A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

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For Our 34th Year
A Few Facts and An Unfinished War

"I do not understand – I shall never understand why President Bush did not insist on Saddam Hussein's surrender and did not continue the war until he surrendered," was the verdict of one of France's Arabists when the cease-fire was announced.

Other French orientalists who understand the language, customs, leaders and aspirations of that area better than they do the thoughts of the enigmatic man in the Elysee Palace asked the same question. "Why," one of them demanded, "did the American President permit Saddam Hussein to send someone else to sign the cease-fire and agree on a pull-out from Kuwait? Why did he not force the man who caused the war to come out of hiding and surrender before his people and the world? As it is, the victors do not have Saddam's name on anything."

Strange talk from men whose country has been pro-Arab and critical of everything America did in the past. Their President was so reluctant to be drawn into the Iraq-Kuwait crisis, he send a personal friend to try to talk Saddam Hussein into sparing him an unpleasant decision.

The same sentiment was voiced by a British Middle East expert who said, "I am sorry Saddam Hussein was not forced to sign an unconditional act of capitulation in the presence of the dignitaries of the Ba'ath Party and his military leaders, in his own capital and with the Iraqi TV filming the ceremony." It appears certain that the regrets of these men will be justified. For the moment, let us consider the thinking of those supporting the theme that American boys were sent to fight for the oil companies, or that American leaders maneuvered the country into a Middle East war. Saddam Hussein had to be destroyed. As for the charge that the President is intentionally weakening American sovereignty and strengthening UN, if it is true the country must be aroused.

THE ONLY FOREIGN CRITICISM OF AMERICA TO DATE IS THAT SHE DID NOT FINISH THE JOB AND MAKE SADDAM HUSSEIN FACE THE COALITION AND HIS OWN PEOPLE. NEVER IN OVER HALF A CENTURY HAS EUROPE BEEN ON SUCH A PRO-AMERICAN JAG. Where criticism of America and anything she did has been the norm for decades, America was on the crest of a wave of good will when the fighting stopped. One explanation is that the President made a decision and carried it through, when no other nation was strong enough to make such a decision on its own. As a result, American leadership was welcomed instead of resented. That Europeans by the thousands are asking Americans to

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correct the grammar and spelling in fan letters they are writing to the President is a triumph for the country. But how long will it last if this "new world order" talk continues?

Peregrine Worsthorne wrote in his weekly column from London: "The two most important qualities required of Western statesmanship today – particularly European statesmanship – are clarity of vision and the ability to draw conclusions from the writing on the wall. Nothing as rare as prophetic insight is necessary since the writing on the wall is not difficult to decipher." He then went on to ask Prime Minister John Major why he was in such a hurry to bring British soldiers home, unless it was to show how nice he is, by reuniting troops with their families. "Oh, the innocence of it," he lamented. "Does the Prime Minister really believe that the gulf War has passed and that we can revert to the long sleep of peace?"

Before Americans, who yesterday were berating the President for getting them into a war, start asking the same questions, the White House must be made to realize that Zbigniew Brzezinski's "new world order" talk does not go down and they have had enough of it. That the President and Mrs. Thatcher had to get the approval of UN, an organization that has never knowingly done anything good for the West, before they could move, might for this once be excused. Had they made a move without a go-ahead from UN, their oppositions would have bound their arms and the third-world would have cried "Imperialism!"

THE QUESTION THE PRESIDENT MUST BE MADE TO ANSWER IS: DID THIS "NEW WORLD ORDER" TALK COME FROM YOU, BECAUSE YOU WERE ONCE AMBASSADOR TO UN? OR IS IT YOUR SEVEN SPEECH-WRITERS WHO ARE RIDING IT TO DEATH? Do you or the five men and two women hammering out things for you to say have any idea what "new world order" has come to mean? Granted, a 27-year-old idealist like Mary Kate Grant may be too young and naive to know that ever since Edward Mandel House and the Englishmen who formed The Royal Institute of International Affairs talked one-worldism in Versailles, "new world order" has meant the end of nation states.

When Curt Smith, author of a book on baseball broadcasting, listed "A Europe whole and free" among the President's best lines, he showed he knew nothing of the Europe he was glamorizing. So did Mr. Bush dictate the lines being put in his mouth, knowing that a "whole" Europe, in Brussels language, is a Europe without national sovereignties, which his friend, Margaret Thatcher, was destroyed for opposing.

Peggy Noonan we can dismiss, after her "Read my lips–no new taxes" line. But have the other four who are using the President as a ventriloquist's dummy ever heard how Henry Cabot Lodge and four French one-worlders founded the ATLANTIC INSTITUTE in Paris in 1961, to prepare America for entry into the socialist "new world order" with its capital in Brussels? (See H. du B. Report, Sept. 1979). Two years later Cabot Lodge proposed the international currency Jacques Delors is fighting for today, "to prevent fluctuation of the dollar."

Speechwriter Dan McGoarty may have been excellent in the defense department, but he was 20 when Cyrus Sulzberger pushed "the steady growth of the idea that there should be no winner in war," in the *New York Times,* of January 4, 1971. An admission, if there ever was one, that the most powerful paper in America approved of sending soldiers to die in Vietnam while denying them victory. "Every President since Truman," Sulzberger, the Bilderberg member, wrote, "has accepted the Wilsonian credo of peace without victory." This is rule one of the new world order, but it could not be imposed in the Gulf because policy there was partly made by Margaret Thatcher.

If nations are to surrender sovereignty to the new world order which Council on Foreign Relations president, Rowan Gaither, outlined to Norman Dodd (H. du B. Report July-Aug. 1980), it is necessary to destroy patriotism, and denying victory to soldiers is the surest way of doing it. When Robert Schaetzel left his ambassadorship to the European Community (EC) in September 1972, he was given a year's leave to write a book for the Council on Foreign Relations advocating American membership in the new world order being sold as a Common Market. A tidal wave of patriotism and the unfurling of flags again followed victory in the Gulf, and everything Robert Schaetzel and the CFR tried to sell suffered a setback. But is it

only temporary?

History will find that Margaret Thatcher was one of the great leaders of this century, and it was for her adamant opposition to the politically federated Europe, i.e., the "new world order" one, that she was removed from office. How then can one reconcile the President's relationship with her and his obsession with a term she despises?

This is a question he must be made to answer. For the moment let us get on with the only intelligence-type newsletter compiled in Europe by an American.

The newsletter came into being as an alternate press to fill the need of readers who resented paying for news and receiving opinions. As a result it is usually contra, but the subscriber's watchdog must know where to draw the line. On this occasion, by a fluke of circumstance Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a mortal enemy of the Brussels "new world order" coterie, was in Aspen, Colorado, with President Bush when Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. She pointed out to the President that Saddam must be stopped before it was too late and only America, massively re-armed under President Reagan, was in a position to head an alliance to do it.

Unaware of this and perhaps writing for a public that wanted to be told the President was wrong, one of America's widely circulated newsletters stated as fact that the Bush Administration, aided by editorial onslaughts from many sides, had relentlessly maneuvered America into a war. That was reaching way out for a charge against the President, when in this case the decision was made in a hurry and driven home by Margaret Thatcher.

LET US SAY SADDAM HUSSEIN HAD BEEN RELENTLESSLY MANEUVERING TO SEE HOW FAR HE COULD GO, AND WHEN HE WENT TOO FAR, IT WAS HIS BAD LUCK THAT THE WOMAN KNOWN AS THE IRON LADY WAS WITH THE PRESIDENT. Knowing nothing of her role, people were surprised at the speed with which the President moved. She had learned in the Falklands that if you are going to do something, do it quickly. Furthermore, Saddam was in an area covered by her services. That they were able to form the coalition was because Britain was with America. Woodrow Wyatt, the British commentator, wrote: "Fortunately for the EC and most of the world, Mrs. Thatcher happened to be in America when Saddam Hussein looted Kuwait." (London *Times,* Sept. 11, 1990)

Mr. Wyatt added: "President Bush and she jointly led the campaign world-wide and in the UN to bring Saddam to book and instantly acted accordingly. If the blockade of Iraq, implemented by force if necessary, succeeds, it will be because the EC did not have a common foreign policy. Britain has again performed its invaluable role as a bridge between the US and Europe because of its enduring special relationship with Washington. That would be lost if Britain were subject to an EC political union with a dithering, timid foreign policy."

There was no disagreement between the Prime Minister and the President. All the brutal moves of Saddam's career since the July 16, 1979, coup d'Etat that brought him into power were spread on the table. The madman had to be stopped.

Saddam's every move in the Ba'ath Party had been to strengthen his grip, beginning with the liquidation of anyone who might oppose him. Since mid-1988 the file had become more alarming. The 487-foot cannon, which Gerald Bull, the Canadian, designed for him, almost three feet wide at the breech and capable of taking ten tons of propellant to throw a ballistic or nuclear missile from 900 to 1000 miles was not meant for a small local war. If boosted by a rocket, the range of the super-gun would be raised to 2,000 miles. Saddam's objective was to become a world power. Russia had fallen and he intended to replace her as the power with which America would have to reckon. It was not an impossible dream if the non-Moslem world remained somnolent. As it was, he came within an inch of paralyzing the West with fright, and this without having, as yet, any weapons capable of reaching America.

In his megalomania he poured over sixty million English pounds into Gerald Bull's three guns and claimed descendance from Mohammed and Nebuchadnezzar, the King who ruled over Babylonia from 1125 to 1104 BC. He saw himself as a new Nebuchadnezzar the Great and gave the code-name, Project Babylonia, to the monster guns Walter Somers Engineering Co., near Birmingham, and Sheffield Forgemasters

made for him. Italian, Spanish, and Swiss firms produced necessary parts and English trucks got as far as Turkey and Greece with them before they were intercepted.

Through a series of small conquests Saddam intended to restore ancient Mesopotamia, which stretched from the Armenian Taurus ranges in the northwest to the Persian Gulf. South of Baghdad, in the rich plains of Lower Mesopotamia, lay the Babylonia of the early Sumerians and ancient kingdoms whose stories have been transmitted from generation to generation. Possession of holy Mecca would make him leader of Islam, with fanatical followers in every country in the West, able to restore the empire of Nebuchadnezzar II who invaded Palestine and Syria and in 587 BC burned Jerusalem.

Hulago, the Mongol, took Baghdad on February 13, 1258, and the barbarism with which he sewed the Caliph al Moustansir in a sack and had him trampled to death by his horsemen was as natural as Saddam's rounding up youngsters who wrote anti-Saddam slogans on a wall. He stripped them naked and hanged them in public, with their parents forced to watch, during the American drive.

In the war against Iran, Saddam suffered a turn for the worse in 1982 and his Minister of Public Health, Riyad Ibraham, a member of his own clan, advised him to step down. Saddam had him executed and sent the body to his family in small pieces. Seven centuries have changed the character of the region not at all.

Unpublished details on Saddam's secret weapons and plans of aggression were not all Mrs. Thatcher and the President considered as they discussed what they should do. Businessmen all over the West had made money building up the killing machine which, if left unstopped, would cost hundreds of thousands of lives. At a rally in Nicosia on May 8, 1990, Saddam boasted before 2,000 Arab delegates that Washington had provided him with sample electric capacitors for the detonation of nuclear bombs.

His chemical arsenal contained yperite, also known as mustard gas, and numerous types of nerve gas. He boasted on April 2, 1990, that he was manufacturing the binary chemical mixture which only America was believed to possess. This was new, composed of two chemicals, not toxic by themselves but producing a mortally toxic gas when mixed. Three plants were producing chemical weapons for the struggle that would make a Saddam-ruled Islam the sole power confronting America.

The bacteriological plant put up by German scientists had been operating at full capacity since 1988. Russia supplied the mycotoxine, which Saddam used against the Kurds. The Center for the Control of Maladies in Atlanta, Georgia, was reported to have given him three shipments of the most deadly virus in the world in 1985. China and a Dutch-trained Pakistani working in Pakistan with enriched uranium provided by Qaddafi, gave him what his front companies in Europe could not obtain elsewhere.

France, Germany, Switzerland and Lichtenstein provided equipment for the centrifuge laboratory which Dr. Bruno Stemmler, the German physicist, regulated in 1987. Patently, Saddam was preparing to blackmail the non-Moslem powers with threats of nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological weapons while the most ruthless terrorist leaders on earth spread a spider-web of networks through their countries. Russia's Spetsnaz infiltrators was nothing compared to the Arab and Iranian networks Saddam was racing against time to instill in leading nations of the West.

Leaders of European countries in which millions of Moslems were being maneuvered from mosques were shocked when they learned that England's Moslems, while considering themselves Britishers, admitted they would fight for their co-religionists if England were to be invaded by a Moslem country. All this was on Mrs. Thatcher's mind as she and the President pushed for a quick decision and action before leaders in the moderate Moslem states could be undermined. The iron lady knew the oil states must be kept out of Saddam's hands, which was far different from establishing a monopoly for British Petroleum and Exxon.

Her presence in the partnership was a must if an alliance with Arabs was to be formed, given the universal Arab distrust of America as the founder and protector of Israel. Call it a conspiracy between Mrs. Thatcher and the President if you will. A real conspiracy was afoot in another quarter.

It had been brewing for over two years and this one was truly "aided by editorial onslaughts from many sides." The alacrity with which the President and Mrs. Thatcher decided to move before Saddam Hussein could confront them with a fait accomplis had all the marks of her no-nonsense thinking, and the conspiracy was against her.

FOR ELEVEN YEARS SHE HAD OPPOSED BRUSSELS IN HER DEFENSE OF SOVEREIGNTY, AND ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1988, SHE SIGNED HER POLITICAL DEATH WARRANT BY ATTACKING THE FEDERALISTS IN THE COLLEGE OF EUROPE, IN BRUGES. She told Mr. Delors and his supporters: "A voluntary and active cooperation between independent sovereign states is the best way to construct a successful European community. It will be against our best interests to try to suppress nationality and concentrate power in a European conglomerate. Europe will be stronger if it counts on France as France, on Spain as Spain, on Great Britain as Great Britain, each with its customs, traditions and particularities. It will be folly to try to make them form a robot portrait of Europe . . .

"At the precise moment when countries like the Soviet Union, which tried to run everything in a centralized manner, are realizing that success comes from the dispersion of power and decentralization of decisions, it is paradoxical that the Community wants to go in the opposite direction." Though she had been the President's closest collaborator there was no extolling of the "new world order" in her speeches. Mr. Delors' plan for monetary union she denounced as an attempt to introduce federalism by the back door and called for "a family of nations."

As a result of her speech at Bruges, defenders of the nation state rallied around her and formed what is known as the Bruges Group with her as its head. In England it established itself in the universities and Professor Patrick Minford, economics professor at Liverpool University, has written a pamphlet attacking Britain's move into the exchange rate mechanism. Over a thousand members in Germany, Spain, the U.S. and even the British Labor Party have joined the Bruges Group in the defense of countries and the number is growing daily. Her weak spot was the unpopular poll tax, a tax on persons rather than property. All taxes are hated and when she seemed likely to lose an election, and was therefore unpopular with more MP's than usual, her Vice-Prime Minister, Sir Geoffrey Howe, resigned on November 1, giving as his reason her refusal to take Britain into the European Exchange Rate Mechanism. Political analyst Alan Walters, of *The Times,* figured the press barrage over the poll tax provided Sir Geoffrey with the excuse he was waiting for, to desert the ship. Mr. Walters declared "the hollow superficial nonsense he (Sir Geoffrey) regularly serves up on Europe was exposed. . . This was not the first blow of Mrs. Thatcher's political assassination, but it proved to be the fatal one."

PRESIDENT BUSH WAS ON A TOUR OF EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST, FIGHTING FOR THE APPROVAL OF UN'S SECURITY COUNCIL AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE COALITION, WHEN MRS. THATCHER RESIGNED ON NOVEMBER 22. The Daily Telegraph of November 24 editorialized: "The resignation of Mrs. Thatcher comes at a bad time for President Bush. At a key moment in the struggle against Iraq, he is losing what an American Senator has described as 'an anchor to windward.' By a happy coincidence, the Prime Minister was with the President in Aspen, Colorado, when the crisis broke. She helped to stiffen his initial resolve to reverse the invasion and has been no less forthright in her support of American action since."

As we have said, nothing that happens in politics is accidental. Mr. John Major, 47-year-old, without a diploma, and a bank employee until his election to Parliament in 1979, was moved into 10 Downing Street. Those shocked by the suddenness of it all were lulled with a promise that he would follow Mrs. Thatcher's policies. His words were still being taken seriously on February 12 when Woodrow Wyatt commended him for "his consolidation of the special relationship with Washington, compared with the dismay of our EC partners, whose utter inability to formulate a common foreign policy has given Britain greater clout in resisting moves towards a politically federated Europe. A single currency and a central European bank responsible to no one but itself are definitely off the agenda for a very long time, and may

never get back on it. I have total confidence in Mr. Major successfully maintaining Mrs. Thatcher's policies in this area."

As Mr. Wyatt was writing the above, public dismay was subsiding and the U-turn was being prepared. Gradually it became clear why Mr. Major had been chosen as Mrs. Thatcher's successor. He had been her creation, but when she sent him to the treasury he ganged up with Mr. Douglas Hurd, now Foreign Secretary, to take Britain into the European Rate Mechanism. On March 13, 1991, a *Times* headline screamed "Delors welcomes 'turning point' in British stance." The story out of Brussels began: "Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, has welcomed John Major's speech in Bonn as a turning point in Britain's stance on Europe." Mr. Delors predicted that John Major would do everything possible towards closer economic and monetary union among the twelve.

French papers reported on March 29 that Mr. Major approved of conservative British members of the European Parliament merging with the Popular European Party (PPE), which is close to Germany's Christian Democrats. Members of the PPE are sworn "to work with a common will to found a United States of Europe by pursuing a process of unification and federalist integration."

IN NORTHERN IRAQ SADDAM'S REPUBLICAN GUARD WAS KILLING KURDS BY THE THOUSANDS, DRAGGING EVERYONE IT COULD FIND IN THE HOLY CITY OF KARBALA TO THE TOWN SQUARE FOR DECAPITATION. Those who hid in their homes were locked inside and the house leveled with explosives. Ten days before the 80-year-old Grand Ayatollah al-Koi was arrested by the Ba'ath Party he wrote to President Bush: "Mr. President, the people of Iraq were urged to rise up against their leader. They have done so. A tragedy is in the making. Will you as leader of the allied forces let it happen?"

He was grabbed as soon as news of the letter leaked out and taken to Baghdad in a helicopter, to be beaten and tortured until he appeared on television to announce that "the insurrection was the work of outsiders." It is safe to assume that if Mrs. Thatcher had not been toppled the allies would have finished the job. Saddam would not have been left with enough tanks and armed helicopters to massacre the Kurds. Mrs. Thatcher would have charged him with arson for setting almost a thousand oil wells on fire and had him arrested.

ELSEWHERE NEWS WAS AS THE NEWS GENERALLY GOES. ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, A DELEGATION OF FRENCH SENATORS LED BY MONSIEUR JEAN LECANUET MET WITH FIDEL CASTRO IN HAVANA FOR OVER TWO HOURS TO DISCUSS CASTRO'S FUTURE RELATION WITH THE COMMON MARKET. "EUROPE" is said to have responded favorably. Mr. Delors announced that "a certain conception of the construction of EUROPE was in danger," while his commission announced that 1,190 cases of fraud had been uncovered, with hundreds more under investigation. Other items will have particular interest for those interested in the occult in politics. The KGB is being reorganized. Abu Nidal left Iraq and has established a new base in Beirut. The Arab terrorist networks Saddam was funding have not been disbanded. The Tito years have come back to haunt the Yugoslavs. If Japan continues the way she is going, the West will wish it had a blanket exclusion act.

One of the biggest surprises of 1991 may be the campaign to replace France and Britain as permanent members of the UN Security Council by letting the European Community take their seats. This will strengthen the EC in UN. The new eastward-looking Germany, which Margaret Thatcher predicted will dominate Europe, will have a seat of her own. With the breakdown of controls in Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, some five million gypsies are converging on Western Europe, with a preference for France where ethnic gangs are already challenging the police. A mosque is to be built in Rome that will have an elegant platformed top higher than the dome of St. Peter's.

That is the news for April as the Middle East smolders and the Kurds are going through the twelfth massacre they have suffered since their June 18, 1922 revolt against Iraq after Britain reneged on her promise to give them a country. The big unknown is: What will the relations be between John Major and President Bush?

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No-Winism, From 1949 to Now

There are a lot of questions American voters should ask after the victorious but unfinished war in the Gulf: Why was no–winism a national policy, back in the days when the only power America was likely to fight was Soviet Russia?

Why was it dropped when the communist empire broke up and an expansionist Islam under Saddam Hussein became the West's only potential threat? Why were Generals given a free hand in Iraq when they were denied it in Vietnam? Before the attack started, the "experts" tried to save Saddam by saying he would slaughter thousands of Americans, and sanctions, if left to themselves, would make him fall. When he was defeated, why did the same "experts" say we should get out of Iraq right away and do nothing to remove him from power?

When the President moved with a firmness that made Europe pro-American, for a few weeks, why did he stop there and leave the man who set fire to over 800 oil wells stronger than ever? Was it to satisfy both patriots and the advocates of no-winism?

If an honorable politician were to go to one-tenth of the trouble Kitty Kelley did in her hatchet job on Nancy Reagan, which is being used in Europe as ammunition against America, he would perform a service for the country. The investigation should start in the late 40s, when men connected with peace movements launched a campaign for civilian control of the Army.

It was nonsense because civilians had always controlled the Army. But the objective was to go further and give men at desks in Washington the power to tell generals what to do on the field. A Korean war followed, which General McArthur was not permitted to win.

America became involved in Vietnam against an Army Americans, on orders from somebody, had armed and trained. By 1961 it was going badly and men half the world away proposed giving UN control of the U.S. Army. (Department of State Publication no. 7277) Failing that, the next best thing was to prevent generals from achieving victory.

On July 12, 1968, at a time when Americans were most depressed over Vietnam, James Reston reached millions of readers with an article in *The New York Times* which was passed on in papers using its service: "A group of psychologists and scientists, reporting to President Johnson's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has reached the conclusion that things might settle down around here if the American people will only put less emphasis on 'winning' and learn that it is 'at least as important to be a good loser.' The idea seems to be that if we could only understand the glories of defeat, there

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would be less fighting and therefore less violence."

The names of those psychologists and scientists should be inscribed in stone, in memory of the three million Cambodians and Vietnamese who died by massacre or in rotting boats.

Three months later, on October 23, 1968, the Chicago Daily News syndicated a report stating: "South Vietnamese Government objections to the peace package offered Hanoi have received little sympathy from statesmanlike Ellsworth Bunker and his short, stocky deputy ambassador, Samuel D. Berger." This gives an idea how high no-winism had gone.

Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) member, Joseph C. Harsch, followed on December 5, 1968, with a syndicated column informing Americans that "Kissinger was one of the first among top experts to conclude that military victory in Vietnam is neither possible nor DESIRABLE." (Emphasis ours.)

By the early 70s partisans of the defeat camp had become still braver. Bilderberg member Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in *The New York Times* of July 4, 1971, for dissemination in papers using its service: "There has been a steady, if occasionally interrupted, growth of the idea that the only purpose of U.S. military preparations is either deterrence of war, or, if need be, war in which there is no winner: that is to say, neither victory nor defeat . . . Indeed a very interesting paper produced last year by R.G. Shreffler and W.S. Bennet of the Los Angeles Scientific Laboratory states categorically: 'Military victory' like concepts of 'unconditional surrender' has been recognized as obsolete since World War II. We must structure our policies accordingly." And they were.

By February 1972 the South Vietnamese were still fighting, but emissaries of Averell Harriman, the chief American peace negotiator in Paris, were making trips for secret talks with Madame Nguyen Thai Binh, who spoke for the fake government that disappeared when the enemy took Saigon.

