is not just a matter of taking of a couple of pills, or worse, ingesting beeswax, or some nonsense like that. One has to think of health as something that arises from every single feature of infrastructure or scientific discovery, both of which are fashioned by human creativity.

The first upward phase of New York City's development of a health and hospital system is epitomized by three examples: first, the battle against yellow fever; second, the fight for clean water; and third, the fight against tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, most of which were thought to be untreatable. These three examples powerfully demonstrate that the development of the infrastructure and other features of a health and hospital system, and the overall growth of a city, are one and the same process.



A water main break in Manhattan. In order to deal with the nation's health crisis, it is necessary to consider the broader picture: repair and construction of infrastructure for providing clean water and removal of sewage. Today, the median age for New York's water mains is 62 years.

Combatting yellow fever

From 1791 through 1822, a period of 31 years, New York was annually assaulted by outbreaks of yellow fever. The fever came calling in July, August, and September. Twenty to forty thousand panic-stricken people would flee New York City during these hottest summer months, and at the middle or end of September, they would come back. Depending on which year one talks about, the migration group represented 10 to 50% of the entire population of the city.

Yellow fever first struck in 1791, raised serious apprehensions during the next three summers, and reached uncontrolled epidemic proportions in 1795.

In 1795, to combat the disease, the Health Committee of the New York City Council demanded that doctors report all cases of the fever. There was resistance. In a letter to the Health Committee, Dr. Charles Buxton, secretary for the College of Physicians, responded that the removal of yellow fever cases to Bellevue Hospital, as demanded, was harmful to the patients, distressing to their friends, and needlessly alarming to the public. The doctors, he added, resented this dictatorial usurpation.

In 1795, despite Dr. Buxton's foolish protestations, yellow fever killed 750 people, or 2% of New York's population of 40,000. In 1798, some 2,000 people died.

What's important is the bold and ambitious way that New York City assembled its troops to defeat yellow fever. This represents a tradition that formed the basis for the successful implementation of the 1946 Hill-Burton Act. This is a tradition of aggressively providing for health, no matter what the cost. In 1804, during a serious outbreak of yellow fever, the New York City Council Health Committee spent more than \$25,000 to fight the fever—a gigantic sum in those days. New York City made a firm policy statement, which stayed in effect for nearly 200 years, through this authorization, saying that it would do and spend whatever was necessary to combat disease. The New York City Council Health Committee became, in the early 1800s, the New York Board of Health, an important institution.

The New York City Council Health Committee delegated carte blanche powers to the city's health commissioners in the fight against yellow fever. The locus for transmission of yellow fever was the docks of lower Manhattan. Though the health authorities did not know then what is known today, that yellow fever is transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, nonetheless, various measures to remove stagnant pools of water were applied. Ships were quarantined and, according to one report, it was forbidden to unload or transport "all hides, foreign cotton, and damaged coffee, items which

were thought to carry the 'fomites' or particles of yellow fever." Strict regulations were promulgated and enforced concerning "garbage removal, privies, offensive trades (tanners and the like), street cleaning, food inspection, burials and so forth."

The city's health commissioners also were granted and employed the authority to evacuate population. For example, everybody in the vicinity of the docks of New York City was moved out. They also provided people with food out of the city's coffers, because the health commissioners also closed down businesses. They were serious about fighting disease.

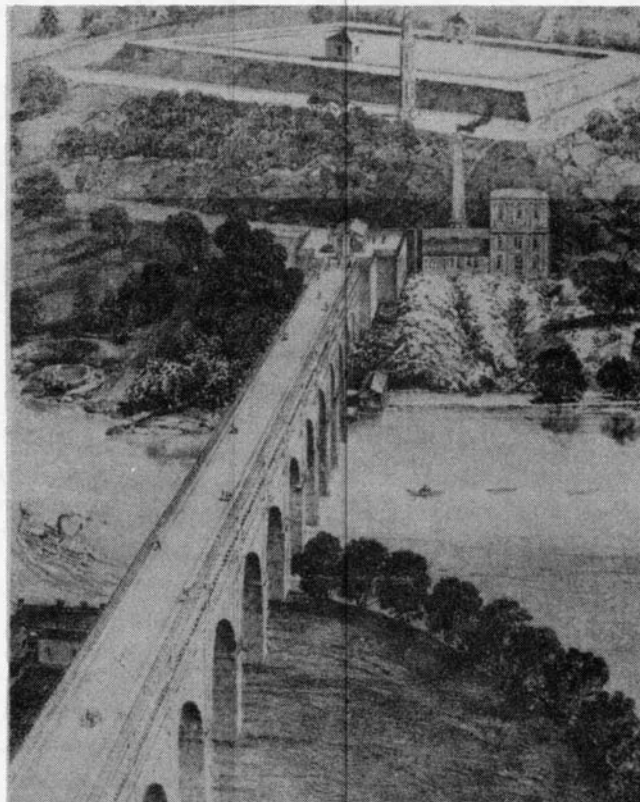
The fight for clean water

A second remarkable example in the development of New York City's health system centers on the indispensable step of building a water system to provide abundant, clean water. In 1774, in its first attempt to secure an institutionalized way of providing clean water, New York City constructed a 20,000-gallon covered wooden reservoir fed by a steam engine that pumped well water. Following that, it attempted to construct a 13-mile grid of pine logs, joined by iron fittings, to transmit the water to the city. But the pipeline project was interrupted by the Revolutionary War. It was scheduled to pump about 1,000 gallons of clean water per day. By way of contrast, in 1994, the daily clean water consumption of New York City is a staggering 1.5 billion gallons, more than six orders of magnitude greater than the average projected water consumption of 1774. Today, 548 billion gallons of water are stored in reservoirs and other holding cells for New York City's system. Two crucial developments helped to transform New York from its 1774 levels to those of today.

Following its attempts to build a reservoir and transmission system in the 1770s, New York built several systems. But they were never large enough, nor clean enough. And for the lack of clean, clear water, New York City paid a price. In 1832, polluted city water wells led to a cholera epidemic, which claimed 3,500 lives.

In 1832, New York Gov. De Witt Clinton presented a report to the New York State legislature which led to the construction of the historic Croton Aqueduct. This proposal came 15 years after the construction of the Erie Canal had started. The aqueduct linked New York City, through the Hudson River northward, and then through the Erie Canal westward, to the Great Lakes, and thus, the American Midwest. This made New York the greatest port in America. The aqueduct was part of this larger general infrastructure-building thrust.

Workers built the Croton Dam, a giant masonry structure, 270 feet long and 50 feet high, in the highlands of New York State, along the Croton River, 30 miles north of New York City. The dam was built six miles above the confluence of the Croton and Hudson rivers. From the mouth of the dam, engineers built an aqueduct, carrying fresh water, which ran



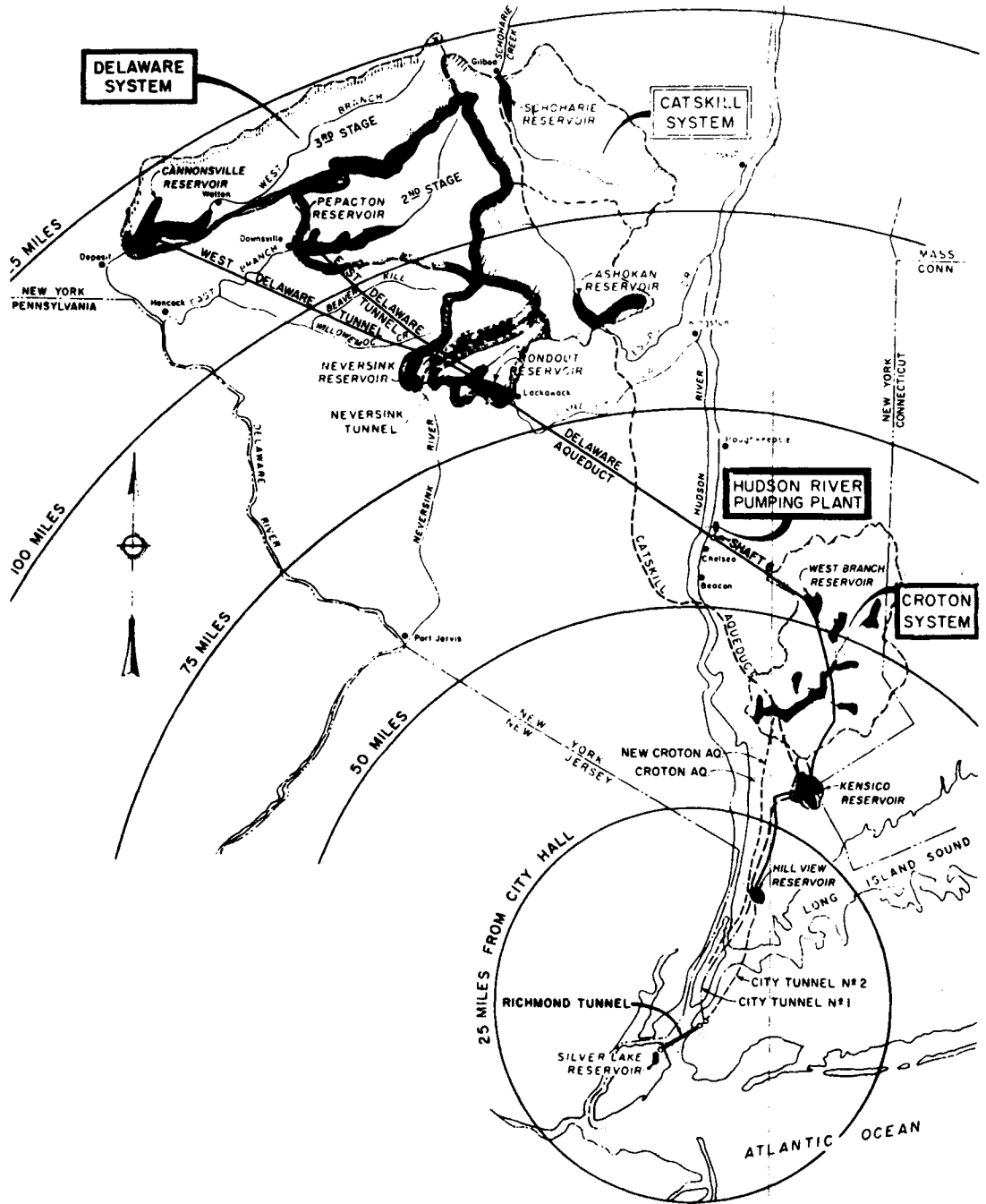
A high-arch bridge carries New York's Croton Aqueduct across the Harlem River to the Central Park Reservoir.

33 miles south, until it reached northern Manhattan at the Harlem River. To ford the Harlem River, a magnificent masonry bridge was built across the river, to carry the war into the City. The bridge consisted of 15 arches that soared 100 feet above the river's surface. The Croton Aqueduct delivered 42 million gallons of water daily to New York City, an amount far greater than the projected capacity of 1,000 gallons daily of 1774.

The Croton Aqueduct opened on Oct. 14, 1842 to a salute of cannon and church bells. Spectators lined the streets and balconies to view a parade of brightly costumed military brigades, fire companies, and others. Festivities continued throughout the night.

Though the Croton Dam and Aqueduct system provided an immense amount of water, New York City's needs soon outstripped it. In the 1930s, a mammoth project was begun, all of whose pieces were not complete until the mid-1960s. This project built three interconnected impounding reservoirs on three respective streams which were either tributaries of the Hudson River or the Delaware River, both of which rivers are in upstate New York, either in or west of the Catskill Mountains. Amazingly, the water was then piped 85 miles to New York City (Figure 2). Since this diverted water could also supply other states, an apportioning scheme had to be

FIGURE 2
Water supply
systems of
New York City,
circa 1975



worked out, and a compact was eventually signed by the President of the United States, as well as the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware for the sharing of the water. This indicates how important water is: New York City was getting it from nearly 100 miles away.

There's a similar example in Chicago. In 1885, a lack of clean water triggered an epidemic of cholera, typhoid, and

dysentery that killed 90,000 people, or a full 12% of the city's population. Chicago's city fathers decided to reverse the flows of the Calumet and Chicago rivers, because the epidemic was caused by sewage and waste problems.

The point is that the reader must think of health in a broader conception, inclusive of the massive infrastructure for systems of both clean water provision and sewage removal.

TABLE 1

New York City population, 1860-1990

Year	Population	Year	Population
1990	7,322,564	1920	5,620,048
1980	7,071,639	1910	4,766,883
1970	7,894,682	1900	3,437,202
1960	7,781,984	1890	1,515,301
1950	7,891,957	1880	1,206,299
1940	7,454,995	1870	942,292
1930	6,903,446	1860	805,658

al. But that water system has also to be maintained. In New York City, the median age of all major water mains is 62 years—i.e., vintage 1930s. The mains break at an increasing rate: One of 10 miles of water mains now break per year, and New York has 5,700 miles of water mains. There is bacteria leaking into the water supply, and so forth. Should the reader still have any doubt about the connection between water management and health, let him or her examine the multiple cholera epidemics which, in the last ten years, killed millions of people in Africa, because clean water supplies do not exist.

The fight against tuberculosis

The third example of New York City's development of a health system is the fight against tuberculosis and other diseases. In 1882, Dr. Robert Koch of Germany furthered the work of Louis Pasteur of France, in what was called the bacteriological revolution. Koch isolated the tubercle bacillus and showed that it caused TB; that TB's cause wasn't merely the effluents coming up from bad sanitary conditions, which is what people thought caused the disease. The recognition that bad sanitary conditions plays a role in transmitting communicable diseases of all kinds was exceptionally important, but Koch's identification of a previously unknown bacillus represented a breakthrough.

In New York City, an extraordinary individual, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, built upon Dr. Koch's discovery to fight New York's TB nightmare. Preparatory to showing what Dr. Biggs accomplished, look at **Table 1**, which shows the population growth of New York City. In 1860, the population was 806,000. In 1890, it was 1.515 million. Then, look at 1900: The population was 3.437 million. New York City grew by 1.9 million in the decade of the 1890s; that growth increment of nearly 2 million people is as large as many cities in the world today. This growth represented record levels of immigration. The character of New York City was formed between 1890 and 1930, when it grew from 1.515 million people up to 6.903 million. It grew in important ways for the next two decades, reaching 7.892 million in 1950, but the

four decades between 1890 and 1930 are the key decades. (During the 1970s, New York's population shrank by over 800,000, a point we shall return to later.)

The decade of the 1890s represented a turning point in the fight against disease in New York. Don't forget that at this time, the medieval practices of blood-letting and applying leeches to patients were still widely used. Dr. Biggs, who in 1887 had already managed to isolate cholera vibrio from steerage passengers on an immigrant vessel, was the director of the New York City Board of Health's laboratory facilities. He worked on two fronts: developing antitoxins and fighting tuberculosis. In 1889, he and two other doctors wrote a "Report on the Prevention of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," a classic study of the disease. The substance of the report was the statement that tuberculosis was "communicable and preventable."

The conclusions of the report were disregarded until, following more than 6,000 TB deaths in New York in 1892, Biggs wrote a second report, in November 1893. He asserted that the time had come, "when it becomes the duty of all sanitary authorities to assume a more aggressive attitude toward this, the most widely prevalent and fatal disease to which the human race is subject." He outlined a detailed plan. The first point was public reporting of incidence of TB by institutions and doctors. Other points included: special inspectors to investigate the disease, including not only inspection of humans, but also tubercular cows, whose milk humans consumed; routine bacteriological examinations for diagnostic purposes; the setting up of a network of tuberculosis hospitals; proper ventilation in housing; and mass education. A circular on TB, printed in English, German, Italian, and Hebrew, was sent to every tenement in the city. A map of the city was drawn up and the disease was mapped ward by ward, particularly the infectious fourth and sixth wards. Inspectors were sent into the tenements to talk to families and try to bring in infectious persons for treatment.

In 1894, a separate division of Metropolitan Hospital was established on Blackwell's Island, off the shore of Manhattan, for consumptive cases, the first municipal sanitarium in the United States.

In 1896-97, New York City finally declared tuberculosis a communicable disease, and demanded mandatory reporting of all cases—which had been vastly understated—by all doctors. Guess what happened? In 1898, a bill, Senate bill S-5, called the "Brush Bill," was introduced into the New York State Legislature to overturn the New York Health Department's decision, saying you can't declare TB a communicable disease. There was an insurance company in New York that had 400,000 people as their client-subscribers, and *the company's policy stipulated that it would not reimburse a subscriber's family if that subscriber or one of the covered parties died of TB*. So, these families were under blackmail to pressure the family doctor not to report the true cause of death.

Doesn't this sound like what is happening today with AIDS, where insurance companies won't write policies that cover AIDS patients, and the Elizabeth Taylor-Hollywood AIDS lobbying has fought, so far successfully, to prevent AIDS from being listed as a communicable disease, which prevents proper preventive steps? It's the same fight. Fortunately, the Brush Bill was defeated.

To think of the health situation in its broadest dimensions, in 1901, under Dr. Biggs's driving force, York City passed a new housing law. You could no longer have railroad flats; builders had to build apartments that would let in light and air. These are the ways the reader should think of taking on TB and the health question in general.

One additional consideration. When, in 1894, Dr. Biggs learned of the technique of Emile Roux of France for producing large quantities of diphtheria antitoxin in horses, he began work on a similar program in New York. By the following year, Biggs stopped an epidemic of diphtheria—which had a 20% fatality rate—among children at the New York Infant Asylum using the antitoxin. Through his work, the price of diphtheria antitoxin fell from \$12 to \$1 a vial. He made the antitoxin widely available. Biggs's laboratory facilities also developed antitoxins and/or vaccines for tetanus, typhoid, and cholera, and made them available, even for free, if someone couldn't afford them. But by slashing the price of vaccine and antitoxins, the New York Board of Health had outraged private laboratories and those with a financial interest in them. The second feature of the anti-Board of Health Brush Bill, Senate bill S-5, was to prevent the Board of Health from selling vaccines and antitoxins. Again, the parallels to today are startling.

There were a lot of hospitals built during this period as well, and the rate of TB and other diseases fell decade by decade.

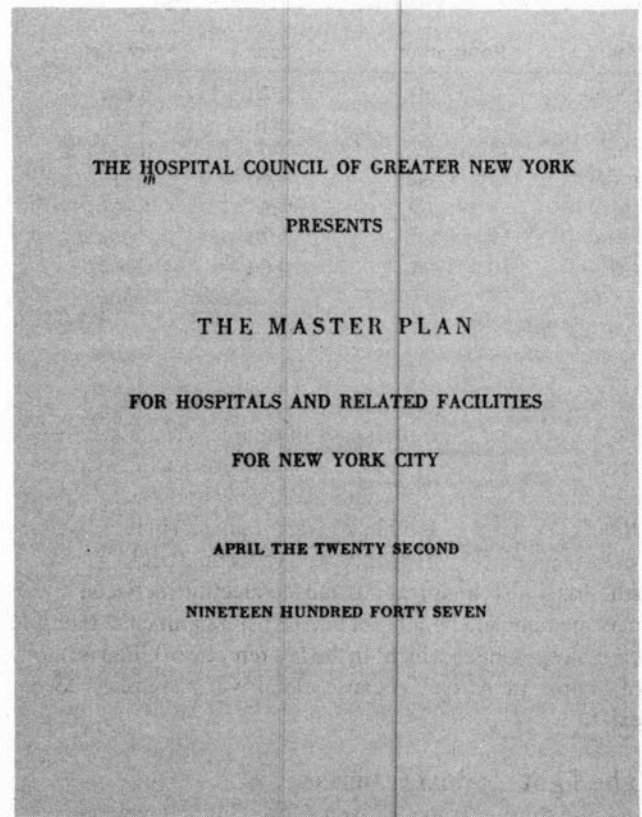
The Hill-Burton Act

In 1946, the Hill-Burton Act became law. It mandated that every state in the nation should build enough hospitals so that each county should have at least one hospital and provide enough hospital beds so that there were, on average, 4.5 general care beds per 1,000 persons, plus additional beds for tuberculosis, psychiatric, and other special patients. To foster hospital construction, the federal government agreed to pay up to one-third the cost of any hospital built under provisions of the act.

New York City responded with vigorous enthusiasm to Hill-Burton. Under the Hill-Burton Act, New York's health system went from good to the finest in the nation.

Under the provisions of the law, each state set up a committee to coordinate how to meet the Hill-Burton standards. **Figure 3** is the original cover sheet of the Master Plan of the Hospital Council of Greater New York for how to deal with and implement Hill-Burton, in which process the Hospital Council was involved. The plan was published in 1947. **Fig-**

FIGURE 3



ure 4, under the title "Total Facilities Requested," shows the ambitious nature of New York's Master Plan. It recommends that the number of beds for general care, convalescent care, long-term illness, acute communicable illness, and tuberculosis, should be 8.1 per 1,000 New Yorkers. That's 1.6 times the Hill-Burton standards. But when one adds in the additional beds recommended for psychiatric patients, then New York wanted 16.1 beds per 1,000 people, more than three times Hill-Burton standards.

Table 2 shows New York City's total spending for hospital construction, broken down by time interval, and also broken down by type of hospital: voluntary (not for profit), municipal (owned by the city), and proprietary (private and for profit). Compare the 1920-44 time interval with that of 1945-56. For the entire 1920-44 time interval, a 25-year period, New York City spent \$186 million for hospital construction. For the 1945-56 time interval, a 13-year period, the city spent \$400 million. So during the second interval, twice the amount of money was spent, in only half the number of years. Thus, spending was four times more per year in the second interval than the first. This was the gung-ho attitude toward hospital building in New York under the Hill-Burton Act.

I have not been able to determine the number of hospitals

FIGURE 4

TOTAL FACILITIES REQUIRED

The Master Plan for the various facilities calls for the following ratios and number of beds for the expected population of 8,000,000 in New York City in 1950:

	Beds per	
	1,000 Population	Total Beds
General Care		
Residents	4.0	32,000
Non-residents	0.2	1,600
Convalescent Care	1.0	8,000
Long-term Illnesses	2.0	16,000
Acute Communicable Diseases	0.1	800
Tuberculosis	0.8+	6,600
Psychiatric Patients	8.0	64,000
Total	16.1+	129,000

A total bed ratio of 16.1 per thousand population, or 129,000 beds for the various classifications, are needed for the residents of New York City and for non-residents using the facilities within the city.

The types of hospitals needed are shown on the following pages.

that Hill-Burton helped build. However, in 1945, in New York City, there were approximately 42,000 hospital beds, which is one of the measures one can use. By 1960, which is the turning point year I have identified, there were 48,672 beds, that's an addition of 6,672 beds, an improvement of 15% in the bed capacity. But Hill-Burton didn't just build new beds; it replaced old, obsolete beds, meaning rebuilding or entirely tearing down and replacing the obsolete hospitals which maintained these obsolete beds. Through that process, Hill-Burton added another 7,000 beds. So *in toto*, it added 13,672 beds, that's an astounding 28% increase or replacement in the bed capacity in New York City during just 13 years.

Yet, at the same time, hospital care was provided to everyone, no strings attached. Seven percent of all people treated in New York City were indigent. If you were poor, you walked into a hospital, the hospital treated you, no questions asked. It was only in the 1950s, that the poor were charged for drugs: nominal fees of about \$1.50. And these charges were rebated by New York State and New York City. Thus, during the 1940s and 1950s, New York City had a

TABLE 2

Distribution of expenditures for construction in selected time intervals by hospital ownership, New York City, 1920-56

(In thousand of dollars)

Time Interval	Total for all hospitals	Voluntary hospitals	Municipal hospitals	Proprietary (private) hospitals
1920-29	84,049	60,575	13,509	8,965
1930-34	47,121	31,648	14,373	1,100
1935-44	55,511	22,543	31,698	1,270
Total: 1920-44	185,681	114,766	59,580	11,335
1945-48	49,722	14,317	31,245	4,160
1949-52	221,626	80,936	129,944	10,746
1953-56	135,801	67,550	63,873	4,378
Total: 1945-56	407,149	162,803	225,062	19,284

Source: Hospital Council of Greater New York

policy of universal care; it was subsequently destroyed over the years, but New York City, and thus a critical part of the country, had it.

This fruitfully provides the setting for exactly what Lyndon LaRouche's health policy is: Any life that can be prevented from dying, we will do that; any day that we can add to a life, we will do that. That's the policy. There's nothing more sophisticated than that. But translated into physical economy, that is the best economics in the world, and it always works, and everything which is against that never works. It worked in New York City.

I'll give an example of that policy in abridged form, in Harlem Hospital, because the situation is so insane today. If you go into most private or voluntary hospitals in New York, and you're black, you can forget about it; if you're Hispanic, you can forget about it. You can walk in with pneumonia. They'll treat you and prescribe medicine. The only problem is, it costs \$200. Dr. Lynne Richardson is the director of the Adult Trauma-Emergency Room at Harlem Hospital, which is one of the busiest trauma centers in the whole world. What she said they do at Harlem Hospital, is they walk the patient from the doctor to the pharmacy, they fill out the prescription, and if the patient can't pay for it, it goes on the bill of the hospital. There are few people who are active in the health care debate, who would endorse that. Yet, that is what has to be done.

The achievements of 1900 through 1960

The achievements from 1900 to 1960 are remarkable. For example, from 1900 to 1960, the average life expectancy of a person in New York City went up from 43 years to 69 years. That's an addition of 26 years. That gives you an additional life span of 26 years. You don't have an adult life



Rescue workers bring an accident victim to the hospital for treatment. Will emergency health care be there when you need it? In many of America's cities now, such vital services are stretched to the limit, or are simply not available.

before then.

The mortality or death rate went from 20.6 per 100,000 down to 11.4 per 100,000 in the same time frame. It fell nearly in half. The case incidence rate for contracting tuberculosis went from 260 per 100,000 New Yorkers in 1900, down to 60 in 1960.

I did a little bit of calculation, very rough, to see how many lives were saved as a result of massive improvements in the health system instituted in New York City, to which the Hill-Burton Act gave a special additional impetus. In the period from 1900 to 1960, some 75,000 people did not die from tuberculosis—who otherwise would have died—except for the excellent health system in New York City. And there were about 180,000 people who did not die from typhoid, influenza, cholera, and so forth. Some of these lives were saved because of medical breakthroughs that were not discovered in New York City, but were implemented in New York. All told, that's about 255,000 people. Of course, during this 60-year period, they would have children. So that's at least half a million people, souls that were on this earth as a result of New York City's competent total package of hard infrastructure and health care system. I'd say that's a fairly good verdict on that period.

Now, this entire picture changes so dramatically, that

most people would not believe it. But before leaving this section, it is important to reflect on a special person, Hulan Jack, who was borough president of Manhattan from 1953 through 1960. He was then "watergated" out of office. He was gone after just as Lyndon LaRouche was gone after, and forced from office. Hulan Jack was not just a great New Yorker, he was one of the great Americans of the second half of this century. If one plunked him down in a country like Rwanda, within 30 days he would figure out where to start building things. When one looks at the awesome destruction that resulted after 1960, it becomes keenly clear why the British-run banks had to get rid of Hulan Jack as borough president and as an active political force. Otherwise, a lot of what happened next could not have happened.

The steep downward phase

In the early 1960s, the London-Venetian-Wall Street rentier-finance elites decided to change things. In 1958, the old eugenics crowd introduced family planning in New York. Obviously, somebody didn't think that New York should have all those people.

The key policy was "urban renewal." Consider the defiant expression which gained currency in the 1960s: "Burn, baby, burn." Some readers may think that the Weathermen terror-

ists, such as Mark Rudd or Bernadine Dorn, coined the phrase. Others might think that the author of the phrase was H. Rap Brown. But that is wrong. The author of this phrase, who implemented it as policy, was Chase Manhattan Bank Chairman David Rockefeller. And investment banker Felix Rohatyn of Big MAC infamy. That's who invented the expression; their allies burned down sections of New York City.

Let's look at the facts. From 1966 through 1968, fires increased in New York City by 42%. Where? Harlem and the Lower East Side in Manhattan; Bedford Stuyvesant and East New York in Brooklyn. In this period, in the South Bronx, fires increased by 50%. Now, what did the banker-controlled New York City political machine do? In 1966, it authorized 1,400,000 fire inspections. But by 1976, fire inspections were down to 474,000, scaled back by two-thirds. Some of the buildings were old—and uninspected—and thus prone to fire. But police and fire authorities publicly stated at the time, that they knew there was widespread arson. From 1972 through 1976, fires shot up again, this time by 23%. What did patrician Mayor John Lindsay, whose brother became the president of Morgan Bank, and Lindsay's successor, do? During this time, they cut the fire department's workforce by one-quarter. Do you think we're not dealing with genocide?

