A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

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International Terrorism Comes to America As Europe Awakes

Before going into other troubles there is a matter more important to the world and America than Bosnia, the Serbs and the crumbling of federalist EUROPE put together. And, unfortunately, it is the sort of thing a writer touches with fear because whatever he says will bring cries of anti-semitism down on his head. And this it is not.

America is in a desperately serious situation because Bill Clinton promised anything in his rush for votes, with a rashness the country will rue but for which the people he was courting will suffer most.

The February 26 bombing of the Trade Center in New York would not have come as a surprise if instead of campaigning for Clinton the media had listened when President Hosni Mubarak warned that a Moslem fundamentalist organization on American soil was in contact with a similar organization in Egypt and preparing a strike in New York.

This is not to say that all the Moslems in America are working with the fundamentalists. Though their sympathies are with the Palestinians there is a struggle between the radicals and moderates and Clinton made gaffes in his scramble for votes which could not help but tilt the scales in favor of the troublemakers.

Mubarak's warning went unheeded because both parties felt that two oceans protect America from the troubles of the Middle East. And this was not the case. Long before the trade center bomb jolted America out of her complacency, editors and politicians, with former Mayor Koch of New York well in the lead, had been using the Middle East's hates to advance themselves or the scam to which they were committing Americans. The difference was that Clinton had the power to act.

He wanted to carry the cities with the most electoral votes and the heaviest campaign contributors, so he promised that if elected he would recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital and never approve of an independent Palestine. To have any vote-catching value, his giving away an area neither side will ever surrender could not be secret. His promises had to receive maximum publicity, and here the scene shifts.

In 1982 an Algerian officer named Mustafa Bouyali organized a guerrilla force called the ARMED ISLAMIC MOVEMENT (MIA) in the hills some twenty miles from Algiers, to fight for an Iran-type Islamic republic. He was killed in a fight with government troops in 1987 and

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his lieutenant, Abdelkader Chebouti, was sentenced to death. In July 1990 President Chadli pardoned Chebouti in hopes of making peace. It was a mistake that may yet cost him his head. Chebouti reassembled the old comrades, some had been in Afghanistan and others were working as military instructors for the rabidly fundamentalist ISLAMIC SALVATION FRONT (FIS). By the spring of 1992 the reorganized MIA was spreading terror under Chebouti and three battle-hardened *emirs*.

In a matter of hours Chebouti learned of Clinton's promise to make Israeli possession of Jerusalem – Islam's third most holy place – *de-juré* as well as *de facto*, and orders went out through the communications chain of mosques.

The Algerian Government informed the U.S. embassy in late December 1992 that the MIA was planning strikes in the United States, in cooperation with an organization on American soil, but it was in the period of transition and the report remained on someone's desk or was placed in a file to get it out of the way. We shall know how long the planners had been casing the Trade Center Towers when the confession made to the Egyptian security service by Abu Halima, the member of the planning team who managed to flee and was handed over to the Americans, is made known. Iran and the fundamentalist leaders were happier than the Jews for this was just what they needed to mobilize their forces against the enemy in America.

When Clinton entered office the new appointments started and his next mistake may prove more costly to America and her some five million vulnerable and propertied Jews than the promises he gave for their votes. When a country cannot protect its own people who go out of their homes at night, tourists who rent a car at the airport, and small businessmen ruined by criminals who loot and burn neighborhoods with impunity, it is hard to see what it can do for the Jewish community or anyone else when local hoodlums join forces with over four million members of a volatile religious faith being fanaticized from abroad.

Two days after taking his oath as an American citizen, Martin Indyk, an Australian-born Jewish professor, was put in charge of the Middle East Desk of the National Security Council by order of the President.

The Iran-financed Islamic Revolution Movement has Indyk listed as a staff member of the Washington-based American Israeli Public Affairs Committee, considered one of the most effective Zionist lobbies in America. While on the staff of the American Israeli Committee, he set up "The Washington Institute for Near East Policy," to direct American policy in the Middle East under pretense of being a neutral think tank.

Another appointment made by the Clintons with Warren Christopher's approval put Samuel Lewis in charge of State Department Policy Planning. Iran and her client organizations started files on Lewis when he was appointed ambassador to Israel, followed his actions until he resigned in 1985 to become a Fellow of the Dayan Center at Tel Aviv University and a member of the board of the New York branch of Bank Leumi, Israel's biggest bank. An Israeli columnist, on learning of the two appointments, exultantly cried "They are more Zionist than Rabin!" The last stacking of the cards was too much.

The only explanation Moslems could see was that they had become unimportant since the end of the cold war. Their interests could be sacrificed for votes, and their enemies would be deciding America's foreign policies. By their reasoning the end of the cold war only hastened the inevitable showdown between infidels and the faithful.

THE SPREAD OF GANGRENE THROUGH THE ARMIES OF LEADERS TRYING TO MAINTAIN A RESTRAINING HAND PROVED THAT THEY WERE RIGHT. A short time before the Trade Center bombing, Iranian clerics and diplomats called over 400 fundamentalist leaders to Teheran to coordinate plans and celebrate the MIA victory of March 22 in Algeria.

Early in the evening of March 22, when the daily period of Ramadan fasting had ended, six Islamic fundamentalists presented themselves in civilian clothes at the gate of the army barracks in Bougzoul, about 80

miles south of Algiers.

The guard on duty had joined the fundamentalists working to destroy the government and informed his superiors that some passing soldiers needed lodging for the night. They were brought in and the plot moved like clockwork. The commander of the post, his aide and four office workers were finished off with knives. The six put on their uniforms and another traitor drove twenty-nine conspirators into the enclosure in an army truck while the troops were eating. When the signal to attack was given the transmission post was destroyed, two soldiers cut down and ten in the mess hall killed without a chance to defend themselves.

With loyal troops held in the mess hall the attackers moved to the armory and would have emptied it if the guard on duty had not succeeded in touching off an alarm and killing one of the leaders. The manhunt was still going on when the twin towers were bombed in New York and Mahmud Abu-Halima, one of the organizers of the atrocity, succeeded in fleeing to Egypt, where he was arrested. He is certain he will go to paradise, unless authorities have the foresight to bury him beside a pig, which is what American governors did to stop killings in the Philippines when Moro Moslems went amok.

Whatever happens under a system where justice is what is handed down after a battle of wits in which one team of lawyers exploits every prejudice and loophole and the other tries to out-smart him, Clinton's promises and appointments are going to cause trouble.

President Mubarak and America's other Moslem friends are more badly in need of help at this minute than Russia's Yeltsin. The final order of the Teheran conclave was "Begin undermining the government of President Hosni Mubarak. Leave nothing undone. He must die if there is to be an Islamic *umma* (state)."

The bombings and threats against foreigners that had been successful against the Shah began and in less than a week after the New York bombing, foreign journalists, businessmen and tourists were receiving telefaxes from the Gaamaa office in Peshawar telling them to take their money and leave Egypt before it is too late.

On the eve of Yitzhac Rabin's departure for Washington, President Mubarak rushed his political and foreign affairs adviser, Osama al-Baz, to Jerusalem to ask Rabin to find out how far Clinton will go to support him.

On March 24, the day after the end of Islam's holy month, tens of thousands of copies of a letter written by Sheik Omar Abdel-Rahman, were distributed in Cairo, calling for the overthrow of President Mubarak. They had been posted in America while the blind firebrand and his three followers felt there wasn't a chance of their being caught.

It is as sure as that night will follow day that unless Clinton publicly backs off on his *cassus belli* promises and appointments, America will become a battlefield for another people's war. Now to get back to affairs of the world.

ONE OF THE FIRST RULES OF POLITICS IS THAT NOTHING IS ACCIDENTAL. Such is not always the case. H. du B. Report of July-August 1992 told what the Maastricht Treaty meant and how it came about. So cunningly had socialist federalization been slipped into the program of what had been sold as an economic bloc, everyone was surprised when on June 2, 1992, little Denmark upset everything with her 46,000 majority vote for rejection. The full meaning of the treaty that would have given the twelve European Community (EC) nations a single money, a single central bank, and a fraction of their sovereignty was exposed, and the people whom men in far off Brussels were maneuvering began to think.

Even America took notice. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL as far back as March 9, 1989, had reported: "The future shape of Europe is the single most important issue to face the governments of this continent since liberation from the Axis." The Journal was right but Britain was standing virtually alone against the utopian dream of making internal disagreements impossible by eliminating the free nation state.

Those bent on reshaping the world had been working towards what the Maastricht Treaty offered since the main trustees of the

Rhodes Trust began holding their secret meetings at round tables in 1909. What started as a dream to form an English-speaking federation that would reunite America and Britain became more ambitious. America's energy and resources, united with Britain's empire, would permit the two to form a federal world. Britain lost much of her weight through Franklin D. Roosevelt's visceral hatred of colonialism and the effectiveness of inciting the colonized with one hand while pressuring the mother country to free them with the other.

In time the planners realized that British-American federation could come only through membership in a European federation, rather than the other way around, so they concentrated on getting six nations to sign the 1957 Treaty of Rome, which created a core which promises of prosperity would bring other nations to join.

There was nothing in the original prospectus about obliging member nations to accept a single currency, a central European bank, or a political union with a centralized federal government. Those who voted on whether or not Britain should remain in the Common Market were told that a European Economic Community was an end in itself. It would promote the free movement of goods and money, remove the obstacles to financial and other services and make everyone prosperous. Loss of colonies had broken the will of Europe's mother nations and softened them for the Treaty of Rome.

To bring member states in still deeper, they were persuaded to sign a Single European Act on January 1, 1987, and overnight the ideal of a United Europe was transferred from the drawing rooms of the disciples of Jean Monnet and Paul-Henry Spaak to the committee rooms of unknown, unelected Eurocrats, determined to impose their new order through every legal ruse and propaganda organ at their disposal. The date set for a single Europe was January 1, 1993.

There was a vague mention of a European union in the distant future, but nothing to suggest that European institutions would override the parliaments of member nations, nor that foreign policy and defense would pass into the hands of a Council of Ministers sitting in Brussels and claiming to speak for Europe as a whole.

The treaty national leaders were asked to sign at Maastricht was largely the result of a gang-up of Germany and France, with a European Commission president named Jacques Delors doing the manipulating. To fully understand what was being put over, subscribers are advised to reread our Maastricht Report of July-August 1992. In its obscure wording the aim of the treaty was to tighten the super government's hold, and when the stubborn Danes bolted, the British, who had been cowed into silence by Margaret Thatcher's fall, began demanding a referendum. William F. Jasper ably recounts the road to the European Community and the Treaty of Maastricht in GLOBAL TYRANNY - STEP BY STEP. ($14.95 including mailing. William F. Jasper, P.O. Box 82, Citrus Heights, CA 95621.)

A member of the British delegation to the meeting where the original 229-page Maastricht Treaty draft was drawn up on November 12, 1991, complained: "The wretched Belgians tried to sneak a federalist amendment into the treaty" In an 85-minute adjournment, over coffee and rolls, Helmut Kohl convinced John Major that he and the federalists were not trying to bring trades union power back to Britain via the back door. So Major signed the draft, which was what he had been elevated to do, and the London press hailed Kohl's hollow avowal as a victory for Major.

IT COULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED UNDER MARGARET THATCHER. She was aware that high men in her own party were going along with the Brussels plan to establish a federal Europe in the name of a united one. Relegation of the EC nations to province status under a central European government would eventually deprive Britain of her sovereignty and her permanent seat on the UN National Security Council.

Because she opposed any move that would carry Britain further than her original commitment, a small group of Conservative MPs led by Douglas Hurd and supported by a group known as "the Blue Chips," which started meeting in the apart-

ment of Mr. Garel-Jones, on Margaret Street, Westminster, in 1979, plotted her ousting.

By the time the Bilderbergers met on the Spanish island of La Toja, in 1989, a force almost powerful enough to bring her down had been mobilized. Henry Kissinger was among those present when it was decided that the anti-Thatcher campaign would start with systematic moves to break her will by attacking her policies.

As soon as they had enough pressure on her, those she trusted would ask her to step down, in order to save her government, and a PM favorable to EUROPE would take her place. John Major was considered attractive enough, agreeable and ideal for the job. When it was time to sign the Maastricht Treaty they believed the people would accept it without a protest. They were wrong.

THE REVOLT OF THE DANES STRUCK A NATIONAL CORD. Britons began calling for a referendum and the Daily Telegraph headlined its November 4, 1992, editorial: "Time to tell the truth about Maastricht." But Major was given his job to sign the Maastricht Treaty, and sign it he intended to, though three-fifths of the Conservatives and two-thirds of the country at large wanted a referendum.

His advisers told him fear of a depression would drive the Europsceptics into voting "Yes" when Maastricht comes up for a vote in May. All Major can do is cling to the ledge and hope he will survive. Germany is having economic difficulties and Kohl's popularity has dropped. Italy is in a state of political and economic collapse, and France's socialist government has been thrown out. All of the Continent's EC countries are beset by recession, Latin corruption, and aloof governments that have lost contact with the people. Major's advisers feel that if he can weather the storm and sign the unpopular treaty, Britain will become the dominant power in EUROPE.

IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT EUROPEANS REALIZE WHAT A SERVICE THE DANES DID THEM. No matter how the May vote turns out or whether or not Britons have their referendum, everything the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Council on Foreign Relations, The Trilateral Commission - yes, and Rowan Gaither's Ford Foundation - have been working for will be set back for years.

To Paul Johnson the protest struggle in Britain is a fight between Nationalists and Federalists and he wrote on March 14: "What is driving Britain into federalism is not the logic of hope but of despair."

Two weeks earlier he had headed his *Sunday Telegraph* article: "It's time for the people to speak," and wrote: "The Maastricht Treaty is itself the product of the Brussels lobbying system and, in so far as it has any support here (in England), it comes from lobbying groups . . . When the consequences of Maastricht begin to hit the British people, the uproar which will follow will be historic; indeed blood may well flow."

William Rees-Mogg, the brilliant political analyst we often quote, reported in his London *Times* column of March 25, that even Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, who is totally committed to a federal Europe, has admitted: "The very idea of a united Europe is in peril."

Rees-Mogg sees no hope of an improvement in the problems of depression and unemployment that face the West when the cost of labor in China, with her more than a billion people, is 1 percent of that in the United States, with an income of $300 to $400 a year to a workman instead of $30,000 to $40,000 in America.

If the dream of a European Community becomes what Mr. Delors calls "an unpopular and deserted shrine to an ideal without a public," it is because Brussels seems too far away to the little man, while economic, social and political crises face him at home.

Mr. Rees-Mogg sees no Clinton cure for the little man's economic problems caused by depression, unemployment, lack of technological advances, over-regulation, high costs, high taxation, obstacles to restructuring, lack of competitiveness, and the challenge of Asia. The international problems, according to him, include the further disintegration of the former Communist countries, particularly Russia and Yugoslavia. The social problems include immigration, corruption, the inner cities, poverty, and

crime.

The Eurocrats see bringing Russia into their federal EUROPE as the only way to prevent communism's return. Clinton calls for $1.6 billion aid package, and perhaps more, to prevent the hard-liners from toppling Yeltsin, an idea the Eurosceptics regard as a plan to make American taxpayers lift Russia's serfs to Europe's standards.

In the end those working for a socialist federalist world are determined to prevail. Jean Monnet, told James Reston, of the New York Times, in 1978, "There is no progress without a certain disorder, or at least the appearance of disorder . . . The only problem is in knowing how to organize the change."