IN IRAQ, THE PEACE PARTY WAS THWARTED WHEN THE ACTION STARTED, OR ACCEPTED IT BECAUSE IT WOULD STRENGTHEN UN AND THE SUPER-GOVERNMENT IN BRUSSELS, WHICH UN WILL SOMEDAY JOIN. In the end, supporters of the no-victory policy won by letting the generals win a battle but not the war. France, Germany and Italy were for doing nothing from the start, the the London Observer of April 21 reported: "the Iraq log jam seems to have been kicked into action by the sharp jab of Mrs. Thatcher's stiletto." It is too bad, somebody saw to it that she fell before the fighting was over.

In America, opponents of anything that is positive recovered quickly from the elation of victory and used the Kurdish problem to regain ground. Mrs. Barbara Ehrenreich, the militant Syosset, Long Island, feminist, wrote: "American is wandering further down the path of decline, dominated by a macho financial overclass and led by a president who, insecure in his masculinity, was goaded into a war by a woman – Margaret Thatcher."

The *Times,* of London, showed a touch of pride on May 3 when it stated that President Bush's decision to adopt a tough policy "had been made after consultation with Margaret Thatcher but not with the National Security Council." Mrs. Thatcher and the President talked late into the night, when news of Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait reached them at the conference in Aspen. No one had better information on Saddam's plans and capabilities than Mrs. Thatcher, and she convinced the President that any political settlement would lead to a more bloody war in the future.

UNFORTUNATELY, PACIFISTS, THE THIRD WORLD, AND THE ANTI-AMERICAN BLOC IN EUROPE WERE NOT AS WELL INFORMED AS BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER, AND THEY WOULD DO WHAT WAS NECESSARY ONLY IF IT WAS ORDERED BY UN. UN wanted nothing better. It was a recognition of UN power and a precedent for the future. The glass building on New York's East River is no-winism's fortress. The necessity of giving the world a loan of time by stopping Saddam was too obvious to be opposed, so permission was given to drive him out of Kuwait but not to go any further. No-winism won in the end.

The *Times,* of London, editorialized on September 2: "The sooner the war party

starts calling the shots again the better. That is not war mongering. It is willingness to suffer casualties now to avoid a holocaust later. If the Peace Party has its way, that holocaust will be inevitable.

It had its way after the initial victory and an estimated 1000 Kurds, Shi'ites and blockaded Iraqis are dying daily. Over two hundred anti-Saddam Iraqis were tied together in the south and allowed to drown while soldiers applauded. For the Kurds in the north, Saddam is making promises which will never be kept, and five nations, Russia, Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Turkey, fear UN will claim a slice of territory to give them a country. This is only a start; the real trouble is yet to come.

GENERAL NORMAN SCHWARTZKOPF WOULD NOT HAVE LEFT THE JOB UNFINISHED IF HE COULD HAVE HELPED IT. Neither would his fighting father, who was your correspondent's friend. On September 20, 1951, when Count Felix von Luckner, the sea raider of World War I, and your correspondent made their qualifying talks for membership in the Adventurer's Club of New York, General H.N. Schwartzkopf, a past president of the club, sat at the table with us. Because of his no nonsense attitude towards criminals, Governor Driscoll made General Schwartzkopf Administrative Director and Coordinator of State Law Enforcement in New Jersey. He was the sort of man who would have arrested Saddam Hussein on a score of charges including oil well arson.

POPE PIUS XII PREDICTED CONFLICT WHEN A STRONG MOSLEM LEADER WITH MODERN ARMS WOULD THROW MASSES STILL LIVING IN THE MIDDLE AGES AGAINST THE WEST. In a prophecy to be found in a book on Pius XII by his physician, Dr. P. Boyer de Belvefer, the Pope stated: "With the Israeli-Arab clash the Middle East will know a veritable hell. That state of permanent war will, furthermore, bring the painful awakening of an Islam that will be dreadful for western values. And force will not resolve the problem.

"Islam, awakened and fanaticized by the Israeli-Arab struggle, disposing of considerable material means, of the power of the Koran, and a galloping population explosion, will submit the West to a hard testing if it is to preserve its essential values as well as its identity."

BY LETTING THE NO-WINISM PARTY FORCE THE GENERALS TO ACCEPT HALF A VICTORY IN IRAQ, UN IS NOW USING THE KURDISH TRAGEDY TO STRENGTHEN ITS POSITION FOR THE LINK-UP WITH "EUROPE." Gorbachev, by moving to save Saddam Hussein's head as well as his own, paved the way for a Soviet-Arab line-up when the time is ripe. Thus the brilliantly-fought, lightning war in the Gulf ended, with the patriots thwarted, the no-winism cult satisfied, and Saddam more firmly established than ever.

THE PRO-AMERICAN WAVE THAT SWEPT EUROPE IS GONE AT GOVERNMENT LEVEL. In Luxembourg on April 15, at the fourth ministerial meeting of the EC's intergovernmental conference on political union, the order of the day was foreign affairs and mutual security. By mutual security the EUROPEANS meant their own EC fighting force, that will not have to take orders from the Americans. They will bring the nine-nation WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION, which Count Coudenhove-Kalergi founded in the late forties, into the EC, a move first proposed by Lord Gladwyn in October 1959. The WEU has members in both NATO and the EC, and by merging the EC with the WEU, Brussels will have a ready-made military force with no American interference.

This is the dream of European commission head Jacques Delors, and Britain is caught in the middle of an undeclared war between the EC and America for control of the Atlantic Alliance. The Irish Republic is neutral, Britain, Holland and Portugal oppose anything that might cut them off from American support. The other eight see an EC fighting force as a means of shaking off American command. The result promises to be a NATO divided into mutually suspicious European and American camps. President Mitterrand, of France, contributed by joining the Germans in mid-April, in a demand that the EC have its own multinational military establishment.

Long concealed plans are now coming

out. Delors and his supporters are preparing a new treaty, giving the EC powers which many of the European states would never have accepted when they signed the Treaty of Rome. One of the aims of the new treaty is to sap sovereignty by forcing member states to submit their foreign affairs and defense to a majority vote in Strasbourg. This Margaret Thatcher would never have accepted.

Year after year the pretense that there would be no encroachments on sovereignty was maintained. Britain was lulled by a report in the *The Times* of London, of April 23, 1971, headlined "Comfort from France for those alarmed at the idea of federalism. EEC SEEN AS CONFEDERATION OF STATES."

It was a lie from the start. Those promoting it never intended that the EC should be anything but the nucleus for a federal Europe. Cyrus Sulzberger, as a member of the Bilderbergers, who were planning the new world order, knew he was misleading the public when he wrote on April 10, 1976: "The Continent's most splendid dream following World War II has been the European Economic Community, or Common Market, which was designed to lead nations that had lost their global influence into a political CONFEDERATION based on joint trading and financial interests. (Emphasis ours.)

The truth is, an orchestrated campaign against colonialism caused nations to lose their global influence, then those responsible for premature decolonization told the mother countries they had stripped that only by joining the EEC could they save themselves.

IN AN EDUCATIONAL NEWSLETTER ON YOUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE, PUBLISHED IN FLORIDA BY MR. AND MRS. GEORGE STOLL, MR. STOLL HAS WRITTEN AN EXCELLENT PAGE ON CONSPIRACY. He observes that "many people become emotionally upset when conspiracy is mentioned, despite the obvious that everything we do requires planning – and the more ambitious the project, the greater the planning required. (Your Children's Future, P.O. Box 5809, Sarasota, Florida 34277-5809)

The plan to put nations in a package with a single government at the top had to be secret and presented as a confederation if sovereign nations were going to buy it. On Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1990, Mr. Delors threw off the mask and told the European Parliament, united at Strasbourg, that his project was the construction of a European Federation, with East Germany having her place if she requests it.

The European Federation Mr. Delors is calling for means: An executive government, one money, and one parliament. In such a federation the united German states, in an executive chosen by proportion of population, will destroy the balance of Europe.

Only an inherent anti-Americanism can explain the fight to be free of American command, now that Russia seems no longer a threat. And European distrust of President Bush's real position is as great as American exasperation over his "new world order" talk. The May issue of a French right-wing publication attacked by denouncing him as a 33rd degree Mason.

THROUGH IT ALL, PEOPLE IN THE STREET LOOK AT DISINTEGRATING RUSSIA AND FEEL THEY WILL NEVER HAVE ANYTHING TO FEAR AGAIN. A third of her farm production is lost, destroyed or allowed to rot yearly on its way to the shops. Milk sours for lack of refrigeration and the hungry country has a global debt of over $60 billion. Gorbachev has a national reserve of enough to cover imports for two months, and though he has a gold reserve of 1,300 tons, he dares not dig into it for fear of depressing the market.

He has accumulated powers as executive President, head of government, and chief of the party, but he is unable to exercise them. Only the army and the KGB keep him in office, and they to make sure that only they can replace him.

Boris Yeltsin, as chairman of the Russian parliament, wields more power than Gorbachev but dares not oust him. If Yeltsin is elected President on June 12, the weight of a country in tatters will be on his shoulders. With six countries: the three Baltic states, Georgia, Armenia and Moldavia trying to break away, Yeltsin has no political program and his popularity may make him the scapegoat.

Gorbachev was set on political reforms in January 1990, and hopes were pinned on democracy. Then, suddenly he made a U-turn. The West did not know it but on

February 25, 1990, the army massed a division on the outskirts of Moscow as a warning. An estimated 3,000 troops and 2,000 cadets were issued flak jackets, machine guns, and mortars, just the force to occupy a government building.

A few days later a group of senior officers led by Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, a former chief of staff, went to the President's office and told him the country was on the verge of civil war. Gorbachev said he would do anything he could to prevent it, if they would help him.

On March 16 he was photographed with senior officers and was more flattering to the military than he had been for months. The price the military exacted was a slowing down of the reduction of armed forces, a tougher line in international conferences, and a bigger reward for concessions he was making to the West.

He needed American support, and he knew which way the war would go, so there was no spoiling operation in the Gulf. After the victory, both he and the military knew that only an alliance with the principle Arab trouble-makers could make Russia a world power again. So he threw his weight behind the saving of Saddam.

No one gives him more than another eighteen months. Yet one cannot help but admire the audacity of the man. In the early hours of Tuesday, the 23rd of April, he summoned the leaders of the nine republics still willing to stay in the system. When they arrived at the Kremlin he bundled them into a minibus and drove them to his presidential dacha, outside Moscow. Once inside, he locked the door and told them no one was leaving until they had settled their fates. It was sink or swim together.

Boris Yeltsin was prudent. He came in his own car. In their nine and a half hours of wrangling, much of it bitter, some threatened to walk out. When they drove back to Moscow they knew that had anyone left the room – particularly Gorbachev or Yeltsin – it would have meant ruin for all of them.

They had bought peace for their time. Gorbachev told Yeltsin to go and settle the miners' strike. Yeltsin's way of doing it was to turn his jovial charm on the strikers and shout "What do you want? To get rid of Gorbachev? Go back to work and we'll do it together!"

Gripped in a power struggle though they are, secret negotiations between Gorbachev and Yeltsin go on, because in theory the communist party runs the country; in reality, the only link the party has with the machinery of power is Gorbachev, the man Russians would like to hang. Two days after the leaders were kidnapped, Ivan Polozkov, the hardline communist boss in the Yeltsin camp, cornered Gorbachev at a Central Committee meeting and shouted: "I can't understand, Mikhail Sergeyevich, how you, having undertaken such a big and responsible matter as perestroika, have let the steering wheel slip from your hands!"

Neither can anyone else. To Russians it is inconceivable that Gorbachev should inherit absolute power and give it away. Yet they refuse to let him resign, and popular as Yeltsin is, the party cannot forgive him for quitting it a year ago. So the country continued to founder while men in Brussels decided that if they pumped money into it all the problems would be solved. The answer was to take out a mortgage on Russia which will never be paid and for which taxpayers in Jacques Delor's EUROPE will pick up the tab.

ON APRIL 8, 1991, THERE WAS A TRAFFIC JAM IN LONDON AS THE BANK FOR EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT WAS SET UP. Thirty heads of State were there to put up some 700 million pounds sterling to capitalize the new Europobank, known as BERD, which Brussels claims will do for Russia and her bankrupt former bloc what the Marshall Plan did for Europe. Headlines hailed it as the bank of 700 million people. Realists see it as what an editorialist on the London *Sunday Times* of April 21 called "an exercise in humbug." France could not get the bank in Paris, so the British compromised by letting a Frenchman, Mr. Jacques Attali, head it.

It is a foregone conclusion that corruption and mismanagement will drain off much of the money before it reaches those in charge of projects that will never show a profit. That is unimportant. What matters is that the formation of BERD is an important step towards fulfillment of Jacques Delors' statement to the European

Parliament, in Strasbourg, that the twelve states of the EC will form a European Federation and that other states will be added.

On the western fringe of EUROPE is monster Germany, facing the east into which BERD will pour money, as American bankers did into South America. The recipient states will be the ones Madame Ann-marie Lizin, mayor of the little Belgian city of Huy and SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE EUROPE OF 1992, began courting in 1987.

OVER ALL THESE DEVELOPMENTS THE RUSSIAN ARMY WATCHES AND WAITS. Some give Gorbachev until late 1991, others see M-Day as coming in mid 1992. If the military takes over the man to watch is a short, five feet, four, Colonel-General named Boris Vsevolodovich Gromov. Most Russian generals are hated by the army, but 47-year-old Gromov, the last Russian general out of Afghanistan, is adored by his men. He is commander of the Kiev district and specialists consider him the only general with the resolution and ability to put over a coup.

Should a resurgent Russian Army, with most of its weapons undestroyed, form a link with the trouble-making Arab states, Gorbachev's helping Saddam survive will pay off. Since 1962 this report has been predicting that when the big Arab-Israeli clash comes, Algeria, the country America backed against France through anti-colonialist sentiment, will be the country to fear.

When Si Sallah, the commander of Algerian Willaya IV, and his lieutenants made a secret visit to de Gaulle on June 10, 1960, to offer peace and ask for union with the mother country, de Gaulle, fearing the bastardization of France, betrayed them and forced no-winism on the French Army.

Without foreign initiative there was no employment in Free Algeria. Every Algerian able to do so fled to France where Algerians control the Paris mosque. Today the ISLAMIC SALVATION FRONT is sweeping Algerian elections and China has constructed an Algerian reactor capable of producing plutonium for a nuclear bomb.

IN SYRIA HAFEZ AL-ASSAD IS SPENDING THE $2 BILLION DOLLARS HE RECEIVED FROM SAUDI ARABIA FOR HELPING IN THE RECENT UNFINISHED WAR. He has another $4 billion coming and all of it will be spent for sophisticated weapons and enlarging his army.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND MADE AMENDS FOR SIDING WITH AMERICA IN SAUDI ARABIA BY SENDING FOREIGN MINISTER ROLAND DUMAS TO SEE YASSER ARAFAT IN LIBYA AND CONFER WITH KING HUSSEIN IN JORDAN. He anticipates a coming Russia-Arab link and is hedging his bets. In mid-April Monsieur Dumas was in Teheran founding a France-Iran Friendship Association under the presidency of Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Achgarzadeh. Put the latter's name in your notebooks and remember him. He was the principal leader behind the seizure of hostages in the American embassy in November 1979.

The only parting comment one can make is: if the Russian Army takes over and adopts a pro-Arab policy, Pope Pius XII's prophecy may well come true, and there will be no peace organizations or proponents of no-winism in their camp.

We urge every lover of good writing, and parents who wish to expose their children to the all but vanished world of belles lettres, to subscribe to *COMPASS,* a newsletter written by Otto Scott and combining timeliness with erudition.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 34, LETTER 3 JUNE 1991

Trouble Ahead as a Tyrant Falls and a Dynasty Ends

For 17 years Mengistu Haile Miriam had held the empire of old Menelik, who defeated the Italians in 1896, in a grip of terror, but by Monday, May 20, he knew the game was up. With rebel armies at the gates of Addis Ababa he faced a stormy meeting of the politburo of the Ethiopian Workers Party. Through the night they argued. Men who had lived in fear for their lives, dared for the first time to speak up to the bastard son of a Galla slave who jumped on a table in 1974 and threatened to shoot anyone who opposed him.

On Tuesday morning May 21, he slumped in the back seat of a car, hiding himself from view as he drove to the airport where a small twin-engined plane was waiting. He told officials he was going to inspect troops in Sidamo. After a nervous pass down the line of cadets he told his three bodyguards to stay behind while he returned to Addis Ababa. As soon as the plane was in the air the pilot was ordered to fly to Nairobi, where Robert Mugabe had a Zimbabwe plane waiting to take him to Harare.

The officials, whom his crimes had compromised, were left to face the victors while Mengistu took refuge in the ranch that once belonged to Ian Smith who Kissinger insulted with the words "don't try any funny business on me, because I am as big a twister as you are." Shelter in Zimbabwe was Mengistu's reward for training terrorists when Robert Mugabe was killing white farmers and members of his opponent's tribe.

On that same May 21, almost half a world away, Rajiv Gandhi was blown to bits in Tamil Nadu, some 300 miles from the southern tip of the Indian sub-continent. Both events will lead to more bloodshed, but let us start by examining what happened in Ethiopia.

The Addis Ababa I knew was a pleasant if squalid city, nestling in its circle of blue hills. Smoke with the sweet smell of eucalyptus curved up from native tukols and tin-roofed houses, usually built by Greeks. The Emperor who sat before me in September 1935, when he performed the rites of the Kaya Maskal, marking the end of the bouzou zinab – the great rains, was a great man. For two hours, sword-swinging, lion-maned warriors about to march to "the war-place," passed before him, denied arms by the great powers.

A tribal and peasant economy developed over the centuries was the ancient empire's base. Loyalty to the Emperor was its catalyst. For the story of Haile Selassie's rise to the throne occupied by the Empress Zauditu, the daughter of Menelik, and the betrayal that ended his reign, see

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H. du B. Report of January 1975.

There were about 150 officers in the group that seized power in June 1974 and imprisoned the Imperial family in Menelik's old palace, the Grand Guebbi, on the hill. To spread guilt for the uprising, in case the loyalty of the Coptic clergy made it fail, the conspirators worked behind a faceless committee called the Dergue. Mengistu was second vice-president of this group blaming the Emperor for failure to cope with a drought that caused 100,000 deaths.

It took time to whittle away the power and respect connected with the Emperor's name. When it was accomplished 600,000 died in a famine in the north three years later. 400,000 went to their deaths in the liberation war that followed; 5,000 officials and students were massacred in a reign of terror and several million in the forced relocation of villages. The original leader of the revolt was a handsome young Erytrean, Lieutenant-General Aman Mikael Andom, who Haile Selassie had made Military Attache in Washington.

While there Andom attended Howard University and returned filled with jingoes of democracy and the notion that Kings and Emperors are parasites. Solon, the great law-giver, when asked what is the perfect form of government replied "For whom?" and at what time?" Only respect for the King-figure in his palace held the diverse tribes of Ethiopia together, but this the leftist intellectuals in prestigious universities refused to consider.

Andom, as Defense Minister and Chairman of the new Provisional Administrative Council, slowly weakened the throne to a point where traditional authority could no longer restore order. Mengistu then drew a cordon of armored cars around Andom's home on November 23, 1974, and gave him fifteen minutes to surrender. Andom resisted for over two hours, when a tank smashed through the wall and the fight was over. He died with a bullet in his head.

Drunk with the taste of blood and firmly in command, Mengistu sent his men to the Grand Guebbi where 260 prisoners had been held since October 22. Those who could stand were machine-gunned in groups of ten. Ras Asserat Kassa, whose father was a hero in the war against the Italians, was dragged from a hospital and shot in his wheelchair. His daughter, Princesse Rebecca, whom the Reagans received in the White House, told me Andom was killed because he opposed the massacre. Ras Kassa's son, Prince Asfa Wassen, who heads those working for restoration of the throne, made peace with the Erytrean independence leaders years ago but could not announce an alliance or accept aid from those waiting to help him as long as Mengistu was holding his mother.

The 82-year-old Emperor was imprisoned in September 1974 and by December 1 had been tortured into signing a paper authorizing the transfer of his personal and family fortune. Mengistu let him linger in a dungeon for another year, before deciding no more bank account numbers could be tortured out of him, to send to the half-brother he had made ambassador to Switzerland. An officer suffocated the Emperor with a pillow, then Mengistu had the officer shot. Perhaps time will disclose where His Majesty was buried.

MENGISTU'S STORY IS THAT OF THE REVENGE-SEEKING PRINCE WHOM AVERELL HARRIMAN BROUGHT INTO THE GOVERNMENT OF LAOS ALL OVER AGAIN. BOTH WERE BASTARD SONS OF SERVANTS DETERMINED TO DESTROY THOSE THEY ENVIED. The Empress Zauditu sent her dark Galla serving girl, Totit, from the palace when she was made pregnant by a court chamberlain named Kebedde Tessema.

The baby was a girl and, to avoid a scandal, Kebedde Tessema's brother said she was his. The girl had a son, Mengistu, who was brought up with his half-brother, Kassa, and had the same advantages of education, but Mengistu's dark skin and negroid features condemned him to the servant's quarters. Kebedde never acknowledged their relationship and told his friends the boy was the son of a slave.

High school graduates were eligible for the Haile Selassie Military Academy, the country's highest, but Mengistu never finished his secondary schooling and graduated from the Genet Military School with the rank of second lieutenant. The Emperor sent

him to the Aberdeen Military Base in Maryland for artillery training and he returned with no loyalty to either King or country. Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia, it will be recalled, studied political science under leftist professors at University of California at Berkeley and went home to assassinate his uncle, King Faisal.

After killing the general who carried out the revolution for him, Mengistu was merciless. In February 1977 he and his toadies excused themselves for a minute from a Dergue meeting. As soon as they left the room, gunmen burst in and killed everyone. When rebellious army officers kidnapped Mengistu's wife and children and telephoned that they would die if he did not surrender, he said, "shoot them," and hung up.

Through the famines, the war with the break-away Erytreans and the rebels in Tigre and at home, Mengistu was kept in power by his 13 security organizations, authorized to arrest without evidence, and a 2,500-man bodyguard of illiterate blacks from the south, distinguished by their cruelty and tribal marks on their foreheads. Over 80,000 people disappeared into prisons to be tortured and executed without trial. The country was saturated with spies while Kassa, the half-brother with whom he was raised, took care of Mengistu's Swiss bank accounts and network of spies in embassies and Ethiopian Airline offices.

As ambassador to Zimbabwe his uncle handled relations with Mugabe. When it was clear that the six insurrections were winning, Mengistu sent his wife and four children to the Zimbabwe ranch. Now that he has fled, Ethiopia's best hope of escaping years of bloodshed and eventual dismemberment lays in restoring the traditional monarchy under the foreign-educated economist, Prince Asfa Wassen. Backward and tribe-divided Ethiopia is not ready for rule by a rabble-rouser with the most crosses marked on pieces of paper. The Afar Liberation Front, fighting on the eastern flank, will deprive Ethiopia of Massawa and Assab, her only ports, as well as parts of Wollo and Tigre, if Asfa Wassen is not there to hold it to their agreement. The Libyan-backed Oromo Liberation Front in the west and south, if it secedes, will create a satellite state for Qaddafi.

Peace talks started in London on May 27, under Herman Cohen, deputy secretary of state for African affairs, but only the liberation movements and the Ethiopian Government were allowed representation. Mr. Cohen emphasized that the U.S. is only interested in seeing a democratic government installed. This means that the idea of a parliamentary monarchy under Prince Asfa Wassen has been ruled out by Washington, regardless of its support at home. Once again, Oswald Spengler's advice that tradition be recognized as a vital force has been disregarded and by telling Ethiopians who can speak for them America is risking imposing another Ngo dinh Diem.