Of course, the banks and real estate interests could gentrify these areas, and they did. If one looks at the area between 70th and 90th Streets on the East Side of Manhattan, and even parts of the South Bronx, one can find swank places where yuppies pay \$1,000 to \$2,000 per month rent. Non-yuppies used to live there and raise families. No more.

The banks rigged a financial crisis, and in 1975, created the Municipal Acceptance Corporation (Big MAC), which was given dictatorial control over budget and financial matters. New York's City Council was couped out of existence.

In a Nov. 14, 1976 signal piece in the Sunday *New York Times*, Roger Starr, an editorial board member of the newspaper and factotum of the banks, espoused openly the policy of shutting down New York City's infrastructure and slashing its population. Starr had New York City's hospital and health system in mind. He labelled the policy "planned shrinkage," stating:

"Essentially, planned shrinkage is a recognition that the golden door to full participation in American life and the American economy is no longer to be found in New York.

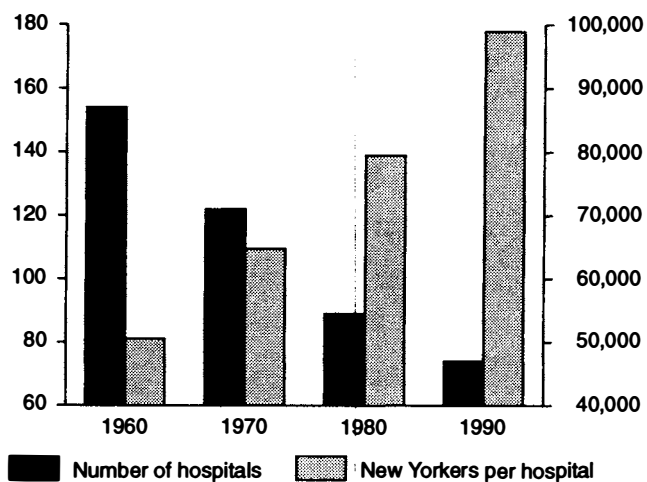
"A New York with a population even considerably smaller than the present 7.5 million people could be a very good city. . . . New York would continue to be a world city even with fewer than 5 million people."

Later, Starr confided to a reporter, speaking about the urban poor, "I know what we did with them 100 years ago, we gave them tuberculosis, but we can't do that any more."

As a result of this process, during the 1970s, New York's

FIGURE 5

Fewer hospitals, each forced to treat more people



population shrank by a staggering 800,000 people.

Disintegration of the health care system

The identical process of destruction was imposed on the hospital and health system of New York City, starting in 1960, or shortly thereafter, furthering the overall collapse of New York. Here's the cumulative picture:

Figure 5 documents that in 1960, New York City had 154 functioning hospitals. By 1990, there were just 79 hospitals in New York City. Seventy-five, or half of them, had been closed. Many of them were simply boarded up and left to rot. In the same time frame, the number of patients that would be seen by a hospital zoomed from 50,000 up to 92,000. It is true that 21 of the closed hospitals had 75 beds or fewer. But 54 had 75 beds or more, and some were very, very large. We will return to this point, as you, the reader, are taken on a walking tour of Harlem, other parts of Manhattan, and Brooklyn.

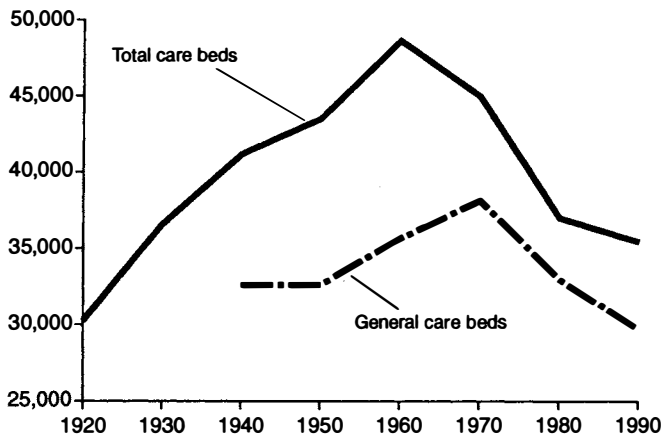
Figure 6 displays the number of general care beds and total care beds. General care beds are the beds assigned to patients who enter the hospital for any type of surgery, as well as for pediatrics and obstetrics. Total care beds include all the general care beds, plus beds that are assigned to patients who enter the hospital for tuberculosis, long-term chronic ailments, psychiatry, and so forth. Between 1960 and 1990, the number of certified total care beds ratcheted down from 48,672 to 35,470, a fall of more than 25%.

Table 3 presents the information on total and general care beds, on a per capita basis. Total care beds fell from 6.25 beds per 1,000 people in 1960, to 4.84 beds today.

To give a sense of what is going on in New York City, it is appropriate here to say something about psychiatric pa-

FIGURE 6

Hospital beds available in New York City



tients. In 1970, New York State had 90,000 people in mental institutions, of whom a large number were from New York City. Then television pornography commentator Geraldo Rivera decided to do an exposé on Willowbrook Mental Institution, which is in Staten Island, New York City. He showed people urinating on the floor, walking around naked—and there are some really horrid, squalid conditions in mental institutions, make no mistake about that. However, these are mental institutions. People do not act in a normal way. As a result of Rivera’s “exposé,” the American Civil Liberties Union moved in, championing mental patients’ rights, and a process called the “deinstitutionalization” of the mental institutions set in. In 20 years, Willowbrook went from 10,000 mental patients to 1,000. New York State went from 90,000 to 8,000 mental patients. Where did these patients, dumped from mental institutions, go? Who do you think the homeless are? Why do they look crazy? They are. One can be driven crazy by the conditions of poverty, and some are, but this is where the mental patients went.

Recently, an official confirmed this. He said, “Sure, it’s known.” When asked what should be done with people in need of mental institutions, this official said that long-term care hospitals, where mental patients might go for 2 to 20 years, are not needed. This is a place where the staff might try to show the mental patient compassion, and try to bring the patient out of whatever condition he or she is in, and if that is not possible, at least treat him like a human being. The official said, “Mental patients don’t have to be in the hospital more than 20 days.” When asked what one is to do with them, he said, “We’ve got drugs like Prozac.” That’s the policy.

It could be said about both general care and total care hospital beds, that some may not be needed because of im-

TABLE 3

Certified inpatient beds per 1,000 New Yorkers

	Total care beds	General care beds	Non-general care beds
1920	5.38	N.A.	N.A.
1930	5.30	N.A.	N.A.
1940	5.52	4.37	1.15
1950	5.51	4.13	1.38
1960	6.25	4.58	1.67
1970	5.70	4.83	0.87
1980	5.23	4.66	0.57
1990	4.84	4.05	0.79

provements in surgical techniques. For example, the removal of an appendix can be done, using lasers, on an outpatient basis, where it used to take several days of in-patient hospitalization. But there are many conditions which are simply not being treated, and people should be in hospitals. For example, the medical insurance industry usually allows only 3.5 to 4 days of hospital coverage for pneumonia, under managed care. But if the patient is sick, the attending physician, instead of giving medical care, has to fight every successive day to make sure that his patient doesn’t get thrown out of the hospital. He has to call the Blue Cross/Blue Shield or some other insurance agency and say, “Keep my patient in today.” The next day, the doctor has to do the same thing again. It’s an insane process. How long should a hospital provide care to someone with pneumonia? The only competent answer is, “What are the complications the patient may have?”

A friend of mine and his wife had a friend with pneumonia who was thrown out of Loudoun Hospital Center, in Leesburg, Virginia, which is a good hospital, because the hospital had a managed care cap on the number of days a person could stay in the hospital with pneumonia. The woman, who had not recovered, died.

Of course, a favorite reason for closing down hospitals is that they are “not occupied.” One thing needs to be said about that. New York City hospitals have occupancy rates of 85-86%. So, an accountant says, “Well, that’s 15% unoccupied.” In reality, the hospital is perhaps over-occupied. A hospital doesn’t work like the gas gauge in your car. There are different divisions in a hospital, with beds that serve different patient groups, such as obstetrics, surgery, or long-term care. If suddenly something happens, an influenza epidemic comes along, and the division of the hospital supposed to handle that, doesn’t have enough beds, or some doctors are not there, and there are not enough doctors to handle the patient load, then the occupancy rate for a unit or for a hospi-

FIGURE 7

The decline of office-based family and general practice physicians in New York City

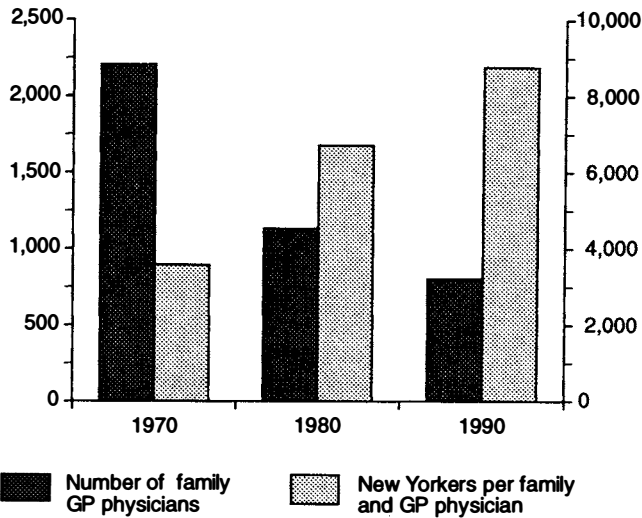
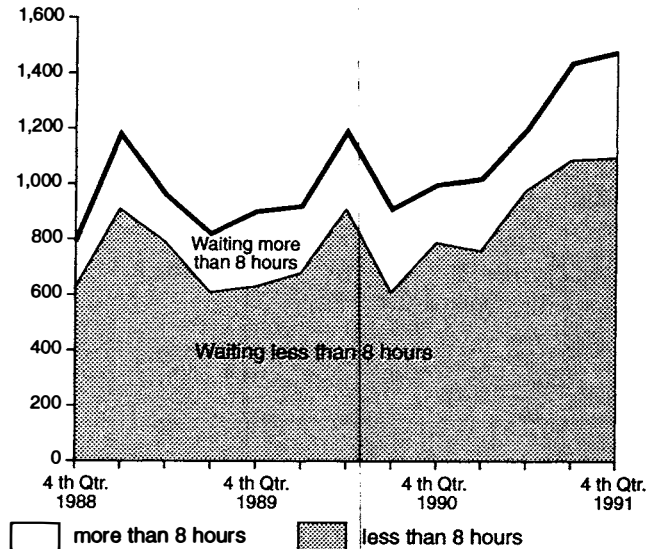


FIGURE 8

Persons in the emergency room at midnight and waiting time for admission, New York City 1988-91



tal can suddenly go up to 130 and 140%, and people are stacked in the hall. A hospital can't go beyond 85-86% occupied. When a hospital says it's 85% occupied, that's practically stacked up. Moreover, in New York City, the official occupancy rate for certain diseases is out of reach. The hospital occupancy rate for AIDS is 136%.

Figure 7 exhibits the decline of office-based family and general practice physicians in New York City. In 1970, there were 2,207 such office-based family and general practice doctors. Today that is down to 806, for all of New York City. A city of 7.3 million, 806 office-based family physicians. Since 1970, the number of patients per general/family practice doctor, has more than doubled to 8,770. That is unconscionable. Now, it may be claimed that Figure 8 overstates the severity of the problem, and understates the number of doctors, because today, many doctors who would have become family physicians in the past now become internists. They put in two more years of medical school, become an internist, gain admittance rights at hospitals, but often perform a function similar to that of family practitioner. As far as it goes, that statement has limited truth. And there are no citywide figures for internists. But in a recent study, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation deployed its staff to try to find, in the Bronx, physicians for an area covering several hundred thousand people. The staff found only four office-based physicians to whom they could take a patient, who would accept the patient's limited means of payment.

Furthermore, in poor areas, and there are many of them

in New York, 86% of people don't have an office-based physician at all, and have to go to a hospital directly. So the shutdown of hospitals hurts them immensely.

Figure 8 shows the number of people sitting in a waiting room at 12 midnight in New York. That's the very darkly shaded area. The lightly shaded area is those who are waiting at 12 midnight, who have been there for more than eight hours.

Figure 9 displays the collapse of New York's manufacturing employment. In the past, New York's employment profile was not what most people think it is. In 1950, New York had nearly 1.1 million manufacturing workers, who represented 1 out of 3 workers in New York City's workforce. That percentage was higher than most places in America in the 1950s. But between 1950 and 1990, that percentage plunged from 30% to 8.7%. In part, this explains the weakness of New York's tax revenue base. In that period, construction, transportation, and public utilities, as a percentage of the workforce, also fell. But there is a resurgence of a second type, called FIRE—the acronym given by the Department of Labor to Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate employment. A double-barreled fire policy. Now, this FIRE was, in 1950, only one-third the size of New York's manufacturing workforce. Today, it has crossed over, and is 60% higher. Thus, when one thinks of New York's employment coming principally from the financial realm, that traces from the 1970s. That was not the way New York City used to be organized; it represents New York's destruction.

FIGURE 9

Collapse of New York City's manufacturing workforce

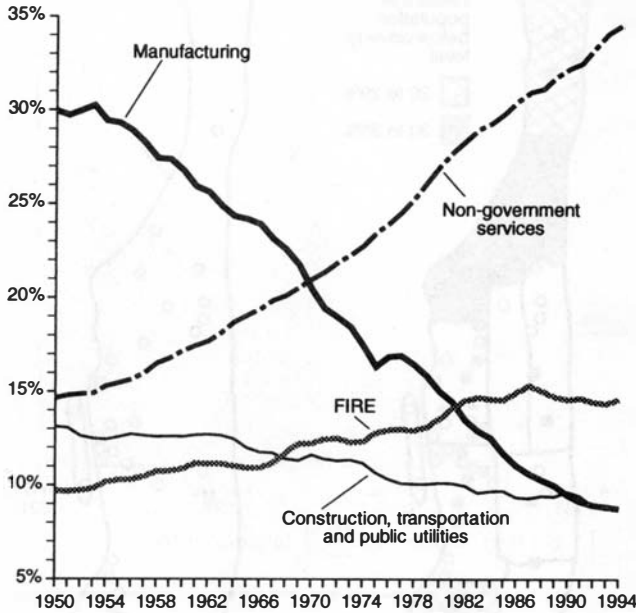


TABLE 4

The collapse of New York City as a place to raise a family

	Number of families	Number of households	Children under 19 years old	
			Total number	Percent of population
1960	2,052,454	2,654,445	2,560,273	32.9
1970	2,043,765	2,896,872	2,474,072	31.3
1980	1,757,564	2,788,530	1,987,796	28.1
1980	1,734,908	2,819,401	1,888,075	25.8

Figure 10 reveals the number of poor. The official poverty level in the United States is a joke: an income of \$14,800 for a family of four. In reality, if you fall below that, you are not poor, you are *extraordinarily poor*. But you'll see that 45% of Hispanics, 39% of blacks, and 13% of whites are below the poverty line. The next shaded figure is those who are within 50% of the poverty level. That means you've got entire sections of the population that are extraordinarily poor.

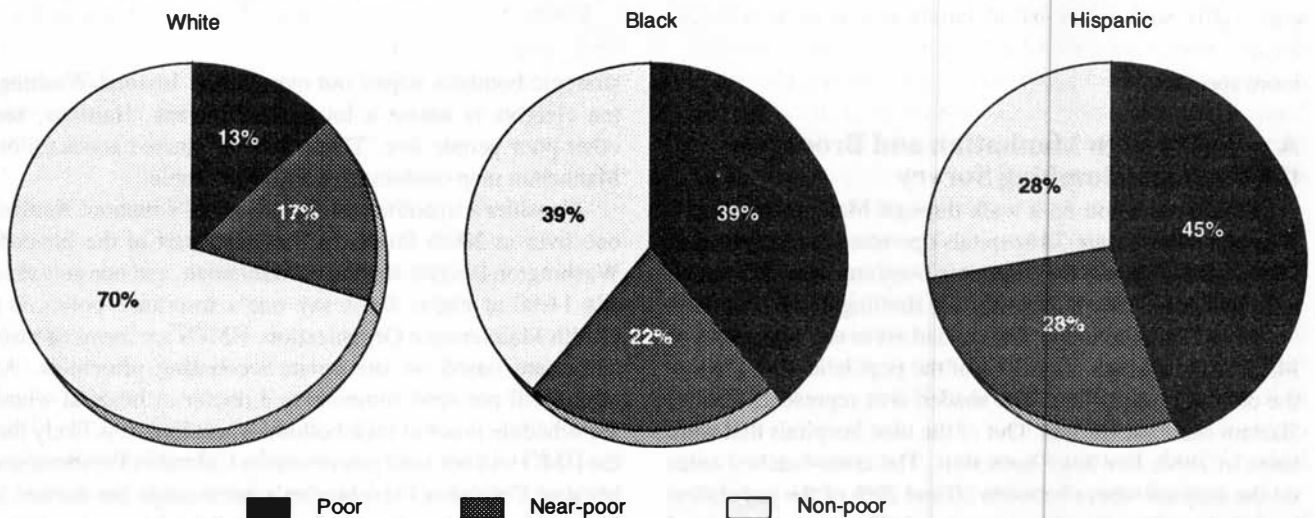
Table 4 documents that the collapse of health care means that New York is not a place where one can or will raise a family.

These shocking parameters show the devastation of New York's health and hospital infrastructure. But one can get

FIGURE 10

Distribution of the population by income status and race/ethnicity

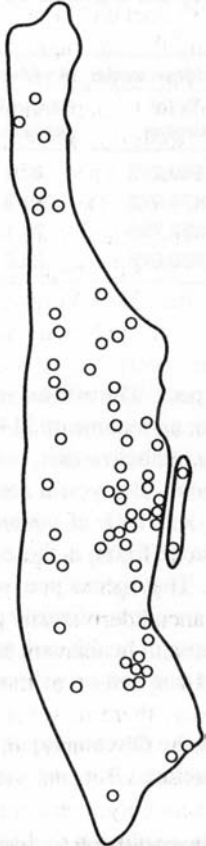
New York City residents 1982 to 1984 average



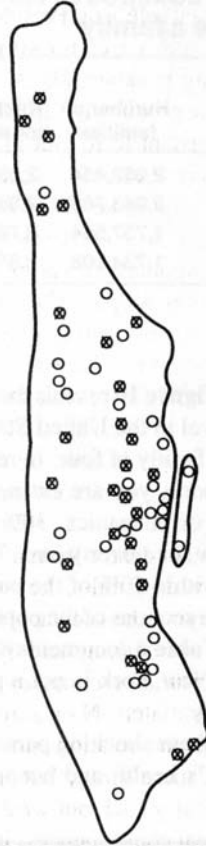
Note: percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: United Hospital Fund and Medican and Health Research Association, based on data from the National Health Interview Survey

MAP 1
Hospitals in
Manhattan, 1960

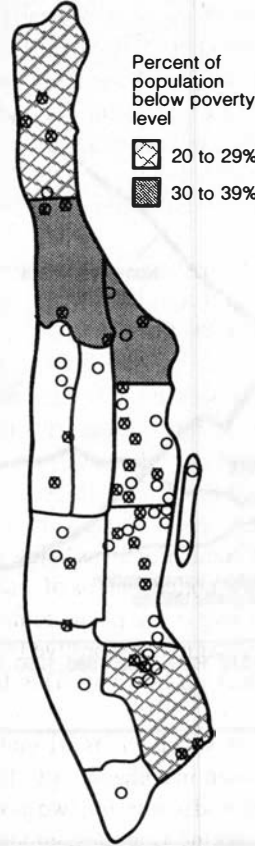


MAP 2
Manhattan hospitals
now closed down



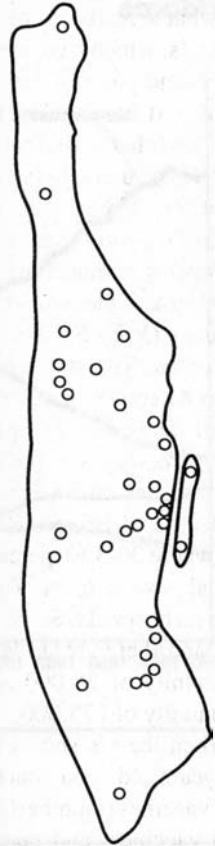
The hospitals marked with an X were shut down by the "strategic bombing survey."

MAP 3
Areas of Manhattan
below the poverty line



In the poorest areas of the city, the number of hospitals shut down is devastating.

MAP 4
Hospitals in Manhattan
today



more specific.

A walk through Manhattan and Brooklyn: the Strategic Bombing Survey

Let me take you on a walk through Manhattan. **Map 1** shows that there were 78 hospitals operating in Manhattan in 1960. **Map 2** shows the "strategic bombing survey," which is equivalent to the FIRE policy for shutting down hospitals.

Map 3 is an overlay. The shaded areas are those parts of Manhattan in which 30 to 39% of the population lives below the official poverty line. The shaded area represents Central Harlem and East Harlem. Out of the nine hospitals that were there in 1960, five have been shut. The cross-hatched areas on the map are where between 20 and 29% of the population lives below the official poverty level. The top-most striped zone is Inwood-Washington Heights. Today, there is only one hospital, Columbia Presbyterian, and a smaller extension, which still exists there from the 1960s period. The

strategic bombers wiped out everything. Inwood-Washington Heights is where a lot of Dominicans, Haitians, and other poor people live. These four designated zones on the Manhattan map contain over 700,000 people.

Consider a hypothetical, but very real situation. Assume one lives at 200th Street, in the upper part of the Inwood-Washington Heights section of Manhattan, and one gets sick. It's 11:00 at night. Let's say one's insurance policy is a Health Maintenance Organization. HMOs are forms of managed care based on draconian accounting principles. An HMO will not send someone to a doctor or hospital whose fee schedule is not at rock bottom. Therefore, it is likely that the HMO will not send you to nearby Columbia Presbyterian, because Columbia Presbyterian's price-range for doctors is higher than the ordinary, because they have a teaching school, and they cover the costs of maintaining a teaching school, by charging you higher fees. That's the way it works. Do you ever wonder why the Defense Department has a

\$600 screwdriver on its books? It's because the Defense Department is covering research work they can't put on the budget, and they spread the costs over everything else. So an idiot congressman says, "I found a \$600 screwdriver." That's not what's really going on. Same thing at these teaching hospitals, which have to spread around the cost. So the HMO won't send you to Columbia Presbyterian. They'll send you to the next hospital down. That's the next clear dot on the map. But that's Harlem Hospital, which is extraordinarily busy. If you don't go there, you're already approaching 100th Street, and if your illness is serious, you're probably dead, or there's a good chance you will be.

Map 4 demonstrates what Manhattan looks like now. Next, look at the Brooklyn maps. In 1960, Brooklyn had 56 hospitals (**Map 5**); now it has only 28 (**Map 8**); half were shut down. The strategic bombing survey map of Brooklyn (**Map 6**) shows in what neighborhoods the hospitals were closed. The overlay map (**Map 7**), designating the areas with large percentages of the population below the poverty level, adds another dimension. See what happens in the eastern-most zone of Brooklyn, called East New York. This is an area where 30-39% percent of the population lives below the official poverty level. You will now notice that, as of today, it has no hospitals. Some 175,000 people live in this community, and there are *no hospitals*. Imagine, if you lived in a community of 25,000 and you had no hospital. This is a community of 175,000.

Then there's shows the lack of vaccinations. If you're two years old, you should have been inoculated with three DTP vaccines (diphtheria, typhoid, and pertussis), two poliovirus vaccines, and one MMR vaccine (measles, mumps, and rubella). *Fifty-seven percent of two-year-old children in New York City have not been vaccinated to that level.*

Explosion of disease

We will now survey some of the major diseases, the consequence of the health system collapse. **Figure 11** exhibits the dramatic increase in the annual new cases of AIDS. In 1981, there were only 179. Today, there are nearly 10,000. The number of cases is growing unremittently.

There is no accurate figure for cocaine and heroin use, and this is extremely important, because the banks are flooding New York with drugs, especially since 1985-86 with new designer drugs, such as the inexpensive but deadly crack cocaine. **Figure 12** shows the number of arrests for cocaine and heroin use. I don't believe, as the graph indicates, that because drug arrests have gone down, drug use has gone down. But be that as it may, the graph shows approximately 60,000 arrests for cocaine and heroin use in 1992. As a rule of thumb, multiply that figure by 5 to 10, and New York City has somewhere between 300,000 and 600,000 cocaine and heroin users.

Figure 13 gives a longer time frame on the incidence of tuberculosis. One can see that the incidence rate from 1940

went steadily downward, just as the rate had gone downward since 1900, but since 1978, it has gone back up. I spoke earlier about the danger of drug-resistant TB, and mentioned Dr. Charles Felton, the director of Chest Medicine at Harlem Hospital. He's on President Clinton's panel on TB, and he's been in this area for 40 years. He said that the rapid spread of drug-resistant TB is frightening. For example, if a new drug is produced, 1 in 100,000 people in the population will be resistant to it. But in the case of isoniazid, which is the workhorse drug for combatting TB, 1 out of 5 people in New York who have TB is resistant to the drug. Dr. Felton has said that we need to step up mass testing. New York has to test, eventually, every schoolchild—that's three-quarters of a million people. The sooner, the better. New York is supposed to be testing every single prison, and every single shelter, but it may also have to test every single nursing home. All told, that's above 1 million people. But it had better darn well do it. This is what a serious health policy, not a cosmetic one, has to start to take into account.

Having reviewed the major diseases, let us look at the first graph we saw (Figure 1), which shows the dramatic growth of deaths from five diseases: AIDS, TB, drugs, hepatitis, and syphilis. Let us overlay that graph with a graph displaying the spectacular rise in financial derivatives' positions outstanding held by commercial and investment banks and insurance companies. **Figure 14** reveals that the two graphs match. Now someone may say, there may not be a one-to-one relationship between them. Obviously, in one sense there's not, but in another sense, when derivatives physically suck out wealth from an economy, there are certain real consequences, in terms of the explosion of disease.

The murder of Harlem

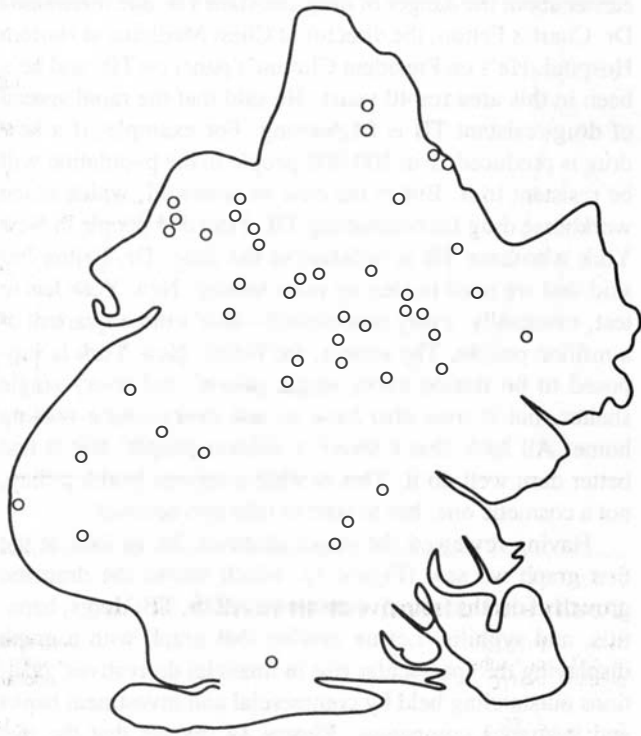
I've taken you to New York, and shown you some of the neighborhoods. I want to narrow it down even further.

To think about TB, think of a nested series of concentric circles. The first circle represents drug-resistant TB, which is infectious and spreading rampantly. At the next circle out, there is the resurgence of general, non-drug-resistant TB, also growing by leaps and bounds. And that first circle can feed the second. Then in New York City, there is a third circle, of people who test positive for the disease, and who are passive carriers, meaning that the disease is not yet active in them. That's 7% of the population, or 513,000 people. So the basis exists to radiate the disease outwards and activate the third circle.