Mrs. Thatcher's fall was not enough to cause the disorder which Jean Monnet considered necessary for what he considered progress. Therefore, arranged disorder took the form of an unprecedented attack on the throne, which is indissolubly linked with patriotism, called nationalism in the struggle with federalism. The throne is one of the institutions described by Spengler as "reared by the inarticulate wisdom of the centuries." Money was behind the attack to destroy it, as witness the technical perfection of the mobile telephone conversation said to have been intercepted by an amateur, the photos and stories disseminated by a once respectful press.

Spengler also emphasized "no revolution of any kind in modern history has been possible without support from the Money Power. The progressive centralization of banking and the creation of financial credit is essential to carry through any program for a world state." With all the force of the power referred to as "the City" behind them, the Maastricht Treaty architects remain blocked and in time their fad may run its course.

Two full pages in the London *Sunday Times* of April 4 were headed: END OF THE EUROPEAN DREAM. The theme: Without Denmark's revolt, the dream of a utopia with no frontiers, a common citizenship and a common currency would have passed when it failed to work. The feature article did not mention it but the money spent by Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment to educate the young along lines desired by the RIIA, the Council on Foreign Relations, the Bilderbergers, the Trilateral Commission, and all the others will have been wasted in the end.

Maurice Auguste Barrés, the French political thinker, wrote almost a hundred years ago "Nationalism is a permanent and universal reality. All attempts to ignore it have failed. Those of empires founded on force as well as those founded on ideologies or the universalism of religion; the revolt of the people one day will carry away.

WHAT IS INTERESTING IS THAT JEAN MONNET'S DREAM WAS NOT A MONOPOLY OF THE BRITISH, THE BELGIANS AND THE AMERICANS. Everything the Eurocrats tried to put over with their Marshall Plan banknotes, Europeans would have had to face, regardless of who won the war. On June 29, 1943, German scientists working on the V2 rocket asked Heinrich Himmler, Hitler's chief of the S.S. on his visit to Peenemunde: "Reichfuhrer, what are we really fighting for?"

Himmler replied without a moment's hesitation: "The Fuhrer thinks and acts for the benefit of Europe. He regards himself as the last champion of the Western world and its culture. He is convinced that modern achievements in technology, especially rail, road, and air transport, have made national boundaries unimportant and obsolete. Small nations not economically self-sufficient must join more powerful ones. In modern conditions only economic units of great size can survive . . . A large unit must come into being sooner or later. The Fuhrer believes that only a racially sound Germany, economically stable, patriotically united and politically strong is pre-ordained to bring this about."

Having been saved from a federal Nazi-socialist world, anti-militarism during the Vietnam war appears to have been America's softening phase for a Fabian one.

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The World in 1993

One cannot read the European press without recalling the maxim which holds that to destroy the head of government is nothing but to destroy respect for government is everything. It is only the unanimity of the disrespect for America's new administration that gives Petonella Wyatt's page and a half of vitriol in London's *Sunday Times* an aura of factual reporting. Its first line was: "'Honk if you hate Hillary,' exhort stickers on the backs of the cars packed into Washington's rush-hour jam."

As we have reported before, never has the foreign press in living memory shown, not so little consideration but actual contempt, for a head of State and a country's First Lady. George Brock, in London's *Times* calls it "an American administration of potentially historic incompetence. Former European allies seem terrified, first at the thought of going into the Balkans, and, secondly, at being led there by a government made up of men and women drawn from religious, color, gender and social groups by a quota system rather than for their qualifications.

By portraying Hillary as the wielder of power in Washington, Europe's most conservative daily then wiped out respect for government by saying Hillary did not go out with boys when she went to college, that she wore blue jeans to work in her state law firm and "there is no evidence that Hillary aspires to be a Princess of Wales cover girl. Nor, to put it crudely, do American men see her that way. Washingtonians, as a rule, find her almost devoid of sex appeal. 'She is not the sort of girl I would like to take out on a date,' said Dan, a barman at the Jefferson Hotel." To appreciate the last statement, one must understand the level of barmen in the British social system. Jennifer Flowers' assessment of Hillary was cruder.

A female acquaintance told the English reporter: "Despite her holier than thou demeanor, she is as brazenly cynical as the next lady - or person, as she would prefer to be called . . . As soon as the princess moved in she started making a few things clear. She was a career woman after all, who demanded a big job. So Hillary obtained, unelected, a brief to overhaul America's massive health care system, rooms in the Oval Office, more senior-level political aides than Vice-President Al Gore and top cabinet posts for friends, such as Donna Shalala (though friends they may not remain. As another Shalala source put it, 'Hillary is a friend. Hillary pushed to get her in the cabinet. And now Hillary

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has taken the ball and runs with it in Donna's area.'")

Only in a country where burning the flag is recognized as a right of self-expression could a member of the press corps write: "Hillary's chief of staff and deputy chief of staff, Maggie Williams and Melanne Verveer, come like herself from careerist lawyer backgrounds, then there is the controversial figure of Susan Thomases (not to be confused with Linda Bloodworth-Thomason), a partner in a New York law firm, who is Mrs. Clinton's unofficial advisor and confidante - and a lot more than that hint the crueller gossips. Another close friend is Hillary's former mentor, Marian Wright Edelson, the black lawyer and activist."

The story in the most widely circulated Sunday paper in Europe continues "Hillary insists on vetting every judicial appointment. In Washington she oversees a political staff of around 500 men and women. Instructions are given with the speed and clarity of a former courtroom tactician. The question is: is she as adroit at assessing personal worth and character? Hillary orchestrates a quota system, picking candidates for government jobs by race, gender and even sexual preference.

"The Attorney-General scandal involving candidate Zoe Baird's illegal nanny problem is widely attributed to the First Lady's insistence on a woman. The left wing slant of her influence worries everyone with a conservative bone in his body . . . It is widely assumed that she still adheres to the old liberal cannon which has changed so little since Woodstock. She certainly sees it as her duty to stiffen her husband's ideological backbone - particularly on social issues.

"The embarrassing episode of gays in the military is one example. According to White House sources brave enough to leak (leaks are hard to come by everyone is so scared of Hillary), it was she who pressed for a public display of force when her husband's more conciliatory instinct was to make a backroom deal." (Read a "double deal.")

A French journalist reflected: "It's wonderful that with a Balkan war looming, every homosexual and lesbian in America is demonstrating for a combat role in the forces the President demonstrated to stay out of!"

In another issue, the London *Times* informs us that Attorney-General Janet Reno is pushing legislators for a federal law that will sentence demonstrators to ten years in prison if they station themselves in front of abortion clinics. But this, the writer points out, is what the President was doing when he was organizing sit-ins and picketing against the war in Vietnam.

In one of its longest editorials in years the *Sunday Telegraph*, of May 2 wrote: "The riots of 1968 partly began because French universities had given up any selection process and were so over-crowded with unprecedentedly ignorant students. That ignorance and those students' number today are greater than ever in the whole of the West.

"And the West is only now coming to be ruled by the children of 1968. These women and men, to use their preferred form, are careerists, but many of them have retained the revolutionary's cynicism about society as it is, and the accompanying self-righteousness.

"The circle around Mrs. Hillary Clinton is composed of student radicals turned pushy law graduates . . . Mr. Clinton dodged the draft. Naturally, none of them wants to destroy the society which they now dominate, but all of them have the shallow preoccupations of people who have never understood or respected their inheritance."

THIS IS THE MOOD ABROAD AS THE BALKAN SITUATION WORSENS. The President who abused his predecessor for being too engrossed in foreign affairs is abusing his allies for being reluctant to accept his leadership in an area where they have had their fingers burned.

Margaret Thatcher's reproach of the

West for standing by while women and children are violated and killed touched the heart of everyone sickened by stories in the papers and atrocities on TV, but those with experience in the Balkan quagmire have a feeling of helplessness.

America's and Europe's citizens are seen as prisoners of "CNN diplomacy," and *Times* columnist Woodrow Wyatt adds, "For all the President's renowned familiarity with Europe (i.e., Oxford and Moscow), Clinton will never be an A-student in military matters.

"For that reason he will make the decision against major intervention (as opposed to air strikes) on the basis of domestic politics. And that is where the one million homosexuals come in." Commenting on the President's departure from Washington during the demonstration for Gay Rights, he said "there is something perplexing about a civil rights movement based on buggery, military service and marriage between men."

Sunday Telegraph writer Niall Ferguson observed "It would be wrong to say that this issue (homosexuals in the army) has soured relations between the military and Mr. Clinton, because they were already sour twenty-three years ago." Whatever is done, the public has been conditioned to oppose it unless it is done under the UN flag and history will find the big mistake was not in applying brakes before the carnage started.

FOR THE MOMENT THE WHEELS OF EVENTS ARE LEADING INELUCTABLY TOWARDS WAR. Though the President is torn between moral outrage and indecision, what America does will ultimately be decided by his wife. She will ruin him if she makes demands his allies refuse to follow, and may ruin the party for half a century if they go in and her house of cards tumbles. All one can do is try to give our readers an understanding of the people with whom they will be dealing, a people fanatically attached to their land and hating each other as they cling to the crossroads of invasions, religions, and history.

In 1273 Prince Rudolf of Habsburg decided to seize and restore the Duchy of Swabia. He was opposed by King Ottokar of Bohemia who had usurped the Holy Roman Empire states of Austria, Styria, Carinthia and Carniola. In three years of fighting Rudolf drove Ottokar from Austria and in 1276 established the Habsburgs on the Danube with himself as Emperor.

But he did not destroy Ottokar, as was the custom of victors. He left him Bohemia and Moravia as a buffer against the Slavs. Rudolf's elevation of the Habsburgs was to last almost six hundred years. Constantly inventing and making accommodations, Austria's Emperors satisfied the aspirations of those under them and escaped resentment by playing down the aspect of foreign rule. Austria's Emperor was the subject nation's king, and loyalty was to the throne. The Emperor was the protector of all, and fidelity to him was a binding force transcending national patriotism.

Seeds of hatred were planted on June 13, 1389, when Bayazide, the Ottoman Turk, defeated the combined forces of Serbs and Bosnians at the Battle of Kosovo. Bayazide had his brother strangled, declared himself Sultan on the battlefield, and five hundred years of Turkish occupation began.

The Serbs never accepted their defeat. Hatred festered and they taught their children that they would have won at Kosovo if Vuk Brancovich, a Serb, had not become a Moslem and betrayed King Lazar for Bayazide.

Under the Turks a Bosnian could save his home, his sons and often his life by conversion to Islam. The best sons of the Sultan's Christian subjects were selected as a tax, to become janissaries, a member of the elite force of the Sultan's army. From the day of conscription family ties were cut and the Sultan, the Padi Shah, became the janissary's father.

The success of the renegades only increased Serbian hatred of Bosnian Moslems and all their descendants. They

are paying today for the fact that a convert became commander in chief of the Ottoman Army, in charge of suppressing revolt in the empire.

Turkish rule made the Serb's attachment to his soil more fierce and fixed the renegade in his mind as the personification of evil. Living on the highway between East and West and at a point where Christianity bordered them on the north and east and Islam on the south and west. Bosnia and Serbia became the burial grounds of opposing faiths.

In June 1878 Europe gave the Austrian Emperor a mandate to drive the Turks from Bosnia Herzegovina, and on October 6, 1908, Austria issued a decree of annexation which led to the assassination of the Grand-Duke Ferdinand and World War I.

November 1918 brought the end of European stability, which had been mortised by centuries of tradition. Clemenceau hated the Catholic monarchy of the Habsburgs, and Wilson, knew nothing of the Balkans nor the location of countries whose fates he was deciding. He saw the destruction of monarchies as necessary, "to make the world safe for democracy," so the monarchy that protected smaller nations from the Germans and Slavs was broken up and people who hated each other were bound in a federation under a King whose family had ruled Serbia.

In October 1934 King Alexander of Serbia was assassinated while on a visit to France and the world was on its way to another war which might have been avoided if Wilson and Clemenceau had listened to von Ludendorf's pleas for retention of the German monarchy.

Wilson was influenced by Colonel Edward Mandel House and Clemenceau by hatred of Germany. Fear of the revolution in Russian and harsh terms imposed by the victors led to establishment of a weak government in Germany from which a spell-binder and his mob seized control. The rest is history.

During the second World War Josip Broz Tito, a communist Slav, enjoyed a truce with Germans while he fought a civil war with General Drazha Mihailovich, whose war cry was "For God, King and Country!" A seven-page report drawn up by a pro-communist OSS officer named Major Louis Huot was used by Averell Harriman and Cyrus Vance to persuade Roosevelt to withdraw support from Mihailovich and throw the weight of America behind Tito.

As a result, Mihailovich was executed on July 17, 1946, by firing squad according to Tito, tossed to savage dogs according to the testimony of Mikovan Djilas' wife, but the effects of the war lived on. Tito had killed more Yugoslavs than the Germans, and Croatian Ustachis slaughtered Serbs, Jews and Gypsies in their Jajinci death camp, south of Belgrade, as gleefully as the Serbs murder Croats and Moslems today.

When it was over, the Croats welcomed Tito as a savior from the Serbs and Tito subdued his artificial country of six republics, two autonomous regions, eleven minorities, four alphabets and at least nine languages with the ruthless cunning of an experience communist.

Then came the fall of communism and the package called Yugoslavia burst. Piled in it pell-mell were Catholics, Orthodox Christians, Moslems and Jews. The Pope feared from the start that a murderous Serb-Moslem conflict would bring the Albanians of Kosovo in to help their co-religionists. Serbian "ethnic cleansing" may yet inflame the seventy million Moslems in Russian's five Moslem republics and detonate the Moslem-Christian war that is considered inevitable.

The Moslem world is already being worked by Iranian-funded revolutionaries bent on creating an Islamic empire. With Greece and Turkey glaring at each other, all the ingredients for a global conflict were building up, but the West did nothing to stop it before it got out of hand.

H. du B. Report of September 1991 predicted that the declaration of indepen-

dence by Slovenia and Croatia on June 25 would lead to civil war. The following month we reported that President Stipe Mesic, of Yugoslavia - a Croat - had lost all control of his army. His Minister of Defense, his chief of staff, his commanding general and three quarters of his army were Serbs and loyal to President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia.

The October 1991 Report stated that after driving over two million refugees from their homes in the greatest mass displacement since 1945, and killing hundreds of thousands in the name of "ethnic cleansing," Milosevic would continue until he realizes his dream of a greater Serbia. He will break any agreement he makes to achieve that dream, no matter how long it takes.

Armed with the best equipment of the former Soviet Army he soon had 8,300,000 Serbs under his rule. Croatia's 40,000-man army and 18,000 reservists were hopelessly outmatched by the force Milosevic hurled against Bosnia Herzegovina because it held 1.5 million Serbs.

Some 650,000 Croats and 1.9 million Moslems lived there also, fighting side-by-side against the Serbs, until the Croats turned against the Moslems and started their own ethnic cleansing.

On the night of Thursday, May 6, Europeans listened to CNN while an American senator called them cowards for not following America's lead in Bosnia Herzegovina. America, he said, had fed them and paid their bills after World War II and now they were ingrates. The truth is, they knew the Balkans and they had no confidence in the saxophone-playing President or his ability to carry his country and army with him. To put it bluntly, they were afraid of being left in the lurch, and they saw Clinton's plan to arm the Moslems as a roundabout way of putting guns in the hands of the warring fundamentalists of tomorrow. When Warren Christopher was sent to convince them he was told to go home and do his homework. When Mickey Kantor was sent to negotiate a trade agreement, English papers prefaced his name with the adjective "inexperienced."