Israel's airlift of 16,000 Falashas, for whose departure she paid $25 million, will justify the creation of new settlements, but in the long term they will mean more trouble. Uneducated immigrants from Ethiopia will become third class citizens in a country that cannot absorb the musicians, doctors and engineers pouring in from Russia. With the elite from Europe and America, Israel will soon have a doctor for every five families. Racial trouble is being imported and will expose again the utopian myth of the melting pot. Now let us look at the other great event of May 21.

IT IS HARD TO WRITE ON THE TRAGIC DEATH OF RAJIV GANDHI. He was an honest man and a good airline pilot who left politics to his grasping mother and arrogant brother. When his mother was killed by her Sikh bodyguard, the small clique running the country conscripted him to replace her. They were using his name and those outside their circle preferred to see jobs kept in a rich family that had no need of bribes.

For all but six of its 44 years of independence, ungovernable India has been ruled by a superficially charming, English-educated upper-class, Fabian-socialist family called the Nehrus and Gandhis. They were utterly incompetent but they were the only Indians the West knew. In 1945, India had over 400 million people; 250 million Hindus, 90 million Moslems, 6 million Sikhs, with other

millions of Buddhists and Christians. 560 independent princes and maharajahs ruled over sovereign states in this vast sub-continent of 23 main languages, 200 dialects, 3,000 castes and 60 million untouchables, compared to whose plight South African blacks are a privileged people.

Eighty percent of this human mass lived in 500,000 villages, mostly inaccessible by road, yet the anti-colonialist West, America in the lead, campaigned for Indian independence as stridently as women had campaigned for the vote. Britain ruled India through her princes and maharajahs, but on February 20, 1947, a weak Britain that had lost her will made Lord Louis Mountbatten Viceroy and gave him forty days to get India off her hands. Power was to be handed to the Indians. But to what Indians? The traditional princes, or India's religious, racial, economic or military leaders?

No. Power was handed to a tiny elite that had studied law abroad and learned the vernacular of western politics. The maharajahs and princes were abandoned. The minority sects and regional clans betrayed and the untouchables treated as though they never existed. Indians with a thin veneer of education were able to bamboozle club women and congressmen with talk about democracy and rights of self-determination, which they embraced only for themselves. Respected princes and maharajahs were told their rights and prerogatives would be recognized under the new order. Once in power the elite centralized power in their own hands and every promise given to those through whom the British raj had governed was broken. (The creeping chipping away of national sovereignties by the EUROPE ruled from Brussels is a re-run of what happened in India.)

Mahatma Gandhi had been educated as a lawyer and knew how to wear striped trousers and a bowler hat, but the affectation of feeble saintliness later practiced by Ho chi Minh was his strongest card. Intelligent Britishers recognized it as humbug. One of his followers observed "it takes a lot of money to keep Gandhi in poverty."

In India where billions of dollars in American wheat loans barely feed the millions of rats and monkeys, it is against their religion to kill, between two and three million people were massacred in religious riots after independence, ending with Gandhi himself. Jawaharlal Nehru, the priestly caste Brahmin who turned to politics, was an only son, brought up by governesses and his mother. He was the darling of Europe's intellectual left and politics was the only occupation he ever knew. As an expatriate, after Harrow and Cambridge, he lived in fashionable spas on a rich income provided by his father and made a career of exploiting the West's concept of "repressed Indians."

His father complained that he hadn't the slightest inclination to work or support his family. Despite his western polish, Nehru was so paranoiac against anything foreign, he kept imports and investments out of India because he regarded them as exploitation. Almost 900,000 Indians are still impoverished because of him. Foreign imports are banned if some petty bureaucrat thinks an Indian firm will someday produce them. The system Nehru established feeds the biggest network of corruption in the world. Established firms buy up rights to expand, not for use but to keep out competition. The Economist of May 4, 1991, summed it up: "India's system forbids successful firms to grow, encourages them to become unsuccessful and, when they fail, forbids them to close.

Loans from America and an alliance with Russia were the solution. When Indira Gandhi reneged on a $2.6 billion dollar debt to America, "because you know we cannot export foreign currency," she bought a warship and another loan was accorded. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's adviser told him when the decision to abandon India was taken: "The fact is that the British government, the Viceroy and to a certain extent the States have been bounced by Gandhi into believing that a few half-baked, semi-educated urban agitators represent the views of 365 million hard-working and comparatively contented cultivators. It seems to me that the elephant has been stampeded by the flea."

Since the British raj was composed of Hindus and Moslems, Lord Mountbatten hurried to divide it into Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan in the limited time he was given. The era of religious massacres and

endless conflict started. Nehru seized Moslem Kashmir because it had a Hindu Maharajah then invaded Hyderabad under a Moslem Nizim, because most of the people were Hindu. LIFE magazine announced in screaming headlines: "Democracy Comes to Hyderabad." To show that he was a simple man, Nehru had himself photographed beside a bicycle while his sister reclined in a chauffeur-driven Rolls Royce in London.

A job as superintendent of a hospital went for an exorbitant price because of the bribes that could be collected from desperate patients in need of beds, and drugs that could be diverted to the black market. The citizens of Goa, after 400 years under the Portuguese, rejected Indian rule by a vast majority in plebiscite, so in 1961 the Indians who had brought tears to the West with their pleas for self-determination took Goa by force.

Nehru, who used non-alignment as a cover for speeches against "imperialist America," lined up with Moscow until his death in 1964. After a short interim government headed by a lesser figure, his daughter Indira took over. She had acquired the Gandhi name by marrying a Parsi, but the loss of caste did reach to her. When found guilty of an election swindle she declared a state of emergency on June 26, 1975. Her critics and the leaders of all political parties save the communist were arrested. Fortunately for India, her spoiled son, Sanjay, was killed while showing off in his airplane in June 1980. With Sikhs, Nagas and other minorities demanding independence, Indira was assassinated on October 31, 1984.

Rajiv's happy days as an airplane pilot and home life with his Italian wife were over. He did his best, but there were too many hates, and India, so vast, caste-ridden and violent, was too big for any honest man to govern. If his successor tries to clean up the corruption, he will be murdered by those feeding on it. With Rajiv's death the political parties are disintegrating into ethnic, religious and social groups unwilling to go on supporting graft from the top, but threatening to murder members of any other group that displeases them. By the end of the century the population will reach a billion.

Decentralization; perhaps restoration of the old princely states with hereditary rulers idolized by their people and all-powerful in their domains, may be the answer. Whatever happens, expect years of chaos and anarchy as India breaks up, with Hindu fundamentalism the fastest growing political movement and a clash with resurgent, fanatic Islam certain to come.

AMERICA, WITH THE TROUBLES HALF-MEASURES HAVE CREATED IN IRAQ, WOULD BEST LEAVE ETHIOPIA TO HER ANARCHY AND INDIA TO HER CIVIL WARS, IF ANOTHER SADDAM HUSSEIN DOES NOT FORCE HER HAND. Ethiopia and India temporarily pushed the plight of two million Kurdish refugees off front pages, but military leaders knew why they were starving and freezing in the mountains. America's political leaders feared the blind anti-war sentiment of an America gone soft and hoped Iraq was no longer a threat after February 28, 1991. They scrambled to get out while an embarrassed anti-administration press was silenced by the quickness of victory.

The military knew the job was unfinished, but any protest would have been used by politicians and press against the President, and his anger would have fallen on their heads. Iraq's seventeen opposition parties had waited for America to weaken Saddam to a point where they could finish him. In Washington the President, with the press, anxious mothers, vote-hungry politicians and UN looking over his shoulder, said "Saddam Hussein must go but it is up to his own people to get rid of him. Coalition forces must recognize the sovereignty of Baghdad." It was a sell-out.

The Kurds launched an offensive in the north and Shi'ites revolted in the south as soon as Operation Desert Storm started, but the victors stopped when they had driven Saddam out of Kuwait and did not bother to de-fang him. By March 27, Saddam's forces were regrouped and ready to make a comeback. His cousin, Ali Hassan Majid, butcherer of the Kurds in 1988, took over the Ministry of the Interior. Saddam's son-in-law, Hussein Kamal Hassan, became minis-

ter of military industrialization, and the repression started.

Spectacle du Monde, one of the few French publications that is pro-American, wrote in its May issue: "Accused on one hand of being naive and on the other of being cynical, Bush remained cool, waiting for the world to drop its mask of hypocrisy. Those who would have quit the coalition and condemned America for going beyond UN's resolution on February 28, if General Schwartzkopf had sent his tanks into Baghdad, urged American intervention to save the Kurds and stop the fighting."

Julian Amery wrote in the *Sunday Times* of April 7: "Without American leadership in the Gulf crisis all would have been lost. But the submission of America's leaders to public opinion showed the narrow limits within which they are able to act." It was only because UN gave its approval that congressmen playing politics with the world's future permitted the President to announce on April 16 that helicopters and marines were being sent to set up refugee villages and a secure area for the countryless Kurds.

Courageous and hardy, they have been the plaything of the great powers. When France and Britain decided by the secret Sykes-Picot Treaty, in 1916, how the Turkish empire would be broken up, provisions were made for a post-war Kurdistan. The solution was ratified by the Treaty of Sevres in 1920, but the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne wiped it out because no nation in the region wanted it. Turkey, Iran and Iraq saw the Kurds as a force to support when they wanted to make trouble on the other side of the border of one or both of the others.

BY FAILING TO FINISH THE DRIVE GENERAL SCHWARTZKOPF CARRIED OUT SO BRILLIANTLY, THE WAY WAS LEFT OPEN FOR RUSSIA'S RETURN. Under promises from Gorbachev that Russia will guarantee their protection when the Americans go home, the Kurdish resistance leader, Jalil Talabani, went to Baghdad to negotiate for limited autonomy in return for a joint request that the allied forces pull out. At date of this writing the marines are still deployed north of the 36th parallel, but all Saddam Hussein has to do is wait. He will deal with the Kurds when the coalition is too busy elsewhere to come back.

Every day that he remains in power, mobs continue to swell the Islamic revival he will harness. Sheik Monem Abou Znat, the most inflammatory orator of Jordan, warned the west in a speech as frank as Mein Kampf: "Only the impious doubt the ultimate victory of Moslems. Our best arms are our faith and our patience. We shall restore the golden age of Islam!" In Algiers, riot police were half-hearted as they dispersed the thousands of fanatics bringing all traffic to a halt in the name of the ISLAMIC SALVATION FRONT (FIS). Elections will take place on June 27 and the FIS leader proclaimed: "An Islamic state in Algeria is inevitable."

It was to prevent Saddam Hussein from riding this Moslem wave that threatens the world that an American-led coalition went to Saudi Arabia, not a squabble over oil.

THERE ARE OTHER EVENTS WORTH CONTEMPLATING. On May 27 the Jordanian newspaper, *Al-Shaab,* printed Iraqi Vice-President Taha Yassin Ramadan's declaration that Kuwait is part of Iraq.

Monsieur Jean d'Ormesson wrote in *Figaro Magazine* of June 1, 1991, that Saddam lost but Syria's Assad was the victor. In the treaty of fraternity cooperation and coordination, which the allies let Hafez al-Assad impose on Lebanon as the price of his cooperation, Lebanon has become a Syrian protectorate. Order reigns in Beirut, but it is imposed by an army of occupation. What al-Assad put over is an Anschluss.

The news from Brussels is that 3,000 "Eurolobbyists" have set up business to influence EUROPE'S decisions and the number is growing. Brussels will have more lobbyists than Washington. For manufacturers the prospect of petty controls is frightening. Now the bureaucrats are meddling with advertising. Advertisements for ordinary non-prescription cold tablets and headache pills may no longer mention what the product is meant to treat. Bureaucrats have decided that if consumers are not told what a medicine is used for they will be less inclined to take drugs they may not need. Worse meddling is yet to come.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

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Mrs. Thatcher Attempts to Warn America

The lesson Americans can learn from Margaret Thatcher's fall is that when she tried to save her country from the machine that is undermining sovereignties, traditions and national identities, those leveling Europe into one hybrid superstate were powerful enough to destroy her. The question is: in America's ballot-box democracy and election by lobbies, could any politician oppose the force that toppled Britain's prime minister and survive. I doubt it. For more than four decades foundations have been financing courses teaching students to love the world instead of their nation. Adlai Stevenson, who was foisted on Americans as a candidate for the presidency, preached that notion in Harper's magazine as far back as July 1963.

Advancing by stages, those who would create a nationless world glamorized their goal by calling it a new world order. America was warned but remained apathetic. The present stage in the establishment of a so-called new world order in EUROPE is the Delors plan, after the President of the European Commission. It calls for formation of a single central bank and single currency through which a socialist European commission will administer a world system of financial control. This Mrs. Thatcher and her supporters, known as the Bruges Group, refused to accept. The super-government's control over the economy of the world would be exercised by a parliament with three arms, the EUROPEAN, American and Asian trilateral commissions.

THERE ARE OTHER THREATS BUT THEY CAN WAIT. Japan's war of financial and commercial aggression must eventually be faced. The rising tide of Moslem fundamentalism, which Saddam Hussein was thwarted from riding, cannot be ignored. China will continue spreading nuclear know-how but the world will accept it because she is too big to fight. There was no other reason why Britain should abandon millions of people on an island that had been ceded to her in perpetuity. KGB activity is increasing and will continue to do so. Western nations, including heavily indebted America, will grant loans to Russia though the Soviet Central Bank admits to an official reserve of $4.4 billion in gold. For the moment let us focus on the world federalism threat and who was behind it.

THE AIM OF THE NEW WORLD ORDER CONSPIRACY IS TO DESTROY NATIONAL IDENTITIES ESTABLISHED BY CENTURIES OF TRIAL AND ERROR. It did not start at the 1919

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peace conference in Versailles, though Versailles was where Colonel Edward Mandel House, President Woodrow Wilson's alter ego, joined forces with Europeans who had already started a campaign against the established order. Here is where Colonel House, Jean Monnet, and the men who were to found Britain's Royal Institute of Foreign Affairs coordinated their plan to eliminate sovereignties and create a nationless world. Peace and prosperity were the promises dangled before millions and planted in the minds of the young. American and Soviet bloc participation in their packaged world was always the ultimate goal. With success in sight, opposition came from a proud lady named Margaret Thatcher, who was Britain's Prime Minister.

In late 1990 an unpopular poll tax provided the excuse but not the reason for her toppling. On Tuesday, June 18, 1991, she declared before the Economic Club of New York, "The risks to British sovereignty of a federal Europe are so great I can no longer hold my tongue," and by bringing the cause of her fall into the open while on a visit to the United States she was attempting to alert America.

The manner in which Britishers were duped by those out to destroy the nation state was expressed by Mr. G.R. Johnson, of 77 Montagu's Harrier, Guisborough, Cleveland, England, in a letter to The Times of June 23, 1991. "The 1975 referendum on Europe was presented to the voters in terms of membership in a 'common market' which I understood to be aimed at the elimination of customs barriers at frontiers, duties and the time-consuming and costly paperwork,'" he wrote. "All these aims seemed to me to be sensible and allow more effective and hence more profitable participation in world trade.

"I do not remember reading or hearing anything which suggested that the ultimate aim was a United States of Europe, with a common currency or government. Maybe I missed something, but so, it seems, did the bulk of the voters who voted yes. Since then we have gone from the Common Market to the European Economic Community to the European Community. None of these apparently innocent name changes seems to have had any beneficial effects."

Mr. Paul Chester, of Gainsborough Lodge, 169 Connaught Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, England, observed in the same issue: "I find it incredible that there is so little protest while our politicians argue about when we shall become part of a 'European Union of Socialist States.' What use will our parliament be when a German bureaucrat says how much we can spend on education and health, a Greek commissioner instructs us on social regulation, and a group of foreign judges decides whether the laws it passes are valid?" (The addresses of the above are given by way of reply to Americans who have requested information on British opposition to the supra-national state.)

IN HER JUNE 18 ADDRESS IN NEW YORK MRS. THATCHER CALLED FOR CREATION OF AN ATLANTIC ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EMBRACING THE WHOLE OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA. This would mean from San Francisco to the Urals. So secretly has even the existence of Henry Cabot Lodge's Atlantic Institute been maintained, the sharpest political thinker in England, if not the world, was unaware that what she was proposing was precisely what Lodge was advancing under de Gaulle's nose in Paris in 1961 as a gradualist way of bringing America into the Common Market and changing EUROPEAN COMMUNITY to ATLANTIC.

Belgium's Paul van Zeeland withdrew from public life in 1956, a year before the Common Market was finalized, to prepare the ground for formation of the Atlantic Institute. In 1960 Henry Cabot Lodge disappeared from Washington and was not heard of until 1963 when President Johnson made him Ambassador to Vietnam, thereby hanging the betrayal on a theoretical Republican. Lodge's missions in Paris and Saigon could form a script for Agent 007.

In mid-January 1961 he was joined in Paris by Lord Gladwyn, who as Sir Gladwyn Jebb negotiated for Britain at Yalta with Alger Hiss representing America. Gladwyn's interest in the Atlantic Institute can be summed up in his own words: "The whole idea of European unity since the war has been to limit the absolute power of the individual state, which in itself has been the reason for so many devastating wars, and

replace it by a system involving a European Parliament and qualified majority voting in a council of ministers on proposals by an independent commission."

On November 27, 1961, Lodge spent thirty minutes telling President de Gaulle about the "newly formed cultural organization" he and the Eurocrats had put together. The Atlantic Institute he and Gladwyn Jebb had organized was no more cultural than the Common Market was strictly commercial. Art and literature were the last things it was formed to discuss. Lodge emphasized in the booklet he put out on the Atlantic Institute conference of May 24 and 25, 1962, that decolonization, i.e., stripping America's allies of their colonies, was one of its prime objectives and that it had been realized. All those at the conference were dedicated to enlarging the European Community and making the Atlantic Institute the arm that would bring America into an expanding super-state. (See H. du B. Reports Oct. 1962, Feb., Sept., July-Aug. 1973, Sept. 1979.)

Betty Beale reported in the *Washington Post* of June 16, 1963, that Pierre Uri, the French one-worlder, and former British ambassador, Sir Oliver Frank, were in America to introduce a short booklet on the aims of the Atlantic Institute. "The book foreshadows a world currency," she gushed. So the single money European Commission President Jacques Delors tried to make Margaret Thatcher accept was intended from the start. Harlan Cleveland, President Kennedy's Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, was present to give his support at the Washington meeting where Pierre Uri and Sir Oliver Frank introduced their booklet. Uri and the ambassador announced that the Atlantic Institute was founded in reply to a call for "Atlantic Union Now," launched by David Rockefeller, Christian Herter, Elmo Roper and William L. Clayton, under the auspices of the Atlantic Union Committee. Present at the May 24 and 25 conference in Paris to push the Atlantic Institute was Professor Milton Katz, the former OSS station chief in Caserta, Italy, whose support and advice Averell Harriman sought when he and David Rockefeller's insiders were preparing to put Jimmy Carter in the White House while America was in a state of press-created hysteria over Watergate.

When Mrs. Thatcher called for an Atlantic economic community embracing the whole of Europe and North America, she certainly did not realize she was recommending the step planned by the Fabian socialists to bring America into the socialist super-state which she was toppled for opposing. Christian Herter, who was general counsel to State Department's Foreign Operations Administration and member of the Policy-Planning Staff, under Eisenhower, when Norman Dodd had his conversation with Mr. Gaither, supported the gradualist Atlantic Community approach to world government. He said, "we must give up some of our sovereignty to an international body. Only by not insisting on complete national freedom can nations resist totalitarian slavery."

CIA chief William Colby knew that promises of free trade and prosperity were being used to trick the British into the one world trap when, in 1973, on the eve of the Common Market referendum, he made Cord Meyer, founder of THE UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS, his station chief in London, the man Allen Dulles recruited into CIA in 1951 so he could work more effectively for world government.

Outrageous. But the Britishers were still one-up. Had the Royal Institute of International Affairs, better known as Chatham House, not founded the Council on Foreign Relations in New York in 1922, the new world order planners would not have the power to dictate America's policies.

The Times of London reported on June 21, 1991, that the draft of the new EC political and monetary treaty "marks a new stage in the gradual process leading to a union with a federal goal." Two days later the Sunday Telegraph announced that a poll had found John Major more trusted than Mrs. Thatcher to handle relations with the EC. The federalists will get him, just as they got the Chicago business man who, after listening to Mrs. Thatcher's June 20, 1991, speech to the Chicago Foreign Affairs Council, exclaimed impatiently, "Why can't Maggie go out and shoot some elephant! Why is she working herself into an unhealthy lather over an issue of so little import?"

Jeff Gilbert, the head of an international company present at the meeting, supplied

the answer: "Americans don't read between the lines on this issue; they don't even read the lines."

Xan Smiley explained American incomprehension and disinterest in what is going on by writing in the London Sunday Telegraph of July 7, 1991: "A federal Europe sounds nice to US ears, even if few Americans have much of an inkling of what it actually means . . . Federalism, Americans mostly feel, is fundamentally good . . . Europe should be encouraged to advance towards that federal model that works so well for the United States of America. That is the gut feeling among the few Americans who think about foreign matters at all. Most have only the haziest idea of what the European Community is, let alone the debate about federalism versus national sovereignty. Ordinary Americans could not be less interested in the future shape of Europe – so long as it is friendly." Mr. Smiley admitted that "Americans who savour their own federation are gradually becoming aware that the homogenizing forces of a shared language and culture do not exist in many other would-be and proclaimed federations which have been held together by force," but he did not go so far as to suggest that Americans be compelled to look at the scenario their leaders helped put together.

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO COUNT THE TIMES NORMAN DODD'S INTERVIEW WITH ROWAN GAITHER, THE PRESIDENT OF FORD FOUNDATION, HAS BEEN QUOTED IN AMERICA. Mr. Dodd was research director for the House of Representatives' Special Committee which was looking into the activities of tax-exempt foundations, under the direction of Congressman Reece. In late November of 1953 he sat in the Ford Foundation president's office and could not believe his ears when Mr. Gaither told him: "We at the executive level here were active in either the OSS, the State Department or the European Economic Administration. During those times, and without exception, we operated under directives issued by the White House. We are continuing to be directed by just such directives, the substance of which were to the effect that we were to make every effort to so alter life in the United States as to make possible a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union."

With all the hundreds of times this conversation has been quoted, no one has studied the Gaither statement word by word, or asked who at the White House was behind such orders. The Washington Post had not yet destroyed respect for the Presidency and all America appeared to take the attitude that the Gaither statement was absurd. It was not in the nature of Mr. Dodd, with his experience, his library of books and files, and the aid of his painstaking secretary, Miss Ellen Lake, to let such an admission, from a man heading a foundation capable of forming policy, go unexplored.

True, he had received threatening calls, and on occasions defiant ones, but it is hard to imagine what prevented him and Congressman Reece from taking Mr. Gaither's statement to President Eisenhower and demanding who could be issuing such directives.

SO LET US GO BACK AND TRY TO FIND OUT WHO THE AMERICAN ENEMIES OF SOVEREIGNTY WERE. Mr. Gaither said that those at the executive level of the foundation working to so alter American life to a point where the US could be merged with Soviet Russia had been under White House directives when they were in OSS, State Department and the European Economic Administration. "In OSS" would mean that such directives were coming from the White House when America was at war. The man occupying the White House was Franklin D. Roosevelt whose closest adviser was Harry Hopkins. Working as architect of the United Nations, which was Roosevelt's dearest dream, was Alger Hiss, who negotiated at Yalta for America while Gladwyn Jebb, an admitted one-worlder, represented Britain.