I want to get even more particular, showing rates of contracting TB for central Harlem, Bedford, and Morrisania, which are in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, respectively (**Table 5**). For New York City as a whole, the TB incidence rate fell from 1940 onward, but stopped falling in 1978, when it reached 17.2 per 100,000 New Yorkers. Since 1978, it has more than doubled, rising up to 44 per 100,000 New Yorkers today. But in 1993, the TB incidence rate in

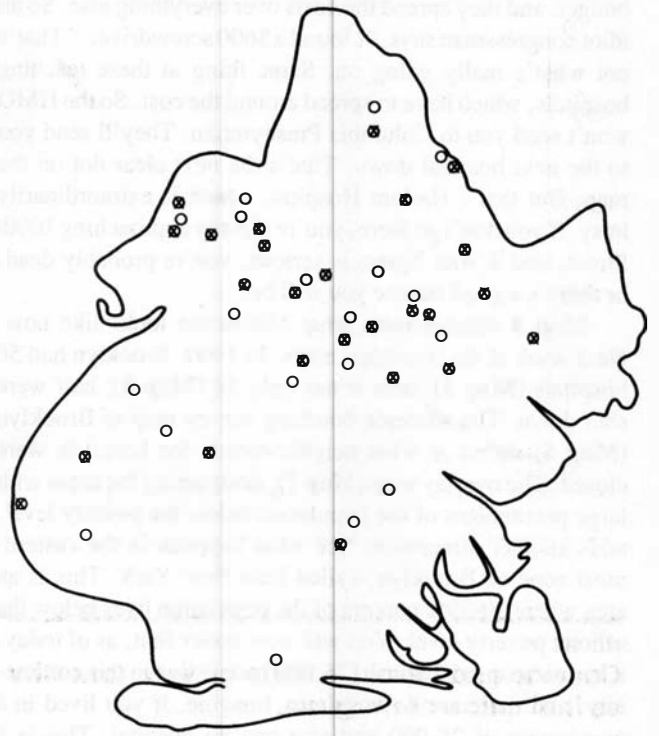
MAP 5

Hospitals in Brooklyn, 1960



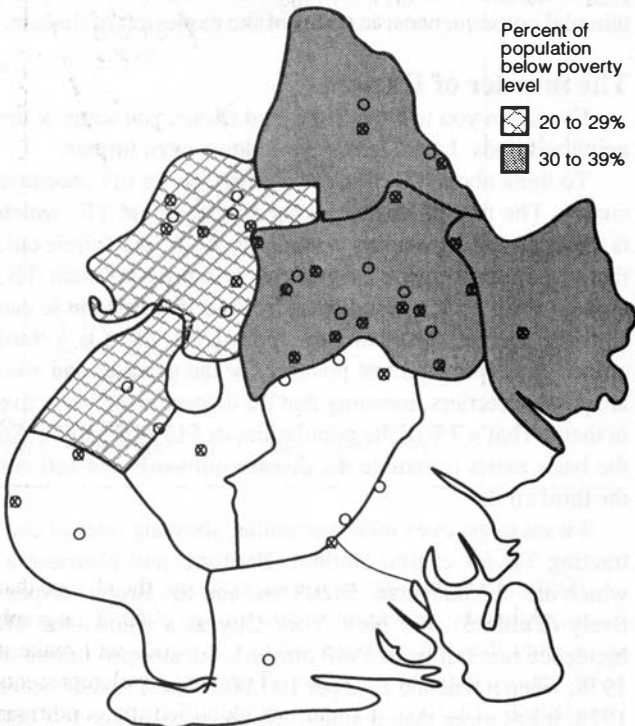
Map 6

Brooklyn hospitals now closed down



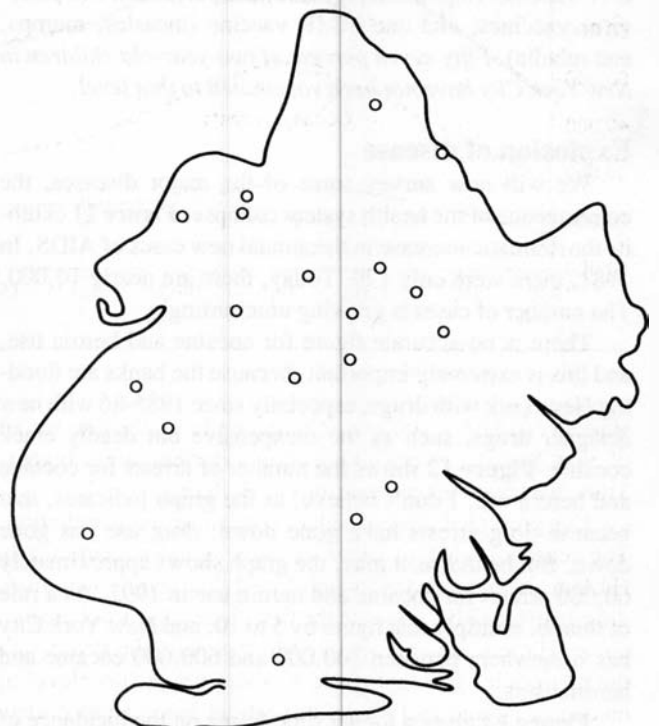
MAP 7

Areas of Brooklyn below the poverty line



MAP 8

Hospitals in Brooklyn today



As in the case of Manhattan, the number of hospitals shut down is particularly great in the poorest areas of the city.

FIGURE 11
Dramatic growth in AIDS, New York City
 Annual new cases

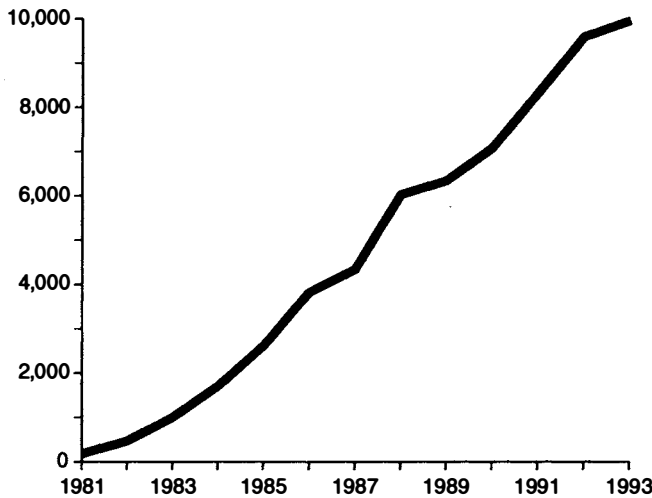


FIGURE 13
Resurgence of tuberculosis in New York City

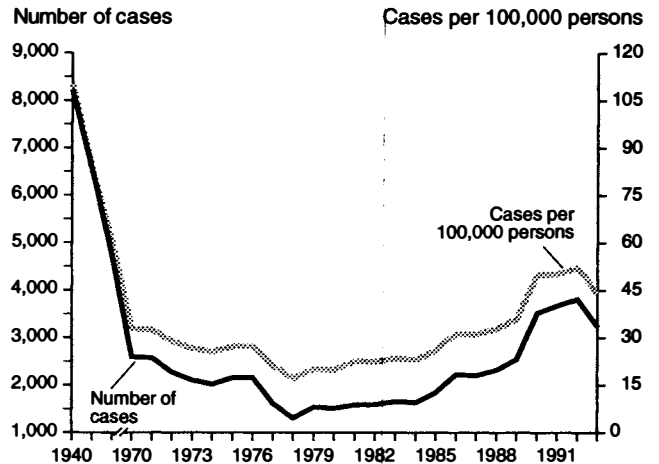
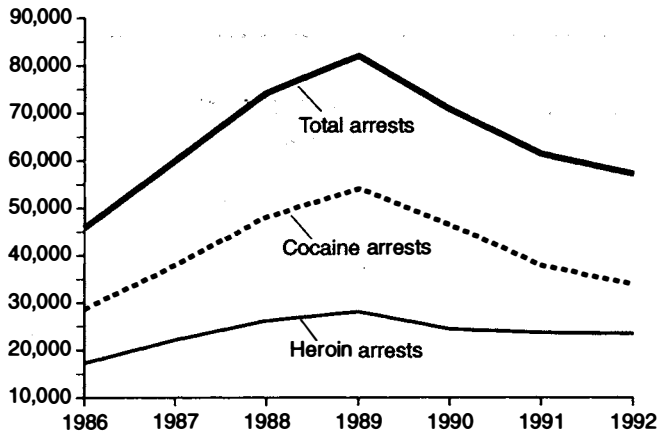


FIGURE 12
Cocaine and heroin arrests in New York City as indication of drug use



Harlem is 182 per 100,000. Compare that to the rate for all of New York City for 1930. Today's Harlem rate is higher. Thus, we have 1930s conditions in Harlem.

I've presented this concept of concentric circle radiation. The reason I want to focus on these locales, particularly Harlem, is that actually, when I said that people who have drug-resistant TB constitute the first circle, that's not the first circle. Harlem, and places like Morrisania in the Bronx, are the first circle. The first circle is where the greatest level of holocaust is, and that's why this whole process can plunge New York City into a Black Death.

FIGURE 14
Death and derivatives in New York City

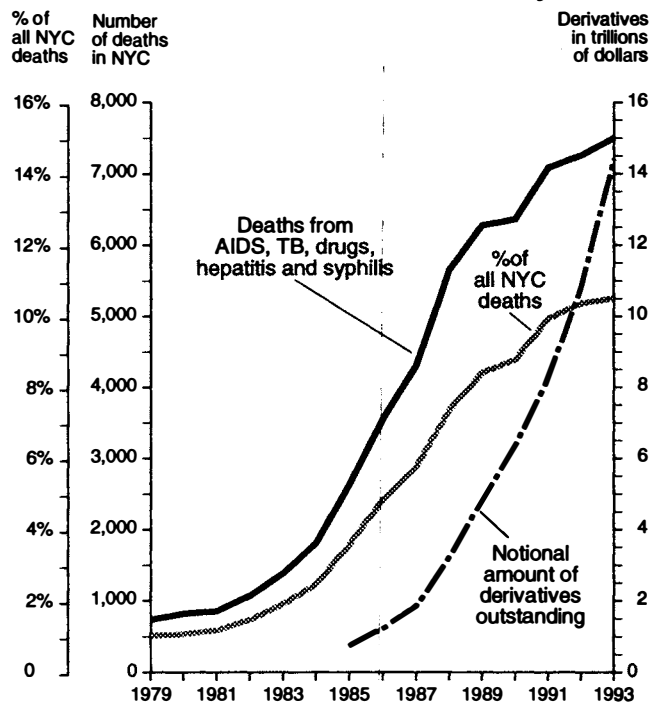


Figure 15 demonstrates life expectancy, the chance that from childhood, one will make it to the age of 65. This graph shows first the chance that a white U.S. male will make it to 65. He has the best chance. The next level represents Bangladesh. The World Bank has identified the conditions under which Bangladesh lives; it is one of the worst places

TABLE 5
**Tuberculosis resurgence in New York City:
 selected areas**

(Case rate per 100,000)

	New York City	Central Harlem (Manhattan)	Bedford (Brooklyn)	Morrisania (Bronx)
1993	44	182	89	109
1983	23	109	44	40
1982	23	104	41	40
1981	22	80	48	33
1980	20	79	41	23
1975	27	105	64	48
1970	33	135	75	58
1965	45	191	120	73
1960	60	249	101	75
1950	83	364	124	107
1940	110	455	120	85
1930	170	543	143	145

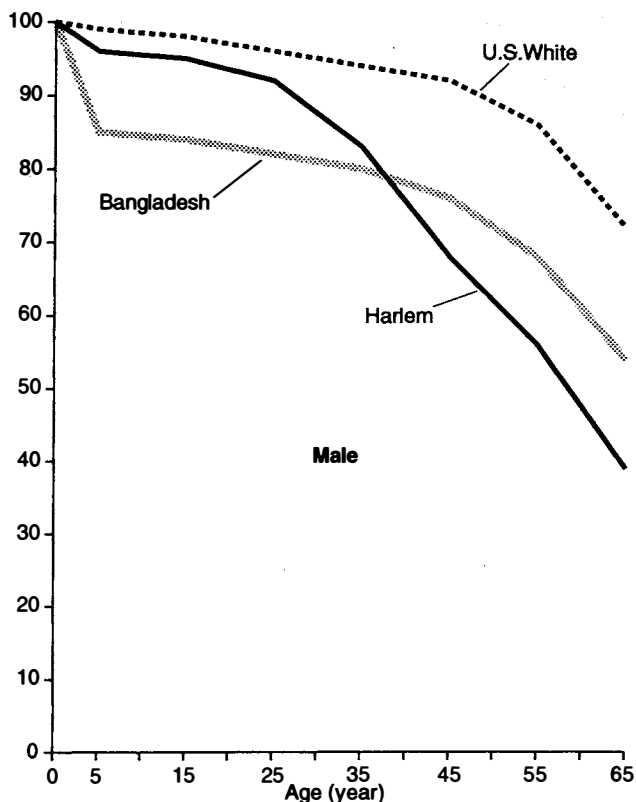
for health in the world. Harlem is worse. Men have less of a chance of living to 65 years of age in Harlem than they do in Bangladesh. What does that tell you about the health system in this country?

With women, it looks better. You see, Harlem is only second. But that's because in Bangladesh, a lot of young girls die before reaching the age of five. If you correct for that, there's a higher death rate for women over the age of five in Harlem than among women in Bangladesh.

In Table 6, the crucial second column is the Standard Mortality Rate. This measures the number of times the standard death rate for white males, that exists in Harlem. For example, one can see that with drugs, there are 283.1 times more deaths in Harlem than would be standard for the United States. But look at the chance of dying from cirrhosis of the liver in Harlem, look at pneumonia, diabetes, renal cancer. The rates are all 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 times the Standard Mortality Rate. This is the transmission belt. The same thing exists for the South Bronx. The same thing exists for Bedford in Brooklyn. The same thing exists for many places in New York. Some 660,000 people live in areas of New York City which have double the Standard Mortality Rate of white males in New York, and New York's mortality rate is 40% higher than the rest of the country.

FIGURE 15
Survival to the age of 65 in Harlem, Bangladesh, and among U.S. whites in 1980

Percent alive



Percent alive

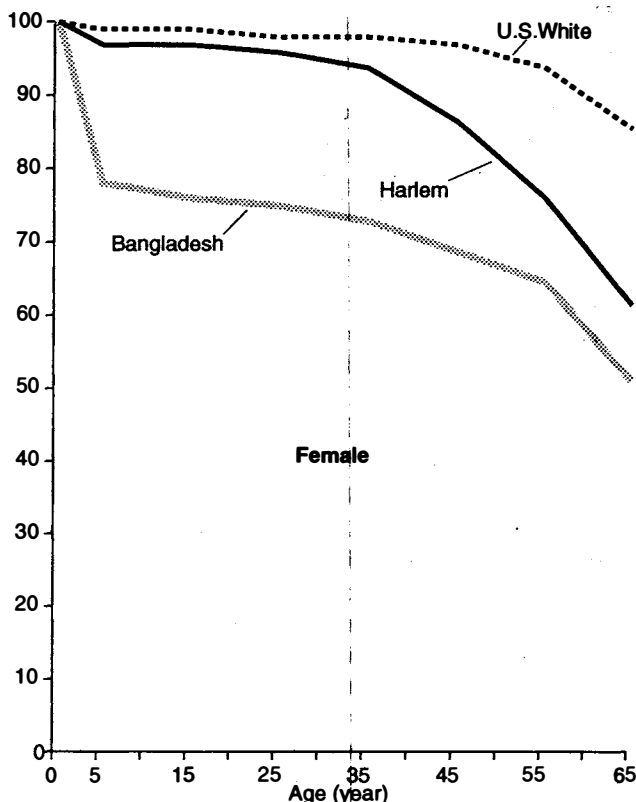


TABLE 6

Causes of Excess Mortality in Harlem, 1979 to 1981*

Cause	Observed deaths (no.)	Standardized mortality ratio	Annual excess deaths per 100,000
Cardiovascular disease	880	2.23	157.5
Cirrhosis	410	10.49	120.4
Homicide	332	14.24	100.2
Neoplasm	604	1.77	84.9
Drug dependency	153	283.1	49.5
Diabetes	94	5.43	24.9
Alcohol use	73	11.33	21.6
Pneumonia and influenza	78	5.07	20.3
Disorders in newborns	64	7.24	17.9
Infection	65	5.60	17.3
Accident	155	1.17	7.2
Ill defined	44	2.07	7.4
Renal	26	4.54	6.6
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	35	1.29	2.6
Congenital anomalies	23	1.21	1.3
Suicide	33	0.81	-2.5
All other	181	3.13	40.0
All causes	3,250	2.75	671.2

*The calculations are based on the deaths of all persons—male and female—under the age of 65. The reference death rate are those for U.S. whites in 1980.

Finally, what are we doing to the children? At Harlem Hospital, the likelihood of giving birth to a low birth-weight child is three times the national average. Back in 1984, 3.5% of all children born in Harlem Hospital tested positive for crack cocaine. Then the bankers opened the floodgates of crack cocaine into Harlem. As a result, by 1988, 15% of all children born in Harlem Hospital tested positive for crack cocaine. But during that period, 40,000 babies were brought into foster care, in large measure because cocaine mothers don't want them. HIV-related illness is now the third leading cause of pediatric admission to Harlem Hospital. Four percent of infants born at Harlem Hospital are HIV positive, one out of 25 babies. In Kinshasha, Zaire, a recent seroprevalence survey found 5.8% of mothers to be HIV-positive at delivery, and that's the worst place for AIDS in the world. *This is New York City we're talking about, destroyed as much as the worst parts of Africa. This is genocide.*

Lest anyone think, "Gee, I'm glad I don't live in New York," consider that the model of the destruction of New York's health system is being replicated, at increasing rates over the last decade, throughout the country, in urban and rural areas alike. The driving force is the same: the collapse of hospitals, water management systems, housing, triggered

by the emerging physical depression in America. On top of that is imposed a fanatical budget-cutting austerity of the sort championed by Sen. Phil "Landfill" Gramm (R-Tex.), mixed in with a policy of eugenics and population control.

In New York, there is an attempt now to impose further severe austerity, a push to "privatize" New York's 11 municipal hospitals, which means they will be administered by Health Maintenance Organizations on a draconian budget-cutting basis. On Sept. 20, Dr. Bruce Siegel, the head of New York's Health and Hospital Corp., acting for Mayor Rudolf Giuliani, announced that he will cut \$356 million from the municipal hospitals' budget; lay off 3,000 nurses, aides, and health workers; and close down 352 municipal hospital beds.

What must be done

In conclusion, what can we do? In 1977, Harlem Hospital was forced by budget-cutting to close down its nursing school, which had been in operation since 1924. But today, less than half the nursing stations at the hospital are manned by full-time nurses. The hospital can't get full-time nurses. In New York City, there are two proposals that I think we as an organization should raise to get action on. First is Dr. Charles Felton's serious proposal for mass-scale testing for TB, using tuberculin skin tests and chest x-rays where needed, because a transient person usually won't come back to get the results of a skin test. The spread of drug-resistant TB is a threat. The second proposal is to reopen Harlem Hospital's Nursing School. It's a crime that it was ever shut down, and it is desperately needed.

More broadly, New York City has 79 hospitals. It needs 20 more. That would be about seven or eight for AIDS patients, six for psychiatric, and six for other things. Perhaps we could do a lot better, but this starts the process. The cost of a hospital is about \$1 million per hospital bed. Recently, a hospital was built holding 200 beds, which cost about \$250 million. So that would mean, for 20 new hospitals, at approximately 200 beds per hospital, we're looking at a project of 4,000 beds, at a cost of \$4 billion. That will also employ, by thumb-nail calculations, about 300,000 people. Where needed, similar work can be projected for other parts of the country.

This conference is taking place under a banner reading, "Exonerate Lyndon LaRouche." This is the world's foremost strategic necessity today. As we achieve this, we will also vindicate LaRouche, and, in reality, exonerate America, by implementing his economic ideas. In the health area, that means building the health and related infrastructure, preventive medicine, and crash biological research. If we do that, in Harlem, children will live, thrive and grow up; and if somebody walks into a hospital in Queens, he won't die of a massive heart attack waiting to be examined. Only that method will prevent a Black Death. It will require a lot of work; doing it will be a lot of fun.

Uncertainty hangs over Helmut Kohl's re-election

by Elisabeth Hellenbroich

Four weeks before the German parliamentary elections on Oct. 16, the outcome of this election in the most important continental European power remains uncertain. It is by no means assured that the ruling Christian Democrat-Liberal (CDU/CSU-FDP) coalition will get enough votes for a fourth legislative term.

Given Kohl's foreign policy orientation, from the standpoint of Germany's foreign partners (with the exception of a disgruntled Great Britain) everything speaks for a continuation of German politics under the leadership of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. This orientation includes his renewed transatlantic alliance with U.S. President Clinton, and the commitment by both politicians to cooperate in the development of eastern Europe, which is in line with Kohl's close cooperation with Russian President Boris Yeltsin. It also includes Kohl's strong emphasis that a strong Europe can only be built on the basis of an ever stronger German-French alliance.

Yet the reason for the uncertainty lies in the following factors:

1) Kohl's Achilles' heel lies in the international financial situation. Despite his rhetoric that the big "recovery is around the corner," real income is going to drop in Germany by another 5% while the catastrophic unemployment—with 4 million officially registered and 4 million unofficially jobless—is going to remain and will be the determining factor in the formulation of German domestic policy options. There is no "upswing" on the horizon. Instead, major German companies will go into another round of layoffs as has been already announced by the automobile firm Daimler Benz, among others. At the recent hastily called together European Union finance ministers conference in Lindau on Sept. 10-

11, none other than German Finance Minister Theo Waigel warned of too much optimism that the recession would be over. It was Waigel who developed as the vision for the future, the need for more budget control and even harsher austerity. Any major bankruptcy in Germany or a wave of turmoil on the international financial markets between now and Oct. 16, would shatter the facade of Kohl's "stability" image.

2) Kohl's chances of reelection as chancellor could also be undermined by an electoral stalemate. The liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), Kohl's coalition partner, has been thrown out of six state parliaments during the course of one year's elections: September 1993, Hamburg; March 1994, Lower Saxony; June 1994, Saxony-Anhalt, and September 1994, Brandenburg and Saxony (in the former East Germany), where the FDP got the biggest defeat ever, and shrank respectively, to a mere 1.7 and 1.2% of the vote. It was also eliminated from the European Parliament in the June 1994 European Parliamentary election, a portent of things to come even though it has no direct effect on German politics. Thus, it is expected that in the national balloting the FDP might not make it into the national parliament and will shrink to an insignificant factor.

On the other hand, the PDS, the successor of the former communist puppet party of East Germany, the so-called Socialist Unity Party (SED), seems likely to win three direct mandates in the three East Berlin districts: Berlin Mitte-Penzlauer Berg (Stefan Heym), Berlin Hellersdorf/Marzahn (Gregor Gysi), and Berlin Friedrichshain/Lichtenberg (Christa Luft). This would mean that the PDS would enter the Bundestag with 27 parliamentarians, and we could see the following

scenarios emerging:

Growth of east German communists

If the FDP is out of the picture and the CDU-CSU alliance fails to win a majority, Rudolf Scharping from the Social Democracy (SPD) would try to form a coalition government with the Greenies-League 90, which in all probability he could only form if the PDS went along. Thus we could see on a national scale a repetition of the Magdeburg model (in Saxony Anhalt) where after the June federal elections, an SPD-Greenie minority government constituted itself and was able to rule only with the explicit tolerance of the PDS. This "red-green-red" de facto government came into being, even though numerically, the SPD got fewer votes in that state than the CDU.

How is it possible that the former SED communist party, which did not change its program but only its label, can get so many votes four years after the collapse of communism in East Germany—a whopping 20-32%, in particular in East Berlin? One factor is the fact that this party continues to be kept alive by slush funds which were simply transferred out of East Germany during the transition period with the help of the empire of communist mafioso Schalck-Golodkowski, the KGB, and the transitional government head, Günther Modrow. This scandal is still under investigation.

A second factor is that the biggest voter potential for the PDS does not come from blue-collar workers, but from academic layers and administrative employees who lost their privileges when communism fell. With 120,000 members—it is the party with the biggest active membership in East Germany—the PDS organizes militantly among the disgruntled and disillusioned and represents itself as the "protest party."

A look at the program and leadership confirms that the PDS is the continuation of the old East German communist SED. Most of the leading members of the PDS have been members of the old SED since 1967 (including party leader Gregor Gysi), and a look at the PDS program leaves no doubt about the ideology: "Mankind is grateful for the world historical socialist October Revolution which occurred in 1917 and which paved the way for a favorable development of the 20th century. . . ."

"The antifascist-democratic changes in East Germany and the efforts to build a social society were the opposite of the efforts to save capitalism in West Germany. . . ."

"Despite many differences in opinion we commonly share the opinion that the dominance of private ownership of capital must be overcome."

Officially, Social Democratic chancellor candidate Rudolf Scharping claims that he under no circumstances would ever think about such an eventual option—a minority SPD-Greenie government supported from the outside by the PDS communists—but power, once within reach, speaks a different language, and thus the disaster witnessed in Magdeburg

could repeat itself on a national scale. Naturally, there are still other variants, such as a Grand Coalition between the CDU/CSU and SPD which the older SPD generation and Kohl would opt for, if no majority coalition government could be formed. This solution was mooted many months ago as an option in times of extreme economic turbulence and national emergency.

Who or what is Rudolf Scharping?

Several weeks before the October election, Scharping tried to present himself as part of a hastily put together Social Democratic leadership triumvirate consisting of himself, his arch-rival Gerhard Schröder (currently governor of Lower Saxony), and Oskar Lafontaine from the Saarland. This indicates that Scharping by himself was ruining the image of the SPD. With this tactical turn, as well as the announcement of his shadow cabinet, Scharping wants to evoke the image of the postwar SPD leadership trio, Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt, and Herbert Wehner. In a future Scharping cabinet, Gerhard Schröder would be responsible for economy, infrastructure, and energy; Lafontaine would become finance minister; Hans Ulrich Klose, former Hamburg mayor, would take over defense; Monika Griefahn, the ex-chief of Greenpeace of Germany and present SPD environment and agricultural minister in Lower Saxony, would become energy minister; and Dr. Peter Glotz would be named science and research minister. Günther Verheugen (the party secretary who switched from the FDP into the SPD in 1982) would become foreign and development minister.

Other members of the shadow cabinet include: Wolfgang Thierse, SPD vice-chairman from east Berlin—minister for the reconstruction of eastern Germany; Anke Fuchs—minister for family and seniors; Rudolf Dreier—labor minister (at present chief of the Labor Society for Employment Issues); Ulrich Maurer—minister of the interior, now in the Baden-Württemberg SPD-CDU ruling coalition; Ilse Brusi—housing minister; and Dr. Herta Däubler Gmelin—justice minister.

As to his electoral platform, Scharping's standard line is that he will fight against unemployment and for more social justice and that, as he reiterated at the inauguration of the newly founded German-American academy in Berlin, he remains a loyal partner in the Atlantic Alliance. These have been traditional parts of the Social Democratic credo for decades. But the core of Scharping's "shift" lies in what he calls an "Ecological New Deal." Scharping wants an ecological restructuring of the economy, meaning lowered labor costs and more taxes for environment, energy, and nature, as well as a total halt of nuclear energy. On Sept. 1, the SPD Basic Standards Committee presented its paper: "Give Progress a New Direction—Solidarity and Sustainable Development." The paper's demand is to halt the excessive use of resources, in favor of a new "resource management" approach. We need to completely get out of atomic energy,

and replace this energy source with solar, wind, and biomass energy, the paper demanded. Scharping and his team want a new definition of technology which does not behave in nature "like an occupying army in a hostile land." By the "Eco New Deal," the SPD means a new ecological taxation where the citizen would have to pay an additional 5% ecology tax. In other words, a draconian austerity would be prescribed for Germany's industry, where those branches which invest in environment-oriented industry would enjoy tax benefits at the expense of traditional industrial enterprises. In his recent book, whose translated title is *What Needs to Be Done Now*, Scharping proudly refers to the 1972 Club of Rome *Limits to Growth* report as being the key guide in his philosophy. In agreement with U.S. Vice President Albert Gore (whose book he praises), Scharping can only envision the future of mankind along the path of "sustainable development" and a functioning global environmental management. Scharping speaks about "recycling markets" as the future markets, the boom of "environmental" industries, alleging that in Germany in 1990 they had a turnover of 325 billion deutschemarks and 680,000 jobs were created. What Scharping and his future energy minister Monika Griefahn seem to seek, is the complete dismantling of the German nuclear industry. That would sound a death knell to the hard core of German industry—a slower, softer version of the murderous Morgenthau Plan, which aimed at turning Germany back to the pastoral age in the postwar period and which fortunately was not implemented.

Working hard to be a chameleon

Now let us take a look at Rudolf Scharping, the man who throughout his life so passionately fought against nuclear energy and the stationing of cruise missiles, and yet remains so nondescript. Scharping is described by most as "diligent," "reliable," a good administrator. In the words of the former Rhineland Palatinate governor Otto Wilhelm: "He is a . . . trained politician . . . a chameleon personality. Absolutely determined when it comes to getting his aims realized. He does his business with the 'thoroughness' of an accountant and he is very unscrupulous. What helped him was always the weakness of the SPD faction." Kohl once said that Scharping is the type of SPD politician who made his career in the SPD "on the drawing boards." Others said Scharping made his career with the seat of his pants and plenty of stick-to-it-iveness.