So the mutual incriminations without dialogue continue. By the time this is printed, the noblest of humanitarian reasons may have drawn America and her reluctant allies into a patchwork quilt of communities and religions where 4,500,000 Croats, 2,500,000 Moslems, 1,800,000 Slovens and 2,200,000 Albanians will continue to kill each other until they are halted by force or lack of anyone more to kill. Europe's best military and political brains feel that the alternative to letting murder and broken cease-fires run their course is a military occupation that will require half a million men and last for half a century.

Radovan Karadzic, the Serb leader in Bosnia, told the world in March 1991 there would never be peace until Serbia had established her new frontiers. Then was the time to escort the Serbian Army back to its borders, but to mention it would have cost votes. On July 14, 1992, President Mitterrand said: "There is no use adding war to war." He wanted to end his day of power in peace.

When Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic told his people on December 20, 1992, that the seventeen months of fighting had restored the "greater Serbia," America was occupied with a presidential transition, and it meant nothing that both Milosevic and Karadzic saw Bosnia only as a piece of land to which Tito gave a name because 4.5 million Moslems formed 44% of the population, Serbs 32%, and Croatians 18.4%.

Into this world of impossible terrain and ungovernable hates, America would lead a reluctant England and France in sending armies, when not one of the three is able to protect its police and people against drug-dealing gangs that kill each other but unite against whites when there is an excuse to loot and set fire to their cities.

HIPPOLYTE TAINE WROTE THAT ON THE EVE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: "With the governing, as with the governed, all notion of the state was lost, the former through humanity become a duty, the latter through insurrection erected into a right."

This is what has happened throughout the West. In England well-intentioned liberals threw open the doors to African and Asian immigrants after decolonization. On April 20, 1969, Mr. Enoch Powell, the most brilliant member of Parliament, delivered the famous speech in which he warned that unless something was done about immigration and the breakdown of law and order, an era of bloodshed was ahead.

It ruined his political career, but he had put no time limit on his warning and time, with the aid of misguided liberals and lenient courts, is proving him right.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE IS WORSE. Under successive socialist governments whole North African villages were transported to France. Workers brought their numerous wives, relatives and children and were given nationality. Out of the estimated 120,000 illegal immigrants a year, one out of ten is caught. With morale at an all-time low police complain they are facing youngsters of eight to fifteen years, organized in gangs and with no fear of them at all.

In over 400 French cities gangs of blacks and North Africans have established veritable areas of extraterritoriality beyond the borders of which the police enter at risk. They are not yet holding the country to ransom but they set buildings afire, telephone an alarm, and then ambush the firemen with impunity.

AMERICAN ATTEMPTS TO RECTIFY WRONGS TO THE BLACKS BROUGHT ONLY DEMANDS FOR MORE. Taught that they had been deprived and that racism and slavery were exclusively white evils, which they are not, "affirmative action" developed and liberals demanded that blacks be given preference over whites in competition for jobs on university faculties, in law firms, police and fire departments,civil service positions, and most business. A quota system was drawn up, supported by the argument that it was only fair treatment, and that if blacks are not impressive in job interviews it is because of lack of opportunity to acquire social polish.

The result, according to Herb Greer, in London's *Sunday Telegraph* of May 3, 1993, has been "the virulent sanctimony and moral arrogance that for the past three decades has poured from black activists and the American liberal left."

European governments are balking at following President Clinton into an area where they have been stung three times and where no ethnic group has any love for another, because they feel the same relationship exists between the President and his army. Confidence in the government's power to control America was shaken when they saw a woman jogger brutalized and left in a coma, in the heart of New York on May 3, 1989, by a wolfpack of black teenagers who joked about it with police, and would be free to do it again in a maximum of three years.

More recently, Europeans watched as a country prayed that a jury, after taking seven days to reach a decision, would come out with a "guilty" verdict on policemen who had beat a drunken (and perhaps hopped-up) criminal out on parole, after he endangered them and the public in a 115 mile-an-hour chase and resisted arrest when they caught him.

No consideration of justice was involved. The reason an entire nation feared the jury would fail to throw the danger-facing policemen to the wolves was that mobs might burn their houses if it didn't. How can a nation with its hold on law and order so eggshell-thin at home lead a crusade to enforce law and order in the Balkans! London's great betting establishments are giving odds that Hillary's administration will be in trouble if she is not deposed within a year.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

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What Makes the Clintons Tick?

Mr. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard wrote in the May 16, 1993, issue of London's *Sunday Telegraph:* "When Bill Clinton was at Oxford in the late 1960s, he became engrossed by the history of the Spanish Civil War. Not only did he read dozens of books about the conflict, he even went on a pilgrimage to the shrines of the Republican cause in Spain."

We cannot reproach him for making a fool of himself over something he knew nothing about. In the West's first resistance to communism, not an editor in America or England would print anything that was not pure communist propaganda. So how could Clinton know he had been taken in? When Orwell escaped and wrote *Spilling the Beans,* to try to tell the world the truth about the war in Spain, the editor of *The New Statesman* rejected his book on grounds that it would damage Western support for the Republican cause. From the start a dishonest press filled Clinton's head and left him defenseless in the hands of a more intelligent leftist wife.

"Two ideas were engraved on his mind and have remained ever since," wrote Evans-Pritchard, "The first was that the bombing of civilians in the Basque capital of Guernica was a watershed in the degradation of Europe, the prologue of all that was to follow."

Of course it was, and communist propagandists - with the aid of a willing press - made it a case against Franco, for thwarting Russia's installation in Western Europe. The decision to attack Guernica was taken by Colonel Wolfgang von Richthofen, commander of the Hitler's Condor Legion. Franco knew nothing about it. But it was a God-send to Stalin and those running his war by proxy. The bombing of Guernica diverted the attention of idealistic Britain and Rooseveltian America from the larger number of innocent people executed by the reds.

Paul Johnson wrote in *Modern Times,* a history which Clinton and every person who aspires to be well educated, should read, that "Guernica helped to push a whole segment of Western opinion, including the magazines *Time* and *Newsweek*, over to the Republican side . . . (It) was typical of the brilliancy of Comintern propaganda, handled by two inspired professional liars, Willi Munzenberg and Otto Katz, both later murdered on Stalin's orders."

Mr. Johnson said of those who have slanted foreign thinking ever since: "Throughout the Spanish War, Stalinism was assisted not only by superb public relations but by the naivete, gullibility and, it must also be said, the mendacity and corruption of Western intellectuals." As Orwell was to find, "The intellectuals

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of the left did not want to know the objective truth; they were unwilling for their illusions to be shattered."

Of course Clinton, and all other leftists, will never cease damning Franco for accepting aid from Hitler and Mussolini when no one else would help him. Those whose ideas were fixed by what they read will still see Spain's war as the reds portrayed it. Yet there is an analogy to their main argument.

In the late '50s and early '60s, when Joseph Buttinger, the Austrian socialist naturalized American, was working for CIA, the agency funded four elegantly-bound and consistently untruthful books for him on Vietnam.

One of Buttinger's favorite themes, repeated in a special issue of Labor's *New Leader,* of June 27, 1955, was that though Ho Chi Minh's government was dominated by communists it had a good chance of developing along democratic lines if America had backed it from the start. No purer drivel was ever written, but Buttinger, the socialist, would never for a minute have supported Paul Johnson's thesis that Franco was a nationalist, not a fascist, and Britain and America should not have forced him to turn to the Italians and Germans.

Clinton knew nothing of the group of young communists from Columbia University, arriving at Los Alcazares airbase in November 1936 with their own commissar, giving the clenched fist salute when they passed each other, some of them taking Russian names as they boasted they were there to prepare for M-Day in America. They were running to a war, but they bore a striking resemblance to the young louts jeering at national guardsmen and staging anti-war demonstrations in Clinton's student days.

Two other false premises influenced Clinton: "The arms embargo imposed on both sides, by the British and the French, with scrupulous neutrality, prevented the elected, recognized and duly constituted government of Spain from defending itself adequately against a Phalangist putsch."

There was no scrupulously-imposed embargo. France's Popular-Front Government gave Spanish reds everything they wanted, including an airport near Toulouse for their planes in transit. Pierre Cot, the communist Minister of Aviation, was notorious for his aid to the Spanish reds. As for the "elected" government, the Spanish Popular-Front got less than 50% of the vote in the elections of February 16, 1936, but, instead of permitting a constitutional run-off, formed a government as soon as the last ballot was cast.

The following day the burning of churches and convents started. Prisons were thrown open, opposition members of parliament were prevented from taking their seats and attacks were launched against Spain's Republican President. Opposition politicians were assassinated if they posed a threat, and the July 11, 1936, assassination of Calvo Sotelo, the monarchist member of parliament, started the war. The time had come for anti-communists to revolt or be killed like sheep.

Since none of this was in the books, the new President read, he is no doubt also still ignorant of the stormy meeting aboard a train at Hendaye on October 23, 1940, when Hitler demanded that Franco enter the war. As Paul Johnson describes it, "Franco greeted his German benefactor with icy coldness, verging on contempt. Hitler had made a treaty with Stalin, and to Franco, Stalin was the devil incarnate."

No other leader had stood up to Hitler's rages, but for nine years after VJ-Day CIA worked to topple Franco, even to sending Ho Chi Minh's protege into Spain as an agent, with a Thai press card. Let us turn to the next period of the Clintons' political education.

IAN BRODIE, THE ENGLISH POLITICAL WRITER, SAYS SENATOR WILLIAM FULBRIGHT FORMED BILL. "It is commonplace nowadays," Brodie wrote in the London *Times*, of May 10, 1993, "to say that Mr. Clinton was persuaded to take up public service by the example of John Kennedy, but some of his contemporaries believe he was even more inspired by Mr. Fulbright." Clinton's first real job was as Fulbright's research assistant, scanning reports from Vietnam to get the names of Arkansas boys killed there, then getting

the address of the parents so Fulbright could write a letter that would secure votes.

There was not a peep out of Clinton's mentor, or denunciation of Ho Chi Minh to the Bennet family, when Harold George Bennet, of Perryville, Arkansas, was shot as a hostage in 1965. A year earlier Fulbright had attended a Bilderberg Conference in Williamsburg with Dean Acheson (the man who would not turn his back on Alger Hiss), Christian Herter and Henry Kissinger, to demand a softer attitude towards Cuba and the end of bombing in Vietnam. When Ho Chi Minh died Fulbright asked the government to send a delegation to his funeral.

FULBRIGHT WAS THE DEMAGOGUE'S DEMAGOGUE, RIDING THE ANTI-PATRIOTISM CURRENT, PREACHING THAT ANTI-COMMUNISM HARMED AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, AND PLAYING THE ANTI-WAR-IN VIETNAM CARD THROUGH ELECTION AFTER ELECTION. He knew nothing about Vietnam and when he declared "The people of those tortured lands are being subjected to bloodbaths far worse than anything that might follow a communist victory," he was speaking as a wind-bag politician.

Civilians at Washington desks prevented meaningful bombing, and when the Khmer Rouge murdered some two million Cambodians, Fulbright forgot he had been their ally. Over a million Vietnamese died in reeducation camps or rotting boats, trying to reach places like Hong Kong where they committed suicide rather than be sent back, but Fulbright and his protege said nothing.

Perhaps it is pointless to dwell on Fulbright's influence, since we are told that George McGovern's pupil, Hillary Rodham, makes the final decisions. Still Fulbright's formative years are important for the effect he had on Bill. After Fulbright was fired from his job as President of the University of Arkansas in 1941 he tried his hand at the lumber business. Failing in this, he ran for the House of Representatives in 1942.

It was the period of Roosevelt's infatuation with "good old Joe," and Fulbright spent his first two years in office trying to destroy the Special Committees on Un-American Activities, on grounds that they were unnecessary and "not in the interests of maintaining good relations with our (Soviet) allies." His obstructions may have delayed the exposure of the atomic spies by several years.

During his first year in the House, the Fulbright Resolution, America's first step towards one-worldism, was passed, causing some congressmen to suspect that a sell-out of American sovereignty was on the way. It was the start of Fulbright's career of invectives against patriots. Another of his pet hates was the American Constitution, which he would replace with a parliamentary system of government similar to Mother England's.

In 1944 he ran for the Senate and with the support of Walter Lippmann was elected. From then on, anyone who wanted to uncover the spies whom Oleg Gordievsky admits were running wild in Washington was a "super patriot," a "member of the radical right."

As head of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Fulbright was wrong in every stand he took. During the Little Rock Crisis he signed the Southern Manifesto calling for the continuation of racial segregation, because that was where the votes were. On August 13, 1961, he upheld the right of the East Germans to build the Berlin Wall. There is no doubt that Fulbright was the strongest force in molding Clinton's thinking, until Hillary took over.

Clinton was his boy, and, in a half-page feature story headed *"My Lai to the White House,"* the London *Times* of March 17, 1993, explained how the My Lai massacre of March 16, 1968, placed the 22-year-old Clinton among those "that found themselves loving their country but loathing the military."

The London *Times* story justified Clinton's loathing by stating: "Intelligence reports indicated that My Lai was a Viet Cong base. During the weeks on patrol American soldiers had seen colleagues killed by snipers, mines and booby traps,

but rarely glimpsed the enemy and when all they found in My Lai were innocent civilians, they killed them anyway."

There were no innocent civilians at My Lai, and it is time that those who made a clean-up, testifying against Calley on TV, tell the truth and thank him for saving their lives. At the time, the court, under General Ray Peers, which sentenced Lieutenant Calley to "life at hard labor," would no more have dared give him an honest trial than the California court that had to choose between sentencing policemen or watching their cities go up in smoke. My Lai was the greatest propaganda victory of the war and communist fronts of students, preachers, dupes, and draft-dodgers made the most of it.

It came at a time when red-manipulated "peace" organizations were rampant. A leftist in the Pentagon leaked the story to anti-war agitator Ronald Lee Ridenhour and on March 29, 1969, he sent 30 copies to Fulbright, Teddy Kennedy and Hanoi's other friends in government and politics.

Combat photographer Ronald Haeberle took one set of pictures for the army and a colored set for himself, which he sold to Time, Stern, and a number of newspapers. On September 5, 1969, an infiltrator in Fort Benning telephoned an editor on the Columbus Inquirer and the lynch group started forming. A month later a leftist in the Pentagon gave everything he had to Seymour Hersh.

Hersh went to the *Stern Family Fund,* Edith Rosenwald Stern and her husband, Edgar, brother of Alfred Stern, then in Moscow with his wife to escape arrest and trial for espionage, employed a fund manager named James Boyd, who once turned a filched copy of Senator Thomas Dodd's files over to Drew Pearson for a smear campaign. Boyd told Hersh to tour the country for anti-army witnesses and the fund would pick up the tab.

CBS gave him another $10,000 for producing a witness for the Mike Wallace show and from then on there was easy money for anyone who had been in Calley's patrol and would help knife him.

French veterans of the war in Indochina wrung their hands over what was being done to Calley. They had learned at their cost that "innocent civilians" did not live. Any villager unwilling to do his part in the "Peoples War" was executed. What Americans called civilians the Viets called "Secret Self Defense Forces." Old people and children were worth more as propaganda fodder if killed than alive and sniping. Youngsters educated from earliest childhood in guerrilla warfare were more dangerous than seasoned guerrillas.