Oleg Gordievsky, in the ponderous 705-page book he was written with Christopher Andrew on THE INSIDE STORY OF THE KGB, states that the two most important Soviet spies in America were Alger Hiss and Harry Hopkins, Hiss being a conscious one and Hopkins supplying unlimited information under flattery. Also with constant access to the sick President's ear was Averell Harriman, under whose influence Roosevelt

established diplomatic relations with Moscow on conditions which the Russians never kept. Later he became the duped President's ambassador to Moscow. Equally enjoying the President's confidence was Robert Murphy, Roosevelt's sower of premature independence movements in North Africa, where six OSS men were installed as consuls. Heading OSS was another Roosevelt favorite, General William (Wild Bill) Donovan, who in 1949 became chairman of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON UNITED EUROPE, which distributed Robert Schuman's United Europe (read: federalist) pamphlets.

When Truman acceded to the Presidency Harry Hopkins was dead but Hiss and the others at paper-signing level were still riding high. Robert Murphy became ambassador to Belgium, where instead of looking after America's interests he collaborated with Paul-Henry Spaak, a man intent on deposing his King and advancing the plans of Jean Monnet, whom *Time* magazine hailed as "the father of Common Market." In 1946 Averell Harriman became ambassador to Britain.

Joseph Retinger, the Pole who was Jean Monnet's leg man (H. du B. Report, April 1972), notes in his diary: "In November 1946, I had a very long talk with Mr. Averell Harriman, American ambassador to London, who showed the same keenness I had found among my European friends. He helped arrange a trip to America and gave the best possible advice. As a stateless Pole naturally I had difficulties in getting my American visa, but Averell Harriman was my sponsor and arranged my visit. He strongly believed in European unification and as Secretary of Commerce and later head of the European Co-operation Administration was responsible for the tremendous support the United Sates gave to this idea."

On arriving in America Retinger wrote in his diary: "In late 1946 I found in America a unanimous approval of our ideas among financiers, businessmen and politicians. Mr. Leffingwell, senior partner in J.P. Morgan's, Nelson and David Rockefeller, Alfred Sloan, Chairman of the Dodge Motor Company, Charles Hook, President of the American Rolling Mills Company, Sir William Wiseman, partner in Kuhn Loeb, George Franklin and especially my old friend Adolf Berle, Jr., were all in favor and Berle agreed to lead the American section." He would. Berle had been a member of the old Colonel House-Jean Monnet clique in Versailles and was to become an adviser to Secretary of State Dean Rusk. It is not surprising that ten years after Monnet and Harriman sent Retinger to America the machine designed to create a federalist new world order took form under the Treaty of Rome and became too strong for any British prime minister to oppose.

"John Foster Dulles also agreed to help us and when he went to Moscow early in 1947 to attend a conference, we asked him to ascertain how the Russians would react to the idea," Retinger took pains to record. He had already noted: "We never considered the unity of Europe as being limited to the Western part of Europe," so, since John Foster Dulles' voice was powerful under both Truman and Eisenhower, Rowan Gaither's statement that Ford Foundation was working on orders from the White House to create conditions in which America could merge with the Soviet Union is completely plausible.

For Monnet and his inner circle the balance swung their way on September 19, 1946, when Winston Churchill made his famous speech in Zurich calling for European unity. This permitted Duncan Sandys to set up his United European Movement a few months later and join hands with the international federalist groups. In June 1947, George Marshall made his speech at Harvard, from which the Marshall Plan was born, and from that date the one-worlders had clear sailing.

As soon as the Marshall Plan was working, Murphy and Harriman sent Retinger to see their friend, John McCloy, the American High Commissioner in Germany who had helped set up the United Nations, and Retinger wrote that McCloy gladly gave him and Monnet all the money they needed from Marshall Plan counterpart funds. This was paper money which European nations paid for Marshall Plan goods with the understanding that the United States would not change it into hard currency. Since this mountain of money given Retinger could only be spent in its country of origin, the nations receiving Marshall Plan aid paid for the cam-

paign to destroy themselves.

We must assume that Truman knew what was going on. One thing is certain, the men helping Jean Monnet and Schuman create their monster were powerful enough to keep directives emanating from the White House whether they were signed by Truman or unelected men pushed upward by fellow members of the Council on Foreign Relations. Eisenhower, on his election in 1952, did not clean house, so when Rowan Gaither talked to Norman Dodd a year later in a manner which made it clear that he did not care whether Congressman Reece liked what they were doing or not, his arrogance was justified. The Kennedy Administration was no more opposed to socialist one-worldism than Eisenhower's. Walt Rostow, Kennedy's chairman of the State Department Policy Planning Staff and son of Lillian Helman, who left a legacy to finance the study of Marxism in a university, wrote a book in which he declared the day of the nation state is past.

THE PASSAGE IN RETINGER'S DIARY WHERE HE STATED: "WHENEVER WE NEEDED ANY ASSISTANCE FOR THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT, DULLES WAS AMONG THOSE WHO HELPED US MOST," COULD HAVE UNCOVERED A LONG STORY, HAD ANYONE BOTHERED TO FOLLOW IT. It would have led back to the beginning of America's slide down the one-worldism road, to the days in Versailles, when Woodrow Wilson was fighting as hard for the League of Nations as F.D. Roosevelt did for UN. Wilson and Colonel House saw the Geneva-based League as an institution that could lead to world government, just as Roosevelt did UN. Wilson's Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, saw the Versailles Peace Conference as a means of advancing his nephews, John Foster and Allen Dulles. Thus we find the two Dulles brothers with their friends, Christian Herter and Walter Lippmann, absorbing the teachings of Colonel House through long dinners in the majestic Hotel, in Paris, in May 1919. It should not be surprising that 38 years later they were working to support Jean Monnet as what French political writer Roger Mennevee called "the occult dictator of France and Imperator of Europe."

In 1919, Wilson did not have a machine such as Roosevelt's, and love of nation had not been eroded to its present state. Congress refused to accept Wilson's utopian dream and in September 1919 he took it to the country, traveling 8,000 miles in two weeks in a futile attempt to make America buy the League of Nations. Under the strain he suffered a stroke in the train on September 25. The party covered it up and a third and massive stroke hit him on October 10, leaving him paralyzed. His doctor, Admiral Gary Grayson, admitted months later that the President was permanently ill physically, weakening mentally, and that he would never recover, but he refused to declare him unfit to carry on his duties.

Vice-president Thomas Marshall was weak, which enabled the President's private secretary to conspire with Mrs. Wilson. Between them they kept her husband, a raving prisoner suffering from tertiary syphilis, in a barred room, while she acted as President of the United States for the last seventeen months of his life. Directives flowed from the White House in the large, scrawling hand of a woman who had had two years of schooling. How many were filled with notions Edward Mandel House had put in her or her husband's head there is no way of knowing.

THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW THE ORGANIZATION POWERFUL ENOUGH TO TOPPLE A BRITISH PRIME MINISTER FOR DARING OPPOSE IT CAME INTO BEING. By now, committed professors, powerful foundations, the Council on Foreign Relations, and an indoctrinating press have so conditioned America, it is hard to see anyone of stature showing the firmness Mrs. Thatcher showed at the Council on Foreign Affairs meeting in Chicago where a man with influence because he was successful in business told her to go shoot an elephant.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 34, LETTER 5 SEPT 1991

The Masks Are Coming Off

On June 5, 1991, a group of internationally important men converged almost furtively on Sand, a small German city near Baden Baden. No newspaper announced their arrival but they were on their way to a Bilderberg meeting that lasted from June 6 to 8. From details that have leaked out in France it can no longer be denied that the organization sold to President Eisenhower as a movement to combat anti-Americanism in Europe never had any goal but American entry into a federalist super-state as a prelude to world government. The moment Margaret Thatcher was toppled the nation state lost its last effective defender and plans for a meeting of the Bilderbergers were in the works.

At Sand the policies members would sell their countries would be decided. David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger selected the site because they needed the cooperation of Helmut Kohl to make the European Community become Euro-Atlantic.

The 25th meeting of the Bilderbergers was held in London on April 22, 23 and 24 in 1977. It was to give the insiders a chance to feel out Mrs. Thatcher, and she was never invited again. All we know of that meeting is that Kissinger was the principal speaker and, aside from finding out where Mrs. Thatcher stood, the self-elected shadow-government would decide whether or not to support the Sonnenfeld doctrine in their respective countries.

Helmut Sonnenfeld was president of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and working with Rockefeller, Kissinger and Brzezinski to establish permanent liaison with Soviet Russia. The June meeting in Sand was necessary because they had been outpaced by events.

Over twenty hours were spent at the Sand meeting discussing how the European Community can be made Euro-Atlantic. The planners knew President Mitterrand would fight it out of opposition to America. By meeting in Germany he would be forced to choose between President Bush and Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Rockefeller's opening speech should give Americans a jolt. He told his listeners: "We are grateful to the *Washington Post, The New York Times, Time Magazine,* and other great publications whose directors have attended our meetings and respected their promises of discretion for almost forty years."

Analyze this: The Washington Post used duty to its subscribers to justify subverting a public servant to get the Watergate tapes and papers that destroyed a President and weakened the office itself. Yet for almost forty years, Mr. Rockefeller admits, its directors have par-

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ticipated, under an oath of secrecy, in a conspiracy to bring America into a Europe-dominated federation.

The New York Times, with its boast of publishing "all the news that's fit to print," rocked the American defense establishment by publishing papers stolen from the Pentagon while America was at war, proclaiming that duty to their readers would not let them do otherwise. Now Mr. Rockefeller tells a group of international bankers, industrialists, politicians and editors, but not America, that for almost forty years the New York Times' directors and top editors have been attending conspiratorial meetings of which they were pledged not to print a word.

No paper has howled louder about government censorship, yet the most powerful newspaper in America, withheld information from its subscribers and newsstand customers without a qualm. Cyrus Sulzberger disguised plugs for the Common Market as news items in his syndicated columns and the charms of some little Turkish or other foreign town where he was attending a Bilderberg meeting were extolled without a word as to why he was there.

Time Magazine, with its reporting in story form, is the information bible of millions. Now Mr. Rockefeller has deemed it safe to acknowledge privately the Bilderberg group's gratitude to *Time* and other publications for participating in the secret activities of a cabal, while telling readers that anyone subscribing to the conspiracy theory was a kook. This should not come as a surprise to an intelligent reader, for the publications mentioned could not fail to know the meetings they left unreported were taking place.

It is also impossible that leaks on the Sand meeting, which appeared in the right-wing French weekly, *Minute,* of June 19, and *Lectures Francaises* of July-August 1991, were not read by American news agency correspondents in Paris, yet we will lay odds that not a word of Mr. Rockefeller's speech will be reported in America.

In his opening address Mr. Rockefeller explained: "It would have been impossible for us to develop our plan for the world if we had been subject to the bright lights of publicity during these years. But the world is now more sophisticated (read: more brain-washed by the press he thanked and professors his foundation supported) and prepared to march towards a world government which will never again know war but only peace and prosperity for the whole of humanity. The supranational sovereignty of an intellectual elite and world bankers (this is where Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Rockefeller come in) is surely preferable to the national autodetermination practiced in the past centuries. It is also our duty to inform the press of our convictions as to the historic future of the century."

Put in plain English: if we had told the American people what we were doing, without first conditioning them, we could never have gotten away with it. Now there is nothing they can do about it.

The strongly Catholic *Lectures Francaises* commented, "It took forty years for this politico-financial secret society which we exposed almost twenty years ago to admit what we have never ceased writing." The magazine added: "On the eve of the opening session of the 24-nation Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris (which was five days before the Bilderbergers met in Germany), Mr. Bush's Secretary of State proposed the creation of a Euro-Atlantic Community from Vancouver to Vladivostok. This is to say, Mr. James Baker, speaking in the name of the President of the United States, expects Europeans to guarantee the Bush-Gorbachev entente, the new Holy Alliance of capitalists and communists, which will lead to world government. It is no longer writers and journalists who are telling you this, but the actors, the plotters themselves who inform you."

IN A MATTER OF DAYS STATEMENTS THAT TWO YEARS AGO WOULD HAVE BRANDED THE SPEAKERS "KOOKS" CAME FROM ALL QUARTERS. President Mitterrand's socialist party was in trouble for using a fake company called Urbo-Tech to raise campaign funds, so he distracted attention by giving the country its first woman prime minister. Michel Rocard, the premier sacrificed for the good of the party, promised to remain silent for fifteen months, but, in discussing the international situation at a dinner party on July

10, he declared: "The only battle of any importance today is the fight to organize the planet."

Sir Peregrine Worsthorne, of London's conservative Sunday Telegraph, devoted 80 square inches on August 4 to a column headed: WHEN DEMOCRACY BETRAYS THE PEOPLE. "Whom will we be able to hold to account," he asked, "if Britain does decide to go ahead into a European federation which turns out to be a disaster from Britain's point of view? In the old days of monarchy there was never any doubt who was to blame if things went wrong – the King . . . In a democracy there is no clear-cut culprit. Members of parliament cannot be blamed, since it was we who elected them . . . Where the people are sovereign everybody is guilty and therefore, in effect, nobody is guilty.

"Twenty years ago, when the process began, there was no question of losing sovereignty," he wrote. "That was a lie, or at any rate, a dishonest obfuscation." He reminded his readers that when the decision to enter the Common Market was made, anyone who opposed it was considered unpatriotic. He pictured the force rolling over his country as a juggernaut that "might well put an end to British independence . . . If democracy means government by the people then there is going to be little damned democracy about the way our European future is determined. The decision has already been taken.

"For the past twenty years or so anybody wanting to have a career in the public service, in the higher reaches of the city or the media has had to be pro-European. In the privacy of the closet or among close fiends, even many federalists would admit as much. But such is the momentum behind the European movement that none of these individual doubts, expressed separately, will be remotely sufficient to stop the juggernaut. To do that would require the will of an autocrat, which it is the purpose of democracy to prevent coming into existence."

America has no Sir Peregrine Worsthorne, or anyone else who can stand up to David Rockefeller, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger when the President himself uses "New world order" in every speech and the secretary of state calls for a Euro-Atlantic Community from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

A NEW NEWSLETTER HAS APPEARED IN FRANCE PUBLISHED BY MONSIEUR G. MUNIER (Address: Codinter, Boite Postale 682, 35009 Rennes Cedex) The first issue was entitled BUT WHO GOVERNS AMERICA? (Mais Qui Gouverne l'Amérique?) and the French title of the second is LA 5e COLONNE A LA UNE. Both are in French and on the new world order conspiracy theme, but the second letter charges that President Bush is the leader appointed to carry it out. Without assuming responsibility for the validity of Mr. Munier's statements we will obtain copies for subscribers at $10 each, to cover ordering and mailing.

NO REPORT OF THE MOMENT IS COMPLETE WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION OF THE THREAT OF OPEN CIVIL WAR IN YUGOSLAVIA SINCE SLOVENIA AND CROATIA DECLARED THEIR INDEPENDENCE ON JUNE 25. Through a combination of brute power and cunning Josip Broz Tito held Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous regions with their eighteen ethnic groups and eleven minorities, four religions and four alphabets together, but the explosion had to come. Yugoslavia was an artificial nation, against nature from the start. Serbs, Croats, Slovens, Macedonians, Albanians, Montenegrans, Orthodox Christians, Catholics, Moslems, and Jews were packaged together by the victors of World War I at Versailles.

For six hundred years, from the day Rudolf of Habsbourg made himself Emperor in 1273, until 1918, when Wilson and Clemenceau forced through the dismember-

ment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Vienna brought the region stability and protection against the ambitions of Russia and Germany. A French writer named Jean Beranger found in his HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF THE HABSBOURGS that by constantly inventing, maneuvering, making accommodations, a balancing act satisfied the aspirations of all the regions. Domination by Austria was not resented because nation was played down and emphasis placed on loyalty to Emperor, the protector of all. Fidelity to the throne proved a binding force, transcending national patriotism, and herein lies the explanation for the popularity of the old dynasties today.

The powder barrel in the break-up of Tito's federation is the Bosnia-Herzegovina area, rich in water, coal and iron which both Croatia and Serbia want. But the area holds 1.4 million Serbs, 650 thousand Croatians and 1.9 million Moslems from the old Ottoman empire of the Turks. The mixture is explosive. Caught between Serbs and Catholic Croatians, the Moslems want a country of their own and Qaddafi is giving them arms.

Turks and Albanians are flocking to join their co-religionists, and whatever the outcome of the Serbian-Croatian civil war, worse is likely to come. Neither the Vatican nor the Russians want an Islamic-Christian conflict that will spread to Russia's Moslem states and bring the Israeli-Arab feud to the Balkans.

Montenegro disappeared after World War I when machine guns were planted at street corners to prevent Montenegrans from voting in the plebiscite promised them by Versailles. Following the federation put together by the victors of 1918 came the present one, born at the Teheran Conference of December 1943 when Roosevelt abandoned General Draga Mihailovich, whose battle cry was "With faith in God, King, and country." Averell Harriman and Paul Warnke put pressure on the sick President to follow the advice of Major Louis Huot, the O.S.S. officer who had become a partisan of the communists.

Tito was enjoying a truce with the Germans in order to devote himself to a civil war with Mihailovich for the control of Yugoslavia, when Huot arrived at his mountain headquarters on October 23, 1943. He was there without orders from anybody. He had no permission from the allied command; the entire trip was on his own initiative, and his first request was that the British mission be kept in ignorance of his presence. As the British civilian representing the North African Shipping Board put it, "Huot was like a whirling dervish in his effort to get guns to Tito." Through name dropping, bluffing, and claiming to have orders he did not have, he literally stole thousands of tons of fuel and materiel that had been shipped to the British.

Huot spent eighteen hours with Tito, making a list of everything the communists needed, and with the arms Huot got him, Tito killed more Yugoslavs than the Germans. They discussed politics, and the partisan movement; making estimates of their strength, morale, disposition and equipment. Unaware of what was going on, Brigadier Fitzroy MacLean, who represented Churchill, thought that any Americans on the spot were under his orders.

Before returning to Bari on October 27, and on no one's authority but his own, Huot sent the two Americans attached to MacLean, Major Melvin Benson and Major Lynn Farish, back to Italy. From then on Tito had all out American support and there was no one to oppose Huot. On nothing but Tito's word and with no one to dispute him, Huot prepared the seven-page report which Harriman and Warnke used to influence Roosevelt.

Huot's notes on the composition, tactics, weapons, locations and strength of Tito's eight corps were accepted without question. America's information on the political and ethnic composition of the partisan movement, its attitude towards the King; and Tito's plans for post-war Yugoslavia all came from him. It was inevitable that Mihailovich should die in the courtyard of Jajinci prison, by firing squad according to Tito, tossed to savage police dogs according to the testimony of Miklovan Djilas's wife. (For the Tito story see H. du B. Report, May 1980).

MANY IN YUGOSLAVIA ARE CALLING FOR THE RETURN OF CROWN

PRINCE ALEXANDER FROM LONDON. When Princess Lynda, the wife of the crown prince's younger brother, arrived in Belgrade with her two sons in late July, citizens wept, pressed flowers into their hands and rushed to touch them.

Whether the son of King Peter returns to his country or not, the most likely solution will be a Yugoslavia divided into three states with Slovenia in the north, an independent Croatia in the West, and a greater Serbia taking the rest. Russia fears a spread of independence movements, England does not want to see Germany dominate the Common Market through tie-ups with countries in the East, and France fears a Croatia and Slovenia economically annexed by Germany.

THE REST OF THE NEWS IN THESE SUMMER MONTHS OF 1991 IS A SERIES OF FLASHES, ALMOST ALL UNPLEASANT. Laiquat Hussein, president of the Council of Mosques in Bradford, England, told the thousands of Moslems hanging on his every word: "It is a criminal offense under Islamic law to have anything to do with The Satanic Verses, whether by writing them, publishing them, printing them, distributing them or translating them." He approved of the death penalty in such cases and Britain's other Moslem leaders supported him.

When the Italian and Japanese translators of the *The Satanic Verses* were murdered, Abdul Quddus, a former member of England's Council of Mosques, told the faithful: "The attacks are justified because people who translate the book are also insulting the faith."

The question is: What can the countries of Europe do, plagued with an alien community that insists on two legal codes, the ordinary law of the land and the Islamic law of the Koran? When the two collide, as in the case of the Satanic verses, the Moslem is bound to defy the law of the land. For him, no law that conflicts with Islamic law has any validity. Will British courts yield or face civil war when the first Islamic execution is carried out in England? Mass deportation is an answer, but British respect for citizens' rights will never permit it. Any court sentence against Islamic law will touch off a wave of fanaticism.

KING HASSAN OF MOROCCO WAS SO CONSCIOUS OF THE TROUBLE A CLASH BETWEEN COMMUNITIES COULD CAUSE BETWEEN NATIONS, HE ISSUED A PLEA TO FRANCE IN A 62-MINUTE INTERVIEW IN HIS PALACE AT SKIRAT ON JULY 20. With Francois d'Orcival, the editor of France's two greatest magazines, present, he called on France to send her Moroccans home. He begged industrialists and financiers to come and set up industries that by providing employment would make illegal entry into Europe unnecessary. He offered facilities, land, exoneration from taxes, freedom to transfer money. "History will prove me right," he declared. "Western Europe is going to have to support Eastern Europe . . . How are you going to clothe and feed that world without a strategic depth to support you on this side of the Mediterranean?" If French finance and industry heed him Morocco may escape the explosions rocking Algeria and Tunisia and Moslem pressure on Europe may be relieved.

SPEAKING IN ORLEANS ON JUNE 19, FORMER PRIME MINISTER JACQUES CHIRAC PRESENTED THE TAXPAYER'S CASE. A North African with five wives and twenty children receives 50,000 francs a month under France's system of allocations for each child in a family, allowances for families without support, and allocations for housing. The salary of the President of France is 42,000 francs a month. Therefore, an Arab, without working and bound by his religion to refute French law, can touch more than the President of the Republic. It is not racism that is making the taxpayer revolt.

AS IT BECOMES CLEARER THAT SADDAM HUSSEIN IS AS FIRMLY IN POWER AS EVER, EUROPE'S PRESS CONTINUES TO LOOK FOR AN EXPLANATION WHY PRESIDENT BUSH DID NOT FINISH THE JOB IN IRAQ. In a French book called *Tempest in the Desert, the Secrets of the White House,* Olivier Orban charges that the war was halted before General Schwartzkopf would finish it so the President could say he had been victorious in a 100-hour war. London papers said

the President halted the war, just as Schwartzkopf was about to close on Saddam's 14 best Republican Guard divisions, because Kuwait had been liberated and he was afraid to go beyond the limit accorded by UN.

The Sunday Times, of July 21, did not try to explain why Saddam was saved but devoted a page to "Saddam's Life of Riley." Those who support him are as far from hardship as ever, taking large families to the Ishtar restaurant at $100 a head, watching CNN's satellite news and telling the world America is withholding medicines from dying children, he wrote.

By August 2 *The Times,* of London, found another excuse. It reported that America's pilots refused to fight. The sight of destroyed tanks and cars, and the thought of thousands of soldiers killed in an operation as simple and bloody as the carnage at Mutla Ridge was more than they could stand. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd was quoted as saying: "Once the Iraqi forces had effectively lost their capacity to defend themselves, many pilots were reluctant to continue the fight." A very small proportion of Saddam's forces had lost the capacity to defend themselves, so we are told pilots went soft and spared the bulk of Saddam's Republican Guard. Lin Jenkins wrote in his *Times* report: "Air crews comprise officers, a breed of men trained to make decisions above even obeying orders and not considered, even in war, expendable . . . None is known to have dropped bombs short to avoid danger, but there is no doubt that some refused to fly certain scheduled missions. At least one sortie was abandoned because the aircrews decided it was foolish."

The war in Vietnam was lost because men in offices in Washington decided not to win it. If Saddam Hussein and the greater part of his army were spared because pilots could not stand what they saw in one congested pass, Cyrus Sulzberger of *The New York Times* is right; the days of victory in war are over.