Born in 1947 into a family of seven children, to a father who was a furniture dealer in the Westerwald village Niederelbert (Rhineland Palatinate), Rudolf entered the Social Democracy in 1966 after qualifying to enter the university. In the same year, he began his studies at the University of Bonn with a major in jurisprudence, sociology, and political science. After 13 semesters he wrote his master's thesis on the somewhat strange subject "Problems of a Regional Election Campaign, Exemplified in the 1969 SPD Parlia-

The greening of an industrial society

On Sept. 15, something rather unusual happened for a Germany that is right in the middle of the last phase of the national election campaign: A prominent audience of 500 businessmen at the opening event of the 39th "Nordbau" in Neumuenster (near Hamburg), the largest traditional exhibition of construction firms in northern Germany, listened to a keynote speaker who did not come from any of the big parties of the nation's political establishment. Rather, they listened to none other than the chairwoman of the **Civil Rights Movement Solidarity** (BBS) party, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Her uncompromised endorsement of big new industrial and infrastructure projects as a key science driver and source of jobs certainly was "politically incorrect" for an elite like the German one that has long since subscribed to the doubtful virtues of "ecologism," but the speech received broad applause from among the audience. The fact that she had been chosen to be the keynote speaker reflected various factors, but mostly that citizens who have either an interest in production or are entrepreneurs themselves, are fed up with all that "greenie" talk that is becoming increasingly dominant in the media and in public statements of politicians across the established party landscape.

The BBS is, at this moment, the only party in this German national election campaign that is not "ecologized" but holds on to the values of industrial society as we have known it for the past 100 years or so. All the other parties represent variations of the same "green" ideology and pose no real alternatives to the voters.

The relatively best among the established parties is the **Christian Social Union** (CSU), the Bavarian state branch of the Christian Democrats (CDU) of Chancellor Helmut

mentary Election Campaign in the Electoral District of Bad Kreuznach." His professor was Karl Dietrich Bracher, who became known in postwar Germany for his studies of National Socialism and the unstable Weimar Republic which had preceded the Nazi regime. Obviously the master's degree was a mere formality: Scharping always felt more at home in climbing up the ladder as an apparatchik of the SPD. Scharping gathered his "thesis research" by making his first run for office as an SPD candidate in the 1969 election in the Bad Kreuznach district. He married in 1971 and has three daughters.

It was former treasurer of the SPD Wilhelm Dröschner—

Kohl. The CSU, which throughout the postwar period has run Bavaria with absolute majorities, has also been penetrated by “greenie” views but keeps backing state-funding of high-tech sectors such as aerospace, space technology, microelectronics, and a state role in arranging banking loans to corporate investors.

By comparison, the CSU’s bigger sister party, the **Christian Democratic Union (CDU)**, is far more free market-oriented and is endorsing the withdrawal of the state from the big industry, from industrial and space research, and from the public transport sector. The CDU has reserved a larger portion of its program for “green” positions and is pushing “ecology technologies” as the alleged core of German industry in the 21st century.

The CDU, and even more so the CSU, also endorse nuclear power and other modern technologies like the Transrapid maglev train system, but it is very slow in the realization of these issues, while ecologism is becoming prevalent in most of the party’s campaigning. As the major partner in all German government coalitions since late 1982, the Christian Democrats’ infection with ecologist and free market views is one of the main reasons for the nation’s continued economic ailments—one of them being the fact that neither the CDU nor the CSU have any program to overcome the staggering jobless rate of 7 million Germans. Nor would they want any broad discussion on concepts that collide with principles of the free market or ecologism: They often are and have, very often, very nasty responses to initiatives by the BBS party and other LaRouche-linked organizations for the creation of, for example, a new national banking system to protect the nation against speculation, the creation of a tax on derivatives, and guarantee of a constant flow of capital into real production.

The **Social Democracy (SPD)**, the second-biggest party in the political landscape of Germany, which was the first to adopt ecologism 20 years ago, is now campaigning with a program that even goes far beyond the radicalism

of such ecologist groups as Greenpeace.

Chaired by “environmental expert” Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker, a man who a few weeks ago confessed that he would prefer to be an orangutan (!) rather than a human being (if he had the choice), the SPD’s party ideology department passed a platform that calls for a total exit from nuclear technology and from “unecological” aspects of space research, and also proclaims the total transformation of the German industrial society into an “ecology-centered” society. Promising “1 million ecology jobs” to the Germans, the SPD remains silent on the several other million jobs its program will kill in industry.

Consequently, the SPD looks to the **Greens** as a favored coalition partner. The paradox is that the Green party is now being outflanked by the ecologized SPD to an extent that it isn’t certain that they will receive enough “green” voters to re-enter the parliament in the Oct. 16 elections. The same fate may be suffered by the liberal **Free Democratic Party (FDP)**, Chancellor Kohl’s minor coalition partner in Bonn since 1982, which has failed to cross the mandatory 5% hurdle for seats in the parliament in all elections of the past two years. The FDP has also become superfluous, because the CDU has adopted so many liberalist views in the past 12 years that there is no longer any need for an independent liberal party in the German political party system.

There remains—as a “red” horse—the **Party of Democratic Socialism**, or PDS, the party of the former communists in eastern Germany, who have cleansed the most blatant aspects of Stalinism from their program to replace them with radical ecologist verbiage. The PDS, which hopes to absorb votes from the Greens, is very close to clearing the 5% hurdle in national voter percentages and may even win parliamentary seats in eastern precincts directly. The PDS helped an SPD-Green minority government into power in the eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt on June 12, and is willing to do the same on a national level after Oct. 16.—*Rainer Apel*

a close friend of Herbert Wehner, the left-leaning member of the postwar SPD leadership triumvirate of Brandt-Schmidt-Wehner—who helped Scharping up the party ladder. With his help, Scharping became an aide to SPD federal parliamentarian Dieter Sperling, who was later coordinator of the German-Soviet Friendship Association. In 1975, Scharping became a city council member in Lahnstein, then state leader of the SPD youth organization, the Jusos. That same year, he was elected to the Juso executive, where he took charge of student work, and this is when his name first shows up in the archives of the SPD. In 1979, he became parliamentary secretary of the SPD in Mainz, and in 1985 state chairman

of the SPD in Mainz. The latter position came to him by default, after its occupant, Klaus von Dohnany, had to leave the job in 1981 in order to take over the office of Mayor Klose. Then, in 1991, Scharping became the governor of Rhineland Palatinate. What is remarkable about Scharping is how unremarkable he is. He never wrote anything significant, he never excelled in his speeches, he never deeply impressed anybody with ideas, he never was a member of parliament in Bonn—but he was always there, diligent and thorough, like an accountant ready to become the receiver, when scandals erupted and when posts became vacant.

Sniffing the winds of opportunity (the big international

foundations were lavishly funding environmentalism and zero-growth ideology by now), Scharping was one of the very first who coordinated demonstrations and protests against the Mühlheim Kärlich atomic plant in Rhineland-Palatinate. The plant got shut down as a result. Scharping was among the first who actively protested against the "Rhineland Palatinate Aircraft Carrier," and against the stationing of chemical weapons and cruise missiles by the United States on German soil. When the first cruise missiles were stationed in Hunsrück, he called for demonstrations.

Meanwhile, he began to junket abroad, both into the communist East and to the United States. In 1987, he traveled with an SPD state parliamentary group into the German Democratic Republic, where he met SED communist top leaders Erich Honecker and Hermann Axen, and where he gave a press conference about how, in the future, both the SPD and SED could work to prevent chemical weapons. The same subject he discussed a year later in Moscow with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy of the international section of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Meanwhile, in 1984 he made his first visit to the United States, at the invitation of U.S. Ambassador Arthur Burns. He again got invited in 1986 by the AFL-CIO, the Foreign Service Institute, the Institute for Defense Analysis, and Stanford University. In November 1989, he called for the cancellation of the NATO Troop Statute.

A typical SPD 'yuppie'

Aside from being an anti-nuclear fanatic, Scharping is the typical expression of the SPD "yuppie" generation. These people talk about the need for a paradigm shift—a mixture of media culture and media literacy, and localist romanticism. Scharping once said in an interview, "While in former times people would judge a politician according to his backbone today they judge him by the tie he wears." He likes to portray himself as a man of deeds and not words.

A party whose leaders have no cultural tradition, which always goes with the "mainstream populist thought" in taste, will only enlarge the terrible spiritual vacuum that has afflicted the minds of the young generation. The mere rhetoric that a new beginning, a "new deal," is needed, without any real vision of what Germany's role should be in the future, and with the lack of creative ideas, could turn out to be a very dangerous mix, paving the way for those who wish to exploit the fact that most youth in eastern and western Germany are worried about having no jobs.

In contrast, the Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity slate led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche is making a programmatic intervention into the election, which points to the real strategic problems which Germany will have to face in the future: the disintegration of the financial markets, a reform of the national bank, and a Eurasian reconstruction plan with the emphasis on infrastructure, as well as the fight to defend Classical culture.

Interview: Adel Hussein

Cairo a 'bad surprise for U.S., Egypt'

Adel Hussein is secretary general of the opposition Labor Party in Egypt, and publisher of the opposition newspaper As Sha'ab. In a discussion with Muriel Mirak-Weissbach in Amman, Jordan on Sept. 17, he gave the following evaluation of the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development which took place in Cairo on Sept. 5-13:

Hussein: Surely what happened was a really bad surprise for the American administration and also for the Egyptian administration. They thought that it would be an easy job, and that they could use the influence of the Egyptian government and the status it enjoys among Arab nations, to impose the U.N. document as it is and have all the developing countries, and the Islamic countries in particular, swallow this document.

What happened, as you know, was the opposite, and, accordingly, as I said, it was a bad surprise for the American administration and the Egyptian government, and also their allies. I can say that this happened thanks to the initiatives of the Vatican and also the very positive role of the Schiller Institute; this effort initiated the opposition in our countries and it enlightened us to a great extent about what is really planned, and supported us with serious information. Accordingly, the counter-campaign started.

If we look at Egypt, in particular, I refer to the influence of Egypt and its role among Arab and Islamic nations. When I say that, I mean the cultural influence and weight of Egypt traditionally in this area. In this regard, we should refer particularly to Al Azhar, which is the famous Islamic institute. Although the role of Al Azhar has undergone erosion as a result of different political considerations, and consequently the traditional weight of Al Azhar among Islamic nations is less than what it used to be, still it is influential. Inside Egypt, surely Al Azhar has a special weight and influence.

What happened, according to what we published and what we initiated—and I think we are quite satisfied and proud of the role of our party, the Labor Party, and our paper, *As Sha'ab*—it happens that it was we who initiated the campaign and explained the different concepts and dangers

implied in the [U.N.] document. Al Azhar picked up the case and understood the dangers which we referred to, and, accordingly, it held a meeting and issued a famous memorandum condemning the conference and the issues raised in the document. [See *EIR*, Aug. 19, 1994, "Time Is Running Out for Cairo-Maniacs."]

This, of course, was quite surprising for the government and all the traditional governmental forces, because they are used to dealing with Al Azhar as a dead institution, which does not move except according to governmental choices and directives. For Al Azhar to take the initiative and to express its opposition to the governmental position vis-à-vis the conference, was really shocking for all concerned circles. Thus, Al Azhar changed radically the balance of forces inside our country concerning this conference.

After the interference of Al Azhar, we were no longer a minority opposing the conference, but, thanks to this position of Al Azhar, the campaign became a real, popular campaign, and all different sectors started to believe that what we were saying was true and that we were not exaggerating when we defined what was in the document.

Before Al Azhar issued its condemnation, government circles and official media had defined what we did as demagogic, alarming. They said that we did not understand the document and were misinterpreting what it said. They claimed that what we said was pure lies. We launched our counteroffensive—that what we say is true and that we understand quite well what is really written and what was really translated. They said the Arabic translation was bad and that the original was not what we thought, etc.

Of course, we proved in what we said and what we wrote the fallacy of all these slanders, but still some people in the middle were not quite sure if we were fair in what we claimed, or not. After Al Azhar's move, these people in the middle were quite clear on the topic, quite convinced that what we said was really true, and that this document was a real catastrophe. So, Al Azhar, in issuing its position, was very important in changing the balance of forces between us and our opponents.

Surely, it was not only Al Azhar as an institution. You can add some of our prominent *ulamas*, the scholars in Islamic doctrine and tradition. These *ulamas*, the most famous of them, supported the position of Al Azhar and confirmed what it said. You can also add to these *ulamas*, different intellectuals of various inclinations and doctrines, who also said that they were against what was in the document, and so the front started to become very large.

What happened inside Egypt, considering the other factors influencing the movement, had its impact in all Arab and Islamic countries. The opposition started to be very great in Egypt, and spread its influence and impact into other Arab and Islamic countries, so that it became a comprehensive movement everywhere. Consequently, governments also started to admit, under this popular pressure, that the

document should be changed and rectified, and the following developments concerning rectifications and new proposals, you know about.

So, I think it was a very successful campaign. Since I left the country before the end of the conference, I don't know precisely what happened in the last days, but I am not now mainly concerned about what happened to this sentence or that paragraph in the different articles of the document. Even if one looks at the details, surely one will see that some important changes were made. But apart from such detailed changes, what is very important for me is the new spirit which was created in the course of this campaign. I think this new spirit will minimize the impact of the document in practice. It will never be implemented with the same success that its authors thought it would be.

What is more, the campaign, as you know, overemphasized—and that's fair and understandable—the very concrete issues of abortion, homosexuality, and the like. This was the starting point, the most provocative points, which pushed the whole campaign. But through the different phases of this campaign, it culminated in the full refutation of the very basic principles of the conference and the document, that is, what they call "family planning."

They succeeded a bit in the 1970s in introducing these ideas, but in the next decades, surely they will not succeed as they did in the past, because of the awareness which has come about in these discussions during the conference.

So, apart from the concrete results, in terms of the rectification of certain articles, I say that the most important thing is that a new spirit is there, a new consciousness is there, and, accordingly, even what has been decided will never be implemented, as it had been in previous decades. The basic idea concerning family planning will be, if not fully demolished, at least really resisted and seriously refuted by our peoples in this area.

The last thing I would mention is the cooperation which took place in practice between Muslim institutions and the Vatican, as well as with other western circles which participated in the campaign on humanist grounds. I think this will be a new start in the struggle of mankind for a better future.

Previously, Muslims and Christians thought in the "classical" way, as they did in the Middle Ages during the Crusades. In spite of many different developments, still these inherited stereotypes continued to influence the attitudes of both Christians and Muslims in this world. I think, after the conference, this will be changed to a very great extent.

Even now, the most classical and traditional Islamic *ulamas* started to discover that we have many things in common with the Vatican and with other churches, and with other people who fight for human values. I think that this kind of coalition, which is still fragile, of course, will get stronger over the next years, and this will influence all different developments in this world.

Pope in Zagreb on mission of peace

by Klaus Fimmen

The visit of Pope John Paul II to the Croatian capital of Zagreb on Sept. 10-11, timed with the 900th anniversary of the Zagreb bishopric, had enormous meaning both in the pastoral and political senses for the people and government of this war-torn nation. In just 24 hours, the pope completed a program which will leave its traces in the history of the Balkans.

Over and over again the pope stressed the peace mission which must emanate from the Christian church. Thus, in his speech in the cathedral to priests and members of religious orders, he said: "Before you stands the heavy task of reconciling men with God and men with men. This is your most pressing duty, especially in this present, extremely difficult historical moment, for this absurd and brutal war has torn open an abyss of hatred, which can only be bridged by the Gospel. You priests, who relive and represent the sacrifice of Golgotha during the Holy Mass *in persona Christi*, are called, to be the convinced witness to Him who did not hesitate to say while dying, 'Father, forgive them!' May your people, in looking at you and especially by following your courageous example, find the strength to forgive and—where necessary—also the strength to ask for forgiveness."

All of Croatia had "pope fever" for weeks before this visit. Pictures and posters of the Holy Father went up in the store windows and on billboards with the message "*Pap je s vama*," or, "The pope is with you." Hundreds of thousands thronged the streets and gave the pope an enthusiastic reception on late Saturday afternoon, and about 1 million people (nearly one-quarter of the population of Croatia) attended the Mass celebrated Sunday morning at the Hippodrome, among them numerous refugees from the Serbian-occupied regions of Croatia and from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and also many members of non-Catholic faith communities.

Here, too, he directed an urgent plea for peace to all the peoples of the Balkans: "The present tragic divisions and tensions must not let us forget that there are many elements which bind together the peoples who are now fighting one another. It is urgent and imperative to gather together all that which unifies—and it is not a little—and thereby to open up new prospects for fraternal solidarity. Peace in the Balkans is no utopia! Yes, it is imposed on us as the perspective of historical realism!"

Rivers of unity

The pope expressed the reconciliation of peoples through images: "In these regions, which today are enduring so much suffering, faith must become a renewed force for unity and comfort, like the rivers which flow through them. I think of your River Sava, which originates in Slovenia, courses through your homeland, flows along the border between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and then in Serbian territory pours into the Danube, another river which joins the Croatian and the Serbian lands with other great countries of eastern, central, and western Europe. These are two rivers, which come together, just as the peoples which they join are called upon to do this. Especially the two manifestations of Christianity, the western and the eastern, which have lived together in these countries from time immemorial, must both work for this.

"It is a pathway of unity and of peace, which no one may refuse. Reason, even before faith, demands this. Already the geographical situation, which makes the countries of the Balkans into an obligatory transit route between the Near East and the central European region, demands peace. Precisely because of this, during the course of centuries flourishing commercial, financial, and economic relations developed which assured the prosperity of all. The future of the Balkan peninsula also lies along these lines. In the framework of collaboration and solidarity, many problems which today are gripping the peoples of the Balkans can be solved. The progress and the well-being of the nations of the Balkans have one and only one name: Peace!"

These last words would have reminded many listeners of a leaflet of the Schiller Institute, which was distributed that morning in large quantities. The leaflet quoted the words of Pope Paul VI's encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, "The name for peace is development," and pointed to the necessity of large-scale development projects as the prerequisite for a just peace for the region.

John Paul II's speech was interrupted over and over by applause, including when he came to speak about the courageous attitude of Cardinal Aloysius Stepinac, who was not ready to sacrifice his Christian convictions to communist atheism and who died after 15 years in prison in 1960 without regaining his freedom. Clearly, the beatification of the cardinal was being prepared, much to the annoyance of the old Serbian communists and their British comrades.

Finally the pontiff turned to the youth: "Peace is a great gift of God. In order to receive it, it is necessary to convert one's own heart and to place God in the first place in one's own life. If one rejects God or shunts Him aside, one is almost doomed to worship vain idols. One can even go so far as make one's own nation, race, or party into the object of idolatry, justifying in their name hatred, discrimination, and violence. Only God is a sure foundation for the value of life and for the inalienable dignity of every human being."

British Empire wins Quebec elections, releases 'bacillus of secessionism'

by Raynald Rouleau

The elections in Quebec on Sept. 12, which gave the separatist Parti Québécois (PQ) 77 out of 125 parliamentary seats—an absolute majority—is only the beginning of the spread of the “bacillus of secessionism” all across the American continent. In order to understand what is going on in Canada today, one has to look, not at the opinions and programs of the various political parties, but at the British oligarchy’s mobilization to destroy the Clinton presidency, including the leading role of the Canadian-based Hollinger Corp. in that assault, and the ongoing move to “balkanize” the United States.

In a discussion with associates on Sept. 16, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized that since 1783, the British monarchy has employed Canada as “a principal forward base of dirty operations aimed at the looting and general undoing of the U.S.A.” One of the principal weapons which the British have used has been “to infect Canada with a form of sectionalism deserving of the epithet ‘political cholera.’ I refer to the way in which London maintained a suppurating cultural and political conflict of perceived self-interest among Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie States, British Columbia, and the northerly territories. This policy in neighboring Canada must be viewed by intelligent observers as akin to the presence of a plague-carrier at our doorstep.”

This “managed cultural zoo,” as LaRouche calls it, has not always prevailed in Canadian politics. There was once in Quebec, during the 1960s, a genuine republican movement, around a francophone of Irish descent by the name of Daniel Johnson, whom French President Charles de Gaulle called “my friend Johnson.” Johnson was the premier of Quebec in 1967, when de Gaulle shook the world with his famous call, “*Vive le Québec libre!*” (“Long live free Quebec!”). Johnson, the leader of the Union Nationale party, made a concrete offer to all the Canadian provinces, to join in an effort to transform Canada *as a whole* into a republic. But if one knows the British oligarchy, one understands why he was not destined to live very long. With him and de Gaulle out of the way, the idea of a Canadian republic vanished. Then the PQ was created and directly deployed to make sure that no universal-minded person like Johnson would ever again come to power in Quebec.

A quick historical tour

After World War II, there was a mood among the populations of the world that freedom was a universal principle, worth fighting for, and that no one had the right to take it away from anyone else. This was the philosophy of Maurice Duplessis, who was premier of Quebec from 1946 to 1959. Duplessis transformed Quebec from a poor agricultural province into a fully industrial entity, typified by mining, manufacturing, and the construction of large infrastructure projects. By bringing electricity to all rural areas of Quebec, he increased productivity several-fold. In the late 1950s, with the help of Daniel Johnson, the province of Quebec accounted for 60% of all the students in Canada enrolled in technical fields. Quebec was producing 50% of all Canadian hydroelectricity. Duplessis’s understanding and adoption of this principle of “universal freedom” had a very different effect indeed, from the philosophy of British liberalism.

Quebec’s huge infrastructural development projects and its technological advances did not go unnoticed. Obviously, the British oligarchs and their Anglo-Canadian and Anglo-American stooges, with their minds glued to a statue of Aristotle, were totally opposed to this “universal freedom” principle, and more generally, to anything that would increase man’s power over nature.

Several Canadians were under the thumb of these British Mephistopheles. There was Lester B. Pearson,¹ who worked all his life to increase the British Empire’s world domination. In Quebec itself, there was Georges-Henri Lévesque,² the father of Quebec’s version of “liberation theology,” who, after setting up the Faculty of Sociology at Laval University in Quebec in 1943, started slowly to turn out a stream of very poisonous elites who later became key players around the issue of separatism. They worked in tandem with people like Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, the queen’s favorite; Maurice Strong, a high-class charlatan with a Rosicrucian smell; and the Office of War Information’s whiz kid and Parti Québécois founder René Lévesque.

There is also a good side to this story. There was opposition to these London-steered rotten individuals, which General de Gaulle did his best to reinforce. Most significant was the aforementioned Daniel Johnson, the father of the just-

defeated premier of Quebec of the same name. Daniel Johnson was the only French Canadian politician after Louis Joseph Papineau³ to have seriously challenged the British Empire in Canada. He put forward a draft proposal for a "Canadian" republican constitution. Johnson's father, having come from Ireland, knew well what the British represented. Daniel was born in Quebec and spoke French, but he spoke good English too. That gave him the opportunity to see both sides of the conflict, and identify the British origins of what I call the "bacillus of secessionism."

Who is Jacques Parizeau?

The present leader of the Parti Québécois, Jacques Parizeau, who has just been put in power as Quebec's premier, is a graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris, and has been a civil servant ever since he was spawned out of London School of Economics in the early 1960s.

His great grandfather, Damase, founded Montreal's Chamber of Commerce in 1887. His grandfather, Telesphore, became the dean of the medical faculty at Montreal University. His father, Gerard, made a fortune in the insurance business. According to *Maclean's* magazine, the company his father founded, Sodarcan, Inc., is now the 17th-largest insurance broker in the world. His brother Robert is chief executive officer of Sodarcan. Parizeau's mother was awarded the Order of the British Empire in World War II for her "volunteer activities on the home front."

Parizeau started his career with the Liberal Party. Later, he became René Lévesque's right-hand man on matters of economics. But one must look a little higher to be able to understand Parizeau and today's PQ. For example, there is no difference between the Parti Québécois's political platform and the agenda of the well-known malthusian Maurice Strong, who was the secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Rio '92"), and who is currently working around the clock to turn the U.N. into a one-world government. A small fact, with big implications, is that Quebec's Green Party, the political branch of Greenpeace (itself a creature of Prince Bernhard's World Wildlife Fund International), will now play a larger role inside Parizeau's government. The two parties officially joined forces last January, but these green fellows also have a lot of influence outside the party. They made lots of friends among the natives, while "protecting" (they say) the natives' human rights, against Hydro-Quebec's development projects.

You might think that a man who advocates separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada would have some nasty things to say about the British. But when Parizeau came to Washington in March 1993, I asked him, at a press conference, why it is that his political platform is so similar to that of Prince Philip, especially his idea of an environmental tribunal. He responded: "Frankly, I can't [comment], I have a great deal of consideration for Prince Philip, but I haven't

the foggiest idea what his position was with respect to an environmental tribunal. . . . Frankly, I can't see, as far as Quebec is concerned, any relevance. . . . Let's put it this way, the British monarchy, in Quebec, is not an issue. I suspect that it is not an issue either in Canada, in English Canada."

I pressed him further: "If you take a look at the present Canadian Constitution, the British monarchy is indeed an issue!"

Parizeau was speechless for a moment (I guess he didn't want to offend his British fellow lodge members). "Oh yes, indeed," he babbled. "No, I'm . . . I'm . . . I lead . . . heum . . . the 'loyal opposition' to Her Majesty, indeed, that is officially my doctrine."

So, as premier of Quebec, Parizeau has said that he will get the National Assembly to vote a resolution that will officially put into motion the process of secession. He also promised that he will call for a referendum in 8 to 10 months. The most likely date is around June 24, 1995, St. John the Baptist Day—Quebec's national holiday, when there are traditional festivities with lots of flag waving.

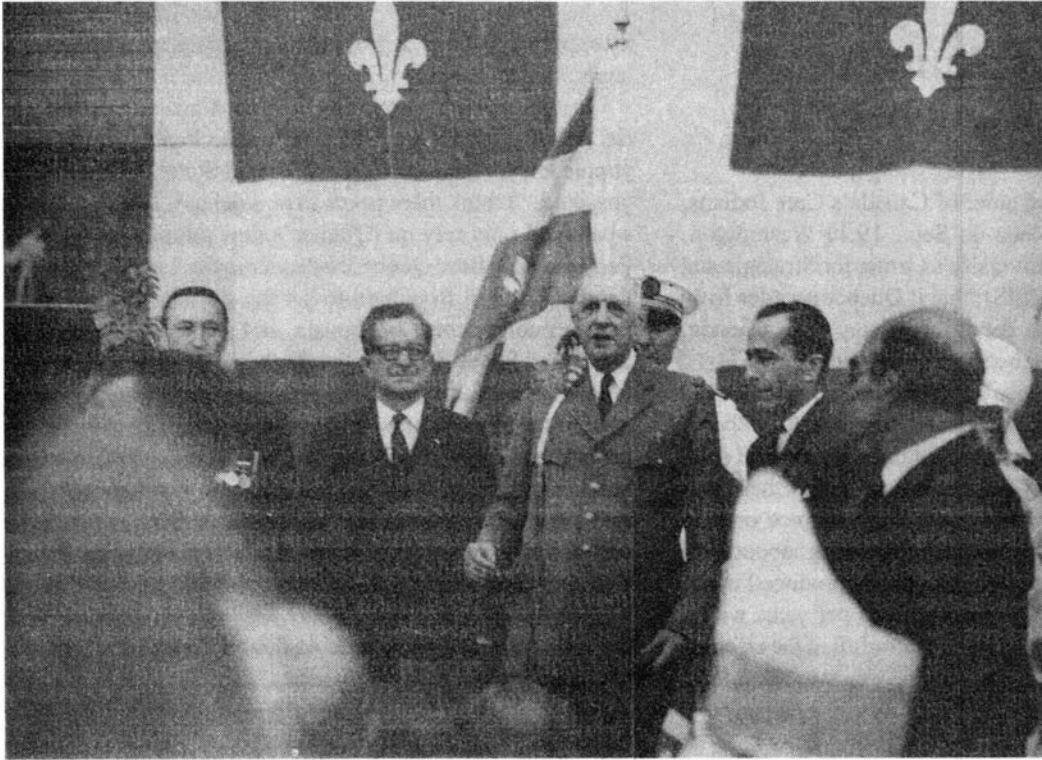
The ideology of the Parti Québécois

The leaders of the Parti Québécois, since its inception, *never wanted to create a real nation-state*, a constitutional republic based on universal principles, like those imbedded in the preamble to the U.S. Constitution. Why? Because the PQ wasn't created for that purpose, period. The PQ has been a British fraud from the get-go.

Now, let's be clear on this. I'm talking here of the leadership, the string pullers, not the members or the deputies who got fooled, thinking the PQ stood for real Quebec independence. The PQ was created only 16 days after Daniel Johnson's tragic death, for the specific purpose of attracting and gathering all the "sovereign-minded" people, "*pour leurs couper les couilles*" (to render them impotent) by getting them to fight the wrong enemies.