Hanoi publications proudly showed attractive young girls and small boys as snipers, but the American press saw no connection between them and My Lai, Arthur Dommen quoted Wilfred Burchett, the Australian communist, in the Los Angeles *Times* of December 14, 1969, as saying "everyone in a village has an allotted task. The men use guns and crossbows, women and children sharpen spikes and the older children lay them out in the mine fields."

Vandenberg, the Foreign Legionnaire, famous for his raids on Vietminh bases, said: "A raid like mine takes days to prepare. I must know everything. My spies go for a look. I use children - ravishing little urchins that are at the same time full of ruses and innocence. The delta is full of them. They are so nice that even the Viets are not suspicious of them. They are so natural. They beg and they laugh; they cry 'Vive Ho Chi Minh!'. They go everywhere and they observe everything. The force of dissimulation of these bambinos is frightening. How they love the game of espionage! What pride they take in it! They know what it is going to lead to, but they are so proud of their role. I think these youngsters have a genius for evil."

Anti-American propaganda shaped the future President's thinking, but now he has to get around Hillary and find a way to use the false knowledge crammed into his head by leftist books and politicians. *Reason* Magazine, of October 1992, published a report on Clinton's supporters in *Time*, *Newsweek* and the daily press, and gave a rundown on "the advisers and fellow-travelers waiting to demonstrate their acumen and superior wisdom."

According to *Reason*, in 1989, while

Clinton was chairman of the Democratic Leadership Council, he founded his own think-tank, The Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), to serve as an idea factory and provider of slogans. Another source of ideas, which must be approved by the lady known in Europe as "the Red Empress," is the union-backed Economic Policy Institute (EPI) which Robert Reich, Clinton's old friend from Oxford, had a hand in founding.

HOW THE YOUNG ADVISERS SURROUNDING THE PRESIDENT (AVERAGE AGE 35) ARE SEEN FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, CAN BE GATHERED FROM A FEATURE ARTICLE IN FRANCE'S RESPECTED WEEKLY, VALUERS ACTUELLES. Shortly after Clinton assumed power it headed a story: "IS THERE A PRESIDENT IN THE WHITE HOUSE?" After four months of watching the President jog in a baseball cap, hold long discussions, coatless and wearing a tee-shirt, or keeping passenger planes stacked while he had a $200 haircut, its May 24 report from Washington started: "Today Americans are asking: Are there any adults at the head of the country?"

"The White House," French readers were told, "looks like a college dormitory, where the suggestions of its members, beginning with the President himself, are stamped with the naive enthusiasm of adolescence . . . Mr. Clinton, it is said, seriously considered knocking down the wall of the west wing, to facilitate communications for his team. The architects would have none of it. So the kids worked things out for themselves.

"Each fitted up his personal den, in the Empire office section or the Victorian basement, where there is now nothing but hi-fi (rock or classic, according to temperament), capuccino machines, piles of plastic cups, empty pizza cartons, newspapers and directories. One supposes that he sees his wife from time to time." A description of domestic battles and Clinton's conflicting statements as to how he got the scratches on his face follow.

THIS BRINGS US TO THE QUESTION OF WHAT MAKES HILLARY TICK. Many find it disconcerting that no appointment is made without the approval of the President's unelected wife. Her political education, as everyone now knows, was on the staff of the 1972 Presidential Candidate, George McGovern, whose political career started in 1948 as a delegate to the national convention of Henry Wallace's (communist front) Progressive Party. Mr. McGovern's thesis for his political science doctorate at Northwestern University was "The vision of a revolt against capitalism, and unrestrained class warfare."

While teaching at Dakota Wesleyan University, before becoming a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1956, McGovern provided an idea of what he would pass on to his followers by participating in the American Peace Crusade, a communist front organization set up to paralyze the American war effort in Korea.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.'s article, *How McGovern Will Win,* in the *New York Times* of July 30, 1972, is worth reading today for its insight on Hillary's education in political science. "Her mentor," when she went into politics for herself, Petronella Wyatt reported in London's *Sunday Telegraph,* of April 25, 1993, "was Marion Wright Edelman, a black lawyer and activist."

Monsieur Eric Laurent, not a journalist but a member of L'Academie Francaise and one of France's leading authors, wrote a brilliant three-page article entitled *Hillary, "Madame Meddler,"* for *Figaro* Magazine of March 6. The daily *Figaro* and its weekly magazine are among the world's leading French-language publications and worth studying for an idea of the depth to which respect for America and confidence in her government has been eroded in a matter of months.

"The woman who posed as a model and almost self-effacing wife during the campaign," Mr. Laurent wrote, "is today more powerful than the Vice-President. She is responsible for a leftward slide unprecedented in American politics. FOBs (Friends of Bill) have discovered, to their distress, that FOHs (Friends of Hillary) have woven a web across the country, forming a network with members installed in key posts of the new administration.

"The majority of these," he continues, "are feminist ideologists and militants, determined to use their power in the social field. Hillary and her friend, Susan Thomases, led Bill to make Carol Rasco chief White House adviser for internal problems." Aside, he notes that several of Bill's close collaborators threatened to resign during the campaign if Hillary's assistants, Susan Thomases and Harold Ickes, weren't dropped because of their extremist positions. They were further disgusted with Ickes because of his association with "the effervescent black pastor, Jesse Jackson, during the 1988 campaign."

"In the end they gave up. Bill was powerless in the hands of a wife, who prevented him from moving his campaign headquarters from Little Rock to Washington, because she was afraid 'Washington middle-of-the-roaders' might influence him." Mr. Laurent's backgrounds of the principle appointees are too long to quote but they follow what American and foreign political writers have consistently written.

Donna Shalala he describes as "fifty-nine, former president of the University of Wisconsin. Ideologist of the New-Left 'politically correct' movement, which exercises veritable intellectual terrorism, she has been named secretary (minister) of Social Affairs and Health, with a gigantic budget of 590 billion dollars."

Readers will find the sum at Donna's disposal interesting, as reports indicate that women whom Hillary placed in key positions, whatever they thought when appointed, become mere paper-signers for Hillary when they got on the job.

"The immense sum passing through Donna Shalala's office is supposed to guarantee the rights of minorities and assure social protection to the millions of Americans who do not have it. A double objective, but is it completely estimable? Mr. Laurent asks, he finds that it is, in appearance only.

He remarks: "It appears that with Hillary and her friends, dogmatism takes precedence over reality. Nominations in the White House and the heart of the administration are often given to those who work according to a strange criterion: In Hillary's eyes, to be white and of the masculine sex is a handicap."

The French author wonders "if the radicalism, which never stops advancing through the non-elected wife of the President is going to make for happiness in the White House." He offers a few of Hillary's past decisions: "In 1988, as director and member of the administrative council of The New World Foundation, she approved a gift of several million dollars to the brother of the leader of the Salvadorean Communist Party, when he went to Washington to muster public opinion behind the marxist guerrilla movement in his country.

"That same year she allotted twenty thousand dollars to The Crystic Institute, an organization pretending to be Christian while its real objective is providing 'files' on 'conspiracies in the CIA', for American leftist organizations. In 1987, by her intervention, the International Lawyers' Guild, associated with the Communist Party since the '30s, received fifteen thousand dollars."

A month after publication of Mr. Laurent's report, Spectacle du Monde, the most prestigious monthly in Europe, did a page on Christopher Warren stating that, for the 'insiders' the most important thing about Mr. Warren's appointment as Secretary of State was the creation of what is referred to as 'the Christopher group,' a sort of non-official club made up of high officials or consultants of the National Security Council, the Treasury and several other branches of the federal government, its distinguishing sign: a militant leftism in the name of human rights, detente with the East and solidarity with the third world.

This augurs ill for South Africa. European foreign offices see the recent storm over the nomination of a lesbian for a job as assistant housing secretary, and a radical civil rights agitator for a niche in the justice department, as nothing compared to what is to come. That homosexuals and lesbians will have housing and the Justice Department will be stacked against whites will only rebound against the Democrats in three years. What is important is "the economy, stupid," and America's falling position in the world.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

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The Road to Maastricht and After

On August 21, 1945, six days after the Emperor Hirohito went on the air with his broadcast of surrender, President Truman cut off Lend-Lease shipments to Britain. His doing it the moment fighting ceased made clear it was no hasty decision.

The war had been ruinous for Britain. She had been forced to liquidate $5 billion of her foreign property holdings and run up a debt of $12 billion. A sum that must be multiplied by ten to realize its value today, and after VJ-Day she needed $3.75 billion to get on her feet. Though America threw away billions in loans that would never be repaid, negotiations for the loan to Britain amounted to blackmail.

The aim was to force Churchill's Labour successors to carry out what the old Conservative swore he would never do: liquidate the British Empire. Roosevelt had told Stalin in Teheran on November 28, 1943, that as soon as Japan was defeated he would run the French out of Indo-China and the British out of India.

This was part of his dream of an ever-expanding United Nations organization that would become a government for the world. Colonies, he reasoned, could not live without their mother countries and the mother countries could not live without their colonies so both would have no choice but to put themselves under the U.N.

Colonel Edward Mandel House had planted the same obsession in the mind of a sick Wilson who broke up the German and Austrian Empires at the Versailles peace conference with the thought that their fragments would accept world government under the League of Nations. Though Colonel House was an early advocate of world federalism he was not alone in expounding it. Serious writers have told the story of Cecil Rhodes' putting his immense wealth behind the secret Round Table Conferences he and Lord Milner started around 1909 for the same end, until readers are tired of reading about it.

Because powerful newspapers avoided telling how the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace let Norman Dodd, who was H. du B.'s mentor, have a man go through the Endowment's records in 1953 for the Reece Congressional Committee's investigation of tax-free foundations, the wide reading public has shrugged the story off as senseless "conspiracy theory" talk.

Likewise, wide-circulation papers drew a black curtain over Rowan Gaither's admission to Mr. Dodd that he and his team in Ford Foundation were using their grant-making power "under direct orders from the White House, to so alter life in the United States that it could be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union." Of the publications that quoted Mr. Gaither, none pointed out that the man sending directives from the White House was John Foster Dulles, who, with his brother Allen and Christian Herter and Walter Lippmann had been converted to one-

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worldism by Colonel House in Paris in 1919.

The Dulles brothers were running America. Ike was in office but Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was deciding America's policies and CIA, under his brother, was used to implement them, instead of providing information on which sound policies could be based. CIA's destruction of Vietnam's anti-communist forces and imposition of a President picked up haphazardly by Justice Douglas and Mike Mansfield is a prime example.

When the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace said their work was finished with Senate ratification of the United Nations Treaty, they were saying that world government had always been their goal. A treaty such as Maastricht was necessary to bring Europe to the point of no return.

A man would have been called a kook if he drew attention to the long-packed Carnegie files and pointed out that the 1908 meetings of the Round Table plotters in England were taking place at the same time their American Carnegie Endowment associates were debating "If it is desirable to alter the life of an entire people are there any means more efficient than war? If there are no means more efficient than war, how do we involve the United States in a war?" The idea of such talk was too preposterous to be taken seriously, but conditioning people to accept a Maastricht Treaty, under whatever name it might be presented, was what both groups had in mind. Adlai Stevenson's article in *Harper's* magazine of July 1963 - thirty years ago - was a mind-preparing step for a final commitment such as Maastricht and which only an editor in favor of it would have printed.

Carnegie initiates realized they would have to control the country's diplomatic machinery, which means the Department of State, if they wanted to succeed, so they formed the Council of Learned Societies to decide the department's appointments.

How else could Dean Acheson, (who refused to turn his back on Alger Hiss), John Foster Dulles, Christian Herter, Henry Kissinger and many others have risen as high as they did? Stop and consider Acheson appointing Conrad Snow to head the Loyalty Security Board hearing of August 6, 1951, to hear charges that US Consul O. Edmund Clubb was a communist activist in China.

Appointing Snow to chair such a hearing was so blatantly treasonable, it seems incredible that, even given the naivete of a people brainwashed by Roosevelt, a Secretary of State should have the audacity to try to put it over. Clubb was facing charges that he had aided Chinese communists. And Acheson appointed Mao Tse-tung's propagandist to chair the hearing! The man whose *Red Star Over China* misled two generations of Americans, while his pro-communist wife poured out red drivel under the name of Nym Wales to back him up.

Mr. Snow notified Whittaker Chambers, H. du B., and others that they could come to the hearing if they wished, at their own expense. (See the last page of chapter four, in Chamber's book, *Witness*) State Department brought foreign service people from all over the world to testify for Clubb, but with all the stacking of the cards the hearing went against him and Acheson let him retire with pension.

Only Whittaker Chambers could afford to go to the hearing, and when Robert Morris and the House Anti-American Activities Committee made things too hot for Snow, he and his wife took the fortune his book's long period on the best-seller list had brought them and went to Geneva, where he died comfortably. Communism's collapse changed the convictions of his widow not at all. With only Cuba and North Korea holding out, she still called radio stations in a rage when Alger Hiss was attacked. (Readers who find it unbelievable that Red China's apologist should chair the hearing of a consul charged with aiding China's reds may obtain a photocopy of Conrad Snow's letter in which he discourages anti-Clubb witnesses from attending. (H. du B. Report will provide a photocopy for $3 to cover making and mailing.)

THIS PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY HAS NEVER BEEN HONESTLY EXPOSED BUT STUDY OF IT WILL SHOW THAT A MAASTRICHT UNDER WHATEVER NAME IT MIGHT BE CALLED WAS THE GOAL OF FACELESS INTERNATIONALISTS. Events that seemed disrelated were all stages towards that end. The day Truman halted British aid an OSS team had been in the jungle of

northern Tonkin for two months, forming an army for Ho Chi Minh, against which native communists imposed defeat on France and no-win officials with rioting students for foot soldiers made America discouraged enough to accept defeat.

OSS officers extracted the man who would carry out Roosevelt's program from a Chinese prison by changing his name from Nguyen Ai Quoc to Ho Chi Minh. It would never do to form an army for the man who everyone knew had written *Le Proces de la Colonization Francaise* in Paris in 1924, praising the Russian Revolution for being "so good for the oppressed people whom it taught to fight." OSS Major Paul Helliwell gave him six pistols and 20,000 rounds of ammunition six months before the war ended, so his followers could amass more arms by ambushing the soldiers who were rescuing downed Americans. The myth that Ho's followers had been fighting Japanese was fostered to protect those who armed and helped him.

This was the climate when Roosevelt's UN was launched to succeed the discredited League of Nations. By 1947 UN had ceased to inspire and was not yet a front for actions which politicians could not otherwise sell.

It was time to move to the plan that had been improved and polished since 1908: Creation of a federalist world that would do away with national identities as barriers to trade and peace. Averell Harriman and Robert Murphy sent Joseph Retinger, the leg man of Jean Monnet, "the father of the Common Market," (H. du B. Reports, April and May 1972), to see John J. McCloy and get Marshall Plan funds, to finance a campaign against patriotism which would be labeled education of Europe's young.

This was the start of the monstrous drive against love of country. The United States agreed to provide funds for a couple of years but continued to do so for six, according to Retinger's diary. Then Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace took over.

The European Cultural Center, in Geneva, joined the offensive in 1949, and in Belgium's College of Bruges the lifelong federalist, Hendrik Brugman, started "training people for tasks transcending national frontiers." A European School was opened and the drive to brainwash the continent's youth against their countries got under way. In Florence the European University for Postgraduate Studies worked to erase what schools and colleges had taught for centuries.