PLANS CONTINUE FOR PRESIDENT MITTERRAND'S VISIT TO IRAN. They even include a FRANCE-IRAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP in the Iranian parliament, headed by Mohammed Ibrahim Azgharzadeh, who organized the seizure of hostages in the American embassy in 1979. Meanwhile, "Mitterrand Squirms" was the headline in The Times, of London when it reported that Mr. Shapour Baktiar, the last prime minister under the Shah, was stabbed to death with kitchen knives in his heavily guarded Paris apartment on August 6.

"What revolts me," the young Shah told journalists, "is that it could have been avoided. My network informed French authorities 72 hours before the crime that an Iranian group had arrived in France, but security was not reinforced." Anis Naccache was sentenced to life for trying to kill Mr. Shapour in July 1980, but the President liberated him in July 1990 for the sake of good relations with Teheran. Iran's denial of any hand in the execution Naccache spent ten years planning left the young Shah unimpressed, "There is no distinction between Rafsanjani, the President, and the radical groups." he said, "They are all part of the same clan, the same group, the same mafia – a terrorist regime and nothing more."

Such is the essence of the main news stories while Europe is vacationing. Do not look for any durable results from Mr. Baker's mid-East shuttling as long as West Bank settlements continue to expand and the land on which the Mosque of the Dome stands is non-negotiable. If you are thinking of investing in newly opened Europe, only Czechoslovakia is worth considering, according to the experts. That is all for September 1991.

Being essentially an intelligence report compiled in Europe, there are many American developments H. du B. Report is not in a position to cover. With this in mind, we recommend the Don McAlvany Report of July 1991 on the computerization of America into a big brother state. This is important because it follows a program the Brussels-based socialist government of Europe has already perfected and is introducing into each unit of its growing federation, with a central big brother center in Belgium. (Don McAlvany, P.O. Box 84904, Phoenix, Arizona 84071, USA.)

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 34, LETTER 6 OCT 1991

Brussels, When the Storm in Moscow Shook the World

By chance your correspondent was in Brussels when the Russian crisis broke. Seen from the city which thousands of men and organizations are trying to make capital of a new federal EUROPE and then the world, the collapse of the great trouble-making federation was gripping. Men who had made a career of undermining national sovereignty saw their dream going the way of Lenin's but no large circulation journal made it clear in the city where no uncommitted press exists.

In Brussels the purpose of a newspaper, as of a university, is to sell EUROPE. There is no press or tribune dedicated to teaching love of nation as part of a system of checks and balances. Consequently, our report, which will reach far too few, may well be the only one written from Brussels on the EUROPE-dreamers who watched everything they had worked for threatened by the old blue, white and red flag of imperial Russia on the turrets of tanks in Red Square.

It was a gripping, enlightening experience to observe the architects of a "federal world" as the old Russian federation collapsed and federal Yugoslavia disintegrated. Every new state the two break-ups created posed another threat to the integration of Western Europe. In May I wrote that a coup was predicted against Gorbachev in the next eighteen months. I only half believed it would happen, but in early April three men, the history of whose working relation with me is a story that started back in China when I brought a Chinese communications network into the French Resistance, began sending signals that a plot was brewing in Moscow.

According to them, party, army, and KGB officials whom Gorbachev trusted intended to topple him while he was away from Moscow. The plotters hoped the KGB's 230,000 men would be with them, but being unsure, they worked in secret. At the same time Boris Yeltsin, Russia's President, was forming a small KGB of his own within the monster one. The conspirators were unlikely to take the risk while Gorbachev was at a meeting with foreign leaders. The uproar it would cause among his supporters abroad would frighten the waverers at home. Logic should have shown the coup would come when he would be on vacation and in a place his enemies could surround.

After writing of the way he staved off disaster on April 23 by holding the leaders of the 15 loyal republics until they reached an agreement, I avoided responsibility by quoting those who said "no one give him more than another eighteen months." Other quotes were handy: "Some give Gorbachev until late 1991, others see M-Day coming in mid 1992."

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WHEN THE PUTSCH CAME NO ONE WAS READY FOR IT. Though warned, Gorbachev left on August 4 for the Greek-Byzantine style summer home Raisa made him rebuild at Foros, 46 miles south of Sevastopol, on one of the most beautiful promontories of the Black Sea. He was due to return on the evening of the 19th to sign a "Treaty of Union" between the federal government and its republics the following morning, and the die-hards were determined it would not be signed.

On the morning of Sunday, August 19, Gorbachev was still in bed when Tass broadcast at 6 a.m. that he had been removed from power for reasons of health. When he became aware of what was going on warships were off the coast and his plane was under guard near Sevastopol.

News hit the world like a bomb and reactions varied. President of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, who is seen as a future President of France, welcomed the attempted coup and told the world: "if the (new) Soviet leaders remain in power the effects can be positive. It will calm nationalist ardors, which more than anything else can damage the construction of EUROPE." In giving Yanayev his full support, the most important functionary in EUROPE was opposing even the liberation of the three enslaved Baltic states.

In France President Mitterrand waved a telegram from Gennady Yanayev on television and announced that Gorbachev's vice-president was Russia's new leader. Twenty-four hours later he was on TV again with a speech in which Mikhail Gorbachev was barely mentioned and France was assured the new regime was one with which the country could do business. What else could he say? France's Communist Party is the most Stalinist in Europe and it is by grace of its votes that the socialists are in power.

When Gorbachev was on top Helmut Kohl courted him with assurances that he was his best friend in the West and Germany would be Russia's partner. The moment it appeared that the throw of the dice had gone against him. Kohl's first thought was to get an agreement with the new "committee." Neither he nor foreign minister Hans-Dietrick Genscher mentioned Boris Yeltsin.

John Major condemned the illegal committee but did not call for Gorbachev's reinstatement. His speech recognizing Mr. Gorbachev's contributions "over recent years" sounded like an obituary. Only Magaret Thatcher called for the Soviet people to take to the streets and oppose Gorbachev's betrayers.

From September 6 to 10 the Moscow daily, ROSSIA, printed extracts from the KGB files of August 18, 19, and 20 which the French opposition pounced on as examples of President Bush's attempts to reach Gorbachev while Mitterrand waited to see which way events were going.

Lack of space prevents giving the full ROSSIA report on KGB communications but a brief summary goes something like this:

August 18, 1991. 5:55 p.m. Podgornov passed an order from Comrade Beda to remove all telephone communications with Yalta and Foros (the Gorbachev dacha) from automatic dialing and handle them manually through Kiev, Simferopol and Sevastopol. By 8 p.m. there was no automatic phone service to Gorbachev.

August 19. 3:14 p.m. Beda orders that all telephone calls to "special communicators" be cut and that Comrade Yeltsin's satellite connections be blocked. 7:29 p.m. Beda is informed that lines to the Kremlin, the congress of deputies and Yeltsin's home and office no longer operate. At 10:02 (Moscow time) Comrade Volkov is informed that President Bush is asking to speak to Gorbachev. Five minutes later Comrade Volkov calls back to propose that President Bush speak to Interim President Yanayev. 10:21 p.m. "the American party refuses to speak to comrade Yanayev and again demands connection with Gorbachev." Volkov acknowledges request.

August 20. (1) B.A. Nilov reports from Foros: One telephone line through a special switchboard controlled by Comrade Glouchtchenko is in service in the administration building. (2) Local telephones in operation but external communications are cut. (3) National television, cut on August 18 and 19, is back in service, (4) 1:42 p.m. President Bush, on special liaison line, demands connection with Comrade Yeltsin. Volkov is informed and refuses to let call go through. 2:17 p.m. Washington is informed

for the second time that "Moscow is looking for Yeltsin's phone number." 4:55 p.m. New request from Washington to speak to Yeltsin. Volkov says no.

1:44 Head of government telephone headquarters phones Volkov that President Mitterrand is calling Gorbachev. Volkov proposes that he talk to Yanayev. 14:40 p.m. head of government telephone service informs Volkov President Mitterrand has made contact with a woman operator in the "Moscow Automatic telephone service" and asked if she has any information on Gorbachev. When told she had none, he hung up.

So runs the KGB report on western attempts to establish contact or get information. Towards mid-afternoon on August 19 optimism began surfacing in Washington when the President called a meeting and asked his advisers what they thought. Colin Powell had just returned from Russia and doubted that the army would obey the junta.

From Iraq Saddam Hussein was boasting that his humiliation of the Americans made the coup possible. His press secretary, Abdul-Jabbar Mohsen, wrote in AL-JAMHURIA that Gorbachev was a Washington agent who "for a handful of dollars supported the aggression of the forces of imperialism." Before the week was over, Saddam was wiring Gorbachev congratulations. Qaddafi sent no message at all.

While Colin Powell was telling Bush and his advisers he did not think the army would move, Bush was deciding that Yeltsin, the man he once refused to see, was the card to play, and Gorbachev was following events on an old radio one of his 32-man bodyguard had adapted to receive BBC Russian broadcasts. The chief of his KGB bodyguards suddenly entered to tell him an unexpected delegation from Moscow was there to see him. Led by Yuri Plekhanov, head of the 9th directorate of the KGB, and Valentin Varennikov, commander of the Soviet Army's land forces, the delegation had walked into Gorbachev's sitting room and was holding a paper demanding his resignation.

Gorbachev asked why they were there. "Who sent you?" "The committee." "What committee?" "Who appointed the committee?" There was silence. All they wanted was his resignation. He shouted "You will never live that long!" and when Yeltsin's men arrived with their armed guard they found Gorbachev had locked Yanayev's emissaries up in the house. Thus the putsch expired and the communist threat to the world changed over to Cheyne-Stokes breathing, barring a last, desperate fight by the military. Captive nations began to stir.

INSPIRED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION, OR SUPPORTING THE LEFTIST LINE FROM FORCE OF HABIT, THE PRESS EMBARKED ON A CAMPAIGN AGAINST NATIONALISM. Man's need to belong to a specific place and community of shared traditions was ignored. There was only anger that federalism was blowing up in Russia and Yugoslavia when Brussels was working hardest to sell it. Love of country was denounced as nationalism and nationalism was condemned as the cause of all the wars that have devastated Europe. Suppress nationalism and nations will live in peace, was the line.

No politician or editor had the courage to stand up and shout "Talk sense! Wars are caused by expansionism, not love of flag and nation." Leaders bent on expansion threw Germany, Italy, and Japan into wars for more territory and it was an alliance of patriotic nations that stopped them. Stalin used subversive ideology to undermine national loyalties and conducted aggressive wars through third parties, but expansion was his objective.

The determination of Jacques Delors and the rest of Jean Monnet's disciples to strip nations of sovereignty and package them in a federal state with one central bank and a single money is old fashioned expansionism run by men who could never aspire to leadership by conventional means. Through professors the young are turned against patriotism in schools and the mature immobilized by propaganda. This is the new expansionism of intellectuals, and once a single government replaces a community of nations there can be no alliance against it.

THE GREATEST SHOCK TO THE WORLD'S FEDERALIST LEADERS WAS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE NEWLY LIBERATED COUNTRIES TURNED TO

THEIR OLD DYNASTIES AND BROUGHT OUT FLAGS THEY HAD BEEN HIDING, IN RUSSIA FOR 75 YEARS AND IN YUGOSLAVIA FOR 40. LIBRE BELGIQUE, the leading morning paper in Brussels, featured a column on August 17 headed "le retour des Crocs." In plain English, "The return of the crocodiles." By crocodiles they meant the Kings and their heirs who were being hailed as forces of stability in the countries shaking off red rule.

Calls for King Boris were raised in Bulgaria and Prince Karl von Schwarzenberg, of a house second only to the Hapsburgs, was advising the president in Czechoslovakia. In a desperate – and hopeless – move to save the Yugoslav federation, Mr. Stipe Mesic, the Croat who heads the powerless Yugoslav presidency, was renovating the white Beli Dvor palace in Belgrade, hoping the return of Crown Prince Alexander Karageorgevich, the son of King Peter II of Yugoslavia, could save the Balkans from civil war.

Such moves are upsetting to the successors of Paul-Henry Spaak, who prevented his King from coming home for five years after the war was over and when frustrated deposed him in favor of his young son.

EUROPE'S WORLD-CHANGERS WERE NOT THE ONLY ONES WORRIED AS EXPANSIONIST SERBIA DROVE INTO CROATIA AND THE PRESIDENT OF YUGOSLAVIA LOST ALL CONTROL OF HIS ARMED FORCES. Britain, France and Russia's new leaders preferred a federal and united Yugoslavia, even under the Serbian military, rather than another Lebanon, raked by civil war, and all the demands for independence a Yugoslav break-up will bring elsewhere. Austria and countries of the former Austro-Hungarian empire would like to see an independent Solvenia and Croatia in what was seen as the powder keg of Europe.

Yugoslavia came into being in 1918 because Clemenceau hated the Catholic monarchy of the Hapsburgs. In breaking it up he bound people who hated each other in a federation held together by a King whose family had formerly ruled Serbia. During World War II Croatian fascists, known as Ustachis, slaughtered Serbs, Jews and Gypsies by the thousands in their death camps at Jajinci, eight miles south of Belgrade.

When it was over the Serbian Chetnics went equally berserk in revenge and the Croatians welcomed Tito as a means of escaping the Serbs. Now their artificial country, made up of six republics and two autonomous regions, with two alphabets, eleven minorities, at least nine languages and four religions (Islam, Orthodox Christian, Catholic and Judaism) has thrown off the communist yoke and is returning to it powder keg status.

On December 23, 1990, to the horror of the EUROPEAN commission, Slovenia's two million people voted for national independence, followed on May 20, 1991 by Croatia's four and a half million. Croatia, under President Franco Tudjman, has the form of a croissant curving around Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is a country of 4.4 million inhabitants made up of 1.5 million Serbs, 650,000 Croates, and 1.9 million Moslems who hate Serbia as much as they hate Croatia's Catholics and also want their own country. The Vatican fears that a murderous religious conflict will spring up within the Serb-Croat civil war and bring the Albanians of Kosovo in to help their co-religionists. An Islamic republic in Central Europe could lead to destabilization of a continent.

The Croatians defense force of 40,000 men and 18,000 reservists is receiving Russian, French, American and Chinese arms from Lebanon, but unless the West risks being dragged into a Balkan war the Croats cannot hold out against Serbs supported by a Yugoslav army over which President Stipe Mesic – a Croat – has lost all control. Yugoslavia's Minister of Defense, his chief-of-staff, his commanding general and three quarters of the Yugoslav Army are Serbs, openly helping Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic achieve his expansionist, not nationalist, dream of a greater Serbia.

A Yugoslavia divided into three states: Slovenia in the North, Croatia in the West and a greater Serbia enlarged by a third of Croatia and part of Bosnia Herzegovinia is what the world is likely to see.

Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic will settle for nothing less than the "greater Serbia" on which he has set his heart. Brussels saw an opportunity to strengthen EUROPE by negotiating a cease-fire. It was violated 348 times two days after is was signed and has never been observed. If Milosevic agreed to it, it was to stall for time, gain ground, drive people from their homes, and be in a position to claim territory in the final settlement.

The EUROPE of Jacques Delors saw Yugoslavia as an opportunity to gain importance, just as the UN is doing in Iraq. The hatreds are too great and the Serbian president is as determined as Saddam Hussein.

WHILE THE SERBIAN CONQUEST CONTINUED, AMERICA AND HER ALLIES LEARNED HOW CLOSE SADDAM HAD COME TO INVOLVING THE WORLD IN A NUCLEAR WAR. David Kay and his 44-man UN inspection team, prisoners in a Baghdad car park, were holding a carload of papers that are going to cause red faces, from the American House and Senate to Britain's arms dealers and factories. The whole mind-boggling record of Iraq's acquisition of nuclear secrets and equipment for putting them into effect, with the complicity of Western scientists and companies all the way, was there in black and white, with the names of men and companies involved.

Saddam's intermediaries are present at all the arms fairs in Europe and he is already as strong as when, instead of being forced to sign an unconditional surrender, see his country occupied, and his army disbanded, men who should be called for an accounting stopped the war.

Those who fought tooth and nail to prevent military action against Iraq should be forced to look at the files seized by David Kay. Particularly the woman preacher who knew nothing of the area or the monster the world was facing but used her pulpit as a tribune and her spiritual influence as an arm for the forming of national policy.

THE NEXT AREA OF ENDLESS TROUBLE WILL BE AFRICA, WHERE ROBERT MURPHY PRAISED "THE MATURITY AND WISDOM OF THE CONGOLESE," FOR WHOSE TYRANT THE KENNEDY BROTHERS DEPORTED MOISE TSHOMBE'S PUBLIC RELATIONS MAN FROM AMERICA. Washington preferred first the mad Lumumba and then Mobuto Sese Seko, "the lion who fears no enemy," over Tshombe, while Mobuto stashed away some $5 billion in foreign bank accounts, chateaus and villas across Europe and Africa. Other African leaders deposited money in Swiss banks; Mobutu tried to buy one. Nothing was done when he massacred students in May 1990. When he forgot to pay his army he went too far.

The army went berserk on September 23; now French and Belgian soldiers are in Zaire, the former Congo, to save those who made the potentially rich country run. The story of the tragedy of once prosperous Congo, a country four times the size of France, will have to wait for a later issue. For the moment let us examine the wave of unfavorable publicity that is destroying confidence in America's electorate and beyond them the men they place in the highest offices of the land.

A spate of books is providing arguments against American-type democracy which Europe's man in the street finds irrefutable. First to give book reviewers a hey-day was James Spada's bantam press book on PETER LAWFORD: THE MAN WHO KEPT THE SECRETS. London's *Sunday Telegraph* hailed him as the man who got power by procuring Marilyn Monroe as a free prostitute for the Kennedy brothers and lost power when he bungled the handling of her mysterious death.

The arrogance of comparing the Kennedy court to Camelot, where knights had the strength of ten because their hearts were pure, is emphasized in every review. The London *Sunday Times* review of September 1 told readers that Lawford married Patricia Kennedy with the approval of her father, "a man who knew a reprobate when he saw one and always preferred them as relatives." Thus Lawford became what Sheridan Morley, of the *Sunday Times,* called "the pimp in residence at Camelot."

No niceties are observed. Morley goes on to write "If Jack or Bobby fancied a fling with a movie star, then good old Peter found

the movie star and cleaned up afterwards. He even fixed Marilyn's bedroom while she lay still warm so that no hint of scandal would attach itself to her Kennedy lovers and mess up the next election." If the reviews make the Kennedys look like criminals and American voters like fools, one should read the 504-page book. (Obtainable from Hatchard's, 187 Picadilly, London, W1V-9DA, Sixteen pounds, ninety-nine pence, plus postage).

Bloomsbury Books followed with A QUESTION OF CHARACTER: THE LIFE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY, by Thomas C. Reeves. Reeves sees the hero of Camelot as an "Insensitive, lascivious and irresponsible man, devoid of personal convictions or moral worth, for whom there was no reward more profound than election returns." His glamorous round table was dominated by a foul-mouthed and lecherous monarch who, Macmillan writes, "spent half his time thinking about adultery and the other half about secondhand ideas passed on by his advisers."

Reeves documents extensively what he calls "Kennedy's almost mechanical pursuit of women, an obsession whose violence would have surprised Henry VIII or Francis I, but was graced by neither rennaissance elegance nor by any evidence of sentimental commitment." Old Joe's bribery and political maneuvering is not left out. Where this leaves the party whose senators barred John Tower's nomination as secretary of defense on grounds that he drank is up to the reader to decide.

The Reeves book runs to 510 pages and costs three pounds more than Lawford's biography. Eager to get on board while there is paydirt in Kennedy muck, Faber of London brought out Kennedy vs. Kruschev, (800 pages) by Michael R. Beschloss. The best thing Mark Almond could say about it in the August 25 *Sunday Telegraph* was "Few of the dead President's weeping admirers can have preserved their admiration for him over the next two and a half decades."

Anthony Howard's review of Reeves' book, on the front page of the book section of London's *Sunday Times* of August 25, shows a myth-destroyer chiseling at the bust of a lipstick-stained Kennedy against the background of an American flag. Though sex and events that would have put others in prison abound, all the writers show a leftist slant, in that none remembers how JFK and Bobby tried to railroad General Edwin Walker into an insane asylum in the best Stalin tradition, when Walker started lecturing. So fearful were officials of Kennedy anger, US director of prisons, Jim Bennet, signed Bobby's order spiriting the general over four states without a murmur.

LUI, the Paris monthly comparable to *Esquire,* headed its story CLAN KENNEDY: A SAGA OF SEX AND BLOOD, and concluded "With the Kennedys, the problem is that their liaisons sometimes end in the tragic and unexplained death of the interested ones . . . "

In covering Chappaquiddick, LUI's reviewer observed: "All America knows that Ted Kennedy is a cheater . . . All America knows that he does not hesitate to use the weight of all the relations of the clan." There is a suggestion that had Teddy been before an honest judge the stenotyped copy of his cross-examination in the Chappaquiddick case would never have disappeared. The opportunity to draw attention to Teddy's opposing the nomination of a reputable supreme court appointee was not overlooked.

With this sort of literature snowballing abroad at a time when EUROPE is challenging American leadership, the majority party in congress is seen as a clique that would put Europe's fate and America's in the hands of a chimpanzee if it could be elected, and Massachusetts as a state that would elect it if it had an Irish name.

Let us end this issue with an item VALUERS ACTUELLES, of Paris, ran on July 15, 1991, under the heading "FALSE VALUES.": "Katherine Graham, president of *The Washington Post,* declared in an interview with *Figaro:* 'We did not cause the fall of President Nixon. We only provided the follow-up report for a certain number of months.'"

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 34, LETTER 7 NOV-DEC 1991

Gibbons Said the Romans Themselves Ordained Their Fall

THE FALL OF THE U.S.A.
(As seen by Konk, LE MONDE, Paris, October 20, 1972)

The jubilant boast expressed in the accompanying drawing first appeared in Paris' daily, LE MONDE, of October 20, 1972 and was reproduced in H. du B. Report of January 1973 in a series on the European Community, or Common Market, which had been pictured as an economic grouping until its members were in too deeply to pull out. The first attempt to set up a EUROPEAN defense force and shake off American command was in 1954, but with Russia casting a shadow over Europe the more level-headed decided it was too risky. America might call her soldiers home.

On May 23, 1961, five years after the European Community was founded by the Treaty of Rome, Walter Hallstein, its first commission president, told students and professors at Harvard, "We are not in business to promote tariff preferences or to establish a discriminatory club to form a larger market to make us richer, or trading bloc to further our commercial interests. We are not in business at all. We are in politics. Any nation which comes into the Common Market is accepting a far-reaching political commitment." No one reminded Mr. Hallstein that nothing was said about politics when they were lured in.

HOW FAR THE POLITICAL COMMITMENT HALLSTEIN TALKED ABOUT REALLY WENT, BRITAIN AND OTHER MEMBERS WILL FIND OUT AT THE SUMMIT MEETING IN MAASTRICHT, HOLLAND, ON DECEMBER 12. Image makers and policy salesmen have been working for months to prepare the 12 EC nations for a revision of the treaty which will make the EC a diplomatic and military power independent of America. One proposal is that the EC will represent national governments in all dealings with the Soviet Union and America. A surrender of sovereignty that would have brought a storm from Margaret Thatcher. France and Germany hope they have found the issue that will isolate Britain.

National vetoes will be over-ruled by a majority vote in the 12-member EC parliament if the treaty passes. Joint declara-

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tions by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl pave the way for creation of a European army built around a new Franco-German army corps of up to 100,000 men. The next step will be to move the 9-nation Western European Union from Paris to Brussels and with it absorbed by the EC, create a military planning staff.

The smaller nations fear it is the first step towards a go-it-alone policy in which France and Germany will boss the community. Holland fears exasperated Americans will pack up and go home, and French opponents of Mitterrand and Delors dread the thought that Germany will dominate France. Less than two months before the Maastricht summit, Jacques Delors made a grab for more power by demanding that the EC be enlarged to 24 or 30 nations.