Quebec's problem is not the people of Ontario, or the bureaucrats in Ottawa, or what they called the Newfies, the people from Newfoundland; it's the British. Look at the Canadian dollar! Whose picture do you see? That's the nature of Quebec's enemy. It's the problem in Quebec as it is in Alberta, Ontario, or in the Maritime provinces. The PQ was created to obscure this reality; it does what an electric-blue-light bug-zapper does. It may look nice, but the closer you get, the closer you are to getting fried!

The PQ was founded by René Lévesque, a smart kid who was recruited by an American intelligence officer named Robb, the Montreal bureau chief of the Office of War Information (OWI). Lévesque was then sent to New York, to have an "interview" with Pierre Lazareff, the head of OWI French services. He was quickly recruited and shipped to London. By the end of the war, after having reached the rank of captain⁴ of propaganda with the London office of OWI, he



France's President Gen. Charles de Gaulle (in uniform) visits Quebec in 1967. To his right is Quebec's Premier Daniel Johnson. They sought to create a Canadian republic, but were blocked by the British.

was then recruited by the British, to work for the international bureau of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) as a radio news anchorman. He crossed over to television in the '50s, and became CBC's French Canadian star as anchorman of a news magazine called "Point de Mire."

At that point, Lévesque was catapulted into "official" Quebec politics. The reason was very clear. Daniel Johnson, who had just become the head of his party, the Union Nationale, was going to win the next election. From the British standpoint, he had to be stopped. His victory would have been a serious setback for the British, because Johnson belonged to the alliance of forces around de Gaulle and Cardinal Montini (later Pope Paul VI), dedicated to technological progress and development. So, Lévesque was deployed directly against this network. He was recruited to run with the provincial Liberal Party, which had just been restructured by a group of theo-libbers led by Dominican Fr. Georges-Henri Lévesque (no relation).

The Liberal Party's money came from Maurice Strong, a behind-the-scenes arch-enemy of de Gaulle.⁵ The money was funnelled through entities under his direct control, for he was the head of Power Corp. The Liberal Party did win the election, but Johnson became the leader of the opposition in the provincial Parliament. To give you a sense of the "relations" between Johnson and René Lévesque, one day, during a parliamentary session, Lévesque told Johnson that he was "*le personnage le plus vomissant*" (the most disgusting person) he knew.

The de Gaulle-Johnson project

Several years later, in 1966, the Union Nationale swung a punch against the British Empire: Daniel Johnson was at last elected premier of Quebec. He met with de Gaulle a year later in Paris. They apparently agreed on a plan that would commence the "liberation of Canada" from the British Empire, and perhaps, with God's help, the ending of Britain's control over Washington's foreign policy, typified at that time by the Vietnam mess. It was then, in the summer of 1967, that de Gaulle made his famous trip to Quebec and delivered his "*Vive le Québec libre*" speech.

Johnson, in the months that followed, wrote a draft project for a republican constitution and presented it in the summer of 1968, to a special constitutional committee. This committee was created at the first Constitutional Conference (since 1867) of February 1968, for the purpose of studying and drafting a constitution for Canada that would be *Canadian*; not a British Act of Parliament designed to protect the British Empire's North American territories from Lincoln's republican movement.

On page 5 of the Johnson's draft, it says in capital letters (quote translated from French): "It is important to recognize that there are fundamental rights, personal and collective, that underlie any constitution and which no majority can meddle with; this is especially the case for the inherent rights of the human person and the natural rights of nations or people to self-determination." On page 19, the following is written in capital letters: "It would be good to look at the

Cree Indians claim two-thirds of Quebec

Coone Come, the grand chief of Canada's Cree Indians, said at a press conference on Sept. 19 in Washington, D.C. at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), that if Quebec secedes from Canada, the Cree have the right to stay with Canada, taking two-thirds of Quebec's territory with them.

"I believe that America's interests will be challenged by the event now taking place in the Province of Quebec," he said. "I am here because something wrong could soon take place in my country." What is now the northern part of Quebec, he said, was given to the province only in 1912, in a raw deal. "Economically speaking, about 50% of the electricity generated in Quebec is produced in the Cree Territory, 50,000 megawatt-hours per year, with a value of some \$2 billion per year. Half of all of the electric-

ity exported to the U.S. from Quebec is generated on Cree lands," he claimed.

In response to a question by a British-Canadian journalist, on what the Cree grand chief—who looks just like a yuppie lawyer—wants from the United States, Come emphasized, "I think there needs to be a debate. I don't think we should only rely on [Quebec's new premier Jacques] Parizeau and [Bloc Québécois leader in the Canadian Parliament Lucien] Bouchard to set the agenda; I think we need a public debate in Canada, in Quebec, and also in the United States. Because for Quebec, it is important that other countries understand their issues, because they will need, under international law, for other countries to recognize them as a state. And they're headed right on the United States. And the United States, I am sure, is not aware of the aboriginal rights and the aboriginal people. . . . I am asking [the U.S.], you set the rules, let's not have double standards. If Quebec has their rights, shouldn't the aboriginal people have the same rights? . . . Let's set the rule of the secession, so that there is no double standard."

advisability of replacing the British parliamentary regime by a 'congressional' regime of American inspiration."

The purpose of the de Gaulle-Johnson project was very clear indeed. But René Lévesque was on the other side of the aisle. Daniel Johnson had a heart attack in June 1968, on the very day that Robert Kennedy was shot, and died ten weeks later, of another apparent heart attack. His death occurred only days after he had made a triumphant comeback, and was scheduled for an official visit to Paris to meet de Gaulle. De Gaulle was twice denied the right to attend Johnson's funeral. Instead, René Lévesque officially founded the PQ, over Johnson's dead body, so to speak, 16 days after the premier had passed away. Coincidence? Forget it! René Lévesque himself said that de Gaulle's trip to Quebec had caused him to delay his plan for the creation of his Sovereignty-Association Movement by six months. He said that he didn't want people to think that he had anything to do with de Gaulle.

The British agenda today

Today's noise about Quebec secession has nothing to do with the de Gaulle-Johnson project. It has nothing to do with the freeing of a nation. All of this has long passed away, and can barely even be found in people's memories. We are now in a different political geometry. The coming breakup of Canada is being pushed by the highest level of the British oligarchy, those who crushed de Gaulle and Johnson 25-odd years ago. British intelligence has now started a campaign to balkanize and destroy the United States by brewing a "countryside stew" of ethnic conflicts, eco-terrorism, natives' rights, states' rights, casino economy, survivalists'

uprisings, etc., all directed against the central government in Washington, D.C. That's the Blue Blooded Brits' plan.

Just look at what one of the British bugles, Michael Ignatieff,⁶ says in his latest book, *Blood and Belonging: Journey into the New Nationalism*: "If the 21st century has already begun, as some people say it has, then it began in 1989, when the Berlin Wall came down. . . . The key narrative of the new world order is the disintegration of the nation-states into ethnic civil war; the key architects of that order are warlords; and the key language of our age is ethnic nationalism."

The bacillus of secessionism will now spread, and infect the United States, unless we crush these malthusian freaks: Britain's royal family and their networks of operatives typified by the 1001 Club, the World Wildlife Fund International, the Scientific Exploration Society, and others (a full exposé of these dirty British networks will be the subject of upcoming articles in *EIR*).

The issue of natives' rights

There are several conflicts now set to explode, in the aftermath of the Quebec elections. First is the clash between the western part of Canada and the central government in Ottawa, which will arise when the federal government starts its theater act of offering "gratuities" to Quebec, to try to "keep" Quebec in the Canadian confederation. Second, there is the question of the "natives' right to a homeland." The British have already put the idea forward: In the eventuality of a Canadian breakup, the natives may want to stay "in Canada." But what does this mean? It specifically means, "on a territory controlled by British Empire." The British

have even devised special laws for the natives.

On one of the latest official Canadian government maps, one finds the following fine print, pointing to the location of Indian reservations: "No definite statement on the precise legal status of Indian Reserve and Settlement land can be made without extensive enumeration of particular cases. In general terms an Indian Reserve, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty in right of Canada, is set apart for the use and benefit of an Indian band by an Order-in-Council and is subject to the terms of the Indian Act, R.S.C. 1970. An Indian Settlement is situated on Crown land and has not been officially set apart by legislation." What this means, is that the Indians do not "own" the land, but that it is "put aside" for their use. Of course, what goes on in the reservations is controlled by Her Majesty, or if you will, by Order-in-Council, which are decrees made by Her Majesty's Privy Council. The exploitation of resources by mining, drilling, or what not, for example, is totally under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

So, according to the British scenario, the natives may want to stay in Canada, if Quebec secedes. If tomorrow's 60,000 Quebec natives were to be coached by some modern-day Stanley or Livingston, they would say, "Okay, we believe that at least two-thirds of Quebec's territory is ours." Obviously, this won't go over very well with the French Canadians. It's a recipe for chaos. But guess what? Chaos is a British tradition, "yu knoweu!"

Notes

1. Lester B. Pearson was the first Canadian ambassador to the United States, when the British loosened Canada's leash and upgraded Canada's legation to an embassy in 1945. He was key in setting up the United Nations and its bastard offspring like the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). He received the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the Suez Canal crisis. He is the father of what are known today as "U.N. peace-keeping operations."

2. Georges-Henri Lévesque was not a relative of former PQ leader René Lévesque, but they knew each other well, and were both part of the same British operation. Georges-Henri Lévesque was the founder of the first university in Rwanda, the National University of Rwanda, in 1963.

3. Louis Joseph Papineau (1786-1871) Speaker of the House for Lower Canada (Quebec). Leading spokesman for the right of Lower Canada to become sovereign. He has been officially portrayed as being the leader of the failed armed rebellion of 1847, against the English, but that is only propaganda.

4. René Lévesque said of himself when he worked at the Office of War Information in London: "We were after all among the best paid people. I had a sort of assimilated rank of lieutenant. I think that I finished captain. I wasn't a captain in charge of a unit, but the equivalent."

5. Maurice Strong set up in 1969 a cover for British intelligence operations, called the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), for the purpose of destroying everything de Gaulle had done to help develop the French-speaking African countries.

6. Michael Ignatieff is a "fellow" of King's College, Cambridge, and a graduate of Harvard. He is the son of top British intelligence operative George Ignatieff, of an aristocratic Russian family. George worked for the Canadian foreign office during the Pearson and Trudeau years. Michael Ignatieff is now spewing propaganda for BBC television.

Karabakh war enters the negotiation stage

by Haik Babookhanian

The author is a member of the City Council of Yerevan, Armenia and a member of the executive of the Union for Constitutional Rights.

Since mid-May, the active front in the war over Nagorno-Karabakh has shifted to the diplomatic arena. Armenian military victories finally forced Azerbaijan to give up trying to solve the Karabakh question by force and to sit down at the negotiating table. [The historically Armenian Karabakh province was allocated to Azerbaijan by Soviet authorities—ed.]

Another persuasive circumstance was that behind the Azerbaijani trenches lie densely populated regions, while most Armenian cities and towns are removed from the front. Thus, the Azerbaijani population located in the combat zone would be the first to suffer from a renewal of active military operations. This would lead to an increase in the number of refugees, whose presence in the capital city of Baku has already heated up the social and political situation in Azerbaijan.

Moreover, the Azerbaijan Army, which has lost approximately 35,000 men, is not particularly "itching for battle," especially since the "battle" for Karabakh has nothing in common with the idea of the "Motherland" for Azerbaijanis. This fact, evidently, is the key to the Armenian victories over the numerically superior and better armed Azerbaijani Army: The Armenians are defending their homes, women, children—the Motherland—while the Azerbaijanis were trying to capture something belonging to somebody else. Finally, Azerbaijani mothers put this question to their government: Why are our sons dying in Karabakh?

The country's economic troubles also chilled the ardor of the Azerbaijani leaders. The net material product in 1993 was 51.3% of what it was in 1988, and the volume of industrial production 67.7%. Gross agricultural output has decreased almost by half. Retail turnover is at barely one-fifth of its previous level.

For many years now, Azerbaijan has been hoping to remedy its economic position by means of joint exploitation of its oil resources with the West. But Russia envies such relationships, and despite numerous agreements between Baku and English and American companies, nothing is moving.

Arms supply investigated

Even Turkey's moral support and ever greater participation in provisioning and training the Azerbaijani Army are no great consolation for Azerbaijan. The U.S. Congress at last

took an interest in Turkey's deliveries of American and Turkish weapons to Azerbaijan. According to an Aug. 17 announcement by the Human Rights Caucus in the U.S. Congress, its co-chairman, Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.), stated that he was disturbed by a report that American weapons were being used by Azerbaijani forces in the continuing struggle over Nagorno-Karabakh. On Sept. 1, Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) arrived in Karabakh for the purpose of identifying the path by which weapons manufactured in NATO countries were being delivered to Azerbaijan for use against Karabakh. Meanwhile, the Armenian press circulated photographs of NATO weapons, as well as documents proving their ownership and delivery into Azerbaijan with Turkey's assistance.

But the prospect of being exposed evidently does not disturb Turkey. During a recent visit to Baku by Turkish Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Guresh, agreement was reached on stepping up Turkish assistance to Azerbaijan. Moreover, the Third Turkish Field Army, with 1,500 tanks, 2,500 cannons, and 1,100 armored vehicles, has been deployed along the border with Armenia.

"Turkey could have done that a long time ago," Turkey's President Suleyman Demirel told Russian television on Aug. 24, replying to a question about whether Turkey didn't wish to introduce its troops into Karabakh. "But Turkey prefers to resolve the Azerbaijan question together with Russia, the U.S.A., France, and England." As if nothing had happened, he added: "We are faithful to the principle of nonintervention. We do not want the Caucasus to turn into an arena of Christian-Muslim struggle. Suppose for just a minute that the Christian world helped Armenia, and the Muslim world, Azerbaijan. This could lead to a Christian-Muslim war, which is impermissible."

The Turkish leader reached the height of cynicism when he said, "We do not wish for any people to suffer from the cold." It is now the third winter that the Armenian people are experiencing indescribable suffering because of Turkey's blockade, which does not permit even humanitarian aid to be shipped across its territory.

Russia's role

The dominant role of Russia in settling the Karabakh war also causes Turkey some discomfort. Demirel said that "Russia must not leave an impression of an attempt to restore the empire." General Guresh stated bluntly, "Russia presents a real threat for us."

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is also expressing its irritation over Russia taking the Karabakh negotiation process "into its own hands." The CSCE is Russia's rival for the role of "main peacemaker." But it would seem that the CSCE let slip its last chance in 1992, when sluggishness, the absence of any real mechanisms, and failure to take into account the historically justified aspirations of the Karabakh population left the CSCE in the political shadows.

Ultimately, Russia's position in the Transcaucasus was also strengthened by the U.S.A.'s agreement for Russia to play the role of intermediary, given during the visit of the President of Armenia to Washington in August. Since the United States also agreed to the entry of Russian forces into the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict zone, one can speak about changes in U.S. foreign policy and Clinton's recognition of Russian interests in the Transcaucasus.

As for the Armenian-Azeri talks in Moscow, with Russian mediation, it is important to note that not only Armenia and Azerbaijan are participating as parties to the conflict, but also Nagorno-Karabakh. The basic thesis of the talks—peace for land—is interpreted variously by the sides: What kind of peace, and which land? In exchange for stopping the war, Azerbaijan demands the return of all territories around Karabakh, including also the Lachin "humanitarian corridor," as well as the city of Shusha, in the very heart of Karabakh.

At the same time, Azerbaijan categorically does not want to recognize the independence of Karabakh. The Armenian side naturally opposes the surrender of Lachin, which would mean a complete blockade of Karabakh. Giving up the city of Shusha is an equivalent to the loss of Karabakh itself. Furthermore, several areas of Karabakh are under occupation by Azerbaijan.

The fundamental problem, however, is the question of the guarantees for a comprehensive peace. The only such guarantee is for Azerbaijan to recognize the independence of Karabakh. Until this occurs, the Transcaucasus region will constantly be a zone of risk for rekindled war and the struggle among the "powerful of this world" over the right to dispatch "peacemaking forces" here.

Unrest rocks Azerbaijani capital

Over 400 people were injured and 77 people were arrested on Sept. 12 in the first serious riots since Haidar Aliyev came to power in Azerbaijan. The violence occurred in Baku when security forces, joined by pro-government crowds, broke up a demonstration by the opposition Popular Front. The Popular Front had called the demonstration to protest what they said is a coming Armenia-Azerbaijan peace agreement, brokered by Russia, that would end the five-year-old war over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Talks were held in early September in Moscow between Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian and Azerbaijan President Aliyev. No agreement was reached.

Mitterrand's myopic hindsight

The worst thing about the discussion of Vichy raging in France is not the past, but the return of that past today, writes Jacques Cheminade.

The context for Jacques Cheminade's analysis is the publication in France of Une Jeunesse Française: François Mitterrand, 1934-1947, by Pierre Péan. The book is being touted as a major exposé of the Vichy past of President Mitterrand, although the author had Mitterrand's full cooperation. Mitterrand, who took office as President in May 1981 and was reelected for a second seven-year term in 1988, is very ill with cancer. He recently defended his past in an hour and a half long interview on television, with France 2 network executive Jean-Pierre Elkabbach.

"Vichy" of course refers to the 1940-44 period, when the Nazis had invaded France and installed a puppet regime to rule the occupied part of the country from Vichy, under World War I hero Marshal Philippe Pétain. The honor of France was upheld after the French government capitulated, by the Free French who fought under Charles de Gaulle against the Nazis.

Jacques Cheminade is a leading political associate in France of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a French presidential pre-candidate, and author of several books. This article has been adapted from the French newspaper Nouvelle Solidarité.

In the face of today's pressing challenges, France, one of the world's leading industrial powers, is throwing its passions into looking backward to its past. The debate galvanizing the French elites is whether President François Mitterrand has been able to clear himself of imputations made against his honor, not because of decisions made in the exercise of his office, but because of his posture during the Vichy period.

The terms of the debate have trapped everyone, as if François Mitterrand had been able to make the French share his fascination with his own fate and his physical death. The spectacle of a figure out of a novel agonizing at the head of the state, like some prince from the *Ancien Régime*, covers up the weakened role of France in current history and the impotence of its leaders. Instead of a tragic vision of history based on necessary breaks with the past in the name of transcendent values—the vision of the wartime Resistance and everything that General de Gaulle embodied—we have "literature" in the worst sense, reduced to the feeling-states of an individual, to the linear perspective of a character being shaped by the whims of circumstances.

Nothing is more destructive for a people than this taste for dead things wrapped in half-lies, the very spirit of Vichy, which causes that people to no longer believe in itself. Both sides are hypocritical, both complicit in a degrading game between a pack of hounds and its quarry. If the game is allowed to continue, before long in France, "work" will mean deportation, "country" occupation, and "family" mere dotting; just as today "socialism" means monetarist gibberish, and "Gaullism" reheated leftovers.

Vichyism is an evil from which to extract French society, but to be serious, France must acknowledge the insidious evil which joins it to the present. It was from this point of view that *Nouvelle Solidarité* published "Socialist Vichy" in 1981 [reprinted in *EIR* of Sept. 8. and Sept. 15, 1981], laying out not only François Mitterrand's past, but the presence of this spirit of the past in the discussion of "Socialist" policy. The very people who claim to be indignant today, had accused us of the worst forgeries.

The first lie was to act as if there had been, on the one hand, an official policy followed from 1981 on, and on the other hand, the personal history of François Mitterrand: In the obscure and deep unity of reality, the two become confused. It would be too easy—and relatively less serious—if there had only been a network of friends around the head of state, born under the sign of the *cagoule* [hooded cape—emblem of a terrorist organization active 1935-40] and the *francisque* [war hatchet emblem adopted as symbol of the Vichy regime 1940-44].

For example, the very idea of "solidarity" in 1981 was, from the outset, imbued with the Vichy spirit, since it was never conceived as properly raising each person's living standards by surplus production by all, but as relying on dividing up the world's existing resources. Similarly, the notion of "labor" is conceived from the outset as a simple, remunerated occupation—and not as an activity involved in ever-more productive technologies—which has led to a progressive adaptation to an environment of malthusianism, as shown by the constant growth of unemployment.

Vichy, yesterday and today

During his recent interview on the France 2 television network, the President flattered himself that he and those in his "camp"—a feudal expression—had put the best face

possible on the most severe economic crisis since 1929. This is exactly typical of the Vichy reflex: Given the circumstances, make do as best you can. From this standpoint, any regime could be almost excusable. What didn't cross the President's mind for an instant is the fact that he has to throw his very fate into this crisis, taking it on by risking his power in the affray, rather than claiming to live with it. Might not one say, without stretching the point, that Pétain attempted to make his national revolution by accepting the unacceptable fact of the Nazi occupation, just as François Mitterrand and his camp have tried to govern as socialists by accepting the unacceptable fact of absolute deregulation, social Darwinism, and a global system of exclusion?

This perspective broadens and "makes real" the Vichy question and allows us to specify with what and with whom France must break, going far beyond the historic personage of François Mitterrand.

The fundamental Vichy mentality consists of taking over the monopoly of morality and overthrowing it; in acting within the tragedy while rejecting the break with history; and in trampling on real values, while reaffirming them in speeches at every opportunity.

That is how to look at the affirmations of François Mitterrand, to the extent they bear upon our current history, to the extent that his journey is presented as a "normal" French youth for the 1930s and '40s. This is not to condemn or absolve a man, but to gauge the example to young people today, that they may use it to serve truth and justice, and not to build a career.

The historical facts are the following:

1) François Mitterrand came to Vichy at the beginning of 1942, where he was employed, without any double game on his part, at the Legion of Combatants and Volunteers for the National Revolution—this very "National Revolution" which he assures us today that he never frequented. The Legion was created in August 1940 by Xavier Vallar, an ex-Cagouillard [terrorist] and future Commissar General on the Jewish Question. In this organization, Mitterrand was assigned to the documentation service, which was, in fact, an intelligence service where, according to Mitterrand's account (but, he says, for the good cause of the Resistance), they made up "files on Communists, Gaullists, and those who were considered anti-nationalists."

2) He met Pétain on Jan. 14, 1943, in the company of others when the French prisoners of war were being reclassified and resettled. The Francisque, the highest decoration of the Vichy regime, which he must have requested and accepted, was assigned to him between February and April 1943, and awarded in late spring or early summer 1943, that is, before he left for London.

3) In February-March 1943, Mitterrand broke with the Vichy regime and joined up with the Giraudiste tendency of the Resistance, who were anti-Gaullist and anti-communist, ideologically very close to the National Revolution of Mar-

shal Pétain, but who fought—and courageously—against the invader. It was only after de Gaulle definitively pushed Giraud aside, at the end of 1943, that Mitterrand, like all the other Resistance members, accepted de Gaulle's leadership.

4) François Mitterrand was, from 1947 on, surrounded by two formerly close collaborators of René Bousquet, who had been secretary general of the Vichy police from April 1942 to December 1943. These are Jean-Paul Martin (director of the Office of Director General of the National Police in 1943) and Pierre Saury, who became a member of Mitterrand's staff when he was a minister in the Fourth Republic, while the other was his deputy in Nièvre.

5) Mitterrand met with René Bousquet "a dozen times" between 1949 and 1986, viewing his visits as honorable since, in June 1949, the High Court of Justice had acquitted the latter—although ruling his actions as regrettable—because of his "outstanding services to the Resistance."

Mitterrand's main assertions are:

1) Vichy was a "mass of confusions" and I was working within circles who opposed the Nazi occupiers, while never adhering to the ideology of the National Revolution.

2) "I knew nothing about the anti-Jewish laws."

3) René Bousquet was acquitted by the High Court, which was otherwise severe and found others guilty. I broke all relations with him in 1986, when specific accusations were made against him about his role during the occupation.

4) "I went from the right—where I was situated, determined, a product of my surroundings—to the left. Far more numerous are those who took the opposite route."

In all conscience

The argument at best reveals a startling legalistic candor, at worst a low-grade cynicism. Judge for yourself:

1) As American Zeev Sternhell wrote in *Libération* on Sept. 13: "It is not possible that a man with Mitterrand's intelligence did not understand the Vichy regime. Mitterrand was working inside the regime, inside an intelligence service. The Legion was, in 1941-42, until the creation of the militia in 1943, an essential Vichy propaganda instrument—and hence of the 'national revolution.' One of its leaders, François Valentin, denounced 'stateless Judaism,' and one of his posters bore the inscription: 'Against the Leper Jew. For French Purity.' As for the Francisque, Mitterrand responds: 'I wore it, that's true. It was an object of jokes. This insignia helped me to travel without hindrance.' All the same, let's not confuse the greatest honor Vichy could bestow with a license to travel."

Mitterrand's letters, which are available, as well as several articles he wrote between December 1942 and March 1943 prompted Claire Andrieu to say, in *Le Monde* on Sept. 16, that he was in fact situated among the "hard-core Pétainistes." Mitterrand wrote for *France, Revue de l'Etat Nouveau*, created by his friend Gabriel Jeantet, a former Cagouillard and mission chief in Marshal Pétain's cabinet, and spoke about

“150 years of errors” in our history—since the Revolution—echoing the 1939 slogan of Action Française. In March 1943, he evoked a small German village he had seen in 1941 when he was a prisoner of war, where a “harmony of the soul and the senses” reigned, attributable to “the regime’s enormous architectural and urbanistic effort.” It may be possible to be politically innocent, but surely not at that point. In March 1943, in an article in *Le Métier de Chef*, the journal of the Compagnons de France, an organization of the new regime, he celebrated the “sensual reality of my soil.” We ourselves have identified this mystique in his later writings, so celebrated in 1981, when he wrote without any change in sentiment: “I lose my way in the France of concrete.”

2) As for the anti-Jewish laws in Vichy, this is very simple: Mitterrand is lying, since he could not have not known. Simply, beyond doubt, the aid he was able to provide the prisoners of war from the post he occupied seemed more important to him, judging from the “compartmentalized mentality” so typical of Vichyites.

On June 2, 1941, the statute against the Jews was made public, prescribing the registration of all Jews in France and completed by a series of German ordinances. That was when the Jewish Files were set up at the police prefecture. On Dec. 12, 1941, a thousand French Jewish notables were arrested and interned at Drancy. The first convoy of deportees left Drancy for the extermination camps on March 27, 1942.

On July 16, 1942, on orders from René Bousquet and with help from the file-keeper on Jews, 4,500 French police officers rounded up 13,000 men, women, and children and herded them into the Vel’d’Hiv’ stadium, the first step toward deportation. On Dec. 11, 1942, a Vichy law introduced the name “Jew” on identity cards and ration cards. Wearing the yellow Star of David was imposed on May 29, 1942 on orders from the Germans in the occupied zone. But Mitterrand had gone to Paris between then and spring 1943. So, he could not have “known nothing” about these laws. Remember that every Vichy official—and that includes Mitterrand—had to fill out files establishing that they were not of Jewish origin.

3) Mitterrand said of Bousquet: “He wasn’t a fanatical Vichyite, the way he’s presented. He was a man with exceptionally broad shoulders. I thought he was rather nice, direct, almost brutal.” (This last word reveals a strange fascination.)

In fact, René Bousquet’s role in Vichy was known, and well known in Paris, by everyone who frequented him between 1949 and 1986, and this does not mean just François Mitterrand. In *Vichy and the Jews*, historians Robert Paxton and Michael R. Marrus recalled the accords between Bousquet and SS General Oberg, leader of the Reich Central Security Office, in reaching this conclusion: “Without these accords, the Germans would never have been able to deport as many Jews from France as they did.” According to the minutes provided by the Germans of a working meeting

between René Bousquet and some Nazi officers on July 2, 1942, “Bousquet declared himself ready to have arrested, throughout French territory and in the course of a unified action, however many foreign Jews we should want.” On the morning of July 17, 1942, the second day of the Vel’d’Hiv’ roundup, the account of a Franco-German meeting underscored: “The representatives of the French police expressed, several times, the desire to see the convoys headed for the Reich to also include children.” In a circular from Aug. 30, 1942, René Bousquet incited the departmental prefects in the free zone to “pursue and intensify police operations under way” against “foreign Israelites.”

Therefore, why was the benevolence of the High Court of Justice—to which François Mitterrand pointed with pride—shown in June 1949 to the benefit of a man with such a heavy past? Was this past unknown? Certainly not.