THE MIRACLE OF THE WEST'S ESCAPE IS THAT WITH THE EEC COMMISSION OF EDUCATION RUNNING ITS WEB OF EURO-SCHOOLS ACROSS WESTERN EUROPE ENOUGH UNINTOXICATED PEOPLE REMAINED IN DENMARK TO TEMPORARILY HALT THE STEAMROLLER. A European Studies Center was established at St. Alban's College, Oxford. History manuals containing nationalist or hostile judgments were rewritten to fit the new European education policy.

On March 7, 1975, Sir Christopher Soames, the son-in-law of Winston Churchill, told Britishers that the goal of the EEC was to develop a European patriotism and that government by Westminster and Whitehall over the regions of Britain would be relinquished with integration into the European Community.

No group was overlooked. A British professor stated in the London *Times*: "Homosexuals can and do make particularly good teachers and may well have a special affinity with the young." Thus the plea of Clinton's appointee to the Justice Department that homosexuals be approved as scoutmasters was predated by twenty years.

Lord Bowden, principal of the Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, was a voice in the wilderness when he cried: "skilled, determined and wholly unscrupulous EEC civil servants are trying to take over the English educational system and destroy the autonomy of the chartered professions and learned institutions."

Reaching into every corner of the national life, no traditional principle or method was left untouched in the drive to mold people to be like one another. It was a slow and methodical establishment of despotism over the mind, leading to one over the body.

While propagandists used the "fear" approach and preached that integration in a single state was their only protection against

the Soviet Union, EC delegates toured Russia and her satellite states selling membership in a federalist EUROPE as a means of being independent of America. Then the whole edifice was shaken. After years of being taught that before Jean Monnet Europe's history was a long and bloody civil war, Danes realized that the Treaty of Maastricht would transfer responsibility for political and economic policy from elected parliaments to non-elected commissions, and their "NO!" shook Europe. Manfred Brunner, the German lawyer, denounced the European Commission for trying to slip over a treaty that was "little more than a putsch."

Alain Minc, in his French language book, *La Grande Illusion*, (Grasset Publishers, Paris) called EC brain-washing "a scorched earth policy." Though Denmark eventually approved a watered down version of the treaty, by mid-May of 1993 a poll of 7,000 people in Britain, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain by Britain's Henley Center found that belief in a united Europe and single currency had tumbled. Only John Major was adamant, which was what he had been put in office to be. So much for the federalist setback. The economic debacle facing Europe is worse.

In 1991 Common Market Commission President, Jacques Delors, looked at Bosnia and said: "Europeans do not interfere in American affairs and the Americans should not interfere in Europeans'."

By May of 1993 Western Europe was crying for leadership in the Balkans. On May 16 London's *Sunday Telegraph* summed it up: Mr. Clinton has neither the experience to know what should be done nor the moral authority to carry it through," and European economists blamed lack of faith in Clinton for the weakness of the dollar. Faith in international action and supranational institutions had fallen to a point where only 35% of the Germans, previously its greatest supporters, believed in a single currency. The Bundebank, which had seen itself as the Bank of Europe, was in trouble. Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand were on their way out, John Major sacrificed his chancellor in a desperate play to save himself, and the nation to which Europeans had looked for leadership since 1941 was in the hands of what author Jack Wheeler called "the Woodstock-comes-to-Washington crowd inhabiting the White House."

In the February 10, 1993 issue of the *Strategic Investment* newsletter, Mr. Wheeler brought up the dread word, impeachment. In private, Europeans were discussing a possibility no paper dared put in print: Assassination by a fanatic whose group delivered the votes but not received the payoff.

This was the climate as the recession which permitted Clinton to ride upward on promises spread over Europe, and Jacques Delors knew it was time to keep still.

"No Western nation is confident or well-governed," the *Sunday Telegraph* editorial of May 16, 1993, declared. "None is secure in economic recovery. Most of them face political disillusionment." Norman Lamont, the sacrificed British Chancellor, told the House of Commons his Prime Minister was giving the impression of being in office but not in power.

Affairs in Washington were, if anything, worse. The *Sunday Telegraph* reported that Clinton, "scarred by public relations debacles and poor opinion polls, had brought in Reagan's helper, David Gergen, a disorganized man who may not be able to bring the sort of cohesion that is needed to the White House."

Gergen replaced Stephanopolus, the first player in what the British press called "amateur night at the White House" to be yanked off stage. Asked by CNN why he, a Republican, accepted the post, he gave anything but the obvious answers: I needed a job.

With the world watching, CNN's foreign broadcasts are limited to what is safe but it is comforting to see foreign listeners getting the domestic interviews taped for Americans. Clinton's "whether you agree with me or not" speech at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Memorial Day, for instance, gave Europeans an idea what U.S. screen-watchers are given.

Bobbie Battista was careful not to offend anybody as she interviewed the girl from a black think tank, the young lady from *Newsweek* and the attractive columnist. The think tank girl used her air time for her cause. The other two were young and too uninformed to discuss the pros and cons of

feelings on Vietnam.

No end of Europeans could have told them what to say to those who leered at the National Guard: America armed and backed the reds who put the torch to Southeast Asia, and was obliged by honor to put the fire out. Admiral U.S. Grant Sharp and others attested that it was possible. The admiral's thesis was published in *Reader's Digest* of May 1969, headed: "We could have won in Vietnam long ago."

Another CNN Memorial Day interview gave Jesse Jackson air time to tell the world of his demand that the U.S. indemnify blacks for the suffering of their ancestors in slavery. CNN's handsomely bearded interviewer was courteous. Never did he approach the reply common sense demanded, but by letting Jesse destroy himself the world got the message. There was no need to say: "Talk sense, Jesse. Slavery in America was heaven compared to extinction by disease or whims of a chief who considered your ancestors so expendable he sold them to Arabs or slavers. Shipment to America insured your being alive today."

FEAR OF CHARGES OF RACISM OR HAVING HIS BUILDING BURNED WILL PREVENT ANY EDITOR FROM ESTIMATING HOW MUCH OF JESSE JACKSON'S WEALTH AND THAT OF HIS FRIENDS HAS COME FROM CONTRACTS THAT WOULD HAVE BROUGHT A COURT CASE IF THEY HADN'T RECEIVED THEM. Jackson has always claimed, "I am not interested in making money," but a 1988 investigation showed he was a millionaire and would have been a multi-millionaire if his wife's shares in Inner City Broadcasting Corp., which owns half a dozen radio stations and the famous Apollo Theatre in Harlem, were sold off.

The illegitimate and street-wise exploiter of every advantage is more than arrogant. In 1987 he stated that his $192,090 salary from a speakers' bureau owned by himself and his family, and his $18,750 from the National Rainbow Coalition, a left-wing political organization founded by himself as a political arm, "constitute a modest income, according to my abilities and talents."

The government pumped $5 million of taxpayers' money into *Operation Push,* the network of organizations he founded in 1972 to fight for black causes, and reputedly his own political programs. Then Carter came in and Jesse got another $5 million for *Operation Push-Excel,* which billed the government for everything from Christmas cards to salaries and travel expenses.

Push International Trade Bureau was next formed to blackmail companies for contracts and jobs. One of the first recipients was Jesse's friend, Cecil Troy, who got a Coco-Cola distributorship.

AT PRESENT BLACKS REPRESENT 12% OF THE POPULATION, BUT GIVEN IMMIGRATION AND A WILD BIRTH RATE, EUROPEAN DEMOGRAPHERS ESTIMATE THAT AMERICA WILL CEASE TO BE A WHITE COUNTRY BY THE MIDDLE OF THE NEXT CENTURY. The Africa facing Europe and America is an immense reservoir of miserable and menacing people and the growth of tribalism in American politics confirms J. Sylvester Vierek's belief that instinct is race memory. Every minute on the air, such as CNN gave Jesse on Memorial Day, swells the number of mentally spear-waving warriors made expectant by political tribes such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congressional Black Caucus with its 40 crucial votes, the National Political Congress of Black Women, and all the others.

The 40-member Congressional Black Caucus with its crucial votes turned against the President when he dropped Lani Guinier. Had there been a thinker among them he would have pointed out that if they wanted prestige they would ignore the woman's color and turn against her for what she stood for. The day of reason seems past in America and blacks are not alone, when members of white law firms advertise for people who think they have a case against their doctor.

MEANWHILE THE PRESIDENT IS FACING A JULY MEETING ON THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT) IN TOKYO THAT MAY MAKE HIS PROSPERITY PROMISES GO UP IN SMOKE. GATT has to do with widening the frontiers of commerce and the July 7 to 9 meeting of G-7, the club of the

world's principal industrial nations, is expected to deal with the over-valuation of European monies. It was first reported that President Clinton would spare himself the embarrassment of attending, but a report of June 18 told the serious men going to Tokyo that the President was bringing his wife, his mother-in-law, his daughter, and two of Chelsea's friends for a holiday and would stop for a week in Honolulu on the way back.

Since 1947 GATT has regulated international trade through a Geneva administration employing 450 people. On July 1 a new President, Mr. Peter Sutherland, formerly a member of the Brussels European Commission, will take over and the wall against America will become higher.

America is still the first market of the world, but Japan, always protectionist, and Europe, hit by unemployment and bankrupt companies, cannot hope to maintain bilateral trade at its previous level. It looks bad for the New Jersey women who voted for Clinton because they thought he would bring their high salaried, executive jobs back.

The men who will be in Tokyo are already wishing they would have Carla Hill back when the fight starts over oil, grains, aeronautics (the Airbus), steel, television (quotas), energy and telecommunications. America imported some $530 billion in merchandise and services in 1992, $94 billion from the European Community and $97 from Japan. High technology is the domain where America excels, and this, particularly telecommunications, is where Europe's recession will hit her hardest.

If American firms make a bid for European deals, article 29 of the Brussels market directives demand that her bid be at least 3% lower than that of any EC member and that over 50% of the material used be bought from the EC. This leaves a narrow margin for realization of Clinton's prosperity promises.

ONLY A FEW RANDOM ITEMS FROM AROUND THE WORLD BRING ANY REASON FOR SMILES AS THE VACATION SEASON STARTS. Carter was hissed and booed at the United Nations Human Rights Conference in Vienna.

Secret societies have kept dynasties in fear for over a thousand years in China. Today over 8,000 have sprung up in the provinces and are increasing daily. The blow-up could come suddenly and send China the way of red Russia, but what follows will be devastating.

Wise men in Brussels have decreed that cucumbers grown and sold in Europe be straight and not curved in any way.

With President Mubarak fighting to prevent fanatics from turning Egypt into another Iran, he is being attacked from America for abusing human rights. In the merciless world of fundamentalist religious war, madmen who blow up tourist buses have no human rights.

Preposterous as Nelson Mandela's demand that 14-year-olds be given the right to vote may seem, it is as reasonable to him as Jesse Jackson's claim that blacks be given back pay for their ancestors, and it is a preview of what one-man one-vote in South Africa will be.

News from Cambodia is that Japanese are the only blue berets deserting, though their base with its air-conditioning, steam baths, video games and iced beer is the envy of UN forces. They are terrified at the thought of falling into a Khmer Rouge ambush.

On the newspaper front, *The Washington Post* is showing fair-handedness by hiring Jennefer Flowers as a political commentator. She is expected to do for Clinton what Woodward and Bernstein did for Nixon.

But the feature story in London's *Sunday Telegraph* of June 20 has it that a Guru named Michael Lerner has brought peace to Bill and Hillary through their conversion to *Tikkun*, a cult that mixes the Old Testament with mysticism and the campus marxism of the 1960s. Hillary became a true believer, according to the almost half-page story, when Mr. Lerner (who was in jail in 1970) unfolded his plan to "feminize America and achieve the new covenant."

Subscribers: Your man in Europe is having an operation on his eyes the day after this report is telefaxed to Utah and the pain of putting out the report has prevented his writing the thank you letters he owes to many of you. Please accept our apologies and know a letter will come. H. du B.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

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The King May Be Said to Have Died to Save the West

This report is being written in grief-stricken Brussels. Beneath the large window overlooking Montgomery Square an endless stream of traffic pours towards the Palace grounds where between two hundred and four hundred thousand people prepare to spend the night under an intermittent rain, that sometime in the morning or the following day they may be permitted to bow their heads before the mahogany coffin of the King whose greatness they never appreciated until it was too late.

There was never false amiability in his smile. His subjects were fellow citizens, and no monarch ever more truly saw himself as the father of this people. Many spending the cold Brussels night in the pack of humanity outside the palace must have wondered to what extent his being known as the sad King was due to them.

There is another thought as one looks over the weeping city. It is impossible to reflect on the events of the past months without asking if Destiny might have had a hand in the sequence of events which seemed important at the time yet lost all meaning when the tragedy came that moved Belgium and beyond it Europe's still sovereign states.

Only a great death could have shaken so many plans to destroy nation states and monies molded by centuries of tradition, and it is as though Destiny, which Anatole France said is a pseudonym used by God when He does not want to sign His name, willed that Baudoin was to give his life for countries beyond his own.

Everything the world press and hundreds of schools founded by utopians, to erase love of country and respect for Kings from the heads of Europe's young was shattered if not washed away in a small country's week of mourning.

Two years ago the West was in a state of euphoria which was never warranted, as the Soviet Empire crumbled and Desert Storm, probably the last great alliance of Christian and Moslem states, seemed such a decisive victory it was halted before the job was finished.

While Europe and America celebrated, China's leaders prepared a secret memorandum. By their reasoning, the Soviet threat was all that had held the West together, and with its disintegration the break-up of the capitalist world would follow.

The treaty drawn up at Maastricht supported their theory by putting the financial institutions and sovereignties of Europe's nations in the hands of a few, whose future actions no one could predict. It was meant to drive the last nail in the coffin of the nation state. No one was ready to admit that binding nations with

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such differences in a federation governed by an appointed polyglot commission would create a monster Lebanon.

When little Denmark stood up on June 2, 1992, and, in spite of all the conditioning she had been subjected to, rejected membership in the federation net by a 45,000 majority, men little and big, all over the European Community, began to think. Politicians who had built their careers on European Union saw that time was running out. France's socialist government was in its death throes, John Major was hanging on a political ledge in Britain, and governing politicians in Germany, Italy, and Japan were falling.

An associate editor of the *Times* of London asked on July 7, 1993: "Why is it that in every world capital, government leaders and political parties are held in contempt?" Everywhere distrust of politicians who sacrificed other people's jobs and industries for power in a world with a common money issued by a bank in Frankfurt was on the rise.

Meeting followed meeting as Europeans (in capital letters) made meaningless concessions and changes of wording to make their Maastricht plan acceptable. On September 5, 1992, the finance ministers and central bankers of Europe met in Bath to decide how much they would have to yield to get the Danes to backtrack and prevent voters from listening to men like Enoch Powell.

The meeting was stormy, with Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank president, threatening to walk out if the others did not shut up. All the Danes could see was their 12.4% unemployment, the highest in northern Europe, against the promises they had been given.

A week later the Italian lira fell. Then Schlesinger doomed the pound by expressing doubt on its ability to survive in the European Rate Mechanism (ERM) which Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Kohl put together in 1979 to narrow the limit within which the monies of different nations would be permitted to fluctuate.

England's balance of payments deficit was running at 20 billion pounds a year and she could no longer support it. France had sacrificed employment and prosperous companies to maintain an overvalued franc and when the pound pulled out of the ERM the heat was on the franc, Spain's paseto and Portugal's escudo.