Russians struggling to save the country and themselves floated the idea of a federal EUROPE spreading over the roof of the world, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In an interview with DER SPIEGEL, Delors declared: "If we do not succeed with political union . . . then the historic decline of Europe which began with the first world war will continue."

Here he was playing on an old rancor. World War I marked the end of Europe's political and economic supremacy. It was a bitter pill for some when power passed to upstart America. The only way of getting it back and insuring against a worst domination by rising Japan was for a united federal Europe to come out of Maastricht. Such was the situation when, with Maastricht only a few weeks away, Delors was helped by a series of sordid stories and events which slashed the picture of America as a nation fit to lead anybody.

The lowliest European has been told that he is culturally and intellectually superior to Americans, whose only qualification for leadership is wealth. At the worst possible moment Americans seemed bent on proving their detractors right. The blows to any delusions Europeans may still have came when the promoters of a socialist federal world were working hardest for a gang-up. If anyone wanted irrefutable proof that America is a nation of fools led by uncouth people in whose hand idiots with votes place the fate of the world, TV and press proceeded to provide it.

WE DEVOTED MUCH SPACE IN OUR OCTOBER ISSUE TO THE SUCCESSION OF BOOKS ON THE KENNEDYS, TIMED TO SUCCEED EACH OTHER LIKE FOLLOW-UP PUNCHES, BATTERING THE IMAGE OF AMERICA THROUGH A FAMILY AND THE VOTERS WHO PUT THEM IN POWER. The timing and the spacing of the stream of destructive stories in publications, books, and on TV screens could not have been better synchronized if an enemy propaganda service had handled it. The message: These are the sort of people who hold your destiny in their hands – Are you going to unite and regain command, or will you sit by, like sheep?

AFTER THE SERIES OF BOOKS WE MENTIONED LAST MONTH, THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES, OF OCTOBER 6, 1991, CARRIED THE STORY TO END ALL STORIES AGAINST THE AMERICAN SYSTEM BY FEATURING SIX PAGES FROM ANTHONY SUMMERS' BOOK, "THE KENNEDY CONSPIRACY," NOW OUT IN AN ENGLISH EDITION. In an account headed *"Kennedy, The Mafia and Me – His Lover Speaks Out,"* Judith Exner, 57, and suffering from terminal cancer, tells everything she was afraid to tell in 1975, hid from Kitty Kelley because she did not trust her, and was never asked by the 1975 Senate Intelligence Committee because no member was present when she testified; and the lawyer the committee picked for her worked for the law firm of Sargent Shriver, President Kennedy's brother-in-law.

It is a damning story, accompanied by pages of FBI reports, leaves from the White House phone calls log book, and secret service appointment records. More important than the accounts of Judith carrying huge sums from the President to Chicago Mafia boss, Salvatore "Sam" Giancana, is again the timing. Her delivery of a bulging briefcase for "Skinny d'Amato, Giancana's lieutenant, to fix the primary election in West Virginia, comes when Delors is working

hardest to build up a super-state that will offer America sovereigntyless membership or isolation.

Her carrying more money to Chicago, "where Giancana ruled the roost," just before Kennedy's razor-thin victory over Richard Nixon, in which Illinois votes were said to have disappeared, is even more devastating.

Anthony Summers writes: "far from shying away from gangsters, John Kennedy apparently cultivated them, just as his father did," and Judith tells how Giancana boasted after the election, "your boyfriend would not be in the White House but for me." Giancana was later shot dead in his basement, with some of the bullets that killed him stitched around his mouth.

Summers tells how, at 5 a.m. on the morning of August 5, 1962, Peter Lawford rushed to Fred Otash, the private detective, to ask him to help clear Marilyn Monroe's house of anything that might lead to the Kennedy's. They missed a crumpled paper in the bedclothes with a White House phone number on it, evidence of a frantic plea for help or a call to say goodbye, in the girl's hand as she died. But it was covered up. A week after the SUNDAY TIMES featured this last disclosure, which should finish the Kennedys, even in Massachusetts, CNN brought the October 11 and 12 senate hearings on Judge Clarence Thomas' nomination to the supreme court, live, into the living rooms of Europe, and administered the knock-out punch to a certain idea of America.

THE MILLIONS MOSCOW SPENT ON DISINFORMATION NEVER ACCOMPLISHED WHAT THE ATLANTA-BASED TV NETWORK DID WITH TWO DAYS OF UNFAKED PICTURES AND LIVE SPEECHES FROM THE PARLIAMENT THAT LEADS THE WEST. Sports-mad Europe ignored weekend games to watch and hear the senators on the Thomas committee destroy America and themselves. No soap opera ever equaled it. All over the world people have read of American hearings, and the names of senators were familiar. For the first time, through CNN, foreigners sat riveted to their chairs, seeing and hearing both through the eye of a camera incapable of caricature.

The center of most attention was a bloated, debauched-appearing Teddy Kennedy, described by the London TIMES as wishing he was anywhere else. Behind and standing to the left of Kennedy through the entire October 11 hearing a female staffer chewed gum. The camera kept coming back to the scowling senator and the gum-chewing woman as the play unfolded.

London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of October 20 asked if every American appointee to high office must risk having the most intimate matters of his life laid bare by partisan inquisitors. Or worse, having them lied about. Or being exposed to public attacks by former girlfriends or old rivals in office politics. The answer was yes and the TELEGRAPH summed it up: "The liberal coalition, dominant since Franklin Roosevelt but threatened since Reagan, is now besieged in its last stronghold, and, as its power slips away, partisans fight to keep it – with any weapon that comes to hand."

English papers told how liberal staffers working for Senators Kennedy and Metzenbaum telephoned universities and the judge's former associates in their search for dirt, and when that did not bring results, pestered Juan Williams, on the WASHINGTON POST. In September they found Anita Hill, politically opposed to Thomas (and imparting her political ideas on a life tenure, in the University of Oklahoma). She admitted she would never have made her charges if Kennedy and Metzenbaum staffers had not contacted her. The "vengeful woman, only too ready to serve as a tool of the cabal," as the SUNDAY TIMES put it, agreed to give the FBI her story if they would keep her name out of it.

The London TELEGRAPH called Teddy "Chappaquidick" Kennedy and told how he and Metzenbaum betrayed her because they thought Thomas would withdraw after their find told the FBI her story. When he didn't, Kennedy had his staffer, Ricki Seidman, leak her name to the press at the same time one of Metzenbaum's staffers did the same, and the big show was on.

Paris' most important daily, LE

FIGARO, wrote that Anita Hill was a pawn in a political manipulation to torpedo Judge Thomas, behind a front organization called "The Alliance for Justice," which gave the Hill file to the two leftists, Kennedy and Metzenbaum. The French daily continued: "Hill naively believed the Metzenbaum man who promised her anonymity and so became the principal cog in a conspiracy likely to end up with her own destruction."

The Democrats have a 57 to 43 majority in the Senate, but at least 7 of the 17 that come up for re-election in 1992 got in by black votes. If they are defeated because of their vote against Judge Thomas it could end Democrat control of the Senate. The choice was between Clarence Thomas and the woman who used him to advance her career, then tried to ruin him to advance her politics. Some of the Republicans also fluctuated between their idea of honor and desire to hold their jobs.

No details were overlooked in a Europe hungry for muck. Readers were told how Nadine Strossen, leader of the American Civil Liberties Union, had her girls out, mobilizing feminists and holding up signs saying, "We'll Remember in November!" When CNN showed Senators out-doing each other in apologies to Miss Hill on October 11 for causing her embarrassment the picture was complete. Most European women find no fault with men, and Ms. Strossen's justification of feminist-rowsing left them cold. Before accepting the Strossen statement that "the male senate clearly views sexual harassment as no big deal," they would have to see both the senator and the staffer. All studied the women CNN filmed carrying, "We'll remember in November" signs and asked with disgust "is this the way those who have been leading us since 1945 got elected?"

Seen through the eyes of Nadine Strossen and CNN's cameras, a conservative black Republican accused of inviting a staffer to dinner is sexually harassing a helpless woman. When four female staffers are invited to a cottage which four married, Democrat senators have rented for two weeks, on an island, it is a perc. Sitting next to Senator Joe Biden (who, the British press pointed out, plagiarized Niel Kinnock's campaign's speech, was Teddy Kennedy, who Judge Thomas would have sent to prison after the Chappaquidick affair, if he could. Teddy spoke his piece against the judge without batting an eye.

Trevor Williams, editor and presenter of a London TV program, observed "African Americans are not prudes about language. Even those who go to church every Sunday would have been more amused than shocked by the reference to Long Dong Silver. The issue on which the battle took place for white America seemed trivial to black America." In truth, Anita Hill came across on CNN as a hard-faced female who was lying through her teeth when she said she had to go to a hospital for five days with stomach pains because of the words from the chief she followed when he changed to another job.

Again and again, when asked his explanation for Anita's telling such a story, the judge said he didn't know. Watchers on the other side of the Atlantic knew why she did it. The judge was against quota employment and Miss Hill's every political idea. There was no doubt in their minds why she gave Kennedy and Metzenbaum her story, or why the judge did not state her reasons, when his fate depended on a committee from the same section of the political spectrum as Miss Hill.

The best lines of common sense on the whole exercise in politically correct hypocrisy came from Barbara Amiel, the SUNDAY TIMES columnist who asked what on earth anything Judge Thomas may have said to Anita Hill ten years ago has to do with his fitness for the supreme court. Barbara told her readers: "One wondered after the defeat of communism, where the totalitarian impulse would next emerge. My bet was on the feminist movement or environment, and sure enough we can see it in this kangaroo trial of Clarence Thomas."

She ended with the observation that: "about the only relevant argument Professor Hill might have made was that anyone crazy enough to ask her out is not fit to be a Supreme Court judge," and there she hit on the best defense the judge could have asked for. In a city as full of attractive and agreeable women as Washington, why

should anyone flatter unattractive and sill unmarried Anita Hill with sexual harassment?

Senator Orrin Hatch, of Utah, whom Biden threatened to "cut down to size," at one point, came out of the ordeal as a credit to America and the only one likely to be favorably fixed in European minds. Arlen Specter, of Pennsylvania and Strom Thurmond trailed Hatch. Still, the thought that the interests of leftists, blacks and the feminist movement cut across party lines and take precedence over the interests of America and her allies is disquieting at a moment when Eastern Europe is in ferment. It was an opportune time for European Commission President Jacques Delors to call for a 30-nation EC superpower, with its own army, which would make it unnecessary to court America, and announce that a majority vote in the EC parliament would take precedence over votes in national parliaments.

THE MOMENT THE HILL-THOMAS SHOW CLOSED IN WASHINGTON THE SPOTLIGHT WAS TURNED ON JAMES BAKER'S EFFORTS TO BRING SYRIA, JORDAN, PALESTINE AND ISRAEL TO A NEGOTIATING TABLE IN MADRID ON OCTOBER 30. Aside from showing that America is working for peace, Mr. Baker was wearing himself out for nothing. Paris' conservative FIGARO reported that on October 8, Jamil al-Albassi, with his wife and five children, "imprudently" left their home, near Tel Aviv, to go to a niece's wedding. When they came back an Israeli flag was floating from the roof and ten colons were installed. Two days later they were still there, determined to wreck Mr. Baker's peace negotiations before they start.

London's DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote on October 19 that Mr. Kissinger's words of nearly two decades ago are still relevant. He accused Israel of chasing the delusion that she can acquire both land and achieve peace. The DAILY TELEGRAPH's Middle East expert, Anton La Guardia, reported that "Like Britain, America may soon discover the impossibility of reconciling Arab nationalism with Zionism. Prime Minister Shamir helped by announcing on October 18 that he would go to the Middle East conference with a heavy heart, like a man about to go to battle, and the fight would be to preserve every inch of the land of Israel.

Con Coughlin, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH's authority reported, "Israel's increasingly Right-wing government has wanted only to play for time, taking generous American handouts to consolidate their movement towards annexation of the West Bank. The Americans, under the misapprehension that Israel was their key strategic asset in the region, had no interest in applying pressure on Jerusalem . . . The first important change the Gulf war occasioned was in Washington's reappraisal of its real strategic interests in the region. Oil, not Jerusalem, was what Washington really cared about, and its perceived support for fanatical Jewish settlers running amuk in Palestinian towns and villages was suddenly perceived not to be generally beneficial to the American cause."

Europe was still wondering why Mr. Baker continued scurrying between Israel and the Arab states when, on October 25, Richard Beeston, of the London TIMES, reported from Jerusalem: "In deciding to lead Israel's delegation at next week's Middle East conference in Madrid, Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, has sent an unequivocal message to Arab leaders that they must not expect any concessions from the Jewish state."

This being the case, there was nothing to negotiate. If there could be no concessions there was no reason why any Arab delegation should go to Madrid save to prove to President Bush that they were willing. It is not an anti-semitic statement to say this. It would be a disservice to readers and the American Jewish community not to warn that the best Middle East experts in Europe agree there will be no peace. As they see it, the only reason President Bush and Mr. Baker have worked so hard to set up the Madrid meeting is to prove to the American public that they did their best. A change of policy is in the works, and Israel's refusal to make any concession had to be brought into the open.

The new mood had already started in America but only a peace conference sabo-

taged by Israel could make the lobbies and political action fund-raisers powerless. This is what the President and Mr. Baker were assuring before next year's presidential election. The conviction of CIA-man Jonathan Pollard as a spy for Mossad helped, and Israel's cause was hurt by the fact that he fought to get into CIA and would have claimed discrimination had he not been accepted.

When a thousand lobbyists swarmed over Washington, after the delay of a ten billion dollar loan guarantee for Israel, the President was annoyed, and NEW AMERICAN VIEW, the bi-monthly commentary on U.S. relations with Israel and the Middle East (P.O. Box 999, Herndon, VA 22070-0999) was one of the few publications to let it be known.

Let us close the report on peace negotiations that begin with nothing to negotiate by quoting from Richard Beeston's feature piece in the LONDON TIMES of October 26. He predicted "it is only a matter of time before the Jewish state once again finds itself at war with its neighbors – unless a suitable compromise is found." Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's announcement before the negotiations began that their will be no concessions ruled out any alternative but war.

Islam sees the world as divided into three houses. Dar el-Islam is the house of the Moslem world. Dar el-sohl is the house of truce, the house of nations with which Islam can make treaties, offer hospitality and live in peace. Dar el-harb is the house of endless conflict. America has been living in the last since 1949. Perhaps it was the Gulf War, or the thousand lobbyists descending on Washington to make congress oppose the President on only the delay of a guarantee on a loan. Whatever it was, there is a belief that the President is giving Israel a last chance before moving America from Dar el-harb to Dar el-sohl.

THERE IS ONE OTHER ITEM WE WOULD LIKE TO INCLUDE IN THIS ISSUE. We have not seen the end of careers ruined by the collapse of the BANK OF COMMERCE AND CREDIT INTERNATIONAL. As a bank it was in a class by itself, run by Pakistanis, owned by Arabs and oil sheikhs, chartered in Luxembourg and based in London. Its growth was naturally phenomenal, being the bank of money-launderers, con men, terrorists and arms purchases. With branches in 60 countries but no central bank behind them, it was stateless and yet everywhere.

When the crash came it developed that BCCI owned the National Bank of Georgia and a controlling interest in First American Bank, in Washington, in which Clark Clifford, the Washington "fixer" was chairman. Mr. Clifford also did legal work for the BCCI. Though considered one of the savviest men in Washington, he swore he never knew BCCI controlled his bank.

He is insulting our intelligence. In 1974, two years after Agha Hassan Abedi founded the BCCI, Clark Clifford and former Attorney General, Alfred Kleindienst, who was on unsupervised probation for not telling the truth before a Senate Committee on an International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust case, were hired to represent Algerian interests in the United States. From that day, both were up to their ears in Arab affairs.

Algeria was the arms purchasing intermediary for the more dubious Arab states and a haven for terrorists. Mr. Clifford, Algeria's most valuable front, had a hand in making Agha Hassan Abedi, the BCCI founder, a close friend of Jimmy Carter and contributor to Carter projects, including the Carter Presidential Center. Some of Saddam Hussein's greatest nuclear and chemical warfare purchases passed through BCCI and banks it controlled. Clark Clifford, who as Johnson's secretary of defense left the Vietnamese generals without arms in Vietnam, rode so high when BCCI was on top, he once joyfully predicted that Ronald Reagan would emerge as an "amiable dunce."

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 34, LETTER 8 JANUARY 1992

Pearl Harbor's Fiftieth Anniversary and the Start of a New Decade

This is going to be depressing. First, the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor brought more stories on how commanders in Hawaii were left uninformed. Then came a TV documentary attempting to prove the reports untrue. Aging naval men on a pilgrimage to the site were bitter at being unable to find a hotel not owned by the Japanese. In Japan a campaign to black out everything but Hiroshima proceeded neck and neck with an economic offensive on western markets while closing their own. In Europe the press, TV and Academe were mobilized to sell a meeting in Maastricht to formalize the end of the nation state, but only 15% of those polled in France had any idea what it was about.

The most pressing troubles were abroad but Americans accused the President of occupying himself with foreign affairs instead of dealing with the economic mess 46 years of give-away politicians had left him. Serbs and Croats settled old scores in Yugoslavia, with the Serbs winning and the rest of the world tired of hearing about it.

Eastward-looking Germany dwarfs Europe by her numbers and influence. With the Soviet Union breaking up, the German-dominated land mass which Hitler dreamed of seems about to become a reality. Once prosperous Africa, "liberated" by America's premature crusaders against colonialism, is bankrupt and tyrannized as it never was under paternalistic Europeans, leaving a trail of ruined American banks in her wake. A worse fate seems in store for South Africa.

Committees work to set up a coalition government in Cambodia. Kieu Samphan, who, as commander of the Khmer Rouge, carried out the thesis he wrote under communist tutelage at the University of Paris in 1959 and murdered some two million people, is expected to govern in harmony with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, whose security men stripped him naked and had him photographed in the street in 1960.

The attention of TV viewers was fixed on a Kennedy versus women trial in Miami and nit-picking over what thoughts are "politically correct" has spread from America's universities to Britain's.

Saddam Hussein is not only more firmly in power than before his attempt to establish hegemony over the oil reserves essential to Japan, Europe and the United States, but he has formed a nuclear alliance with Algeria and sent his scientists there to produce a nuclear bomb within three years with the more than ten

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tons of natural uranium the Iranians provided. Israel's leaders talked peace in Madrid while building new villages in territory on which peace depended and throwing the furniture of seized Arab homes out in the rain. This was the state of the world when the year drew to a close.

LET'S START BY TALKING SENSE ABOUT PEARL HARBOR. The November 30 magazine section of Paris's conservative daily, FIGARO, printed John Toland's account of Roosevelt's late night meeting with Stimson and Knox, his secretaries of war and the navy, and George Marshall, his chief of staff, on December 4 in the White House. The Japanese diplomatic code had been broken and they knew four days in advance that the attack was coming, but elected to leave the commanders in Hawaii uninformed.

Percy L. Greaves, Jr., wrote in REASON MAGAZINE of February 1976 that General George Marshall refused the navy's offer to send a message to General Short, in Hawaii, over its more powerful transmitter on the morning of December 7, and, instead sent the warning by commercial wireless, via the Presidio, in California, to be delivered after the attack.

Thus the five aircraft carriers, cruisers, warships and submarines that sped eastward were able to send 21 ships to the bottom, killing 2,403 men of the fleet, leaving over 1,100 bodies behind compartment doors that slammed shut in the Arizona, and destroying or damaging 328 planes on the ground because the President and his military chiefs saw an enemy attack as the only way of bringing isolationist America to war.

Destiny gave the men in Hawaii a last chance. A service man continued to fiddle with the newly-installed radar after he was due to go off duty at 7 a.m. that Sunday morning. Seeing a wave of planes approaching, he telephoned his base and an airforce colonel, thinking it was a flight from the States, told him to forget it. From that moment the men and ships in Pearl Harbor were doomed. Anthony Kubek tells in HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST how the uninformed admiral and general in Hawaii were made the scapegoats.

But let us be honest about it, the Japanese war party that governed by assassination had long decided that Japan would fight America. The disgrace was not that Roosevelt sacrificed two innocent commanders, a fleet, and 2,403 men. It was that he had to do it to make America act like a great nation. The Scandinavian voters of North Dakota had never known Europe's wars. Having enjoyed peace for centuries, they thought war only came to nations that went to it, and they brought their way of thinking with them. As a result they sent Gerald P. Nye to Washington as their senator.

Nye harassed munition makers, shipbuilders and anyone who advocated preparedness. Supported by Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, he delayed the draft that would have saved thousands of lives and opposed strengthening defenses in the Philippines and Guam. Alger Hiss was Nye's assistant, and in KGB – THE INSIDE STORY, Christopher Andrew and Oleg Gordievsky, the KGB defecter, devote 14 pages to Hiss as a member of the communist Ware Cell in Washington.

Little about the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor remains to be written. Robert Guillain gave an excellent account of the reaction in Tokyo, in Paris' FIGARO of August 15, 1991, but the story of the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, America's commercial bastion in the East, has never been told. (It will be in your correspondent's forthcoming book.) The account given by J.G. Ballard in THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN is dishonest fiction, made worse by Spielberg's introduction of class warfare in the film.

Through the year that passed before enemy nationals charged with espionage were placed in a special camp under Japan's thought-police, the Kampetai, Shanghai was a horror place of the midnight knock on the door. No man or woman who went through the hands of the Kampetai will ever see Japanese as other than savage beasts taught to make electronics, automobiles and cameras. So degrading was the Kampetai treatment of women, little "Bobby" Cheng, the Chinese

girl, committed suicide by boiling match heads and drinking the potion when they released her.

The Japanese were jubilant as the naval landing party piled sandbags at Shanghai street intersections on December 8 (Asian time) and loud speakers blared accounts of the victory at Pearl Harbor. Laughing soldiers scrambled out of the American consulate window at 10:30 a.m. to pull down the flag. Americans who watched had tears in their eyes.

Baron Harrow von Zeppelin, grandson of the inventor, headed the Westinghouse Electric office in Shanghai. Holding only his first American naturalization papers he watched from his fifteenth floor suite across the street and said, "Now I'm a goddam German."

Paul Stanley Hopkins, President of Shanghai Light and Power Co. and the highest salaried American in China, was sad as he looked at the troops beneath his office window. He had just returned from America and had made a trip to Washington to talk to men in the China section of the State Department. "What do you want me to do when the war starts?" he asked. "Shall I sabotage my plant or keep on working?" A man with a superior air replied "When war comes it will come at a time and place of our choosing. You go back and run your power plant."

Picking up his hat Mr. Hopkins said, "It will come when you do not want it and at a place where you do not expect it. Good day, gentlemen," and left. Because he was fluent in Chinese and had been in Washington two months before, he was considered a spy and, along with your correspondent, denied a place on the two exchange ships that took Americans home from China.

A day after their initial elation more sober Japanese in the city appeared to have second thoughts. What if they had misjudged America? Then came word that Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin, of Montana, had voted against war, even after Pearl Harbor, and spirits soared. All over Asia that vote was held up as proof that the Americans were too decadent to fight.

The last time your correspondent was interrogated the Kampetai lieutenant said, "You have won this time. There will be a long period of peace, then there will be another war, in another way, and this time we will win."

TWO AMERICANS, GEORGE FRIEDMAN AND MEREDITH LeBARD, HAVE WRITTEN A BOOK: THE COMING WAR WITH JAPAN, AND ONE CANNOT HELP BUT WONDER IF THE ECONOMIC PHASE IS ITS START. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor by surprise and lost; this time they have bought it. Some 50% of Japan's foreign investments are in North America. In 1990 her investments in the United States were over $100 billion. A third of the bonds issued by the U.S. treasury each month are bought by Japanese. In one month of buying a Japanese millionaire named Gensiu Kawamoto bought 75 homes and flats in Oahu.