In 1949, the High Court—at a time when the Gaullists were no longer in power and the Communists were the designated enemy—was dominated by political friends of François Mitterrand and René Bousquet! It was far removed—and therefore Mitterrand’s commentaries on its “severity,” which sought to make its clemency verdict credible, hold no water—from the purge climate which prevailed in the immediate wake of the Liberation. The acquittal of a man always supported by the radical and radical-socialist networks of the Southwest was politically predictable. One jury member was Jean Baylet, owner of *La Dépêche du Midi*. When Baylet died in an accident in 1959, René Bousquet came onto the administrative advisory board of *La Dépêche du Midi*, becoming the driving force of the Toulouse daily in the shadow of Mrs. Baylet. Her son, Dep. Jean-Michel Baylet, was a minister in the leftist governments of François Mitterrand after 1981. *La Dépêche du Midi* was a principal center of opposition to General de Gaulle between 1959 and 1968—along with Bousquet—and of support for candidate François Mitterrand in the 1965 presidential elections and for the Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left, including René Bousquet and Robert Hersant among its sympathizers.

4) Let’s skirt the fact that Mitterrand denied on television that he participated in demonstrations of the “right wing of the right” or the “nationalist right” (they rarely use the term “extreme right” for him) during the 1930s, after he openly admitted to Pierre Péan in *Une Jeunesse Française* that he was among the demonstrators. Let’s skirt the fact that he remained involved in the “nationalist right” far longer than the “two weeks” that he admitted to Mr. Elkabbach. Much more important, for us, is that his very passage from “right” to “left” was not very obvious. The assertion rests on the circular reasoning that “Socialist” policy between 1981 and 1994 has been “Socialist” and “on the left.” But this is meaningless. In order to be “on the left” or “on the right,” one must at least have some free will, which has been absent in France for over 20 years. The socialist governments, in the spirit of Vichy, simply adapted themselves to circumstances,

just as did their “right” opposition. Qualify this opposition any way you like, it is still an adaptation to injustice and collaboration with the international system of Margaret Thatcher and George Bush, which established itself during the Mitterrand years.

Stooge of the Anglo-Americans

What is most serious is that no one in France’s political *nomenklatura* said anything, because, up to today, the unwritten rule of social and political success is that there is no other acceptable, possible route, aside from adaptation and collaboration. Here we see the return of the spirit of Vichy.

And that sheds light on the itinerary of François Mitterrand and the “Bousquet affair.” François Mitterrand took the path of a certain section of the French bourgeoisie, always ready—as we said in 1981—to rally around Anglo-American geopolitics.

At the time of the Pétain-Churchill accords (between the end of 1940 and the end of 1942, cf. Louis Rougier *Mission Secrète à Londres*), François Mitterrand was close to Marshal Pétain. When General Giraud was in favor with the Anglo-Americans, he joined him. Then, finally, he submitted to de Gaulle, when there was no one else. Under the Fourth and Fifth Republics, he always took anti-Gaullist and anti-communist positions, and never went against London or Washington. As President, he got along with George Bush very well and, ultimately, took part in his Persian Gulf war.

He became a Resistance fighter in 1943, along with those who certainly did not want France to become a German colony, but for political, and not moral, reasons. Although they did not lack courage, political calculations and ambition were the major motivations, and passion for their country and its historical mission played a minor role.

René Bousquet, who certainly was not a “fanatical Vichyite,” and otherwise wasn’t even an anti-Semite, belonged to the same tendency, although he had a more exposed position in it. He was anti-Gaullist, anti-communist, and close to the very pro-British “radicalism” that many share, including in the heart of “Gaullism.”

This is not to downplay René Bousquet, because what he did was abominable. It is to tell the truth about a patch of French history. It is clear that the famous “outstanding services rendered to the Resistance” by Bousquet, which the High Court referred to in its 1949 ruling, had been on its radical fringe, often Freemasonic and always pro-English. It might be very interesting to examine the documents or testimony that the High Court heard to confirm the existence of these services.

Paul Thibaud, former editor of *Esprit*, wrote in an article for the journal *Le Débat*: “The innovations credited to Mr. Mitterrand (decentralization, European integration, predominance of international law, monetary rigor), have in common being encumbrances to the capacity to govern. Mitterrand loves power, not governing.”

A trip to two cities: Beijing and Nanjing

by Margrett Lin

Before I recently embarked on a visit to two cities in China, my readings of China’s modern history suggested that the course of the last 200 years, especially of the last century, was one of endless disasters for China, to a degree comparable to Europe torn by two world wars.

Chinese began this century with fights against “foreign devils”—eight western powers looting the Middle Kingdom with drugs and guns. In 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his associates abolished the corrupt and decadent Qing Dynasty, but their dream of an independent republic was broken by the warlords who were backed by foreign governments.

This period led up to a direct, massive invasion by the Japanese in 1937, which only ended in 1945. For the next four years, China remained a battlefield in which Mao Zedong’s communist army drove Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist (KMT) forces from Nanjing (the Southern Capital) to the island of Taiwan.

In the first half of this century, more than 20 million Chinese died in wars.

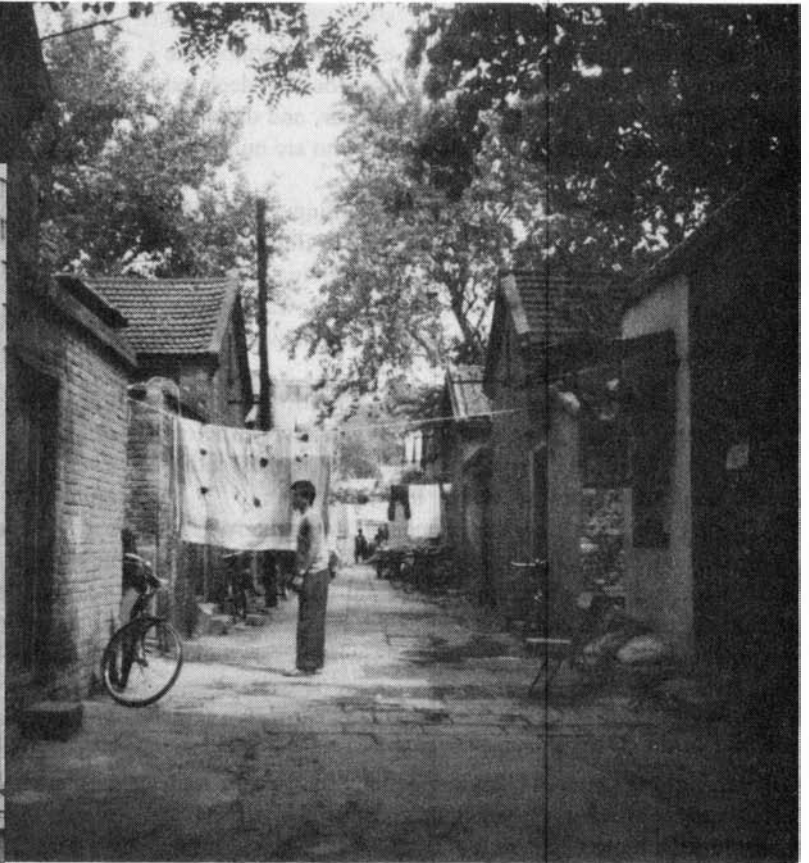
The horrors did not stop on the mainland. Mao took power in 1949 in Beijing (the Northern Capital), and took tens of millions of lives as a result of his insane economic policies, such as the “Great Leap Forward” in the late 1950s, and radical political movements, such as the “Great Cultural Revolution” of 1966-76.

From 1949 to 1976, it is believed that at least 30 million Chinese died in the Korean War, the Great Famine, and the Cultural Revolution.

It is only against this bloody background that some Chinese could feel that the last 15 years were even, except for the unforgettable Tiananmen Square massacre in June 1989, “an era of development.”

Indeed, after touring Beijing and Shanghai, one would have little doubt that there have been many attempts to modernize some regions, if not the whole country.

As a first-time visitor rides from Beijing’s Capital Airport to downtown on a newly built, six-lane highway surrounded by forests of skyscrapers, he will have the impression of wandering in a European metropolis. On the ring roads, small trucks, yellow cabs, and shining sedans buzz around; the nearly 1 million vehicles in the city create traffic snarls reminiscent of dragons creeping across the intersections.



The level of development in China is one of sharp contrasts, even within the cities, which are generally far advanced over the countryside. On the left, a new apartment building and huts for construction workers next to Kempinsky Hotel in Beijing; above, "old Beijing."

Inside these beltways, shopping centers are full of consumer goods—fashionable clothes, electronic gadgets, fancy furniture, cosmetics of world-name brands; next to the shops are foodstands where a cheap breakfast may cost as much as a can of cold soda, or air-conditioned restaurants where a full meal is as dear as any elegant Chinese restaurant in New York City, and extravagant disco bars where customers such as stockbrokers can easily spend US\$500 per night.

A Beijing not in the tour book

Yet there is another Beijing. If you dare to leave the air-conditioned hotel to explore areas not advertised in tour books, you will realize that tremendous work must yet be done just to "liberate an artisan from his misery."

Next to the lofty, five-star Beijing Kempinsky Hotel, a vast construction site is humming and purring from early morning to late at night.

Most of the construction workers, predominantly peasants with furrowed brows and ferocious looks on their faces, who have come to the city seeking work, live in provisional,

shabby looking red-brick huts with no running water or hygiene facilities.

Through open doors you can see small rooms with a little worn-out furniture—a hard bed, a small table, a few pots, and clothes hanging on a wall. The living room is the courtyard which serves also as the only path by the little, malodorous creek. Women do their laundry and wash their hair in the courtyard; men play pool on a pool-table under a tree.

Construction workers dine in street eateries run by "individual entrepreneurs" or peasant women who supply noodle soups or dumplings on a portable table and stools.

Behind the biggest McDonald's in Beijing (perhaps the biggest in the world), there is a street full of such eateries, closely jammed up against each other under big umbrellas, serving various foods, from crispy fish to roasted quail, prepared in front of customers.

The smell of deep-fried meat mixed with the odor of garbage dumped by the McDonalds in their backyard makes one gasp who is not used to it.

Nanjing left far behind

The fate of peasants looking for a city job strikes one even more in Nanjing, which was not officially declared "an open-door city" until sometime last year, and therefore does not attract foreigners or Taiwanese, who are only keen on real estate investment.

Many construction coolies in the Nanjing area suffer under conditions worse than their cousins in Beijing—they sleep on the pavement; some men earn their living by pulling bicycle carriages loaded with coal, furniture, or waste paper, while the women try to sell a basket of vegetables or fruit brought to the city on bicycles.

Nanjing, the old capital during six dynasties yet much ignored for the past 45 years, does not even have sufficient public transportation. Bicycles, seen also in most other cities, flood the narrow streets by the thousands.

Public transportation is supplemented by privately managed mini-buses leased to operators whose only concern is a full load, not fast delivery. These mini-buses, or multi-passenger jumbo-taxis, are as big as caravans, picking up whoever is willing to pay many times what a fare would cost on a public bus.

Although passengers sweltering in the steaming hot summers find it very pleasant to be able to stop the mini-bus anywhere along the road, they are equally irritated by long delays where ticket girls yell repeatedly to pedestrians in order to grab more customers.

But even here you can sense that things are moving, especially beyond the southern outskirts of the city around the area proposed for a new international airport. The whole district, which has gone from a village, to a small town, to what is now called a new industry and technology development zone, is a satellite city of Nanjing.

It actually looks like the whole town is just one big construction site with office buildings, new apartments, department stores, and factory blocks mushrooming up—all in contrast to the primitive shelters for the peasant workers who are building the place from scratch almost with their bare hands.

The new openness of China is seen as a chance for prosperity by many Chinese, such as young engineers from the Nanjing automobile manufacturers, who expressed their hopes and excitement about new contracts to be signed with Japanese automakers to make auto parts in Nanjing.

However, if the direction of this development depends solely on the wishes of foreign investors, the rural areas may never get any benefits from it. In that case, coastal cities will be populated by millions of peasants looking for jobs and living not only in ugly red-brick huts, but also under the bridges and in shanty towns, just as in any Third World country.

Hopefully, on the next trip to China, I will see fewer peasants seeking jobs.

Russia's politicians: another 'anti-fascist'

by Roman Bessonov

The author is a Russian journalist.

Ever since Mikhail Gorbachov's early days in power, public opinion in the U.S.S.R. and then Russia has been deeply, and artificially, divided into two camps. Some magazines and newspapers, such as *Nash Sovremennik* and *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, developed Slavophile views, setting out to protect Russians from hostile ideological winds from the West and explaining economic problems as the result of evil influences from Jews or the Caucasus peoples. *Ogonyok* magazine and *Moscow News*, by contrast, declared that Russia should become a part of western civilization. They promoted anti-militarist views and admired everything foreign, calling it progressive.

Only after some years did it become clear that the new, revived "Third Rome" imperial ideology and the Russia-for-sale ideology were both cooked up in the Ideology Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee. Aleksandr Degtyarev, who as deputy chief of that department supported the first nationalist movements such as *Pamyat*, was a close friend of the most active "westernist" in the CPSU, Aleksandr N. Yakovlev (director of the Ostankino television company today).

When the communist empire broke into pieces, the westernists appealed for "freedom for everybody and ourselves" and the Slavophiles declared that "Russia can do without these minorities, who only eat up our food." Russian President Boris Yeltsin, when he signed the Declaration of Independence of the Russian Federation, was obligated to both of these forces. Their struggle did not cease as he became President.

Growth of separatism

The Democratic Russia movement, which contained many young activists and a few old dissidents, existed as a united political force only until August 1991. It split at once, when it became clear that some of the democrats stood for dividing Russia into many smaller countries and others demanded an indivisible, well-armed Orthodox Russian state. Things followed a similar pattern in the political elite, with some exceptions. Politicians, having more to lose, are less

Are they preparing campaign?

sincere and do not reveal their views at the drop of a hat. Sometimes they declare views quite opposite to their political behavior.

Former KGB general Aleksandr Sterligov, for example, used to speak out as an extreme nationalist. His nationalism was directed not outside the country, as was the case with Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, but inside. Sterligov appealed for the establishment of a Russian ethnic state within the Russian Federation, including only those regions which "agree to be Russian." In fact, he stood for the division of the country; he had ties to some elites in the most developed regions of the country and expressed their separatist interests. He welcomed the declaration of a Vologda Republic, for instance.

Along with the liberal democrat Gennadi Burbulis, Aleksandr Sterligov supported the Chechen leader Dudayev. He influenced the ataman of the Don Cossacks, Nikolai Kositsyn, to sign a mutual support agreement with Dudayev, which included the obligation to block Russian Army units passing to Chechenya through the "national Cossack territories." Thus, "Russian nationalist" Sterligov supported not only Chechen separatism, but also Cossack separatist ideas, based on the myth of an original Cossack nation. (In fact, the Cossacks originated from peasants who fled serfdom in the 18th and early 19th centuries and settled on the Don and Kuban rivers.)

Sterligov's concern for Chechens and Cossacks can be explained only by specific commercial interests in the North Caucasus region. The most reliable version is that he derives profit from oil extraction in Chechenya, but the text of his agreement with Kositsyn suggests an interest in arms trafficking, too.

In late 1991, Gennadi Burbulis spoke out for the autonomy of the Khanty-Mansy national minority in Western Siberia, although these small peoples numbered less than 10% of the population in the Khanty-Mansy national district. But that region is very rich in oil and gas. It was clear that the "liberal" motto of "freedom for you and us" was covering for mere profit interests.

The fact that Burbulis also supported Jokhar Dudayev was unveiled only recently, in August. The former chairman of the Council of Minorities in the dissolved (in September

1993) Russian Parliament, Ramazan Abdulaptipov, mentioned two other names in this connection: Ruslan Khasbulatov, the speaker of the dissolved Parliament, and former Minister of Press and Information Mikhail Poltoranin.

The case of M. Poltoranin

Speaking of Poltoranin: Having been forced to resign in 1993 and then elected chairman of the Commission on Press and Information in the new State Duma (Parliament), this man has become an object of a well-organized attack for "nationalist views and anti-Semitism." In fact, Poltoranin has changed his ideological clothes twice. He was an obedient communist functionary, being editor of the Moscow CPSU paper *Moskovskaya Pravda*, and did his best to become a close ally of the chairman of the CPSU Moscow Municipal Committee, Boris Yeltsin. This was in the 1980s. Poltoranin also enjoyed favor in the CPSU Ideology Department, controlled by the above-mentioned Yakovlev. In 1991, Poltoranin became a radical liberal politician (which meant that he supported everything Yeltsin said and took every opportunity to emphasize his loyalty to his patron). In late 1992, Yakovlev and Poltoranin tried to form a new political party to unite all the "radical democrats," a project they called Liberal Union. It was not realized, due to rough relations between Poltoranin and Yegor Gaidar. The same thing happened in the summer of this year, when Poltoranin, Ella Pamfilova (former "democratic" minister of social care), and Marshal Yevgeni Shaposhnikov declared a new political coalition that would unite the entire democratic movement once again.

By this time, Poltoranin had already lost his popularity in liberal circles. Even true Yeltsinists were annoyed with his political style, his crude and exaggerated flattery of Yeltsin, which was his weapon on the road to his ministerial chair, and especially the episode when he kicked out former liberal Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov, declaring that this rival "was not active enough in the struggle against communofascists."

Less than a year later, Poltoranin was already using "opposition" terminology in the political game, but in the same crude and insulting way. In the spring of 1993, he attacked the Independent Television Company (NTV), financed by Vladimir Gusinsky's Most (Bridge) Bank, in an attempt to take revenge for its disobedience to him while he was minister. Gusinsky and Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov probably did do a lot to force Poltoranin's resignation. The war of influences and funds for control of television had started two years before, and Poltoranin did not succeed in preserving a monopoly. He only reduced the quality and increased the corruption at Ostankino TV, and those who left Ostankino under his pseudo-ideological pressure now work at NTV.

The point here is not whom Poltoranin attacked, but how he did it. In an interview on Ostankino, he declared

that NTV and the newspaper *Sevodnya* (also financed by Most Bank) were ruining Russian national traditions and speaking “camp Hebrew language.” He did not explain what he meant by “camp Hebrew,” but that was a signal for a great number of liberal journalists to attack him, since the phrase was understood as a hint that Gusinsky is Jewish.

Just at that time, it became known that Poltoranin’s protégé, Chairman of the State Committee on the Press Boris Mironov, was the author of a novel called *The Madman* (1992), in which the hero’s name was Mikhail Nikiforovich Poltorainov—a brave journalist who devotes his life to the struggle against both Communism and Zionism. Mironov had made his career by means of overt and crude flattery like this. That he felt compelled to make his point by choosing such a name for his hero reveals the low intellectual level of both Poltoranin and Mironov.

The fact that the book was written two years ago suggests that the author expected a certain kind of anti-communist and also anti-Semitic ideology to prevail and become state doctrine. The serfs were sure of their master. Obviously, they began to voice nationalistic and anti-Semitic views, in the sure belief that the President would support them.

After the Parliament was smashed

After Black October 1993, when Yeltsin realized that the United States was going to support his power and not the separatists such as Kirsan Ilyumzhinov (president of Kalmykia, within the Russian Federation), who were awaiting his fall, Yeltsin pronounced his Third Rome ideology at last. He probably found this necessary to retain his power and to find mutual understanding with the Russian Orthodox Church (which did not support him in October, because it was the opposition that spoke of patriotism and Russian unity at that time). He allowed the mayors of Moscow and St. Petersburg to sweep the “people of Caucasus nationality” out of town. He allowed Vladimir Shumeiko to develop a certain kind of “national power ideology,” and Shumeiko’s freshly sewn “nationalist suit” did not prevent him from becoming chairman of the upper house of Parliament, the Federation Council (it is well known that these election results were grossly falsified in Shumeiko’s favor).

Poltoranin and Mironov saw that the President’s openly expressed political views had shifted to the Third Rome ideology, leaving the Russia-for-sale views to small liberal politicians such as Konstantin Borovoy or the numerous “centrists-regionalists.” But poor intellect makes for bad jokes in a complex political game. The time has passed when everything was clear, when one had only to repeat what the chief was saying but say it louder.

On Aug. 22, Mironov spoke at a seminar for journalists in Orenburg, openly calling himself a Russian nationalist. He added, “If Russian nationalism is fascism, then I am a fascist.” Several days before, he signed state subsidies for some opposition newspapers. He also repeated in many audi-

toriums, that journalists should be obedient to local administrators and that censorship remains an important task of the state.

Mironov’s views were well known in various political circles and to journalists. But the attack began only in late August. Several days later, Mironov was forced to resign—just as used to happen in Stalin’s times—when a wave of official criticism was prepared and kept on hold until the signal was given “from above” to deliver it to the press. Of course, an administrator with ministerial rank calling himself a fascist is a matter for scandal. Still, there are so many reasons for scandals aside from Boris Mironov, and so many other orders for the President to sign, that it cannot be certain that the words he uttered in Orenburg were the only reason for his resignation.

Unofficial sources report that President Yeltsin is not satisfied with the Russian mass media. They say he was especially affected by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn’s latest speech on TV, where the writer accused Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev of selling the Russian Far East to the Chinese and the Japanese, as well as by filmmaker and Duma deputy Stanislav Govorukhin’s statements that Russia under Yeltsin has become a criminal and totally corrupted country. It is becoming clear to people that the Third Rome ideology is only a coverup for the economic and management crisis.

In this situation, it is easier for the Russian leadership to separate itself from nationalist views and launch a new campaign against “fascism,” including, of course, not only real fascists, but many other politicians who disagree with or oppose the ruling elite. Such a new drift benefits Yeltsin, because thus he can satisfy the expectations of the most powerful Russian bankers (many of whom are Jews), who control the main press, so their money won’t be used against him by such powerful rivals as Yuri Luzhkov.

Some of the well-known radical liberals, who developed the Russia-for-sale views and spoke for separatism, have sensed this new tendency and are showing their eagerness to return to big politics. Former Minister of National Problems Galina Starovoitova, for instance, who in 1991 suggested dividing Russia into 70 small independent states, now wants to become minister of defense!

Boris Mironov was a victim of his own narrow-mindedness. Whether he is a sincere nationalist or just a parrot ready to repeat anything that seems fashionable at the moment, he clearly made a mistake that ends his career. Under Yeltsin, one must always be ready to change clothes and do it in time.

Yeltsin himself is obliged to drift to nationalism and back to cosmopolitanism, plowing down those not sharp enough to sense the deep currents of Russian politics. For a weak leader, that is the only way to retain power. It is the way many Russian leaders manipulated the country—backing some forces and making them oppose others, and then vice versa, using the ancient principle of “divide and conquer.”

Weak presidency looms

On Oct. 3, Brazilian voters are expected to shun Lula, and elect Fernando Henrique Cardoso—but will he be able to govern?

Finance Minister Rubens Ricupero, an “ethical and devout” monetarist, has been catapulted out of office in Brazil in a pre-election scandal, but it doesn’t look likely to ruin the presidential chances of his ally Fernando Henrique Cardoso or to help his main rival, the Cuban-backed leftist “Lula.” Brazilian voters are cynical about both leading presidential contenders, and their unwillingness to address the crucial issues facing Brazil, and they have translated this into a large and growing “undecided” category in the electoral opinion polls.

Ricupero’s demise came after he spilled the beans on the fact that the Itamar Franco government was not acting impartially in the election campaign, and on his own “lack of scruples” in manipulating inflation figures to favor Fernando Henrique Cardoso’s chances. The finance minister’s private confidences ended up being broadcast nationwide due to a “technical accident” at a television studio.

If the incident was intended to collapse Cardoso’s candidacy or boost the ratings of Workers Party (PT) presidential candidate Luís Inácio “Lula” da Silva, it didn’t work.

Cardoso is being given some 42% of the vote in polls taken two weeks before the Oct. 3 elections, while his rival, Lula, continues to fall and is now given barely 20%. Both candidates belong to the Wall Street financiers’ Inter-American Dialogue, an outfit best known for advocating drug legalization throughout South America. But Cardoso is the choice of London and Wall Street’s banking

elites, while Lula is preferred by the Cuba-spawned São Paulo Forum,

If opinion polls mean anything, which is always doubtful, these ratings suggest that most Brazilians realize that the Lula-Cardoso show has been pre-arranged and that neither offers a serious option for the country. Indeed, a full 40% of the electorate told pollsters they were “undecided.”

Two factors give Cardoso the edge. Most Brazilians want no part of Lula’s candidacy, and of the chaos and violence scenario that a PT victory would ensure. Their current disgust can be compared to the 1989 presidential vote which put the corrupt Fernando Collor de Mello in the presidency, over Lula.

Second, many Brazilians are hypnotized by the short-term effects of the so-called *real* monetary plan, whose author is Fernando Henrique Cardoso. The plan offers the chimera of monetary stability, to a country subject to 70% monthly inflation rates. This has blinded people to the longer-term effects of recession, unemployment, and deindustrialization which Cardoso’s plan is buying them down the road.

Since voting is obligatory in Brazil, the interesting question is where the protest vote against this farcical “democratic” system is heading. This year, it is not expected to benefit Lula or the other “leftist” candidate, former Rio de Janeiro governor Leonel Brizola. These two together drew over 50% of the votes in the last presidential election. Instead, the 1994 protest vote is attracted toward the candidate of the Party of Reconstruc-

tion of the National Order (Prona), cardiologist Eneas Carneiro, whose vice presidential running-mate is Adm. Roberto Gama y Silva, a hard-line nationalist.

In the presidential debate, Carneiro proposed the necessity of adopting economic policies like those designed by the first Treasury Secretary of the United States, Alexander Hamilton, and praised France’s General Charles de Gaulle, who enacted such dirigist policies when he took power in France in 1958. Although his chances of winning are near-zero, Carneiro has a strong third place in the polls and may end up with more than 10% of the vote.

Lula’s coming defeat is likely to split his huge political machine beyond repair. The most radical wing, the Landless Movement (MST), will tend toward proto-terrorist actions, especially armed land invasions such as those they have already been carrying out in recent months.

Another wing of the PT, made up of social-democratic intellectuals such as Marco Aurelio Garcia and Francisco Welfort, are the ones who got Lula accepted into the Inter-American Dialogue. Welfort is very close to his fellow sociologist Henrique Cardoso. They will tend to gather around the future Cardoso government. This has already been pushed by São Paulo Cardinal Evaristo Arns, who promoted the early careers of both Cardoso and Lula during the years of military rule.

The absence of a program for developing Brazil’s physical economy, coupled with Cardoso’s insistence on upholding the British free-market model of “economic opening” and dismantling the state begun by the previous Collor government, could produce a rerun of the last two presidential terms. Both ended up being concluded by the vice presidents.

International Intelligence

Syria and Israel move closer toward peace

Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, in a speech to the newly elected Parliament on Sept. 10, spoke of Syria's readiness for peace with Israel when its occupied lands, mainly the Golan Heights, are fully returned. This is considered very encouraging by advocates of a peace settlement, since President Assad rarely talks publicly about peace with Israel.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told Israel Radio that he was encouraged by "the general tone" of Assad's speech and his choice of Parliament as the venue for publicly backing a peace agreement. "He declared he has a strategy of peace . . . and there were more than hints that he understands that peace truly means peace, that is to say normalization of relations," Peres said.

The Israeli daily *Haaretz* reported on Sept. 13 that Israel has established a secret channel for negotiations with Syria, involving the two nations' ambassadors to Washington, Itamar Rabinovich and Walid Muallem. According to *Haaretz*, Israeli President Yitzhak Rabin is personally conducting the negotiations, with help from Israel's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Uri Saguy.

Bhutto calls for military intervention in Kashmir

Speaking at a convention of the Organization of Islamic Conference early in September, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called on the international community to organize a military intervention into Kashmir. Bhutto's statement was broadcast on the Cable News Network in a report on the OIC foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Bhutto declared that "the Kashmiri people in their hearts and souls are Pakistanis" and that "even fraudulent elections are impossible for India" to organize in Kashmir, because India has already turned Kashmir

into the "killing field of South Asia."

Kashmir, which has a majority Muslim population, has been divided between India and Pakistan since 1971, and has long been the target of British geopolitical manipulations aimed at provoking war between those two countries.

India has been trying to thwart Bhutto's call to rally "Muslim unity" behind Kashmir. Indian Minister of State Salman Khurshid told delegates to the U.N. International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt, that he had asked both Muslim and European countries to use their influence with Pakistan to create conditions for bilateral talks. "We are also ready to take them on at the U.N.," he said, if Pakistan insists on bringing the conflict into that arena.

The 51-nation OIC decided to set up a "contact group" on Kashmir at the U.N. The resolution called for a peaceful settlement on Kashmir in accordance with U.N. resolutions and the Simla agreement.

German court okays withdrawal of treatment

Germany's highest court decided the week of Sept. 12 that the withdrawal of life-saving measures, including food and water, is legal if the patient is "incurably sick" and has agreed to this measure. If the patient is in a state of unconsciousness or coma, his "presumed will" is enough to decide whether he will live or die. This decision overturns the previous laws, according to which a patient had to be already in the process of dying before withdrawal of treatment was permitted.