Euro-scepticism soared and pressure was put on the Danes to reverse their vote of June 1992. Accordingly a new referendum was pushed through to give legality to a treaty which politicians had already ratified on May 11.

Economists and private writers in America, being far from Europe, are dependent on what they read. They had no way of knowing that everything Jean Monnet and Paul-Henry Spaak had put in textbooks for the European School in Bruges to disseminate was being rejected by voters crying for referendums.

An American authority wrote: "On May 18, 1993, Denmark, in a second round of voting, voted to support the European unity treaty (the Maastricht Treaty). this puts the socialist European super state firmly back on track."

He could not see the untruths, the imbalance of funding, the electoral bribery and threats of what would happen if the Danes did not vote yes in the campaign that in the end gave the treaty only 56.8% of the votes. In the Copenhagen district 53.3% voted "No". Those who voted "Yes" did so reluctantly, on promises of tax reduction and employment.

The "Yes" side controlled the media and assured Danes that the Edenburg Agreement would save them from integration, while in reality it changed nothing. Only 8% of the electorate wanted a federal Europe. The worst riots Denmark has experienced since the war started and demands for a referendum gained ground in England, France and Germany.

BY JULY 25 THE FRENCH FRANC WAS STAGGERING AND BELGIAN AND DANISH CURRENCIES WERE UNDER ATTACK, YET THE BUNDESBANK ENFORCED ITS INTEREST RATES WHICH MADE THE WHOLE ERM GROUP OVERVALUED. Europe was sinking into a depression which threatened to destroy everything the Maastricht treaty had promised. There never was a public desire in Europe to transfer power over

finance, foreign affairs and defense from national parliaments to a quasi government in Brussels. Britain, with her huge balance of payment deficit and rising unemployment was even more strident.

With anti-Maastricht Frenchmen claiming it was time to put French interests first, members of the 12 EEC countries met in an emergency meeting in Brussels on August 1, to try to stave off disaster. At stake was the entire plan for economic and monetary union which was the prelude to political union. Some proposed merging the franc with the Deutchmark.

Enoch Powell thundered that European political union had always been masquerading as an act for the promotion of fair trade.

It couldn't go on. All Thursday morning, on July 29, the 16 faceless members of the Bundesbank council had argued in their 13th floor council room over whether to reduce their interest rates to save the sinking franc and the dying European exchange rate mechanism to appease the men who would be meeting in Brussels and who would have to face irate electorates at home.

Just after 1 p.m. word was passed to officials outside that Germany was going to look after her own interests and eleven minutes later the news was tapped to London.

On August 2 the franc was permitted to fall and a tottering Mitterrand had to try to explain why the years of fighting for fixed exchange rates were worth the country's sacrifice in lost jobs and failing companies.

Four days later Jacques Delors called an emergency meeting and strode into his Breydel Building office in a fury. He had no replies for the journalists trailing behind him. To make his humiliation worse, the two German members of the European Commission had not bothered to break their vacations, one on a yacht, the other in Austria.

If, as England's Barry Rose put it, Britishers did not want to surrender their sovereignty, not just for 1993 but effectively forever, now was the time to act. A sullen under current of revolt was forming all over Europe against the men in Brussels.

WHILE THE EXCITEMENT OF THE BREAK-UP OF THE ERM WAS TAKING PLACE, NO ONE TOOK NOTICE OF THE FACT THAT THE QUIET KING OF BELGIUM AND HIS QUEEN HAD LEFT FOR THEIR VACATION HOME AT MOTRIL IN SPAIN. The King was reading on July 31 when Queen Fabiola told him she was going to prepare dinner.

When she called him he did not come. His head was slumped over the table. The following evening the body was taken to the airport in Granada for the first lap of the trip to its final resting place in the crypt at Laeken which threw Belgium into a spontaneous outpouring of grief.

All but a few, like the obnoxious deputy (member of Parliament) Van Rossem, who rose to cry "Long live the European Republique!" at the coronation of his brother, could not help but go back in their minds to all that had been inflicted on their lost King and his father.

Yet he was without rancor. Joseph Gerrty wrote in La Libre Belgique: "Suddenly the people realized what a part the King played in their lives. His kindness towards others,his fidelity to his task, his humility, and his consideration for the 'little people' of society made him loved. Loved for his human warmth and, above all, loved for his simplicity. Little by little we realize more and more that as well as being a warm and good human being, he was the shepherd, the father, the protector that all of us searched for . . . He was the binding tie that rose above our differences. Now we are the flock left to ourselves. This is the sentiment we share since he left us. Yes, our guide and shepherd is gone and we feel ourselves lost, orphans."

Perhaps it was the sadness he had known that made him the great man he was. The shadows were already rising when his father, Leopold III, became King in 1934. For over twelve years Germany had been systematically breaking her peace engagements to see how far she could go. On January 11, 1923, France and Belgium sent troops into the Ruhr, but without consulting America or Italy the British government of the day announced that the allies disapproved of the Franco-Belgian action and from then on Berlin had a green light for breaking every promise she had made.

Baudoin was born on June 6, 1934, four months after his father mounted the throne.

He was not yet five when on August 24, 1935, his beautiful mother, Astrid, the Swedish princess whom Belgium loved when she pushed her pram on Brussels streets, was killed in an automobile accident. His brother, Albert, was a year old.

With three motherless children and a small country dependent on him, Leopold watched Hitler build his mighty wehrmacht, but Paul-Henri Spaak and his socialist pacifists in parliament blocked any move to modernize the army.

The division between French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking people of Flanders is Belgium's demon. Among the Flemish only a 10% minority in the Vlaams Blok are openly anti-monarchist. Walloons for the most part still have the mind-set of the French revolution and oppose both church and throne. Foremost among the King's enemies was Spaak, known as "the black tie bolshevik" who led window-smashing demonstrators, whom he would have viewed with contempt socially, in clashes with the police and later put on evening clothes for oysters and champagne at the Leopold Club. (See H.du B. Report of May 1990).

Spaak became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1936 and Belgium was unprepared when the blitzkrieg came. On May 10, 1940, the ministers fled to France but the King saw it his duty to share the suffering of his people and do what he could to stand between them and one of the most brutal occupation forces in history.

With the King personally in command, Belgium's little army had held up von Beck's 14 divisions for eighteen days and given the British time to reach Dunkirk. Only on May 18, with enough ammunition for half a day's fighting, did Leopold give the order to surrender.

After having begged him, from France, to negotiate a peace with Hitler, his ministers made him the scapegoat for France's fall and went to England. Leopold refused to exercise power and let himself be used by the enemy.

Had he followed his ministers, Spaak would have undermined him for deserting his people. Had he continued the war, Spaak would never have ceased to incite widows and mothers to hate him. Anything the King did was turned against him. The full story of Leopold's lone struggle during the occupation, while setting an example for his people and raising three motherless children has never been written.

The winter of 1940 was heartbreaking and in December he married the beautiful Marie-Liliane Baels who played the great part in making the young Baudoin the fine man he became. The King's enemies, however, never forgave him for letting her succeed the beloved Astrid.

On June 7, 1944, the Nazis arrested Leopold with his wife and children and took them with them in their retreat. It was a traumatic experience for a little boy.

When tanks of the 2nd British Army swept into Brussels on September 2, 1944, there was elation but Spaak and his socialists were determined to prevent Leopold's return after the Americans liberated him and his family in Austria on May 7, 1945. The American commander could have automatically flown them home but someone with power in Washington was following orders from Spaak and his leftist Prime Minister, Achille van Acker.

On July 7, 1945, Spaak's socialists put through a vote making the King's return subject to approval of the parliament, which they controlled. Not until February 17, 1946, were the Catholic CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS able to wrest the parliament from Spaak. But he stalled for time, formed coalitions, and only on March 10, 1950 did a 57.7 vote in favor of the King force him to accept defeat. Over all Belgium the church bells tolled on July 22, 1950, when, after six years of exile, their King returned.

Spaak was still not to be thwarted. If he could not destroy the monarchy he would put an inexperienced boy on the throne. To avoid violence Leopold abdicated on July 16, 1951, and the 19-year-old Baudoin became King. He was criticized for being timid. How could he be otherwise when all he had ever known was unmerited bitterness and politicians determined to bar him from his country? That it did not poison his mind is the most outstanding example of Baudoin's greatness.

The '50s were trying years. Aside from the political and linguistic struggle between the Flemish and Walloons, America and UN

were on their crusade against colonialism. Literacy in the Congo was the highest of any country in Africa, 42%, and there were more hospital beds per thousand than in Belgium itself, but in 1956 U.S. Assistant Secretary of State George Allen went to Africa "to sound out the will of the natives for independence." What did he expect them to say after agitators had promised them the white man's house, wife and automobile?

In early '57 Labor boss George Meany helped the agitators encourage violence by telling Africans "colonialism is the most degrading form of an outworn and declining imperialism." Thousands who had fled the tyranny that followed wept in Brussels as their late King's cortege passed.

Meany and Walter Reuther used their American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Unions (AFL-CIO) to set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Brussels as a monster machine to sow revolutions at labor level in colonies of America's allies. Their aim was to create a socialist Labor empire which American labor leaders would control. Without an exception, tyranny was all they brought.

Brussels had counted on thirty years to prepare the Congo for independence, but with American politicians and labor unions working with UN to make the Congo ungovernable, independence was granted prematurely on June 30, 1960. Five days later black forces mutinied and the looting, raping and killing began.

When Belgium forces intervened to restore order, Dag Hammerskjold told the UN Security Council Belgium was a threat to peace. It was his big chance to expand UN rule and ride to world government on the disorder he and labor leaders were creating in the third world. All this the young King had to bear. Belgian socialists had agitated for Congo independence, then rampaged through Brussels streets for a week because decolonization brought a loss of jobs.

Nothing was left undone to break the young King's will while men bent on creating a federalist Europe perpetuated the myth that the removal of trade barriers was all they had in mind.

On December 15 of that troubled year Baudoin married Donna Fabiola de Mora y Aragon of Spain and a new era in his life began. The first bitter cup was realization that his wife could not bear him an heir. Fabiola suggested divorce and the Pope was in accord, but the King would have none of it. Fabiola was the only woman in his life and there was never a doubt about their love.

As I watched the solemn service where Lech Walesa, who had gone to prison in his fight against communism before arriving in St. Michel's Cathedral to sit near Japan's mythological descendant of the Sun God, my mind went back to the spring day in 1961, when driving to the Hague with friends, the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Belgium Socialist Party was being celebrated in Brussels.

Float after float went past, each bearing a version of a central theme: a clenched fist smashing the monarchy and the church, with hate on the faces of the marchers. These were things the Belgian King had to watch. Yet they were his children and he loved them.

There was disagreement but no one could deny respect when on April 4, 1990, Baudoin ceased to reign for a day and half rather than sign the law legalizing abortion, which went against his conscience. When it was all over and Brussels was united in grief no stain could be found on either Baudoin the man or Baudoin the King.

Three times in his funeral sermon Cardinal Danneels used the word beatification. A woman protested that the King had worked no miracles. "Yes," another replied. "He has restored Belgium's faith in the monarchy."

There was conjecture over the cause of the mass outpouring of grief and affection. Some attributed it to the King's simplicity, his interest in the sorrows of the meanest of his people, even to shaking administrators and the police when he found that a billionaire living in Holland had promised work to a little Philippine girl and made her a prisoner in a Brussels brothel. The Queen saw to it that the little girl who felt she had lost her friend was invited to the funeral.

In the end it was agreed that the King's death came at a time when disgust with politicians had never been so great. Alastair Burnet voiced the mood when he wrote in

the London *Sunday Times* that the world's political leaders have never been so unpopular, that withdrawal of political confidence is international. If there was anything King Baudoin was not, it was a politician.

Secretly many Americans were happy that President Gerald Ford and Walter Mondale represented America. The man to whom the world's leaders were paying their respects was everything the couple placing their friends in positions of power in America opposed.

For the moment the European socialist super state, as the writer we have quoted called it, is off the track. Whether its supporters, who have staked their futures on it, can get impetus behind it again depends on whether those who want to live in a community of sovereign states seize the last chance, which King Baudoin's death may have given them.

This was my thought as the flag-draped coffin borne by eight slow-marching men disappeared into the crypt of Notre Dame de Laeken.

THERE ARE OTHER ITEMS TO WHICH DISTRUSTED POLITICIANS MUST NOW TURN THEIR MINDS. Indecision and lack of will has made everything but trouble and conflict inevitable in Sarajevo. The Sudanese minister of justice and Ambassador Majid Kamal, of Iran, have drawn up a plan for the Islamization of Christians in the southern Sudan. There will be a transfer of populations. Christian children will be forced into Moslem schools and the law of the charia will be extended to the Christian south.

European economists advise investors to liquidate their American holdings. They point out that in some states the capital gains tax is already 40% and under the new taxes Hillary's universal health care will make inevitable, the US treasury's credit worthiness is eroding.

Between April and June thirty-some Islamic militants from Egypt, Mauretania, Tunis and Algeria were trained at a secret base near Shendi, in the Sudan by Iranian and three Syrian officers.

European intelligence services report that the KGB released names and information on dead or no longer useful western agents to prove that all has changed, but only a third of the 132,000 specialists in charge of espionage in the West have lost their jobs.

Taking full advantage of the European treaty to reduce conventional forces, Greece has bought 920 tanks from Germany, Holland, the U.S. and the former USSR. This gives her more tanks than the French Army and there is concern over where she intends to use them.

Britain's education director, Brian Yemm, is drawing up guidelines for lessons on homosexuality and lesbianism in primary and secondary school sex education. His stand is that by the age of nine, children have identified their sexuality and homosexuals should be protected from homophobia. Richard Kirker, of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement has presented his group's request that from the age of 14 pupils should be taught that being homosexual or bisexual is natural.

President Clinton has called for a meeting of Asian Pacific leaders in Seattle before the end of the year. Most of those contacted have not replied but Malaysia's answer was a blunt refusal.

Make note of this. The North Africa explosion is drawing nearer and State Department is trying to tell President Mubarak how to handle Moslems. Egyptian fundamentalists have assassinated 175 in the past 18 months. Mubarak has arrested 5,000 and executed 15. State Department "Arab authorities" want him "to find some moderate Islamicists and move toward social reform." There are no moderate fundamentalists, and social reform is drivel for "give them a freer hand."

The man Colonel Philip Corso prevented from seeing Strom Thurmond and Bill Buckley prevented from seeing Barry Goldwater, because he warned that Ngo Dinh Diem's Intelligence chief and his administrator of US aid were both members of the Hanoi Government (true in both cases), tells you: Reliable European intelligence sources report that Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the man America backed in Afghanistan, will be Islam's Pol Pot.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 36, LETTER 6 OCTOBER 1993

The World's Next Challenge and Other Matters

MEXICO EN EUROPA

Americans who are worried about the North American Free Trade Agreement, otherwise known as NAFTA, causing industries to flee southward in search of cheap labor, should visit Brussels and find something serious to worry about. The first thing that strikes the eye at the airport is hundreds of banners and posters screaming MEXICO EN EUROPA.

From September until December THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF EUROPALIA 1993 is running a drive to make Mexico accepted as part of the new world order EUROPE. So ever-present are the posters, flags and pamphlets, viewers may not notice that Britain is omitted from the list of nations sponsoring Mexico's entry into EUROPE while America works to make her a free trade partner in the American section of the Trilateral Commission.