When an American cannot resist selling a home or hotel for two or three times its value, rents must be raised to realize a profit on the investment. Thus Tokyo exports inflation. When Japanese raiders set the value of property, taxes rise for American homes in the same neighborhood. With the interest rate on dollar deposits dropping to or below the rate of inflation the result is tantamount to negative interest. On one side America faces the threat of a great EUROPE dominated by the mark and on the other a great Asia dominated by the yen. Friedman and LeBard see a military threat yet to come.

The London FINANCIAL TIMES, of December 6, 1991, reported "No nation is further removed from fully coming to terms with its wartime past than Japan. It colors relations with the U.S. and with Asian nations which suffered under Japanese occupation; it occasionally prompts accusations that Japan's post-1945 economic expansion has been continuation of war by other means; and it also accounts for the passions aroused by a government plan, now before the Diet, to dispatch combat troops overseas for the first time since the war."

In 1992 every new Japanese convoy from Europe will transport enough plutonium for the fabrication of a hundred atomic

bombs. In twenty years the Cogema Center in France will have retreated enough of Japan's atomic waste to provide a hundred tons of plutonium.

AMERICA'S THREE GIANTS – GENERAL MOTORS, FORD, AND CHRYLSER, LOST $8.8 BILLION IN 1991, AS GENERAL MOTORS PREPARED TO CLOSE 21 PLANTS TOYOTA'S NEW ENGLISH PLANT WAS PREPARING TO ASSEMBLE 31,000 CARS IN 1992, FROM MOSTLY JAPANESE COMPONENTS. THE MERCILESS DRIVE FOR MARKETS AND FOREIGN FOOTHOLDS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY PROPAGANDA. In 1984 Japanese were given a 51-week television series called MOUNTAINS AND RIVER ABLAZE, showing themselves as victims, from the internment of Japanese in America to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the war crime trials in Tokyo.

As in Singapore, where an old barber turned out to be an admiral, there were undoubtedly spies and saboteurs in America, but no interned Japanese was tortured, starved, or made to pass winters in unheated camps. When it was over America returned all frozen Japanese assets and gave every interned Japanese $20,000. Americans tortured and starved in special camps were released without medical examinations and denied passports until they repaid food loan notes they were compelled to sign while imprisoned.

Young Japanese are told nothing of civilians ordered to murder their families and commit suicide when Saipan and Okinawa fell. Textbooks mislead the young at home and slick magazines carry falsified history to the West. The October 1989 issue of SURVIVAL, a "provocative information" magazine edited by Kotoko Tsutsumie, P.O. Box 10, Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184, featured an "eye-witness" story by Japanese officers claiming that the December 1937 massacre of 70,000 Chinese in Nanking was propaganda fabricated by the enemy. JAPAN ECHO, distributed by Japan Airlines. Toyota Motor Company and the Japanese Foreign Ministry, perpetuates indignation over the two atomic bombs.

No Japanese is told that before the bombs were dropped orders had been signed to execute all men in POW camps, to free troops for the defense of the mainland. Neither Japanese nor Americans are told of the germ warfare experiments by unit 731, the Chinese and Koreans worked to death, or the thousands of gas shells hurriedly buried in North China and now eroding.

In February 1944, Japan's leading physicist, Dr. Yoshio Nishina, went to General Seizo Arisue, of the Imperial general staff, with plans for an atomic bomb that would destroy American forces wherever they were (and natives of the area with them). Nishina had worked with Niels Bors and constructed Japan's first cyclotron in 1937.

Cooly, with the detachment of a professor, he explained the theory of nuclear fission and fusion and its inconceivable power of destruction through chain reaction. "The nation that acquires this weapon," he said, "will become the arbiter and winner of all wars."

Admiral Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister and Minister of War, rejected the idea because it would cost fifty million dollars and was an arm that had never been tried. Had he thought it would work he would have wiped out the American occupied islands and countries of the Pacific without a qualm. All this was forgotten on the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Some 200,000 people died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, yet an officer clique plotted to kidnap the Emperor and go on with the war. Admiral Anami, the war minister, Admiral Toyoda and General Umezu dominated the war council and planned to make the war too costly for America to continue. (See THE FALL OF JAPAN, by William Craig). Had they succeeded five times as many Japanese would have died than were killed by the two bombs. Still, Hanson Baldwin and the New York Times claimed the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was unnecessary.

STORIES OF PEARL HARBOR AND THE BOMBS DROPPED FIFTY YEARS

AGO OCCUPIED THE WORLD'S ATTENTION AS LEADERS OF THE TWELVE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NATIONS PREPARED TO MEET IN MAASTRICHT ON DECEMBER 12. The Wall Street Journal of November 15 confirmed everything conspiracy theory writers have said by stating that for the first time in history a handful of nations, meeting in secret, was planning to restructure a continent, with only a few diplomats, journalists, and business men paying attention, and with only Britain protesting.

Maastricht was the realization of everything Jean Monnet and his Belgian and British associates had worked for. It was confirmation of Rowan Gaither's statement to Norman Dodd in November 1953 that the Ford Foundation, under orders from the White House, was using its grant-making powers to so alter life in the United States that it could be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union.

On November 27, while preparing the Maastricht meeting, foreign minister Roland Dumas told France's Chamber of Deputies, without permitting a vote: "We have decided on a fundamental change towards a supranational entity." De Gaulle held out for a Europe of sovereign states in which only a unanimous vote could change the decisions of national parliaments; the Maastricht treaty, due to be ratified in a year, rules that a majority vote will override national constitutions and governments. Thus a vote by seven member states will nullify the will of the other five. The treaty on economic and monetary union sets 1994 for the creation of a European Monetary Institute, modeled on the Bundesbank, and decrees that on January 1, 1999, all national monies will disappear.

The decision was taken by eleven finance ministers of the European Union, in Brussels on December 3, with only Britain holding out. As for the treaty of political union, it resulted from a secret agreement between President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl in which Germany sacrifices her mark in return for political domination.

Kohl wanted a EUROPE modeled after the German Länder, under a council of ministers and a socialist parliament. Mitterrand gave him his political union in return for the monetary union which he needs and the Bundesbank opposes.

Men in Brussels advance the new world order by stealth. While the Maastricht agreements were being signed the Council of Europe was changing the role of teachers. They will become "designers of education" instead of purveyors of knowledge. English professors, hounded by the "correct political thinking" fad that has crossed the Atlantic, see it as another version of Lenin's "Give me a generation of your youth and I'll give you a communist world." (Oswald Spengler wrote: "The first secret of a great state is good blood empowered; the second is tradition established by that blood, upholding political and cultural life by standards and tastes mortiсed in centuries, immune to crazes and fads, the winds and storms of the mob.")

EVERYTHING THAT MAASTRICHT APPROVED WAS MADE POSSIBLE IN 1947 WHEN JOHN McCLOY GAVE MARSHALL PLAN COUNTERPART FUNDS TO THE ONE-WORLDERS, AT THE REQUEST OF ROBERT MURPHY AND AVERELL HARRIMAN. A campaign to "educate" youth to become "good EUROPEANS" began. A course in "European affairs" was introduced in the College of Bruge. Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace provided more funds and today fourteen universities in France, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Spain, Switzerland and Belgium work to form what they call "the new generation of Europeans."

Henry and D.L. Thomas quote Andrew Carnegie as saying, in their book, FIFTY GREAT AMERICANS, "There is bound to be universal peace through the final interlocking of national interests throughout the world, at first a coalition of American and England, union of the English-speaking race, then a United States of Europe and finally a unification of the entire human race." Making the European beginning of this idea a reality entailed a corresponding

destruction of patriotism, of which Adlai Stevenson's attack in HARPER'S MAGAZINE of July 1963 was a minor blow.

A survey published in THE TIMES, of London, of November 22, 1991, showed that Britain is the only country in Europe where as many as 68% are still willing to fight for their country. The average across Europe is 45%.

The only nations with more than 50% are the Netherlands (60%), Northern Ireland (55%), the Republic of Ireland (54%) and France (54%). Germany and Italy are at the bottom with 31% and 25% respectively. A poll of 15,540 adults in ten European countries shows that, faced with a prospect of a united Europe, British fears of a loss of identity and sacrifice of national interests are greater than in any other country. Such is the situation as unstable former Soviet states cling to atomic weapons, war rages in the Balkans, and fears that Algeria will become an Islamic nation make Europeans anticipate an invasion of boat people in the future.

IN AMERICA THE PRESIDENT IS UNDER FIRE FOR DEVOTING TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NOT ENOUGH TO DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. Conservatives criticize him for his references to a new world order. The President is not an ideologist. He is a politician and the moment he and his speech writers are shown that "new world order" talk, at a time when Brussels is exploiting it, is anathema to the American people, there will be no more of it. Better to get a message through to an electable man than to chose a new one, because whoever follows him will be worse.

Part of the President's fall in popularity can be laid to lobbies opposing his attempt to make peace possible in the Middle East. It is necessary for all concerned that a war that has been going on for forty-four years comes to an end. There will be no peace in the Middle East as long as the Arab States are determined to destroy Israel. As long as Lebanon is occupied by foreign forces, as long as the Palestinians have no country, America's hopes of negotiating peace are a pious delusion.

To date neither the President nor anyone else has been brave enough to halt Japan's expansion by purchase and exportation without reciprocity, or announce openly that ceasing to shower money on third-world leaders who send it abroad is not racism. This, bluntly, is the situation Americans face in this crucial year.

PATRICK BUCHANAN'S COLUMN IN THE RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH OF JUNE 30, 1976, WHICH CONGRESSMAN LARRY McDONALD REPRINTED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF JULY 26, 1976, WAS THE FINEST WRITING WE HAVE SEEN ON AMERICA'S WAR IN VIETNAM. (Our office will mail a photocopy for $5 to cover handling.) It should be framed in every university, but its author can never be elected President. Voters do not want a good president. Jimmy Carter found that ethnic, color and other minorities will unite with the left to elect a president they think will be good for them, and together they form a majority.

Saddam Hussein was able to re-establish himself, stronger than ever, because mothers and anti-war Americans would have clamored if the army went further than U.N. said it could. So he is still in place and has moved his nuclear capacity to Algeria where the rise of Islamic fundamentalism is carrying the most powerful military power in Africa back to the middle ages.

One of the most brilliant political and economic thinkers in Europe was Monsieur Raymond Bourgine. He was a senator and assistant mayor of Paris as well as publisher of the monthly SPECTACLE DU MONDE and weekly VALEURS ACTUELLES. On his death bed the courageous Monsieur Bourgine looked ahead and composed a last letter for his readers before he died of cancer on November 29, 1990. He ended it: "Every event of the day advises that we regard the future with humility. The only predictions that are valid in the long term are those of demography. The decline of the white world, the expansion of Asia, the explosion of Islam."

These are things to think about as we face a crucial decade and America's elections.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

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Demography Will Conquer in the End

Our January report ended with the sublime lines Raymond Bourgine wrote in the last editorial he composed before he died on November 29, 1991. Lines that should be remembered in parliaments and reprinted as forewords in every schoolbook.

Lying in his hospital bed and gazing into the future with all the knowledge he had acquired and the clarity of a man with but a few days to live, he wrote: "Every event of the day advises that we regard the future with humility. The only predictions that are valid in the long term are those of demography. The decline of the white world, the expansion of Asia, the explosion of Islam."

Humility before the mercilessness of demography should make every thinking person study the responsibility of western leaders and the press in hastening what demography makes inevitable. No Western writer, professor, or leader to date has shown the courage and objectivity of Monsieur Bourgine and stated bluntly: there are some thirteen million Moslems, counting illegals, in the five Benelux countries of EUROPE (France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg). They practice polygamy, with four or five wives to a male and a birthrate of 5 to 7 children per wife. The birthrate in France is 1.7 per family.

What the West once exported is being made less expensively, and sometimes better, in Japan, Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore. Automobile companies of the West are closing factories and laying off workmen. Wooing voters by providing employment at any price, politicians hasten Asia's expansion by encouraging Japan to build local factories where automobiles for foreign sale are still assembled from parts, 80% manufactured in Japan.

For years EUROPE, UN and every civilized nation of the West has called for majority rule in South Africa. Majority rule means black rule and is now staring us in the face. But good blacks will be outnumbered by blacks who yesterday put burning tires filled with petrol around the necks of their own people. About to enter another world, Monsieur Bourgine saw the white world losing its last place of order on a continent and millions of third world boat people arriving in birthrate declining Europe.

When two million people died in floods in Bangladesh an official observed "two weeks will replace them." Only in China is a serious attempt being made to counter demography, and it entails a tragedy as sad as the problem. Laws prohibit families from having more than two children.

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The result is a country with hundreds of thousands more males than girls. It is not that more boys are born. Every Chinese wants a son and there is no way of preventing a family from abandoning, or simply doing away with, a firstborn if it happens to be a daughter.

NOT UNTIL THE DECEMBER 16 VICTORY OF THE FUNDAMENTALISTS IRAN HAD FINANCED AND INCITED IN ALGERIA WERE EUROPEANS JOLTED INTO RECOGNIZING THE DANGER THEY HAD IGNORED. On January 12, 1992, Bryan Appleyard devoted almost a page in the SUNDAY TIMES, of London, to the march of Islam which we ignore at our peril. "For a hundred years the West failed to understand communism," he wrote. "For more than a thousand years the West has failed to understand Islam. This time it matters: a system driven by God will always be more subtle, durable and rational than one driven solely by economics. In the calculations and fears of many, Islam is now on the verge of replacing communism in the front line of global opposition to Western liberal democracy." Instead of "rational" he should have said more fanatic.

His thesis could have been put more forcefully. Communism exploded when its leaders could no longer maintain the pretense that it was economically sound. Though resurgent Islam brings nothing but corruption and suffering, it cannot explode because whatever happens will be accepted as the will of Allah.

THE NEW THREAT OF RELIGIOUS FANATICISM WAS RISING WHILE COMMUNISM WAS COLLAPSING. But a sort of provisional government of Europe had to bridge the change from one threat to another and clear the way for Islamism by removing national boundaries and weakening the West's will to defend itself. Communism was a political fad fostered by middle-class intellectuals. Their aim was power for themselves, never the welfare of the working class. The term "social democrat" appeared first in Germany in 1849 and could not fail to spread, for the unwashed in all nations outnumbered the washed and it promised the former that they would rule the boss.

Social democrats wanted to destroy the existing society without revolutionary violence, the socialism Marx and his followers promoted saw violence as a necessity, but a nationless world where men would owe loyalty to a class rather than a country was the objective of both.

In 1917 Imperial Germany, against the advice of the Kaiser, transferred huge sums to Russia's revolutionaries and spirited Lenin's trainload of wreckers across Europe, like germs in a test tube, to take Russia out of the war by infecting her with a virulent disease. Through Kuhn Loeb bank, in New York, a few immigrants waged their personal war against the Czar. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, established in 1922, was against nature from the start and kept alive by terror for three quarters of a century.

According to Colin Gray, in SOVIET STRATEGY AND MILITARY THINKING, published by Cambridge University Press, "The much vilified idea attributed to the Reagan presidency in 1981-1982 of in effect spending the Soviet Union into bankruptcy no longer looks quite so primitive or so foolish. Where else did perestroica and glasnost come from if not from desperate Soviet recognition that, unreformed, they were outclassed in their ability to compete?"

Francois d'Orcival put it more forcefully in the Paris SPECTACLE DU MONDE of January 1992. "Ronald Reagan described the Soviet Union as 'the empire of evil,' but this would have been only a word without the arm which this same Reagan decided to make in March 1983: the SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative). Strategic, in effect, and for only a few billion dollars.

"The SDI had two objectives: to eliminate the threat of nuclear arms and make the Soviet Union give up a race it had already lost: the competition for high technology. It did not take long for the Soviets to realize that they were incapable of meeting the challenge. In Reykjavic, on October 11, 1986, to discuss a mutual disarmament treaty, Gorbachev tried to talk Reagan into dropping the project. Reagan stood firm. The longer Gorbachev waited the less choice

he had. The end was a disguised capitulation, stretched out but a capitulation none the less."

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, EACH TIME A FORCE IS ESTABLISHED THE POWER DESTINED TO SUCCEED IT IS BEING BORN. Seven years before communism's triumph in Russia a few Englishmen from Oxford and Toynbee Hall were holding secret meetings around a table to discuss how they could form an ideal world with a single government.

By the time young John Foster Dulles and his brother Allen were being indoctrinated by Colonel Edward Mandel House at dinners with Walter Lippmann and Christian Herter, during the Versaille Conference, House and the new English group had formed an alliance.

Rudyard Kipling type Englishmen, dedicated to their country's permanent interests, were confronted with men dreaming of a new world order in which national interests would cease to exist. Under a single government without borders there would be no conflicts. The globe would be one dull color, and, presumably, its inter-breeding, nationless population as well.

Wealthy internationalists were brought into the secret "Round Table" group and in 1921, a year before the bolshevik empire was established, they founded the Royal Institute of International Affairs, referred to as Chatham House, as a base. A year later the RIIA reached into America and founded the Council on Foreign Relations. The year the Institute of Pacific Relations, which worked to swing America toward Mao Tse-tung, was moved to Canada, it also was recognized as an RIIA subsidiary.

Though a new world order was the aim of the RIIA and its sub-groups, which grants from the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations, among others, made possible, discretion was in order. The expression of political opinions was barred by the RIIA charter, but a false appearance of balanced argument was maintained by accepting only speakers and authors advocating the sponsor's line. Thus, on April 10, 1960, Herbert Matthews, who had supported Fidel Castro through the New York Times, was invited to address the RIIA on Castro's victory in Cuba.

Rockefeller Foundation took over the alteration of education in internal affairs while education in foreign affairs was a Carnegie monopoly. Organizations similar to the CFR were founded in other countries, making the RIIA the head of a hydra, forming the minds of men who would advance each other in their respective countries. It is worth noting that George Schultz was the 10th American secretary of state to have been formed by the CFR, which prohibited conservative infiltration by making membership subject to invitation.

MOSCOW WAS AWARE OF WHAT THE RIIA WAS AFTER. Consequently the communist party paper of 1923 made it an ally by calling for a communist campaign for a United States of Europe.

By 1957 Belgium's Paul-Henry Spaak, and France's Jean Monnet, with the aid of such Americans as Averell Harriman and Robert Murphy, the sower of premature independence movements in North Africa, had packaged a six-nation nucleus around which new world order countries could be added, under conditions imposed by the Treaty of Rome.

Mr. T. Whalley, of Chipping, Preston, Lancs., England, wrote: "An examination of the Treaty of Rome – the basic document of the Common Market – shows that its very nature involves the progressive centralization of power and the eventual effective destruction of its member states."

Nevertheless the Common Market – soon to be called EUROPE – continued to spread. In the drive against patriotism and national flags a special office was set up in Brussels to look for new objects on which to place the 12-star flag of the new world order.

WHILE BRUSSEL'S EUROPEANS WERE DESTROYING THE CONTINENT'S BARRIERS, NORTH AFRICANS WERE FLEEING THEIR COUNTRIES LIKE LEMMINGS, IN SEARCH OF A PLACE THAT OFFERED WHAT INDEPENDENCE MADE THEM LOSE. Moslems seeking security, good government,

and employment formed communities among the people their fathers and demagogues had run out. Turks poured westward out of Germany, Algerians, plagued by corruption, unemployment and any pretense of order, with half the population under fifteen and facing no future when they left school, headed for EUROPE.

By 1985 North Africans were enjoying the lenient laws of Holland and Belgium on traffic in drugs. Mosques were springing up and crime was on the increase when on June 14 representatives of the five Benelux countries met secretly on a boat tied up in the Moselle river in the little Luxemburg village of Schengen and signed a treaty which their governments never heard of until four years later.

Though 81% of the drugs seized in France were taken by border police, the Accord of Schengen abolished frontier controls and gave free circulation, regardless of nationality, between the five nations of central Europe. Another advance had been made in the decline of the white world and the explosion of Islam. The extent to which a self perpetuating dishonest press is responsible for the white world's decline has never reached the public, because the public's source of information is the press.

THE AYATOLLA RUHOLLA KHOMEINI WAS STILL IN IRAQ, WHEN ON FEBRUARY 9, 1962, THE EDITORS OF COLLEGE PAPERS WERE BROUGHT FROM ALL OVER AMERICA FOR FOUR DAYS OF "CAMPUS CLINICS" AT THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB IN NEW YORK. Read: four days in which older men in impressive positions would tell naive youngsters what to print in the presses colleges and universities had given them. The National Students Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, labor organizations, UN, and UNESCO were listed as paying the expenses of this farce.

State Department's Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Ambassador to UN facilities in Geneva, Roger W. Tubby, made the young editors feel important by dwelling on America's great hunger for information and the opportunity being offered them to help.

George Allen and Senator Wayne Morse told them how foreign affairs should be covered: Right-wing (meaning anti-leftist) writers were fringe lunatics using irresponsible language. Those selected to satisfy America's hunger for information were told: A war is raging in Algeria, Frenchmen were dirty dregs of this war. Belgians are dirty mercenaries. The Portuguese are exploiting Goa (where a native plebiscite had already repudiated India). The Dutch should not be permitted to refuel their airlifts; they are preparing an aggression against Sukarno. (The tragedies of the Moluccos and murdering of students in Timor are still with us.)

Those slanting America's future newsmen brought the editor of Diem's personal paper from Saigon to tell student editors they should keep America behind Ngo Dinh Diem. Worst of all was the Algerian panel, under Stanford Griffith, of City College of New York, and Anita Ehrman, of the Hearst Press. College editors from Maine to Texas were mobilized to fight for an oppressed Algeria, which, once freed of the "colons" vilified by Mike Mansfield, would be a prosperous, happy link to work for peace between Islam and Israel. (Two months in office, its first President offered 200,000 men for a holy war).

CIA had a National Students Association boy from Lafayette, Indiana, in an office on Rue de la Glaciére in Paris, coordinating American student support of the Algerians with the activities of leftist organizations in France. (R. Harris Smith tells us in OSS – THE SECRET HISTORY OF AMERICA'S FIRST INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, that "the great victory" of the CIA liberal faction was Thomas Braden's decision, with the support of Allen Dulles and Frank Wisener, to use students and journalists in CIA).

When Algeria was liberated before it was ready, French reds reciprocated by organizing flag burnings during the American war in Vietnam. A screen was drawn over the existence of the California Moslem whom CIA sent to Algeria and his relation to the organization that sent Sirhan Sirhan, the assassin of Robert Kennedy, to training camps in Egypt and the Middle East.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS CONGRESS FOR COLLEGE EDITORS ended with a day at UN and a briefing from papers prepared by the "Collegiate Council for the United Nations." At noon the student editors dined in the banquet room of the Carnegie Endowment Building. By 1968, when the Ayatolla Khomeiny left Iraq to start flooding Iran's mosques with poisonous tape recordings from a little village in France, the student editors of 1962 were interpreting events for millions of Americans.

Henry Precht was undermining the Shah with the zeal of the Ayatolla himself in the Iran section of the Department of State and assuring President Carter that Khomeiny was not anti-American. Paul Johnson, author of THE MODERN WORLD, the history of the world from the 20s to the 80s tells how Rosalyn Carter wrote letters giving the Empress her advice.

Kate Millet with her militant feminists, Professor Norman Forer, in his University seat in Kansas, and Patricia Derian, the head of Cyrus Vance's Human Rights Bureau, and even the man in the White House, left no stone unturned to clear the way for the revolution the Ayatolla was waiting to unleash when the Shah's last Prime Minister, Shapour Baktiar, fled Iran on February 11, 1979. Cynthia Dwyer, instead of teaching Buffalo State College's students to write good English, made them supporters of the Ayatolla.