The Club of Life, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, issued a press release condemning this move toward euthanasia.

The case before the high court involved a doctor and the son of a 72-year-old woman who was in a coma; the two defendants instructed the patient's nurses to remove her feeding tubes. The nurses resisted, and the two were eventually found guilty of attempted homicide. The victim had never signed any statement saying that she wanted

to die before her natural death.

The high court's decision is a threat to the thousands of people who fall into a comatose condition every year in Germany, and to others who have severe, long-term illnesses. Coma patients have already been the victims of austerity programs, because in Germany only 250 hospital beds are available for the necessary immediate rehabilitation, which can take weeks, months, or years. With this intensive therapy, one-third of all these patients can return to their jobs, and another two-thirds improve to the extent that they can at least live with their families.

U.N. chief threatens Bosnia with air strikes

U.N. Commander in Bosnia Gen. Sir Michael Rose, a British national, "may call for NATO air strikes against the predominantly Muslim Bosnian government forces," the British Broadcasting Corp. reported on Sept. 19. Rose is accusing the Bosnians of having "provoked the Serbs" into attacking the capital city of Sarajevo, as a means of diverting attention away from a Bosnian government offensive in northern Bosnia.

The reality is that the Serbs have cut off gas, water, and electricity to Sarajevo, and are carrying out "ethnic cleansing" and military operations in such areas as Bihac. Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic has stated that the Bosnian Serbs are being resupplied, not from Serbia proper—in order to maintain the illusion of a Serbian embargo of the Bosnian Serbs—but through the Krajina Serbs in occupied Croatia.

The U.N.'s blue helmet "peacekeeping" forces are reportedly permitting the vital supplies to come in from Krajina, allowing the Serbian forces to launch several new military offensives in the most recent period: new shellings against the inner-city area of Sarajevo; new offensives at Gorazde, Maglaj, and Bihac; and a new wave of expulsions of Bosnians in the region around Serbian-held Banja Luka.

Put under U.N. "control," the Croatians had to remove all police and militia from the Serbian-dominated Krajina region, so that

Briefly

● **UNITED NATIONS** Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali visited India for three days in September, in an attempt to further link India to U.N. operations, despite India's failure to be awarded a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. Boutros-Ghali appears to have pushed hard for India and Pakistan to use him as the primary negotiator in the Kashmir conflict.

● **THE ZAPATISTA** National Liberation Army has issued a "red alert," charging that the Mexican Army has doubled its troops in the state of Chiapas, and is conducting "provocative" exercises that encroach on Zapatista-held territory. "If the war is started again, this time it won't stop," warned "Sub-Commander" Marcos, the terrorists' leader.

● **CESAR GAVIRIA**, the former President of Colombia, upon his inauguration as secretary general of the Organization of American States, said that "the organization must play an ever expanding and ambitious role." Countries must get around the non-intervention principle that has long separated the United States from the rest of the region, he said.

● **A SAUDI GROUP** called the Battalions of Faith has threatened to target foreigners as well as the Saudi royal family with kidnapping and other terrorist actions, unless the government releases Sheikh Salman ben Fahd al-Awdah, who was arrested on Sept. 13 with 30 of his followers, after he denounced the arrest of two members of the Committee for the Defense of Legitimate Rights, a moderate opposition group.

● **RUSSIAN TROOPS** in the Tajik capital of Dushanbe have been ordered to open fire without warning against Tajik police, should the police try to arrest them. The order followed an incident in which three Russian officers were arrested and badly beaten.

there is no control at all of what is going on with the considerable military reserves held by the Serbs there.

Especially short-range missiles (which are being fired against Sarajevo) and heavy artillery have been transferred in considerable numbers from Krajina into Serbian-controlled parts of Bosnia, according to independent intelligence reports.

Yeltsin worries about discontent in military

Russian President Boris Yeltsin is creating a ring of elite military units around Moscow, apparently in order to protect the government from potential revolts by dissatisfied units returning from Germany and the Baltic States, according to the Russian daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* of Sept. 14. The news agency Itar-Tass adds that military loyalty to the President is also to be ensured by the new Department of Military Politics in the presidential chief of staff's office. This office would assume the sort of political screening function once performed by the Communist Party and would select all command personnel from division command on up. They would be judged on their loyalty and readiness to carry out any order issued by the President.

On Sept. 15, in an interview with *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, Lt. Gen. Aleksandr Lebed of the 14th Army in Moldova rated the chances of "a rebellion of the discontented" in the Russian Armed Forces as "fifty-fifty." "If the government provides for a normal existence for the Armed Forces, then there won't be a rebellion," he said.

In an interview with the Madrid paper *El País* on Sept. 11, asked whether he thought that the Army should perform a political role in Russia, Lebed said, "In Russia, unfortunately, all problems become political. . . . The Army is becoming politicized . . . because its normal and vital tasks are not being performed. Its combat readiness is declining, the state's defense capability is diminishing, our equipment supplies have ceased—or almost—and no

experimental design work is being carried out: In other words, there is an overall decline."

Crimea confrontation is settled—for now

Under the combined pressure of Russia and Ukraine, the power struggle between Crimean President Yuri Meshkov and the Crimean Parliament is being shelved, at least for the time being. With an eye to the early October Russian-Ukrainian summit, Moscow and Kiev on Sept. 13 called on the two sides in Crimea to end the conflict.

The power struggle, which had been building since July, came to a head early in September, when Parliament passed a law stripping President Meshkov of most of his powers and launching impeachment proceedings against him. Meshkov retaliated on Sept. 11 by dissolving Parliament, and having security forces block entry to the Parliament building. He announced that a "new constitution" would be drafted, and submitted to voters in a referendum next April. This would be followed by new parliamentary elections. In the meantime, he would rule by decree.

A group of parliamentary deputies, with 30 Russian Cossacks, then took control of Crimean TV and radio, seizing the broadcasting facilities on Sept. 12.

Following the intervention from Moscow and Kiev, Meshkov lifted the blockade of the Parliament building, and the deputies stopped their impeachment proceedings against the President.

The reasons for the power struggle are twofold. Since the July election of Leonid Kuchma as Ukrainian President, on a platform of close cooperation with Russia, Meshkov has followed Moscow's instructions and put on hold Crimea's drive to secede from Ukraine. Parliament opposed this shift. Then, there is the question of which group will reap the main material benefits from the ongoing privatization of state-owned enterprises. This clash was reflected in a summer-long series of gangland slayings, in which dozens were killed.

Clinton avoids Haiti trap, but serious dangers remain

by Cynthia R. Rush

President Bill Clinton's last-minute diplomacy with Haiti's military rulers, carried out by former President Jimmy Carter, Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn (D-Ga.), and former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell on Sept. 18, did more than avert a U.S.-led invasion of that impoverished nation. It also enraged the British-backed networks grouped around former President George Bush which had foisted a disastrous Haiti policy on Clinton, with the intention of wrecking his administration. The inevitable backlash ensuing from an invasion would have had devastating political consequences for the President, and for the institution of the presidency.

The agreement worked out by the Carter delegation, which calls for Haitian Armed Forces commander Gen. Raoul Cedras and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Philippe Biamby to leave office by no later than Oct. 15, in order that deposed President Jean-Bertrand Aristide can be returned to power, has defused the British scenario for the moment; but the situation is still fraught with danger and potential for upheaval. Unnerved by the fact that their goal of smashing Haiti's Armed Forces and eliminating national sovereignty was not immediately achieved, assets of British policy, especially those who control the mentally unstable Aristide, are already activated to provoke the conditions of violence inside Haiti which could force Clinton onto the more destructive policy path which the Carter delegation's diplomacy made unnecessary.

Moreover, while Haiti was spared the horror of a violent military invasion, it is nonetheless now an *occupied* nation, with the restrictions on sovereignty that this implies. As of Sept. 22, some 8,000 U.S. troops had landed, and another

7,000 are expected to serve in the force which will guarantee Haiti's "transition to democracy." Worse, the ultimate goal of the mission is to ensure the return of the pro-terrorist Aristide, whose seven-month rule in 1991 was a virtual dictatorship, characterized by mob violence as well as adherence to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) brutal free-market austerity policies.

Aristide has recommitted himself to enforcing IMF policy once he is reinstated as President. His Lavalas party also belongs to Fidel Castro's São Paulo Forum, the umbrella group of Ibero-America's narco-terrorist organizations created in 1990. In the coming months, should Clinton make concessions to Aristide's political and economic agenda, he will face both civil war in Haiti and a dangerous situation continent-wide, as Aristide's allies in the Forum are emboldened by his "success."

As of Sept. 17, it appeared that President Clinton was locked into the policy trap which the Bush crowd had set for him. Two days earlier, he had delivered a televised ultimatum to the Haitian leaders to leave, and barring any response from them, it was a foregone conclusion that a U.S. invasion force would land within hours. Although the Sept. 17 announcement that Nunn, Carter, and Powell would be leaving to meet with Haitian military leaders in Port-au-Prince raised hopes, the scope of their defined mission to only discuss the conditions of the Haitian officers' departure seemed too narrow. But after hours of intense, non-stop discussions, the Carter delegation not only obtained an agreement from the Haitian rulers, it did so with an approach and language which appalled the proponents of a United Nations-sponsored dictatorship for the country.

A 'cooperative relationship'

A seven-point statement signed on Sept. 18 calls for establishing a "cooperative relationship" between U.S. and Haitian military forces to keep the peace. It asserts that certain Haitian officers consent to an "early and honorable retirement" once a general amnesty is passed by the Parliament, but establishes an Oct. 15 deadline for their departure even if the amnesty is not approved by that date. The deal does *not* state that military leaders must leave the country, nor that Haiti must be immediately disarmed. It promises to lift the U.N.-Organization of American States sanctions and embargo imposed on the country, and expresses the hope that a "sustained and mutually beneficial relationship between the governments, people, and institutions of Haiti and the United States" can be forged.

In subsequent statements and interviews, the three members of the delegation made clear that they were not operating within the framework desired by the Bush crowd and their boy Aristide. Critics gagged at Carter's recognition of Haiti as "one of the proudest nations I have ever seen, because of their long history and because of the turmoil in which they have often lived," and his sympathy for how difficult it was for Haitian military commanders "to accept the proposition that foreign forces could come on their soil without their fighting." Speaking as a military man, General Powell appealed to General Cedras's sense of honor and what was best for the Haitian nation. Both Powell and Nunn emphasized that the destruction of Haiti's Armed Forces would have been a bad mistake.

In many statements, all three stressed the "dignity" and "honor" of the Haitian leaders. In a rather pointed swipe at Aristide, Senator Nunn said in a Sept. 19 press conference, "I will repeat the point that I made over and over again to the Haitian leadership, and that is that returning one man, even though elected and even though he certainly should and will be returned, is not democracy. Democracy involves institutions. . . . I hope that the focal point of our foreign policy can be, in addition to returning President Aristide, free and fair elections of a parliament." Carter also emphasized that Haitian President Emile Jonassaint was not a mere figurehead, as the press depicted him, but the civilian leader who made the final decision to accept the U.S. agreement.

One-worldists go berzerk

There was an immediate, enraged response from those who had hoped for the quick annihilation of Haiti's Armed Forces. Aristide himself said nothing until Sept. 20, and then issued only a terse, 15-line statement which did not even mention the Sept. 18 agreement. However, his aides and lawyers minced no words in attacking the deal, focusing particularly on the need to immediately disarm the Haitian military. On Sept. 20, Aristide's general counsel Ira Kurzban demanded that "the first and foremost goal must be to disarm the Haitian Army. Those are the people who have committed

the atrocities over the years." The Trans-Africa Institute's Randall Robinson, tied to the homosexual Hollywood caucus which had attacked Clinton's Haiti policy as racist, called for immediate "disarmament and downsizing of the military."

When these and other remarks prompted anger from Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill over Aristide's "lack of gratitude," he quickly made a second statement on Sept. 21, effusively thanking the American people for their support and extending thanks to Carter, Nunn, and Powell. However, he again emphasized that "the success of this mission is directly tied to the process of disarmament."

It is also clear that the success of the Carter delegation in Haiti, and Clinton's decision to send his own personal emissaries rather than rely on the State Department, did not sit well with some top-level officials at State, chief among them Secretary of State Warren Christopher. In an interview in the Sept. 21 *New York Times*, Carter revealed that in the case of both North Korea and Haiti, he had been given the go-ahead to negotiate directly by the White House and President Clinton "but obviously . . . over the planning and vehement opposition of many of his top advisers." The former President has said that he would remain in contact with General Cedras and other Haitian leaders "because no one in our State Department, no one in our embassy will even communicate with the acting President or the foreign minister or the minister of defense."

The biggest danger for Clinton implied by the presence of U.S. troops on Haitian soil is that the one-worldists are going to try to force him into fully accepting the policy agenda of the British and the United Nations which his diplomacy had sought to avoid. One ominous sign is that, contrary to the clause in the Sept. 18 seven-point statement, the United States is now apparently bowing to the United Nations in agreeing not to call for the lifting of sanctions and the economic embargo until Aristide is actually back in Haiti.

Aristide is not in too much of a hurry to return to Port-au-Prince, and apparently intends to use his time in Washington to plan provocations that would change the nature of the U.S. Haiti mission. On Sept. 20, his backers in Port-au-Prince threw stones at policemen and provoked a riot in which one demonstrator and one policeman were killed. This caused an immediate hue and cry from pro-British networks and media in the United States who complained that Haitian "thugs" were being allowed to violate human rights while U.S. troops stood by and did nothing. There was immediate pressure for U.S. troops to be given a broader mandate to intervene—something which Gen. John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said should be avoided at all cost. Peter Hakim, a rabid demilitarizer who runs the Inter-American Dialogue, a bankers' think-tank, demanded on Sept. 22 that the United States commit "greater resources" to its Haiti mission. Defying Clinton's description of the "limited objectives" of the U.S. mission, the London *Financial Times* on the same date demanded "more U.S. involvement."

Behind Marion Barry's comeback, a larger rebellion brews in D.C.

by Mel Klenetsky

The Sept. 13 primary day victory for Washington, D.C. mayoralty candidate Marion Barry was more than a "cinderella" story of a "down-on-his-luck" politician making a sudden, dramatic return. For, although the personal redemption themes of the Barry campaign and the overwhelming response of D.C. citizens cannot be denied, there is a larger and far more important story in the Barry victory than Barry's personal triumph. The victory of Barry, who was one of the most targeted African-American elected officials in the country, reflects a rebellion in the African-American community against FBI, Department of Justice, and Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) operations to humiliate and overthrow African-American elected officials and representative groups. This rebellion is now surfacing in many ways, including the recent brawl in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the nation's oldest civil rights group, surrounding the removal of Benjamin Chavis as executive director.

DOJ targets Mayor Barry

Hounded almost from the moment he came into office by the DOJ (especially in the Bush-Reagan years), the FBI, and the ADL, the temporary political demise of Barry after 12 years in office resulted from a "sting" set up by former U.S. Attorney General Jay B. Stephens. Stephens and the FBI used a former girlfriend of Barry's, Rasheeda Moore, to lure Barry into a hotel room and smoke cocaine before a hidden camera. All of America saw those tapes. But while people were saddened at seeing Barry's personal degeneration, they were also angered by the sordid FBI entrapment, which was an obvious political targeting. The African-American community, quite aware of the generalized FBI and DOJ targeting of black elected officials, now witnessed the entrapment game on television.

As Barry's trial got under way, D.C. activist, lawyer, and journalist Mary E. Cox submitted a petition to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, charging the DOJ and the U.S. government with gross violations of human rights and requesting a U.N. observer to view the trial.

Cox's petition documents that "since 1984 the Department of Justice, in close collaboration with the *Washington Post*, has harassed, persecuted, and prosecuted the mayor

and anyone connected with him under the cover of an investigation of public corruption and drug use in an effort to remove him from office." A seven-year investigation of Barry came up with nothing, until the Rasheeda Moore "sting." By its own admission, the office of U.S. Attorney Jay Stephens spent an estimated \$50 million in public funds to entrap the mayor.

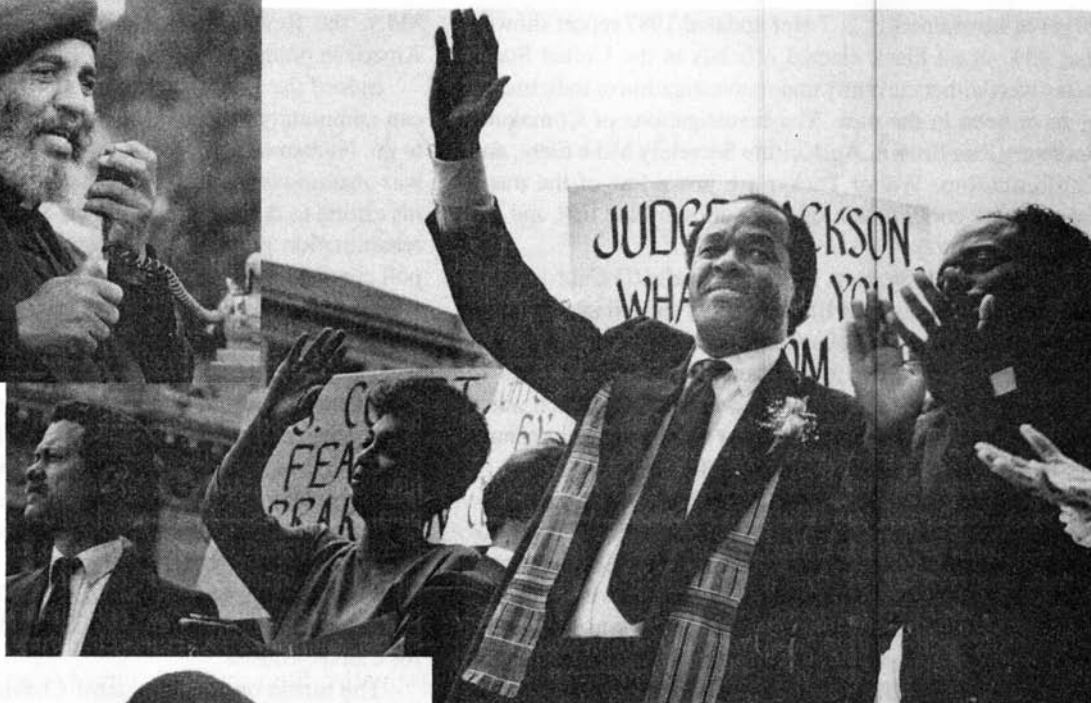
The role played by President George Bush in the vendetta against Barry is also known. According to a book by Jonathan Agronsky, Bush personally turned down a request by a high-ranking black leader to work out a plea bargain deal for Barry, after the latter's arrest. The President's reply was: "No, I'm not going to intervene. I want him [Barry] to go to jail."

The DOJ campaign against Barry included a 17-month undercover FBI "sting" operation begun by Stephens's office in 1986 against every major D.C. city agency, and top city officials and city contractors who were friends of Barry. As Barry came to trial, the operations against the city of U.S. Attorney Stephens and his predecessor Joseph di Genova were closed down. John B. Clyburn, a Washington, D.C. minority contractor and close associate of Barry, was brought to trial and acquitted on July 16, 1990, four days after the same jury acquitted his co-defendant, David E. Rivers, another Barry associate and former head of the city's Department of Human Services.

The acquittal of Rivers and Clyburn marked the finale of one of the government's broadest and most heralded investigations of alleged District government corruption. Sources close to the investigation admitted that Barry was the real target of the DOJ persecution. When Stephens and di Genova couldn't get Barry this way, they set up the Rasheeda Moore entrapment, and Barry was eventually convicted on a misdemeanor cocaine possession charge.

The return of Marion Barry

Barry had served on the first elected D.C. City Council in 1976, was elected mayor in 1978, and served three terms. After serving six months in prison, he began his comeback by running against Wilhelmina Rolark, a long-term incumbent, in the 1992 race for Ward 8 City Council member. His margin of victory was hefty.



Marion Barry's election victory signals a revolt by those who are fed up with all the dirty tricks of the FBI, the ADL, and the Justice Department. Shown here: a rally in support of Mayor Barry in July 1990; Washington, D.C. activist and attorney Mary E. Cox; Rev. James Bevel leads a demonstration at the statue of KKK founder Albert Pike.

In the Sept. 13, 1994 Democratic Party primary, City Councilman Barry garnered 65,000 votes, easily defeating incumbent Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, who came in a distant third with 18,000 votes (13%), and City Councilman John Ray, the candidate with the most financial backing, as well as the support of the *Washington Post* (no one has ever been elected mayor of Washington, D.C. without endorsement by the *Post*). Ray received 50,923 votes (37%). Barry's win followed a brilliant political campaign, in which he registered 12,000 new voters, many from the homeless constituency that he had championed as mayor. Barry's political career had started with the civil rights movement as an organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and he had done a lot for the youth, the homeless, and senior citizens; these constituencies came back to him.

Using his personal history of having cured himself of drug and alcohol problems, Barry campaigned hard on the theme of change and redemption. His election night victory speech quoted a well-known hymn and Scriptures: "Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound that saved a wretch like me. I was blind, but now I see, lost but now found. Faith the size

of mustard seed can move mountains." Barry is expected to win against Republican nominee Carol Schwartz in the November election.

Barry carried six of the city's eight wards in the primary election. Because his only losses were in the white wards—he received only 600 votes to Ray's 14,000 in the predominantly white (88%), high income (\$48,967 median) Ward 3—while winning the black wards, including middle-class areas, by high margins, the *New York Times* and other press described the Barry victory as baring a racial rift. This description misses the important process occurring now in the African-American community.

'Fruehmenschen'

Dr. Mary Sawyer, author of the *The Dilemma of Black Politics: A Report on the Harassment of Black Elected Officials*, documented a widespread pattern of improper investigations and charges against black elected officials. In her 1977 study, she wrote, "It is significant, for example, that the black official considered to be the most powerful or influential in a particular state has in many instances been the

target of harassment. . . ." Her updated 1987 report showed that 43% of all black elected officials in the United States today were either currently under investigation or indictment, or have been in the past. The investigations of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, and California Rep. Walter Tucker are just a few of the many cases of the continuation of this policy by the FBI and the DOJ to this day.

On Jan. 27, 1988, Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.), chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, entered into the *Congressional Record* the following sworn testimony of Hirsch Friedman, given in the federal court case, *United States of America v. A. Reginald Eaves*, tried in Georgia. Hirsch was a Georgia lawyer working in undercover activity under the control of Special Agent John C. McAvoy of the FBI.

Friedman said: "Shortly after I began working with the FBI in 1979, I was made aware of an 'unofficial' policy of the FBI which was generally referred to by Special Agent John McAvoy as 'Fruehmenschen' [a German word meaning "primitive men"]. The purpose of this policy was the routine investigation without probable cause of prominent elected and appointed black officials in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States. I learned from my conversations with special agents of the FBI that the basis for this Fruehmenschen policy was the assumption by the FBI that Black officials were intellectually and socially incapable of governing major cities."

Congressman Dymally forwarded this to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

The firing of NAACP's Ben Chavis

The African-American community has become increasingly sensitive to outside interference. One of the most blatant recent examples of this has been the case of NAACP national head Ben Chavis, who was fired in August as the result of a concerted effort by the media, corporate foundations, and the ADL. Chavis and his supporters described the efforts to oust him as a "lynching" and a "crucifixion" by forces "outside the African-American community."

Chavis was not fired because of the "mishandling of funds" or failing to report a job discrimination settlement that he made when he became director, as has been alleged. The real battle was over whether the Wall Street establishment has the right to dictate whom African-American politicians can associate with and what they can discuss. One of the "outside forces" Chavis referred to included the Anti-Defamation League, whose leaders became apoplectic earlier in the year when the Congressional Black Caucus mooted opening a dialogue with the Nation of Islam. The ADL forced the Caucus to back down from the dialogue, but went into a further frenzy when Chavis hosted the National African-American Leadership Summit in Baltimore in June, which included Nation of Islam leader Minister Louis Farrakhan along with Black Caucus leader Rep. Kweisi Mfume (D-

Md.), the Rev. Jesse Jackson, and many other African-American political figures.

Indeed the Leadership Summit was the African-American community leadership's way of telling the ADL where to go. Numerous sources who attended the summit said there was unanimous support for Farrakhan's presence, because of his efforts to combat drugs and the successes of his prisoner rehabilitation program. This was reflected in a *Time/CNN* poll conducted last February which found that 70% of black American adults (think Farrakhan is "someone who says things the country should hear.")

The ADL, which issued a report in 1991 charging that black intellectuals posed the greatest danger to Jews, immediately began a stream of public denunciations of Chavis for daring to invite Farrakhan to the meeting, and demands for Chavis's resignation soon began to be heard. The *Wall Street Journal* editorially called for Chavis to step down and threatened withdrawal of corporate support. In mid-August, the Ford Foundation, one of the NAACP's biggest donors, held up a \$250,000 grant to the NAACP, feeding the environment for Chavis's ouster.

The media onslaught against Chavis, led by syndicated columnist Carl Rowan and the *Washington Post*, among others, argued that it was Chavis's "mishandling of funds," and not his defiance of the ADL and Wall Street, with his overtures to youth and black separatist groups, that led to his firing. Chavis was fired the day before the second National African-American Leadership Summit was to take place.

The death penalty fight

The anti-death penalty campaign, and the parallel campaign to bring down the Judiciary Square statue of KKK founder Albert Pike, begun by the LaRouche-Bevel presidential campaign in October 1992, helped to shape the more thoughtful climate that the Barry victory signifies. When a death penalty referendum was announced for Washington, D.C., everyone expected that city residents, given the high murder rate in the city, would handily pass the referendum and set a precedent for death penalty referendums around the country.

On Oct. 7, 1992, the Rev. James Bevel, vice-presidential candidate on the LaRouche-Bevel 1992 presidential ticket, started a picket line in front of the Rehnquist Supreme Court. Bevel was joined by Amelia Boynton Robinson, founder of the Selma voting rights movement, and Hosea Williams, "field general" of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Marion Barry (who would fight the death penalty up and down the streets of his Ward) joined the picket line, but he believed, in common with the "experts," that the referendum for capital punishment would pass.

This was the first rally in a 30-day fight which led to almost all the political and religious leaders in the city joining the battle. With the polls and media insisting through election

morning that the residents of the nation's capital were "split 50-50" on the death penalty referendum Congress forced them to hold, Washington citizens turned out in large numbers and crushed this draconian capital punishment law by 2-1.

The LaRouche-Bevel campaign to bring down the statue of Albert Pike, which sits on Judiciary Square in Washington, D.C., is still ongoing. Barry, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, and most of the City Council members signed on supporting a resolution to remove this disgraceful monument, although no one on the City Council had the courage to introduce the resolution to bring down the statue—a resolution that was passed in many cities around the country. The ADL played a big role in blocking the efforts to topple the statue of a fellow freemason, and their main ally in that was City Councilman Nathanson of Ward 3.

These two campaigns both influenced and helped capture the new fighting spirit that could be seen in the Barry victory. It is interesting that Carl Rowan, the FBI's favorite African-American journalist, who has run smear campaigns against Martin Luther King, Ben Chavis, and Marion Barry, characterized the Barry victory as an example of racial bigotry and class discrimination. Richard Cohen, a *Washington Post* political columnist with close ADL ties, warned Barry against any associations with the Nation of Islam, reporting that Barry had a Howard University student, close to the Nation of Islam, on the podium with him at his victory celebration. Cohen also points out that Barry has had past associations, especially during his trial, with Louis Farrakhan.

In the District of Columbia there is a long history of the ADL's effort to create antagonisms in the black community by treating the Nation of Islam like pariahs. The NOI's Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad started the famous "Dope Busters" in 1988 at the Paradise Manor housing project, and had tremendous success in driving out the dope pushers. In 1991, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly honored Dr. Muhammad for his service in going after the drug peddlers. At that time, the ADL and Councilman Nathanson led the fight to try to force Kelly to renege on naming Dr. Alim Muhammad Day. Dr. Muhammad also runs the Abundant Life Clinic, the largest clinic in D.C. for minorities, which has pioneered work in the United States with alpha-interferon as a promising treatment for AIDS victims.

Dr. Muhammad has participated with LaRouche associates in numerous forums throughout the Greater D.C. area, exposing the role of the ADL in its campaign of harassment, persecution, and abuse of power in the black community. If the Rowan and Cohen columns are any sign of what lies ahead, the ADL intends to spare no efforts to pressure Barry. But the Democratic Party nominee for mayor can call upon his strong grassroots support and the fact that District citizens, from the defeat of the death penalty to his own primary victory, have shown a new level of maturity, to put the *Washington Post* and ADL crowd, the greatest purveyors of divisiveness in the city, in their proper place.