Can it be that this drive to bring the weakest member of NAFTA into EUROPE is a precedent for a drive beamed at America? Mexico's replacing Britain on the flashy posters, may be explained by European Commission President Jacques Delors stating in the London *Times* of October 1: "Mr. Major's vision of Europe without a federal union is gaining ground."

With that let us get on to other headaches facing a troubled world. In Somalia America is having her first experience with what Africa calls the *sheefta* mentality—a way of thinking common to people who are bandits by tradition. The product of roving bandits preying among people whom a rumor can turn into a single senseless monster is invariably a General Aidid.

Failure to disarm his motorized brigands when the xenophobic people were grateful for food was a criminal folly. Now it is too late.

Like bombing pauses in Vietnam, any truce in the Balkans is a stall for time. Delors and his European Commission saw the Serb-Croat war as an opportunity to surpass America. The Serbs were stronger, more ruthless and more cunning

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and the killing will go on.

Russians thought the foundering of communism would make cheap food appear on the shelves overnight. It didn't so what happens now will depend on which way a desperate army decides to jump. The death throes of a monster are horrible to watch.

OVER IT ALL HANGS ANOTHER FINANCIAL CLOUD. Switzerland was an island of stability. Now the Swiss franc is weakening, inflation is climbing, unemployment is on the rise and, to make matters worse, alcoholism, drugs and aids are alarming the law-abiding Swiss.

With the *New York Times* calling the President's wife "Saint Hillary" millions are basing their hopes on the health plan Hillary, Bill, and Oxford schoolmate Ira Magaziner have put together. Disappointment will be the greater when health insurance for 37 million who have none and an upgrading for 22 million who are only partially covered cannot be realized without ruining millions of small businesses and overtaxing all.

One of the underlying causes was that though hospital costs were soaring and money-for-nothing lawsuits forcing doctors to raise their fees, millions of Americans were brought up to think they could live without working. Hillary's health plan will make it seem less necessary than ever and in three years, Republicans will inherit a greater mess.

We could go on but the blow-up destined to start in North Africa must be faced. Let your writer drop the editorial "we" for a minute and write in the first person. For many years there was a romantic period in my life when Islam and its cultures were a passion. The long nights in a room heated and illuminated by a primus lantern, studying what Arab poets called the tongue of the angels, were the happiest of my life.

The friendly Arabs I knew had not rejected their old codes and they taught me the stories they had taken in with their mothers' milk. To be young and about to take the job Lij Andargue Messai, who was to become Ras Andargue Messai, Viceroy of Erytrea and son-in-law of Ethiopia's Emperor, had arranged for me was heaven. Said Abdullah Mohammed, the descendant of the prophet led me through Djibourti's market place at night, beyond the place of the dervish mosque, and introduced me as his adopted son.

When Major Joseph Jackson (retired as a colonel and now living in Hampton, Virginia) liberated me from the Japanese in North China my knowledge and love of Islam made me the spokesman for leaders of China's 40 million Moslems, known as the hui-hui, in their dealings with the arriving Americans.

China was a backwater and elsewhere the Moslem world had changed. Foreign education helped destroy the younger generation's respect for traditions and their elders. Then the creation of Israel and the occupation of Islam's holy place brought hate. Now I must write of the coming conflict between Islam's masses and the non-Moslem world with understanding of how friendly they were individually and how dangerous they are as an intoxicated mob, whipped into a frenzy by fanatics making world revolution a national policy.

The enlightened leaders of the Arab states are tired of confrontation and as much afraid of the extremists in Teheran as the Israelis. Accordingly, after Tel Aviv and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) opened talks in Madrid men on both sides began putting out feelers for peace, knowing that their hard-liners would kill them if it were known.

In January 1992, they began holding secret meetings in Norway, a land where two to one oppose the Maastricht Treaty which is dividing EUROPE. After nine months of talking they reached an accord.

Yitzhac Rabin shook hands with Yasser Arafat on the White House lawn and Clinton's popularity, for no reason, soared. Both Israel's moderate leaders and Islam's now sit with their respective zealots rumbling like volcanoes beneath their feet. Rabin needs time. If he brings up the occupied territory and the Moslem holy place too soon the peace process will explode.

If he waits too long, Iran will light the fuse she has strung through Islam and the Algerian domino will topple Egypt. The fall of either will touch off uprisings in the moderate states and terrorism where infiltrators are waiting.

Afghanistan will become Iran's bridge to Pakistan and the 60-some million Moslems in lands on the old silk route from China. How Afghanistan will be brought into the new conflict we will go into later.

Egypt's Prime Minister Reda Malek opposes any compromise with the ISLAMIC SALVATION FRONT (FIS) which is killing tourists in Egypt and policeman in Algeria, but Americans who helped clear the Ayatollah's way to power and know nothing of the problems Mr. Malek is facing are telling him to use social reforms rather than police. A senseless request. The only social reforms his opponents recognize is force. Hossein Sheikhol-Islam, who founded Iran's special force for carrying terrorism abroad, was formed in UC at Berkeley during the demonstrations against war in Vietnam.

IN 1980, MR. MALEK NEGOTIATED TO GET THE AMERICAN HOSTAGES RELEASED IN TEHERAN IN TIME TO HELP JIMMY CARTER'S SECOND CAMPAIGN. During the Clinton campaign voters were told that President Reagan had asked the Iranians not to liberate the hostages until after his election. This was not true, Carter offered anything to obtain the vote-getting release which came too late to help him.

It was Warren Christopher who dealt with Mr. Malek then and today, thirteen years later, Christopher is Clinton's man and the group that seized the hostages has become a semi official organization charged with spreading Iran's WORLD ISLAMIC REVOLUTION.

Their agents are men whom every Arab leader who opted for peace with Israel fears. Each is marked for the fate that took Anwar Sadat and is asking President Clinton through Mr. Malek: "Is America ready to see Islamic fundamentalists seize power in Egypt, Algeria and the nations who stood by her during the Gulf War?"

Rightly or wrongly, they fear the President will not stick by them when the going gets rough." Israel, for her part, installed 110,000 settlers in the occupied territory in her haste to make the occupation irreversible. Now Mr. Rabin must face his settlers. In July 1993, he assured them "Arab East Jerusalem will not be included in any plan for Palestinian self rule." If he adheres to his promise the peace dream will go up in smoke. If he breaks it he faces civil war.

WHILE THE TWO SIDES TRY TO LULL THEIR HARD-LINERS, AN UNENDING FLOOD OF INTERNATIONAL MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD MONEY, TAPES AND PROPAGANDA FLOWS TO BROADCASTING STATIONS IN THE SUDAN WHICH HAVE BEEN INFLAMING ALGERIA SINCE AUGUST 6, 1992. One effect has been to make Moslems step up their inadmissible demands abroad, which in turn increases intolerance.

And Europe's tolerance bank is almost depleted. Brussels today has more mosques than churches and when fingerprint records were put on computerized immigration papers Belgium found that one out of ten North Africans claiming political asylum were inscribed in two or more communities under different names and drawing state aid from each with perfectly produced false papers. When arrested, the inevitable cry is racism.

Computerized fingerprints have not yet been introduced in the other countries where border controls have been abolished. When it is the number likely to be found drawing multiple family allotments is likely to be political dynamite in France where do-gooders, including the President's wife, are pushing for the immigrant's right to vote.

In some cases Moslem immigrants, often illegal, have been provided with money to rent abandoned housing projects and rent out rooms where occupants can be packed. This is in line with what is recognized as the infiltration period coming before disorder. The cunning of the infiltraters has surprised the authorities. Take the events at the airport in Rome in early 1993.

Priests were ecstatic when North Africans began begging to be taken to them. Serious men in the Vatican found the requests for baptism too numerous and looked for the answer. It was not difficult. Apostacy is punishable by death in most Moslem countries and a crime in all. Hence, no Moslem baptized in the Catholic faith can be repatriated under European

law. His claim to refugee status is irrefutable, though the Koran holds that no oath given to an infidel is binding, and that a lie is not a sin when told to an infidel. If told for the good of Islam it is a virtue.

Addressing Algerians thinking of immigrating, the Algiers daily, Al Massa, stated: "The Moslem converted to Christianity or to Judaism must be put to death and he is not permitted to marry a non-Moslem. As for his changing nationality, it is prohibited if he intends to renounce the rites of Islam. On the other hand, naturalisation is authorized when a Moslem residing in a country of infidels uses it to increase the number of the Moslem community. Moslems in the United States and Europe are obeying an order when they establish themselves in places of the impious, to cleanse them."

As the worthlessness of an oath when given to non-believers was being brought home to priests in Italy, lawyers in America were preparing to bring the followers of Shaikh Omar Abdel Rahman to trial. Asking them if they will solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the answer, "I do," will be a farce. Yet, the defense will cry racism if it is questioned.

IN ALGERIA THE COUNTRY WAS ONLY WAITING FOR AN ISLAMIC SALVATION FRONT. Corruption, unemployment and misery had prepared the terrain. It was the foreigner who had provided work, good government and sanitation. All America's post-war drive to liberate the colonies of her allies did was turn prosperous colonies into third world countries.

American labor organizers turned the coffee house politicians of colonies into labor bosses who when independent would claim the right to be Presidents and promise to become part of a socialist empire under Walter Ruether. In Algeria the program started with a massacre on November 1, 1954, in the name of the National Liberation Front (FLN).

Abdul Kader Chanderli, the FLN's labor union-sponsored representative to UN, convinced the *New York Times* that a free Algeria would work for peace between Israel and her enemies. America's government agencies and press then paved the way for the Algeria that is about to serve as Iran's base in North Africa.

The great fear in Washington was that de Gaulle would return to power and defeat the terrorists, so Robert Murphy was dispatched to Paris with what amounted to an ultimatum to surrender. It was that ultimatum, and Murphy's summonsing Pierre Commin, number two of the French Socialist Party, to the American embassy on April 16, 1958, to discuss how they might block de Gaulle, which made de Gaulle's seizure of power inevitable and his anti-Americanism so bitter.

Monsieur Jacques Soustelle worked to bring about de Gaulle's return because of his experience as Algeria's governor-general. In Mexico he had learned the languages of the Aztecs, Mayas and Lacondons and written twenty-three books on their civilizations. In Algeria he learned Arabic and went among the little people, studying them as he had the Aztecs.

He learned that the masses were not ready for independence and did not want it, that without foreign initiative unemployment and anarchy would take over. But de Gaulle feared that keeping Algeria a part of France would bastardize his beloved country, so he double-crossed those who put him in power.

Little did he dream that Algerians fleeing what he was giving them would bring about everything he feared. Now the doctrine of those Warren Christopher negotiated with in 1980 has been felt in new York. It was always "Infiltrate. Lie dormant until it is time to introduce terrorism. Draw in the discontented. Prove that forces of law and order need not be feared and support will grow. Move to guerrilla action when force permits. Enlarge and widen operations. When police act, accuse them of brutality. When they neither dare nor are capable of coping, the general offensive can start."

THE DAY A FEW "EUROPEANS" SIGNED THE TREATY OF SCHENGEN WHICH REMOVED THE BORDERS OF THEIR COUNTRIES THEY CLEARED THE WAY FOR TROUBLE. Over a hundred and seventy Islamic organizations now function in France. Saudi Arabia finances

their mosques and Iran pours 35% of her budget into Islamic sports organizations which bring foreign youth into pseudo cultural organizations.

Valuers Actuelles, the Paris weekly, assigned Mr. Marc Charuel to conduct a study of how the average Algerian established in France, with French nationality and a French wife, thinks.

For over two hours he sat with a young man named Hocine and his friends, listening to the lament over the lack of money, the impossibility of finding work and the hopelessness of the future. Since all were living on odd jobs and government allotments, with an increase for every child, they agreed "France is beautiful. We'll never go back to Algeria. There is no liberty there. We are truly French, but if we can help the FIS conquer in Algeria we will be happy. And if it could conquer in France, that would be paradise. The FIS is Islam!" It must be assumed that that is the feeling of young Moslems everywhere.

THIS BRINGS UP THE QUESTION OF A POSSIBLE FIFTH COLUMN IN AMERICA. In September of this year, the outgoing Minister/Counselor for public affairs in the U.S. embassy in London told an English group that by the end of the century more than twelve million Asians will have American citizenship. There will be over 30 million Hispanic Americans and more than 35 million blacks. The rest will be of various origins, Celtic, Jewish, Scandinavian and Turkish.

Moslems were not mentioned because immigrants are not classified by religion but it is estimated that there are about four million in America, 25% of whom are black. One of the outstanding ones is Abdul Karim Hasan, born in New Jersey and converted to Islam and a new name by Malcolm X.

Hasan is imam of the Masjid Felix Bilal mosque in the largest black neighborhood of Los Angeles. His congregation is growing so rapidly, Saudi Arabia is building a mosque that will be the largest in the Los Angeles area of 300,000 Moslems with over 50 Islamic centers. What part black Moslems played or will play in riots such as the last one is conjectural because a major tenet is "Never admit to anything, regardless of the evidence."

The largest concentrations of Moslems are in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and San Francisco, all vital and difficult to police. Many of America's practicing Moslems have proven to be respectable citizens but there are always "sleepers" such as the followers who carried out the World Trade Center bombing and planned attacks on the UN building and New York's tunnels.

Since the early days of the Ayatollah's avowed war of world conquest, black Moslems have been ordered to try to get sentenced to prisons where embittered blacks with nothing to lose are easy converts. They are counted on to form the lance-head in any Islamic conflict in America and charges of racism will be their principal defense.

What is happening now with its proliferation of mosques is said to have started in 1925 with the construction of America's first mosque in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Four years later another was opened in Ross, North Dakota, by Syrian and Lebanese immigrants. Today there are over 1,100, with new ones under construction and by the year 2010 Moslems are expected to outnumber American's some seven million Jews.

Moslem magazines, student organizations, lobbying groups, schools, cultural centers and bookstores grow with the expansion of mosques and converts. A certain percentage must be assumed to feel like Hocine and his friends in Paris, that it will be paradise if the FIS comes to America.

With Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and events in Moscow crowding everything else out of the news, what happens in Algeria, Egypt and on the road from Iran to Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Arab Peninsula, known as Djezirat-el-Arab, "the island of the Arabs," seems unimportant.

The question enemies and friends alike are asking is: Will the American people be up to the sort of threat they have never had to face? Their reaction to the random killing of tourists in Florida has not been inspiring and the European press sees the breakdown of discipline in American homes and schools as the explanation.

THE ADULT LITERACY IN AMERICA REPORT, published by the London *Sunday Times* of September 10, 1993, states that over 50% of the nation's 191 million adults are barely literate in English, that they can barely handle numbers or function in a complex modern society.

As many as 44 million are said to have difficulty understanding a simple sentence. It is understandable then how two women motivated by how they thought Anita Hill was treated were able to run for Congress, and get elected. Eleven years ago, in July 1984, Don Bell wrote in his report (P.O. Box 2223, Palm Beach, Florida 33480): "There was a time when this nation was a constitutional Republic, the right to vote was a privilege accorded only to citizens who had the right to help direct the affairs of the nation."

That time appears to have passed and the literacy test prepared for the government estimated that 44 million Americans cannot use a road map or calculate simple sums. The fifty million in the second lowest of five literacy levels cannot use a calculator for the most simple additions, understand a bus timetable, or write a letter explaining an error in a credit card bill. Yet, at least half of the bottom two levels held high school diplomas and 15% were college graduates.