EYES WERE ON THE COMMON MARKET AND SOVIET RUSSIA'S DISINTEGRATION AS IRAN POURED MONEY INTO THE MOSQUES OF EUROPE AND THE MODERATE MOSLEM STATES. An Islamic Party was founded in Britain on September 12, 1989, and on September 2, 1990 the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH announced the plans of Dr. Kalim Siddiqui, director of the pro-Iranian Moslem Institute, to set up an "Islamic" state in the United Kingdom, with its own two-tiered parliament. In time Louis Farakan will imitate him in America.

Manifesto groups were formed among Britain's two million Moslems, to serve as an electoral college for members of a lower and upper house. The first open act of defiance came when the Ayatolla issued a death sentence on Salmon Rushdie two years ago for writing The Satanic Verses. There was no confrontation because Rushdie went into hiding, but Dr. Siddiqui upheld the verdict and told his followers that execution of the sentence was a duty. If Rushdie had been found the confrontation would already have taken place.

Sixty-year-old Dr. Siddiqui told his citizens of a state within a state that their relationship with Iran's mullahs should be fashioned on the links between Britain and America and if a Moslem power were to invade Britain, they would be with the Moslems. The Islamic revolution in Iran, he declared, would be copied by Moslems all over the world, and statisticians predict that by the year 2000 there will be more Moslems in Britain than Anglicans.

While the mosques of Britain were becoming political, Iran was making the Sudan a base from which the Islamic Brotherhood will work to destroy moderate Moslem leaders. Iran's first move was to give the Sudan cheap oil and $20 million a year to tighten its grip on the black Christian and anamist population of the south and impose the law of the Charia (Koranic Law) on all. President Rafsanjani visited Kartoum in December as Iran and wealthy businessmen in the Gulf deposited $12 million in the Faisal Islamic Bank, in Kartoum, to finance the campaign for the Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria.

The party controls eight thousand of Algeria's ten thousand mosques and works through secret cells, with mosques serving as a link. Iran is determined to make Algeria the world's second Islamic Republic, carrying the fight into North Africa and isolating Egypt for giving shelter to the Shah. Thousands of Iranian Revolutionary Guards have signed up to go to training camps set up in the Sudan during the summer of 1991.

As the Algerian elections of December 26, 1991, approached. Iran provided another $32 million and the intelligence services of France, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco prepared for terrorism. They remembered how Syria brought Iran's Revolutionary Guards

into Lebanon. It was Iran's former ambassador to Syria, Ali Akbar Mohteshimi, who founded the Hezbollah – The Revolutionary Guards – and held the West to ransom, seizing hostages, planting car bombs, hijacking aircraft, and bombing the US marine headquarters in Beirut.

THERE WERE TO BE TWO ROUNDS OF VOTING IN ALGERIA. In the first, on December 26, the Islamic Salvation Front failed by only a few seats to gain control of the parliament. On January 5, 1992, eleven days before Algeria's second voting, some 150 members of Britain's unelected Moslem Parliament met in Kensington Town Hall to hear Dr. Siddiqui proclaim: "Let us make it clear that Moslems in Britain will oppose and if necessary defy any public policy or legislation that we regard as inimical to our interests. The dictatorship of the majority, dressed up as democracy, is unacceptable."

Two days later Britain's Moslem parliament unanimously passed a motion denouncing Home Office criticisms and reiterating their intention to disobey laws harmful to their interests. A showdown in Algeria was avoided by calling an exiled leader back to take over the presidency and annuling the election, but the Moslem states on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, which control the world's key oil supplies and surround Israel, are ready for trouble. Soon the most dangerous will have atomic weapons.

The breakup of the Soviet Union leaves Moslem states with a population of 150 million on the southern rim of Asia. India, deprived of Soviet support, must have second thoughts of the wisdom of hanging onto the Kashmir which Nehru stole from Pakistan with its 113 million Moslems, tied by religion to Indonesia and Malaysia with their over 200 million faithful.

In France, with her 700,000 Jews and a third as many Algerians on her soil as there were in Algeria in 1962, police avoid confrontation when a crime is committed by a North African for whom a hostile mob will assemble in a matter of minutes. Dr. Siddiqui had every reason to believe he was on solid ground when he declared before his kangaroo parliament on January 4: "Western civilization is the sick man of the modern world. It is destined for oblivion and will eventually take its place in the dust bin of history that has already swallowed up Marxism."

YITZAK SHAMIR LACKED THE LUCIDITY OF MONSIEUR BOURGINE AND HIS HUMILITY IN THE FACE OF DEMOGRAPHY, WHEN HE ADDRESSED THE 3,000 PEOPLE OF BELIT ILLIT, ON THE WEST BANK, ON JANUARY 20, 1992. He told them only he could deliver peace with their Arab neighbors and secure their future in the disputed territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. But then he added: "We see the new building in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and no power on earth will prevent it . . . We say to the gentiles of the world and to the next generations, here will be our homeland, forever and ever." What is there left for any "peace conference" to discuss?

AS FOR THE EXPANSION OF ASIA, DO NOT EXPECT JAPAN TO BE REASONABLE, LOGICAL OR EQUITABLE. Anthills of workers have replaced Lieutenant-General Kenji Doihara and the Kwantung clique. The drive for markets and acquisitions by purchase are manifestations of a racial trait. Expansionism will continue until a force rises to halt it. An American whose intelligence we respect holds that in automobiles American manufacturers must shoulder their share of blame. He said "I quit buying American cars in the early fifties because our manufacturers were building obsolescence into them. They were selling cars meant to last four or five years and then be turned in for a new one. In effect, we were building the throw-away automobile, and the public has revolted against buying them."

These are the problems America must start thinking about. The new world order directed from Brussels is not going to halt demography, the decline of the white world, the expansion of Asia, the explosion of Islam.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

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Enough! They do not want you to have the true story of JFK's death.

The London *Sunday Times* reported on December 22, 1991, "OVER 600 BOOKS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY CONSPIRACY BUFFS LINKING CASTRO, THE CIA, THE FBI AND THE KGB WITH THE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY." Two days earlier *The Times* said Oliver Stone's use of old newsreel clips and fiction to hang JFK's assassination on the American military-industrial complex made him "HOLLYWOOD'S RE-INVENTOR OF THE 1960's."

James Adams sold *The Sunday Times* of January 26 a story headed "BILLION DOLLAR CONSPIRACY INDUSTRY THAT THRIVES ON KENNEDY'S DEATH." The feature editorial in the *Sunday Telegraph* of February 2 was "Reshooting Kennedy," and lamented "many audiences will never know that Stone's three-hour movie has no more to do with history than its star's portrayal of Robin Hood."

For months European papers fed an insatiable public stories on Stone's film and D.M. Thomas's Kennedy novel. Even Pierre Salinger, a hanger-on of the not too virtuous court which Jackie called Camelot, got into it, in Paris's *Figaro Magazine* of February 8. Paul Johnson, author of *Modern Times* – The World from the Twenties to the Eighties, was the most sensible. He said in *Figaro Magazine* of February 8 that he never could see how the Kennedy myth got started.

Writers and movie producers reach further and further, avoiding anything that might spoil their theme. The whole affair has enhanced America's reputation for hypocrisy or naivete. Let us stray from current affairs this month and have a go at history.

In October 1962 I was writing foreign affairs reports in a Paris hotel as the war in Algeria drew to a close. My sympathies were with those who thought Algerian independence was premature. Left free from foreign meddling, American and Russian, a Canada-Britain type of relationship could have been established between America's allies and their colonies. The top men opposing no-winism in Algeria were personal friends and those not already arrested were being tracked down by secret police in which criminals and gangsters had been recruited.

They were called "barbouzes" – false beards, and one of them was bothering me, offering a free trip to Algeria "to see the facts." It was so they could arrest those who might try to contact me. At that moment I received a letter from General Edwin (Ted) Walker suggesting that since I was coming to America, I should come early for his birthday party on November

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10. To get away from the barbouze and the trip to Algiers I left suddenly for Dallas.

The day after the general's birthday there was another party, then a dinner with oil magnate H.L. Hunt. Each evening friends came and we talked until midnight in the big house on Turtle Creek Boulevard. On Monday, the 18th of November, the general and his lawyer, General Clyde Watts, and I went to a luncheon given for Governor George Wallace, of Alabama, in the Public Affairs Luncheon Club.

After the luncheon we drove Ted to the airport. He was going on a lecture tour and since I was writing Moise Tshombe's account of how a dying Lumumba was dumped on his hands, the general suggested that I stay and look after the house until he returned. On the way back to town General Watts discussed the trial in which Ted was suing the Associated Press and which involved the Kennedys.

Ted had commanded in Korea at the battle of Heartbreak Ridge, and in the fall of 1959 he was assigned to command the 24th Infantry Division in Germany. Agitators and red agents were haunting the post. Morale was low and a lack of purpose was evident among youngsters raised in the permissive atmosphere of American schools. Wartime propaganda glorifying the Russians and "good old Joe" had softened America's youth.

The new commander launched what he called a pro-blue program, "to educate military personnel and their dependents in the recognition of overt and covert communist methodology in their attempt to subvert military morale, esprit, prestige and leadership." The program was remarkably effective. Church attendance increased eightfold among Walker's men, morale improved and re-enlistments exceeded those in any other American unit overseas.

Unfortunately, one Siegfried Naujacks, a Pole living in West Germany on a German passport, was working for a shoddy magazine called *Overseas Weekly* and looking for military information. Naujacks had worked for the Hitler propaganda machine and Walker barred him from military installations. Ted was due for a promotion when, on April 6, 1961, *Overseas Weekly* struck. A lead story charged that the pro-blue program was a John Birch Society project.

Communist propaganda was rampant in America and *The New York Herald Tribune* attacked the general for trying to "shape the political thinking of enlisted men." *The New York Times* praised *Overseas Weekly* for "exposing" John Birch Society activity on a military base, and on April 7, 1961, the general was relieved of his command.

He went home to make speeches and on November 1, 1961, made the mistake of attacking Kennedy and his advisers for letting anti-Castro Cubans storm ashore at the Bay of Pigs thinking an air umbrella would be over them and that the underground on the island would be informed of their coming. The following year there were mid-term elections and riots were fomented against James E. Meredith's entrance in the University of Mississippi on September 30, 1962. Here was a chance for the President to woo black votes by sending troops. It must be remembered, the Kennedys were for the blacks and poor in politics but insufferable snobs in their personal lives.

Walker had commanded troops in Little Rock under a similar occasion for Eisenhower in 1957, so he went to Mississippi as an observer. A 21-year-old stringer for Associated Press filed a groundless report that Walker encouraged the troublemakers and ordered a group of them to charge. Circulated through 8,250 outlets the story could only have been written to cause harm and it gave JFK and his brother, Bobby, what they wanted.

Walker was arrested on October 1, 1962, and a *Washington Star* editorial of January 24, 1963, summed it up. "After being assured he would be released upon posting a $100,000 bond, an excessive sum, General Walker was flown from Mississippi to a Federal prison hospital in Missouri. When he got there, he learned for the first time that he was to be held for mental examination . . . and he would not be released on bond."

Americans thought disappearance into a mental asylum could only happen in Russia. "This stemmed from a decision in Washington in the Department of Justice," (Bobby's department) the editorial continued. "A prison psychiatrist in the nation's capital

forwarded a flimsy affidavit to the United States Attorney in Mississippi, who in turn presented it to a Federal judge. The latter thereupon signed an order directing that General Walker be held for examination to determine whether he was mentally competent to stand trial. Thus a man who had been assured in Mississippi that he would be eligible for bond in Missouri found himself in a mental institution – on the basis of a statement by a psychiatrist who had never examined him and a ruling by a Federal judge who had never seen him. . . there would have been little hope for a man without friends or means . . . he can consider himself lucky. He could just be getting out of, or even still confined in, a Federal mental hospital on the basis of something a government psychiatrist had read in the newspapers and deduced from unidentified sources."

The above story is recounted to explain how it became fixed in Dallas minds that General Walker was a mortal enemy of the Kennedys. (Collectors may obtain a photocopy of the 6-page account of the general's ordeal and the page of questions put to the President in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963, from our files for $10 to cover handling charges).

A few minutes after 12:30 p.m. on November 22, Julie Knecht, the general's secretary, came into the upstairs room where I was typing Tshombe's story. She looked troubled. Pressing the eraser end of a pencil against her chin she said "a radio flash just announced the President has been shot. What do you think?" Without waiting for an answer she added, "If it's true, don't leave us today. There is going to be trouble."

Annoyed at being interrupted and thinking the story was only a rumor, I made a facetious remark. Though I had no regard for the President, I would not have gone so far as to wish him dead. A Washington friend who had rented him an apartment for one of this women told me that when he dropped the place he left it uncleaned, with broken furnishings and utility bills unpaid. There were so many ways in which he could have made trouble for the owner, he was never pressed for the bill.

One night in early 1961 I was having a drink on the 7th floor of the Army-Navy Club with Frank Kluckholm, the author of "America, Listen!", and a former assistant attorney-general and his wife, when J. Edgar Hoover walked in with two other men. They waived greetings and Frank went to the door to speak to J. Edgar. The FBI chief shook his head and Frank threw his head back as he laughed.

When he came back he said, "Poor Edgar. He says he has had some lulus to look after, but never before has he had to try to protect a President surrounded by fellows who keep in good with him by getting him women from the syndicate." The syndicate was the mafia gambling and prostitution ring operating on the East Coat and Frank was inferring that providing women was a syndicate pay-off for the President. J. Edgar saw possibilities of blackmail. Later, an acquaintance hinted "there is going to be trouble. The boys don't like the President's taking their women."

Thinking of these things, I followed Julie down to the living room. As we reached the bottom of the stairs a man appeared on the TV screen holding a piece of paper. "I have just been informed the President has been shot," he said. I will be back with more information in a minute." In that split second one of the general's three unlisted telephones rang, as though somebody was standing by with the number in hand and awaiting a signal. A woman's voice said, "You bastards, we'll get you." It was one the most polite calls we had in three days and nights.

For those days and nights the three telephones never stopped ringing. Most calls were threats to blow up the house. When told the General was out of the state, callers replied, "We'll be waiting when he gets back." Day and night automobiles circled the block, passing slowly in front of the house. A sullen crowd gathered on the sidewalk, at the bottom of the sloping lawn. A spark would have touched off a riot, but there was no sign of police protection.

About half an hour after confirmation of the shooting a blue and white Ford Mercury stopped at the curb. A man with frizzy brown hair, about 5 feet six, wearing gray flannel trousers and a brown jacket, ran up on the lawn, pulled up the American flag and threw it on the grass. It was not the act of a patriot. He returned to the woman in the car

and drove off. The thought occurred that this could be a move to cause a disturbance at Walker's home while someone made a get-away on the other side of town. The Ford Mercury was gone before Robert Smith, who was working about the house, or I, could run down and get the license number.

Dallas, for all its wealth, was not a right wing town. Aside from H.L. Hunt, the oil millionaire, Dan Smoot, The ex-FBI man who published an excellent, conservative newsletter, General Walker and a few men who had formed a *National Indignation Committee,* only the left was articulate and organized when the moment for patriots to stand up and be counted came.

Opposition to Kennedy and his "New Frontier" was on the rise but it went no further than a few meetings of the National Indignation Committee and handbills saying "Help Kennedy stamp out democracy," which were placed on the tops of automobiles to be distributed by the wind, since the police announced that anyone who handed them out would be arrested for disturbing the peace.

Texans, signing themselves "The American Fact-Finding Committee," sent a young man named Bernard Weissman to pay the *Dallas Morning News* for the page welcoming the President but adding "as free-thinking and American-thinking citizens of Dallas (we) still have, through a constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you and to criticize you." The twelve questions that followed were rational but the furor they caused after the shooting can be imagined.

Without waiting for facts, *Voice of America's* statement that the crime was caused by a climate created by the right went around the world. Mexican communists ordered preparations for a "fascist revolution in America." Chief Justice Earl Warren and Senator Maureen Neuberger (D., Oregon) went on the air to lay the crime on the spirit of bigotry caused by the political right. All over America leftist cries against hate-mongering and bigotry reached unbelievable heights of hate-mongering and bigotry against a right that had never contemplated more than handbills, signs and a paid announcement in the press.

Shots were reported to have come from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, where Lee Harvey Oswald was the only employee not at his post. Three spent cartridges, and bits of food which indicated that he might have been holed up there for four days, were found near a window on the 6th floor. Officers rushed to Oswald's home and among his papers found a telephone number that led to a rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, a stone's throw from Ruby's night club and two miles from the book depository.

Oswald rented the room under the name O.H. Lee, on October 14, after the President's Dallas trip was announced, and moved in in the middle of the night, but this appears to have been unnoticed when the FBI questioned him six days before the assassination. He ran into his room shortly after the shooting and left immediately with a brown jacket. Among the papers he left was communist literature, a map of Dallas, and a drawing showing the trajectory of bullets from the book depository to the drive below. On the map four street intersections on the President's route were marked, perhaps as possible posts for one or more other gunmen.

Oswald's diary and questioning of his wife confirmed that he had shot through a window at General Walker on April 10, 1962, and missed when the general lowered his head. The State Attorney queried the Justice Department the following morning and Bobby said he was not interested, so State Attorney Waggoner Carr ordered investigation dropped. Had Bobby done his duty he might have saved his brother. A fourteen year old boy said he saw two men run up the alley from Walker's rear window after the shooting and drive away. A second man would have been necessary because Oswald did not know how to drive, but because Bobby said to drop it, the boy could not be found after the assassination.

Leaving the three cartridges in the book depository, in his haste to get away, would indicate that Oswald was gong far and had no time to cover his tracks. That he made no attempt to destroy papers in his room, after picking up his jacket, suggests the same. Where he broke all the rules was in carrying

a handgun. Anyone caught with a gun in Dallas that day would be in trouble. Consequently, when Officer Tippit challenged him he shot the officer and ran for a movie theater.

In modern espionage a theater is an ideal meeting place. No one watches anything but the screen, and a toilet flushbox is an ideal place to drop a water-proof container for a waiting confederate. A man involved in an assassination carries no passport, identity papers or money, but a theater is the best place to pick them up, on the way to a waiting plane. Oswald was overpowered in the theater and if anyone was to meet him he did what Mornard's mother did when she saw that her son was captured after killing Trotsky. He or they fled in the opposite direction.

Two and a half hours after the shooting a strange thing happened. On leaving Paris to escape the troublesome barbouze, I told no one where I was going. Yet, between the uninterrupted calls to General Walker's, a person-to-person call got through from Paris and the operator asked for me. Fred Goldstein, a writer on Mr. Paul Levy's weekly magazine, *Aux Ecoutes*, was on the line with a list of questions on the President's death. Mossad was interested enough in the assassination to get word to a man in Paris who knew me and let him know I was in General Walker's Dallas home.

Lack of space prevents going into the motives of Jack Ruby, the man with mafia connections, who was able to enter the police station with a gun because many of the policeman worked as guards for him when off duty.

The President appointed Chief Justice Earl Warren to head a 7-man committee, which included Allen Dulles, "to study and report upon all facts and circumstances related to the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination."

It was a deliberately no-win committee. An English woman investigating the assassination a short time later reported that in early November a man identifiable as Oswald from his photo was driven to Mrs. Whitworth's gunshop, on the road to Irvine, in a blue and white Ford Mercury, to have a telescopic sight affixed to a gun, not the one found in the schoolbook depository. With them was a woman holding a baby and speaking a foreign language.

No attempt was made to identify the driver of the blue and white car, quite possibly the man who tried to detonate the mob in front o f General Walker's house. A committee member suggested that they question Marina Oswald. She could have explained the telescopic sight attached to a second gun and told who was driving the blue and white Ford, but Mr. Warren said his experience told him they would never get anything out of her.

Having papers and decorations as a member of the French Resistance in the Far East, I called on a friend in the French consulate in New York who, after hearing my account, asked me to talk into a tape recorder for the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, head of the COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGTE ASSASSINATIONS, later the ASSASSINATION ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH CENTER, in Washington, recorded two sessions of questions and answers. A friendship followed in which Mr. Fensterwald wrote me from time to time, when I might be able to furnish missing parts of a jig-saw puzzle in his center. The one FBI officer I had occasion to talk to (a woman was writing him letters about my attacks on the family Mike Mansfield had established over Vietnam) said he would call me but never did.

Early in 1980 a new element entered the Kennedy assassination affair which changed all our previous thinking. Mr. Fensterwald asked for information on a French citizen named Victor-Michel Mertz. In his letter of March 10, 1980, he wrote: "Mertz was in Ft. Worth in the a.m. of November 22nd, in Dallas in the afternoon, and flew out to Mexico that evening."

For the first time the mafia connection came into the picture and perhaps an explanation for Ruby's killing Oswald before he could talk. Victor-Michel Mertz is probably the greatest killer alive. Alain Moreau's 640-page book, *Dossier D . . . Comme Drogue,* devotes 22 pages to Mertz. That de Gaulle

signed the order awarding him the Legion of Honor for capturing 400 prisoners and killing 20 agents of the Gestapo is mentioned. Mertz's transporting over two tons of heroin to America between 1960 and '68 is covered. His collaboration with Jacques Foccart, the head of the "barbouzes" and Foccart's number two, Alexander Sanguinetti, as "agent provocateurs" in setting up the attempt on de Gaulle's life at Pont-sur-Seine, to create sympathy for de Gaulle and provide justification for executing a group of duped officers, is gone into in detail.

Carrefour of September 12, 1962, and other Paris papers reported that Messieurs Foccart and Sanguinetti were excused from testifying under oath at the trial, because of their nearness to de Gaulle. When Monsieur Tixier-Vignancourt, attorney for the defense, asked why Victor Mertz was not in court, Sanguinetti replied, "His wife, a Canadian, came to plead with me. I wanted to clear the boards so the Ministry of the Interior gave him a ticket to Canada, where he is working for the John Birch Society, the American neonazis. It's a big program." The statement was a blatant lie.

In effect, Mertz was sent to Canada to get him out of France and on Sanguinetti's orders, or for reasons of his own, he appears to have tried to infiltrate the John Birch Society. He was only prevented by the vigilance of an Ontario doctor. When one looks back, with the information at hand, one is struck by the timing of events and the turns they might have taken had Oswald not been arrested.

At the time of France's liberation Mertz was in the communist Guingouin network of the Resistance, based in Limoges, and became the executioner of anti-communists Guingouin marked for death as collaborators. Of the some 130,000 the reds executed without trial, many had no dealings with the Germans but were, killed because of their opposition to the communists who were clearing the way to power. This is the Mertz whom Sanguinetti told the court was working for the John Birch Society, after he sent him to Canada to escape questioning.

He had a year in which to gather names and make contacts for other plans. If the American mafia intended to kill the President it was imperative that a foreign hit man handle it. Bringing the communist element in by using Oswald would force the American left to leave no stone unturned to hang the crime on the right. This may have been part of a Mertz plan.

Never before had all the police machinery of America been in the hands of the President's brother. A man who loved his brother and who himself had a gangster mentality. Had anything pointed to the right, Bobby would have decapitated every anti-communist organization in America and every important anti-communist would have been arrested or mobbed. That a man with Mertz's record was able to take off for Mexico on a day when all airports were guarded, and fly from Mexico to his mother-in-law's home in Canada, should be hard for the CIA to explain.

Now Judith Exner's book has appeared with her story of carrying suitcases of Kennedy money to the gang boss in Chicago, and his boasting that her boyfriend would not be President but for him. Then the break up, the mafia charge that the Kennedys did not keep a bargain, that "this man Kennedy is in trouble and will get what is coming to him. . . he is going to be hit." Who better to do it than the top gunman of the French and Montreal underworld, who could not possibly have had a legitimate reason for being in Dallas on November 22, 1963?

There will be more books on the death of JFK, but no articles by one so close to the event and facts that have never been explained.

Mr. du Berrier will be in America until April 30 and groups wishing to contact him for lecture arrangements or broadcasts may do so through Miss Rutherford, editor of H. du B. Report. Phone: (801) 673-5749 or 673-3583.