Bush Leaguers rally under banner of Christian Coalition

by Scott Thompson

It's getting harder and harder to tell the Christians from the lions these days, and nowhere was that problem more evident than at the annual convention of the Christian Coalition, which took place at the Washington Hilton on Sept. 16-17. Although the organization, sponsored by televangelist Pat Robertson, professes to push Christian values like family, community, patriotism, and down-home morality, and has recently come out attacking the just-concluded Cairo depopulation conference and even the organized-crime linked Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the annual coalition fête, attended by several thousand people, turned into a combination of populist political campaign rally and Roman circus.

Above all, it was a class reunion of some of the Reagan and Bush administration officials who brought you such exemplary "moral" figures as the "narc-Contras."

Heading the list of Reagan-Bush alumni were Bush Vice President Dan Quayle, Education Secretaries William Bennett and Lamar Alexander, Bush Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, Bush Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole, Quayle Chief of Staff William Kristol, and Reagan State Department official Elliott Abrams. There's hardly any mystery behind this turnout: Quayle, Alexander, Cheney, and Bob Dole are all stumping for the GOP presidential nomination in 1996, as is Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), another conference speaker.

Underscoring the political campaign rally quality of the event was the constant theme of Clinton-bashing. Speaker after speaker delivered diatribes against the President, often leaving the truth in the dust in their fervor to rally the crowd. Pat Robertson has been in the forefront of the British Crown-instigated assault on the presidency, and his various front organizations have raked in millions of dollars peddling books, videos, and bumper stickers retailing the latest anti-Clinton smears churned out by such British smut sheets as the Hollinger Corp.-owned *Sunday Telegraph*.

Pulling for a pusher

About the only Iran-Contra crook who failed to turn out for the event was Oliver North, who is now the GOP nominee for the U.S. Senate seat from Virginia currently held by Democrat Charles Robb. Perhaps North got wind that a delegation from the Stop That Son-of-a-Bush political action



Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) led the charge for more free-market liberalism and austerity, and against President Clinton's health plan.

committee would be out in force, and he chose not to run the risk of having to defend his Central American drug-running activities in front of his most dedicated constituency base.

Although North was not there, Pat Robertson put in a plug for him anyway: "Ollie is going to win in November. And let me ask you something: I don't know which way the Whitewatergate investigation is going to go, but won't it be sweet to have our lieutenant colonel sitting on the other side of the hearing table?"

How Robertson, who professes to uphold family values, can stand behind the very same Oliver North who, according to former Senate investigator Jack Blum and retired Drug Enforcement Administration officer Celerino Castillo, smuggled cocaine "by the planeload" into the United States, is a matter for Robertson's own conscience.

Robertson's public embrace of North at the Christian Coalition meeting was not a first. Earlier this year, his 700 Club aired a news broadcast touting a book by former Contra trainer Terry Reed that accused President Clinton of abetting secret arms supplies to the Contras in Mena, Arkansas. The newscast failed to report that the book clearly identified Oliver North as the mastermind of the entire operation, including drug trafficking from Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador, a Contra military hub, to the United States.

Un-Christian economics

The low point of the convention came when presidential contender Phil Gramm took the podium. Gramm, the co-

author of the brutal austerity measure known as the Gramm-Rudman Bill, which has decimated the country's educational, health care, research and development, and infrastructure systems through mandatory budget cuts, delivered a fire-breathing speech accusing Bill Clinton of many of the sins he himself ushered in.

Typical of Gramm's demagoguery: "I won't let Clinton tear down the greatest health care system the world has ever known, to re-invent it in the image of the Post Office. Now I'm sure you have heard there are some self-appointed saviors in Congress in the last three weeks who say they are going to bring Bill Clinton's health care package back to life. But, there is a big difference between Elvis and the President's health care plan. And the difference is that Elvis may be out there alive somewhere."

Phil Gramm made it clear that the GOP strategy is to sabotage every piece of legislation that comes from the White House to the Congress between now and the 1996 presidential vote.

Gramm and another conference speaker, Michael Novak, are two of Washington's most unabashed apologists for British East India Company economist Adam Smith's free market dogma. Although the Christian Coalition made a big point of encouraging an evangelical-Catholic dialogue, the sponsors ignored the fact that Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger have for years cited Adam Smith, alongside Karl Marx, among the leading enemies of Christianity for their brutal economic theories. Senator Gramm proved the point by calling again and again for the trashing of government entitlement programs and their replacement by forced-work schemes.

Educational hypocrisy

The neo-conservatives, who turned out in numbers for the Christian Coalition convention, are staking out the education crisis as "their" issue for 1996, hoping to worm their way back into power on the heels of a GOP victory in the next presidential election. In 1981, the same neo-cons flooded the Reagan administration and were ultimately responsible for its self-destruction.

The Reagan and Bush administration secretaries of education, William Bennett and Lamar Alexander, focused their speeches on the collapse of education. While Bennett scored points with the crowd by assailing "outcome-based education" and arguing for such no-win "alternatives" as school vouchers (in which parents choose the public or private schools they send their children to), he failed to mention that he personally presided over the worst collapse in American public education in history—including the onset of OBE! And Bush-baby Lamar Alexander, who echoed Bennett's charge against OBE, was the overseer of the America 2000 project of the Bush administration, which vastly expanded the educational "reforms" they are now smugly blaming on Bill Clinton and Bill Clinton alone.

Kissinger Watch

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Who's Kissinger now?

David Halberstam is one of the Liberal Establishment's most respected contemporary historians. His account of the John Kennedy presidency, *The Best and the Brightest*, was more of an establishmentarian self-criticism than a mere recounting of events and personalities. His more recent works, profiling the inner workings of the major East Coast newspaper empires, and even his social history of professional baseball in the 1960s, have all served to enhance his credentials as one of the serious critical "voices" of the establishment.

So, when Halberstam speaks about former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, everyone is bound to listen. And speak he did, in the October 1994 issue of *Vanity Fair* magazine.

Halberstam blames Fat Henry personally for the "Decline and Fall of the Eastern Empire," cataloguing through eyewitness accounts how Kissinger scratched and clawed his way into the Nixon White House by leaking secrets about the Paris Peace Talks with the North Vietnamese, and how, once inside, he stabbed every back in sight and, in so doing, drove American diplomacy back to the depths of Hell.

Many critical "political" profiles of Kissinger have appeared in print over the years. But Halberstam dared to tread on Henry's most well-known but never spoken peccadillo:

"One of his [Kissinger's] aides remembered being with Kissinger, [and former White House aides] Haldeman and Ehrlichman in the West Wing elevator. One of the men commented on a *Washington Post* item about Kissinger's having dinner with a young woman the night before. There was a quick suggestion that the idea of Hen-

ry's liking girls was a surprise; they had always heard that he preferred boys."

Halberstam had earlier prepared his readers for the "Henry preferred boys" note by quoting Richard Allen, a former top Nixon presidential campaign aide who had originally recruited Kissinger to the Nixon camp. Allen told *New York Times* writer Seymour Hersh that he deeply regretted the day he asked Kissinger to join the team, lamenting: "I became a handmaiden of Henry Kissinger's drive for power. I was naive. I had my zipper wide open."

Roy Cohn's friends stick together

Many years ago, Lyndon LaRouche wrote a brief psychological profile of Kissinger, emphasizing the danger of allowing a homosexual, sadistic personality to assume a position of policymaking power. LaRouche warned that such homosexual sadism invariably spills over into the policymaking arena and this is sure to spell disaster. The profile drew heavily on Kissinger's well-known friendship with the late New York City mob attorney Roy M. Cohn, who was a notoriously promiscuous homosexual who died of AIDS.

Halberstam, drawing on insider accounts of Kissinger's years in the Nixon and Ford administrations, verified LaRouche's warnings, painting a picture of Kissinger as a deeply paranoid sadist who put his grab for power above all other considerations.

● Kissinger wormed his way into the Nixon White House by stabbing Nelson Rockefeller, one of his mentors, in the back. Even as he was in-

gratiating himself with Nixon by leaking secret details of the Johnson administration's Paris Peace Talks, he was also working for Nixon's opponent, Hubert Humphrey, feeding him nasty information on Nixon. Had Humphrey won the 1968 election, Kissinger might still have gotten the National Security Council post.

● After the Cambodia bombing prompted three of his top staffers, Anthony Lake (now national security adviser to President Clinton), Roger Morris, and Bill Watts, to quit in disgust, Kissinger began bugging the office phones of his underlings, a fact that was leaked by FBI official William Sullivan to Seymour Hersh in 1973.

Morris confided to Halberstam that one of the biggest mistakes he ever made was failing to go public, with Lake and Watts, with what they knew about Kissinger:

"If we had gone public with our description of the real Henry whom we knew, and of Nixon's drinking as we knew it and as it was reported to us by Henry, and of the horrendous tenor and tone of the White House in general . . . we knew he would be destroyed."

Missing factor: Perfidious Albion

The Halberstam profile fails to pick up on the singlemost important piece of the Kissinger puzzle: his admitted loyalty to Perfidious Albion. Kissinger went on at great length in his infamous May 10, 1982 speech to the Royal Institute for International Affairs about his enduring loyalty to the British Crown.

It appears to have been one of the few honest and reliable public commentaries that Henry ever made.

Clinton commended on Haiti, but shadows remain

The House commended President Clinton and his negotiating team for averting an invasion of Haiti at the last moment, in a concurrent resolution which passed by a vote of 353-45 on Sept. 19. Majority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.) called Clinton's breakthrough "a remarkable triumph of diplomacy. . . . At a time when many thought that the United States had exhausted every avenue for peace and democracy in Haiti . . . the President of the United States has proven them wrong." He said that although Clinton knew that the United States can never abdicate its leadership, "even when force is required," he "also knew that there is a kind of leadership that is tougher than force, a kind of commitment that is mightier than the mortar shell, and that is the commitment not just to peaceful ends, but to peaceful means to achieve them. It is easy to force a conflict. It is a lot harder to forge a real peace."

Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), while expressing relief that offensive warfare operations were avoided, reminded the President that Bosnia still remains a challenge. "We need serious leadership there by our President," he said, "to lift the arms embargo and set Bosnia free. We have an interest in Haiti. There is even more at stake in Bosnia."

Despite Republican support for the resolution, there was concern over the President's actions. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.), the ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that "even as the President has committed the United States to a long-term mission in Haiti, he has yet to explain to the Congress or the American people the nature and terms of that commitment or the role that United States forces will play as part of the proposed follow-on United Na-

tions peacekeeping operation."

More cynical comments came from Dana Rohrbacher (R-Calif.): "Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. America. You are now the proud parents of another little country filled with new dependents who are looking to you for their food, shelter, clothing, and other essentials."

Black district in Georgia ruled illegal

A federal appeals court threw out state-drawn boundaries of a black-majority congressional district in Georgia and placed the election on hold so that the judges can redraw the district themselves. The Georgia case is the third court decision in the southern states (also Louisiana and Texas) to reverse redistricting which was conducted by the states in accordance with new federal legislation aimed at giving black voters a more proportionate representation in the U.S. Congress. Attempts are also afoot to reverse the creation of black congresswoman Corrine Brown's district in Florida.

Cynthia McKinney (D), the elected representative from the disputed 11th C.D. in Georgia, compared the courts' actions to "Chinese water torture." "This is the kind of decision that gives hope to people that are still whistling Dixie," she said.

Among the plaintiffs in the suit against McKinney's seat which led to the panel's decision, is George De Loach, a white former mayor of Waynesboro who lost to her in the 1992 primary.

Both the Georgia Attorney General's office and the U.S. Department of Justice said that they would appeal the move to the U.S. Supreme Court, which would have to grant a stay in

order for this fall's elections to go forward. In the Louisiana case, the objection was made that the district was geographically extended in an arbitrary manner, whereas McKinney's district is very compact. All of these cases may come before the Supreme Court, which will likely rule on them before the end of the year.

Gonzalez delays action against derivatives

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) cancelled the committee mark-up of his "Derivatives Safety and Soundness Supervision Act," which he had scheduled for Sept. 21 in hopes of clearing the legislation for House action this session. Gonzalez is determined to introduce new derivatives legislation as early as possible next year.

On Sept. 16, Undersecretary of the Treasury for Domestic Finance Frank Newman wrote Gonzalez asking him to postpone action on the legislation, calling such action premature. "The financial regulators have taken numerous steps to control the risks posed by financial derivatives," he wrote. "The administration has not identified a need for legislation regarding derivatives at this time. . . . If our future work leads us to conclude that legislation is needed . . . we will contact you promptly and will be eager to work with you to develop an appropriate bill."

According to committee sources, Treasury is loathe to anger investors by taking action on derivatives in the middle of an election year. Newman told Gonzalez that a "working group on financial markets," under the direction of Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, was compiling a list "of the ac-

tions that the financial regulators have taken during the last year and a half to deal comprehensively with these issues.”

The chairman of the House Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Stephen Neal (D-N.C.), whose subcommittee is responsible for the legislation, is also not anxious to push the legislation forward, seeing it as simply a means of “pressuring” the financial regulators, rather than as a means of gaining some kind of government control over this highly leveraged market.

Moynihan urges delay on health care reform

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) is urging his colleagues to end their efforts to pull together even a modest health care reform bill in the remaining 14 working days of this year’s legislative session.

Moynihan’s attitude is at odds with the efforts of Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Me.), who is working on a bipartisan “mainstream” proposal in an attempt to reach agreement this year. Mitchell said that the group “remained committed to this effort and united in the belief it is both possible and desirable to get a bill passed this year.”

Others are more skeptical. Some Republicans say that the only way to pass a health bill this year is for leaders of both parties to agree on a package and for the House and Senate to pass the same piece of legislation, an unlikely outcome. The “mainstream” group has essentially rewritten a bill earlier crafted by Moynihan in the Finance Committee.

No agreement has been reached, however. The “mainstream” proposal

is a package of insurance regulations that would prohibit insurers from denying coverage to sick people or to individuals when they change jobs. The legislation contains Medicare and Medicaid cuts that would be used to fund subsidies for low-income people and to reduce the deficit. Supporters of the “mainstream” proposal claim that it would lead to 92% of the public having health insurance by the year 2004.

Another “incremental” plan supported by liberal Democratic senators led by Tom Harkin (D-Iowa), would guarantee health care for children and provide limited long-term care for the elderly. However, fixation on the deficit and opposition to any form of federal regulation of health care is effectively whittling down the scope of President Clinton’s envisaged universal health care reform.

Russian-U.S. science foundation gets funding

House Science, Space, and Technology Committee Chairman George Brown (D-Calif.) announced on Sept. 19 that the Department of Defense has approved the reprogramming of \$10 million from its budget to start up the U.S.-Russian Science Foundation. Private initiatives to support Russian and former Soviet scientists, such as that of George Soros, are not adequate, Brown stated.

Two years ago, out of frustration with the Bush administration’s foot-dragging on U.S. government support for Russian scientists, Brown introduced a bill, which passed the Congress, to set up the AmeRus Foundation. This foundation was to be funded by the government, but independent of specific agency budgets, to support research conducted jointly by teams

from the United States and former Soviet republics.

Although the Congress appropriated \$25 million from the FY 93 Defense Department budget for the foundation in October 1992, none of that money has been spent. Until now, there has been no agreed-upon program or approach and the funds have been sitting idle.

The current proposal involves pairing each Russian scientist with an American investigator. This should alleviate DOD concerns that there be oversight over the programs and the money. The proposed research projects would be chosen, after peer review, by the National Science Foundation.

Uphold separation of powers, says Rostenkowski

Lawyers for Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) took issue on Sept. 19 with the prosecution’s description of the former House Ways and Means Committee chairman as a common thief. Defense lawyer Dan Webb argued that because of the separation of powers, “The Constitution provides certain protections against Executive and Judicial branch intrusion that do not apply in an ‘ordinary mail fraud case.’”

Rostenkowski is charged in a 17-count indictment with having engaged in a pattern of corrupt activities that spanned three decades. His lawyers are asking U.S. District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson to dismiss the case because of the separation of powers. “In its apparent zeal to prosecute a prominent member of Congress, the Justice Department tries to obfuscate or ignore constitutional principles that prevent this case from going forward,” said Thomas M. Buchanan, a member of the defense team.

National News

Espy seeks to bring water to rural homes

At a Sept. 19 meeting of the National Rural Water Association, Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy announced a project to bring clean water to the 580,000 U.S. homes that don't have it. "In the wealth and abundance of the United States, thousands of our citizens live in Third World conditions," said Espy. Under the terms of an Agriculture Department proposal, the rural homes with either no or inadequate plumbing will be fixed by the year 2000. Espy estimated the cost at \$26 billion, saying it requires financing by banks as well as the government.

Adam Golodner, a deputy administrator with the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), is quoted by Associated Press as saying that, outside of large urban areas, sections with the most problems obtaining clean water include the Mississippi River Delta, Appalachia, the border region with Mexico, Indian reservations, and much of Alaska.

The problem is believed to affect at least 1.2 million Americans, some of whom must depend upon tanked water, for which they must drive for miles to obtain, or upon water from dirty pits and streams, said Espy. Espy also said that bringing more rural homes on to modern water systems will require updated wastewater treatment facilities just after the turn of the century.

George Bush endorses Oliver North's Senate bid

Former President George Bush endorsed Oliver North's bid to become the next U.S. senator from Virginia, according to the *Washington Times* on Sept. 17. North, whose intimate knowledge of massive drug-trafficking under his and Bush's watch during the "Contra re-supply" operations is being widely exposed, has been dubbed by thousands of bumper stickers as a "Son of a Bush."

"I would be pleased to endorse you if

that would help you in any way," Bush wrote to North in an Aug. 19 letter. "Good luck to you. It's important that you win the race and that we get control of the Senate." North said that Bush will provide a formal letter of endorsement later in the campaign. "We have a letter in the works," North said.

The subject of Iran-Contra and Bush was also brought up by the *Washington Times*. The *Times* notes that Bush is endorsing North even though the latter, in his diaries, made "more than 20 references to Mr. Bush and aides he [North] said knew about the [illegal arms] trading, which mushroomed into the Iran-Contra scandal." The article notes that North withdrew his claim that President Reagan knew about the details of the scandal when Reagan disputed this, but has not withdrawn his implication of Bush. "The former President [Bush] still doesn't understand why Mr. North made that allegation, according to Bush spokesman Jim McGrath," the *Times* reported.

Phila. public schools face OBE-style reforms

On duty less than a month, Philadelphia Public Schools Superintendent David Hornbeck announced on Sept. 19 plans to "radically change the high school experience" at the first of 10 "reform" forums, reported the Sept. 12 *Philadelphia Inquirer*. Cynically saying the city needs to "dispel the notion that the Philadelphia high school diploma is meaningless," Hornbeck put forth a plan of phasing in "higher standards," along with some "academic achievement incentives."

Hornbeck said that "performance standards" (a euphemism for outcome-based education, or OBE) for middle and high school students must be raised by the end of the 1995-96 school year, although they would not become graduation requirements for 12 years, when today's 1994-95 first-graders become high school seniors.

The new evaluations, consisting of a "more complex evaluation of what a student knows and can do" rather than traditional assessment methods, would begin at age 16, or at the end of 10th grade, and would be repeated until the student is able to "make

the grade." Those "passing" receive a "Certificate of Initial Mastery," allowing them to proceed in various tracks.

Hornbeck also urged that schools and students be judged on post-graduate success: "holding a job for 12-18 months at higher than minimum wage, or finishing the first year of college and beginning the second."

Virginia legislature meets on parole 'reform'

As expected, a riot broke out on Sept. 19 at the Virginia maximum security prison at Greensville, as the legislature went into special session to consider various proposals for abolishing parole. The riot was subdued with attack dogs, and two inmates required minor treatment. The prison is now in lockdown.

The project to abolish parole is the brainchild of Gov. George Allen (R) and three members of his commission on "parole reform," former U.S. Attorney General William Barr, and former U.S. Attorneys for the Eastern District of Virginia (the so-called "rocket docket") Richard Cullen and Henry Hudson. All three were involved in the federal-state-private effort to imprison Lyndon LaRouche. In addition, Barr, under the pseudonym Robert Johnson, has been implicated in the cocaine-running operations of the Contra resupply pilots.

The legislators met for one day, and will now fan out across the state to hold hearings on the legislation. Numerous legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, denounced Proposal X, both for its outrageous costs and the fact that eliminating parole will not solve the crime problem. The staff of the House budget committee issued a report that the cost of Allen's proposal is at least twice his estimate of \$1 billion by the year 2005. Del. William Robinson (D-Norfolk), a signer of the call for Lyndon LaRouche's exoneration who is a leader of the black caucus, denounced Allen's plan: "To say, in essence, I've got the only solution, suggests an ego problem." The caucus has denounced the legislation and put forward its own alternative proposal.

Allen told the legislators, "You are here in this session to make a choice—compassion for criminals versus compassion for victims and law-abiding citizens." Sen. Benjamin Lambert (D-Richmond) responded, "If we can spend billions of dollars to lock up people and throw away the key, and not spend a few dollars to study prevention, then I think you're absolutely crazy."

U.S. may accept limits on non-proliferation treaty

According to news reports from India, the United States is indicating that it is willing to settle for the limited goal of extending the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) another ten years, and not indefinitely, as suggested earlier, due to opposition from the non-aligned countries to an indefinite extension. According to the *Washington Times*, the United States is also ready to accept a test ban to make the treaty more acceptable to some of the non-aligned members who have signed on, but look askance at its extension without such a ban.

However, the U.S. National Security Council wants to hold out for an exemption on hydro-nuclear testing. The procedure for hydro-nuclear tests is carried out at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, and involves a small quantity of deuterium (heavy water) and tritium (very heavy water) to create tiny nuclear explosions under laboratory conditions.

Cult kidnapper's conviction overturned

According to news accounts, the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has overturned the kidnapping conviction of Cult Awareness Network kidnapper Galen Kelly, who was convicted for the May 1992 kidnapping of Debra Dobkowski. According to the Sept. 20 *Washington Post*, the reversal is based on grounds that the prosecution failed to turn over to the defense

certain pages from the diary of Kelly's victim.

In December 1993, Kelly and four others were acquitted, essentially under direction from the judge, of charges stemming from a kidnapping/deprogramming plot against Lyndon LaRouche associate Lewis du Pont Smith. One of Kelly's co-conspirators in the Smith case, former Loudoun County, Virginia Sheriff's Lt. Don Moore, pleaded guilty in the Dobkowski case.

The Fourth Circuit decision is the latest chapter in the corruption-ridden trial of Kelly. The diary pages in question were actually seized from Dobkowski by government agents working surreptitiously to torpedo the prosecution of Kelly.

Since Kelly's conviction, two other co-conspirators also pleaded guilty, and all three co-conspirators have agreed to assist prosecutors in any retrial of Kelly.

Landsat used to predict risk of Lyme disease

Landsat satellite images are being used by a joint project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and New York Medical College to survey suburban areas in Westchester County, New York and predict the rate of transmission of Lyme disease, which is one of the most rapidly spreading insect-borne diseases. The imagery should help improve future infectious disease surveillance and prevention.

Scientists are combining satellite imagery with overlays of related canine infection data, to map the transmission paths of the disease. Lyme disease, first discovered in nearby Lyme, Connecticut, is transmitted to humans and animals via tiny deer ticks. The disease, if not treated early, can cause a crippling arthritic-type condition.

Using the satellite data saved the cost of sending teams throughout the 450-square mile area being surveyed. Landsat data have also been used to track the routes of insects carrying other diseases by surveying regions to determine if moisture, soil chemistry, and other characteristics make them candidates for harboring such insects.

Briefly

● **LAROCHE** associate Lewis du Pont Smith won 25,000 votes in his primary bid to unseat Attorney General Hubert "Skip" Humphrey's Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party candidacy. Smith campaigned hard on Humphrey's organized crime connections and collusion with the illegal "Get LaRouche" task force.

● **JUDGE SENTELLE** is the focus of a second complaint accusing him of improper and partisan behavior in approving the appointment of Kenneth Starr as independent counsel in the Whitewater affair. Sentelle headed the Washington, D.C. three-judge panel that replaced special prosecutor Robert Fiske with Starr, who was George Bush's Solicitor General.

● **A NEEDLE EXCHANGE** program has been approved by Santa Clara County, California, which includes San Jose, ostensibly to combat the spread of AIDS. A number of counties in the San Francisco Bay Area already have similar programs, which are largely a cover for the drug legalization lobby.

● **CONRAD BLACK**, the Canadian-based owner of the *Chicago Sun Times*, attacked President Clinton in a profile of the daily's new owner in a recent Sunday edition. Black, whose Hollinger Corp. has led the British assault on the U.S. presidency via Whitewatergate and other phony scandals, told the paper that "President Clinton is indulging in self-pity."

● **POPE JOHN PAUL** has had to postpone his October visit to the U.S. for a year. He was to address the U.N. General Assembly.

● **TWO DAUGHTERS** of the late W. Averell Harriman have filed suit against Pamela Harriman, their father's last wife, and managers of his estate, for squandering the family fortune.

The next test for Clinton: Bosnia

October 15 is the day on which the Haitian military leadership has agreed to resign their command, but it is also the day on which the United States is scheduled to initiate action to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia. Now with the situation in Haiti apparently under control, President Clinton should feel free to act upon the mandate from the Senate, despite British opposition.

Not only does he have a moral imperative to act, but the authority of an impressive number of diplomatic successes. Of course such an action will bring the United States into a direct policy clash with the British; but this is to be welcomed as long overdue.

The cynicism and brutality of Serbian forces is only matched by that of their British sponsors. It is absolutely extraordinary that a distinction is being made between Serbia and the so-called Bosnian Serbs, who are being treated as a distinct entity, although it is well known that they are still being supplied through Serbia, if by a somewhat more indirect route, by way of the Krajina region in Croatia. With that area under the control of United Nations Blue Helmet force, the Croats have been prevented from policing this Serbian-dominated region.

Not only has British U.N. commander Gen. Sir Michael Rose been complicit in opening this new supply route to the Serbian forces operating within Bosnia, but he has gone so far as to threaten NATO air strikes against the Bosnians. This he justifies on the basis that the Bosnian attempt to defend their nation is provocative toward the Serbians. This, in face of the arrogant rejection of U.N. peace initiatives by the "Bosnian" Serbs; and the fact that they have again cut off gas, water, and electricity to Sarajevo. Worse yet is the continuing policy of genocide, politely known as "ethnic cleansing."

Thus, at the recently concluded Cairo conference, and on the ground in Bosnia, the British have a coherent foreign policy; a policy more blatantly genocidal than similar such eugenics policies practiced by Hitler's SS.

The United States—and Bill Clinton as U.S. President—is morally obligated to end the brutally unfair

arms embargo against Bosnia. That such an action is being bitterly contested by the British makes it even more necessary. The untimely death of President Roosevelt in 1944 allowed the British far too much leeway in shaping the infamous so-called special relationship between the United States and Britain. One aspect of this has been the attempt to transform the United Nations into a world federalist police force. Just as insidious is the role assumed by Britain's royal family as the leadership of an international oligarchy which would resurrect Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance of 1815.

In 1943, so Elliott Roosevelt reported in his book, *As He Saw It*, President Roosevelt and his son Elliott were attending a Big Four summit conference in Casablanca. One day, when they were alone together, Roosevelt confided to his son:

"When we've won the war, I will work with all my might and main to see to it that the United States is not wheedled into the position of accepting any plan that will further France's imperialistic ambitions or that will aid or abet the British Empire in its imperial ambitions."

This was not the result perhaps of a momentary irritation with Winston Churchill, as is made obvious by the consistency with which Roosevelt had expressed similar convictions even immediately after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, when FDR told dinner guests that Winston Churchill had to be made to understand the depth of anti-British feeling among the American people.

On May 10, 1982, Henry Kissinger gave an address at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London entitled "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy." Here, Kissinger derided Franklin Roosevelt for his "naive" rejection of British Metternichian balance-of-power politics.

Taking up the challenge of opposing British support to Serbia, will give President Clinton the opportunity to demonstrate that the traditions of the United States, as exemplified by President Roosevelt's rejection of British colonialism, are still viable today.

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Then Lyndon LaRouche, released from confinement as a political prisoner in January 1994, traveled to Moscow with his wife, Schiller Institute Chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

in April, for high-level talks and seminars at the invitation of the Universal Ecological Academy, of which he is a member. His briefing, on return from Russia, became the first chapter of this Special Report, and the warm reception he got shows that there is still time to reverse the criminality and descent into chaos in Russia, if we act now.

AND ACT WE MUST, for our own sake as well as Russia's. As LaRouche himself said: "Although we are focused upon the subject of Russia, only charlatans could speak of the future of Russia without taking into account explicitly the factors which are of immediately decisive importance for each and all nations of this planet. Indeed, the present crisis within Russia (as of all of eastern Europe) is a relatively mild form of the catastrophe which is soon to strike down every nation upon this planet. The way we treat the problems of Russia today is the mirror of the early- to medium-term future of China, of Japan, of North America, and of western Europe."

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