Nothing is more natural than that such voters should elect an administration which would make its appointments, even to mid-level positions in the White House, on a basis of gender, color, religion, sexual preference and commitment to leftist policies. The objective appears to be creation of a classless society through levelling from the top rather than raising from the bottom. America is experiencing everything de Montaigne warned against when he wrote: "Equality is that which it is the duty of education to destroy.

THIS BRINGS US TO AN ERROR THAT CAN BE LAID TO ONLY IGNORANCE OR INTENT. In our September report we predicted that Gulbuddin Hekmatyar will be Islam's Pol Pot in Iran's creeping war.

Two leaders emerged in Afghanistan during the war with Russia. Ahmad Shah Massoud, forty-some years old and the son of a high army officer was educated in the French college in Kabul before going through the Ecole Polytechnique. He entered the resistance in 1973 and by 1979 was master of the Panjsher Valley northeast of Kabul.

Seven Russian offensives failed to dislodge him and his disciplined troops control the valleys north and south of the Panjsher, but Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, the Shi'ite fundamentalist, has Iranian backing and American arms with which he controls scattered areas throughout the country.

Hekmatyar is waging a ruthless fight for power and his rockets have killed up to 30,000 civilians and wounded over 100,000 in Kabul in the past year and a half. He was always more interested in sabotaging the other mujjaheddin than in fighting the Russians. In 1987 his Hezb-i-Islami followers killed a British cameraman because he was on his way to see Massoud, and in 1989 his commander in Takhar Province ambushed, tortured and killed 30 of Massoud's best commanders, yet powerful men in America remained behind him.

"The West, in general, and the United Stated, in particular, bear a heavy responsibility for promoting Hekmatyar to his present position of strength," the London *Times* reported on September 25, 1993. "For years American officials condoned his assassinations, lies and propaganda, despite repeated warnings from journalists and foreign governments . . . If Hekmatyar consolidates his power, the West might well have a bigger problem than they bargained for. He is holding Afghanistan to ransom and is, perhaps, on the threshold of victory. If he wins he will likely turn against his former patrons. Pakistan and the West, in favor of more radical friends. Western money and influence have created a genie who refuses to get back in the bottle."

Hekmatyar's greatest portion of funds came from the CIA; now he is running training camps for Islamic fighters from Algeria, Egypt and Kashmir. His bumper crop of poppies will increase from the 27,470 hectares now under cultivation, to flood the West, while the Hezb-i-Islami movement he founded is about to defeat the hero the West should have backed. This is how the world stands as October ends.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

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Reference File, For Those Studying The New World Order Europe

On October 8 your writer was in Versailles with the fact-finding tour which recent presidential candidate Howard Phillips took across Europe.

In a room of the palace of Louis XIV, covered with the patina of history but with not the most perfect acoustics, we tried to put in succinct English the story of how THE NEW WORLD ORDER was founded.

Our being with the Phillips group in Versailles, Paris, and Strasbourg was the first time the conservative authority on Washington's insiders and the only conservative American writing on world affairs from Europe have cooperated to bring Americans the complete and complex picture of the international plan to bury cultures and nation states in a common grave.

Mr. Phillips' ISSUES AND STRATEGY BULLETIN, (published by Policy Analysis, INC., 9520 Bent Creek Lane, Vienna, VA 22182. Twice monthly, $100 a year), is complied in the nation's capital. Any policy plan is a conspiracy until its authors remove its masks and H. du B. Report is the only one compiled abroad on such matters by an experienced American.

With that in view this issue is written as an aide memoire to which those on the Phillips tour of NEW WORLD ORDER EUROPE, and those unable to accompany it, may refer. Those who made the tour saw the buildings in Brussels from which the European Commission initiates and draws up proposals and sees that the Treaty of Rome, on which the European Community is based, is not violated by states, institutions or individuals.

They saw where the Council of Ministers, the supreme decision body, sits when in Brussels. Guides showed them the Parliament in Strasbourg and its Headquarters in Luxembourg. What is important now is that those who made the tour, and all whom these bodies concern, be given the devious and confusing story of how this sprawling one-world government in the making was erected.

The road, as most readers know, started at Round Table meetings which Cecil Rhodes, Lord Milner, and others sponsored around 1910 so that men from Oxford and Toynbee Hall would have a place in which to plan the sort of world they would like to make.

During World War I Britain's military wanted to win the war and get it over. Those wishing to destroy nation states built up by what Spengler called the inarticulate wisdom of the centuries wanted to destroy the old Empires and leave a weakened Europe ripe for remolding.

After the war decadent thinking made further inroads. England's military men thought of their country's permanent interests but to the new breed of utopians the

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consideration of national interests seemed immoral.

At the Versailles Peace Conference Britain's utopians joined forces with America's who, along with their President, were under the spell of a certain Edward Mandel House. Among Colonel House's young converts were John Foster and Allen Dulles, Christian Herter, and Walter Lippmann.

Few studying this era know that Christian Herter and Robert Schuman, the European one-worlder, were Cord Meyer, Jr's., lecturers instilling in the founder and first president of the United World Federalists the ideas which made him write: "Preparedness is the loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of military totalitarianism. The only practical solution on which we can rely for our children's security is world government."

(Meyer stood with Alger Hiss when the UN charter was signed and CIA made him their London station chief when Britain voted on whether or not to remain in the Common Market.)

While Colonel House and his pupils were talking in Paris, men in London were acting. Helped by Wilson and a Frenchman named Jean Monnet, who possessed no diploma from any institute of higher learning, they drew up plans for a LEAGUE OF NATIONS which would prevent any future wars. (For biographies of Monnet, Robert Schuman, and Monnet's man-of-all-missions, Joseph Retinger, see H. du B. Reports of April and May 1972).

AS A BASE FROM WHICH TO PUSH ONE-WORLDISM WHILE THE LEAGUE WAS GAINING STRENGTH, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WAS SET UP IN LONDON IN 1920 AND REFERRED TO AS CHATHAM HOUSE. The Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace helped finance it, but the idea came out of a meeting in the Majestic Hotel, chaired by Colonel House.

In 1921 Chatham House men, working with Robert Schuman and Paul Warburg in America, began organizing the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), which would sit in New York, as the American end of a sort of international political Masonry. Similar branches in other countries would instill Chatham House ideas in selected natives and push them upward. By 1922 the CFR was on the way to becoming America's invisible government. World War II gave Roosevelt an opportunity to make it an official training center for its initiates.

Never was a foreign war better used as an instrument of internal politics than by Franklin Roosevelt, who recognized that the League of Nations had failed. He took up the Wilsonian dream of a world government and in Teheran in December 1943, unfolded his plan to Stalin for a partnership through a United Nations Organization.

According to State Department publication No. 2349, it was the CFR that gave the sick President the idea of a United Nations organization which all countries would obey.

Mother countries would be stripped of their colonies and both would become provinces subject to UN control. Patriotism would be a thing of the past and sons would no longer consent to die for a little parcel of earth. In their enthusiasm, Eleanore Roosevelt and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., set up a movement for ALL AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE NOW.

In February 1943 Harry Hopkins sent Monnet to North Africa to help the twelve intelligence agents Robert Murphy had planted there as US consuls, to sow revolution among Algerians, Tunisians and Moroccans. General Giraud, the French commander-in-chief in North Africa, was not impressed by the prying, meddling Monnet who threatened to have America cut off supplies for the coming offensive against Rommel if he did not do what Monnet wanted.

With John McCloy, Harry Hopkins and George Marshall behind Monnet, he found himself taking orders from the latter, a one-worlder who obtained an ill-health paper from a doctor and went to Canada before World war I to evade military service. Monnet was almost a hundred when he died.

Back in America, Monnet's friends, René Pleven and Robert Marjolin, of Ford foundation, where already drawing up the movement that would go further than Roosevelt's UN as soon as the war was over. The man they were counting on to help them was Averell Harriman.

It was an unbeatable alliance. In 1946 Monnet and Frenchmen who had passed the war years in America were free to help Robert Schuman, the tall, lean one-worlder with the

German accent set up a Council for a United Europe. Europeans in it would be called Eurocrats and Americans bent on bringing America in were Atlanticists.

Duncan Sandy's and Monnet's man-of-all-jobs, Joseph Retinger set up The International European Movement, in Britain, to join hands with Americans who had been following Clarence Streit's UNION NOW organization since 1938. When Eisenhower was selected they added another front, "The Atlantic Union Committee," headed by David Rockefeller, Christian Herter, Elmo Roper, and William Clayton, until Joseph Johnson, director of the Carnegie Foundation, took over and made the surrender of American sovereignty to an international body the Atlantic Union Committee's objective.

With John Foster Dulles as Secretary of State there is nothing surprising about Rowan Gaither's telling Norman Dodd in 1953 that those in Ford Foundation were working under orders direct from the White House to so change conditions that America could be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union.

In 1946 Monnet needed cash to advance the plan for a federalist world he was selling as an economic community, so Harriman told him to send Retinger to America and the Pole recorded in his diary in November 1946: "I had a long talk with Mr. Averell Harriman, the American Ambassador to London, who showed the same interest I had found among my European friends. He helped arrange a trip to the United States and gave me the best possible advice.

"As a stateless Pole I had no passport but Averell Harriman arranged my visit. He strongly believed in European unification and as Secretary of Commerce and later head of the European Cooperation Administration was responsible for the tremendous support the United States gave to this idea."

With Harriman's instructions and opening of doors, Retinger recorded: "I found in America a unanimous approval for our idea among financiers, businessmen and politicians. (Which is to say, those to whom Harriman had sent him) John Foster Dulles also agreed to help us, and when he went to Moscow in early 1947 to attend a conference, we asked him to ascertain how the Russians would react to the idea. Dulles wrote back that he had studied the Russians and that they were all in favor of the idea of unity of Europe on condition that it be under Russia." This it may eventually be, in conjunction with Germany.

By that time Robert Murphy, "an old friend and supporter of the European idea," according to Retinger, was Ambassador to Belgium so he and Harriman sent the Pole to John McCloy, the High Commissioner for Germany. McCloy, as we have written before, was sitting on a mountain of paper money which Marshall Plan nations had paid for American products, with the understanding that the US would not convert it into hard currency.

"The response of McCloy and his assistant, Shepperd Stone, was unhesitating and prompt," Retinger wrote. "Mr. Spaak, who was at that time Chairman of the movement, was also in favor and after a round of talks ample funds were put at the disposal of the movement to organize a vast youth campaign in favor of greater European unity."

Note that nothing is said about a federal Europe. All talk is of unity and the need of a European Cultural Center, in Geneva, and the "College of Europe," in Bruge, to "educate" Europe's youth.

TO THIS POINT WE HAVE DWELT ON THOSE WHO OPENLY DESIRED THE SACRIFICE OF THEIR NATIONS' SOVEREIGNTY. BUT WHAT OF THE POWERFUL MEN IN THE SHADOWS? From time to time evidence surfaced that trusted and respected officials were masterminding the erection of a socialist supranational government.

Those not in the conspiracy were to apathetic to think about such matters and those on the inside were interested only in covering them up. If one secret manipulator were exposed his associations might lead to others.

So let us go back to a woman's reminiscences which were ignored. A Baltimore man named David Bruce got into OSS during the war and became director of its operations in the European Theater when the team in Italy was communist, working to destroy the throne. Milton Katz, who helped Tito destroy Mihailovich (and later gave Averell Harriman his approval of Jimmy Carter) was Bruce's station chief in Caserta.

While Harriman and Murphy were getting McCloy to finance Monnet's indoctrination campaign, Bruce was made ambassador to

France. Those looking for conspiracy apparently never stumbled in the memoires Bruce's bird-brained wife, Evangeline, poured out. "A great deal of the making of Europe was between Dean Acheson, Jean Monnet, and Robert Schuman, who would meet at the American Embassy in Paris when my husband was ambassador there," she wrote. "It could have been done elsewhere, but it was done there and one could actually see the idea crystallizing. The talks went on daily and in the end they beat out what was really the original plan for the Common Market."

The English are usually quick to distrust anything foreigners plan for them but not a word was printed on this, nor the fact that Dean Acheson represented Joseph Stalin's interests in America until Harriman led Roosevelt into establishing diplomatic relations.

Why Acheson, who refused to turn his back on Alger Hiss, should work daily to design Monnet's EUROPE, was never questioned. That a Europe visualised by the man who fought tooth and nail for the destruction of the monarchy in Japan after the war and even the communization of that country could not be good was never suggested.

Only Anthony Kubek in his 480-page book, HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST, remembered it was Acheson who talked Truman into cutting off arms for the Nationalist Government in China, sacking McArthur, and making Korea America's first no-winism war.

No one bothered to observe that when Acheson's friend, O. Edmund Clubb, was charged with being part of the communist conspiracy in China, Acheson made Mao Tse-tung's greatest American propagandist chairman of the Loyalty Security Board to judge him. Then, with the decision unanimously against Clubb, Acheson let him retire with pension.

It was while Acheson was Truman's Secretary of State with Alger Hiss, Owen Lattimore, and America's leading security risks in his inner circle that Soviet Russian made her greatest gains. The London TIMES, of October 16, 1993, reported that Hungarian files had produced further evidence of Hiss's guilt as a Soviet spy. Yet it was Acheson who arranged his greatest promotions, even to making him the power behind the formation of UN and letting it become staffed with communist agents.

If one studies Evangeline Bruce's innocent notes on embassy life and the four men who met nightly in the American embassy in Paris to beat out the final plan for the Common Market, it is impossible to doubt that here was where the scenario of the Maastricht Treaty was born.

WITH THE WINDFALL FROM JOHN McCLOY AND FUNDS FROM THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION AND CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT, A COUNCIL OF EUROPE ASSEMBLY MEETING WAS HELD IN STRASBOURG IN AUGUST 1949. Spaak became the Council Assembly's first president and a treaty signed in Paris in April 1952 set up the coal and steel community as a precursor for something bigger. All that was needed was a sort of non-elected international parliament in which important men would decide what policies their countries should follow and then go home and sell them.

Accordingly, Monnet sent Retinger to Eisenhower in 1954 for top level approval of what came to be known as the Bilderberg meetings. Retinger told Ike they were "to fight anti-Americanism in Europe." Eisenhower fell for it but what the secret meetings really sold was the March 25, 1957, Treaty of Rome which Paris's political daily, LE MONDE, boasted on October 20, 1972, would form a USE powerful enough to topple the USA. Cyrus Sulzberger, of the NEW YORK TIMES, attended every meeting but the most powerful former of opinions in the United States never printed a word on it.

Belgium, West Germany, France, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy were the "seed group" which nations were to join and to which the Soviet satellite states would be added. Attention, however, was on other matters in 1960 when Adlai Stevenson was edging Henry Cabot Lodge out of his ambassadorship to UN.

Stevenson's article in HARPER'S MAGAZINE of July 1963, pleading for patriotism to the world instead of one's country, should be read by those who voted for him as President.

Lodge disappeared from Washington and surfaced in Paris where Monnet's man, Jacques Rueff, was setting up the ATLANTIC INSTITUTE which Paul van Zeeland, the Belgian, had been working on since 1956. Lodge became its Director General and when

an American branch was established John McCloy was its American chief.

By early 1962 the Atlantic Institute was a going concern in Paris but was not declared at the prefecture of police until April 1963. Lodge told de Gaulle it was a cultural organization. De Gaulle was no fool. He knew the participants at its first conference of May 24 and 25, 1962, were all socialist one-worlders from the Monnet-Spaak camp.

In his speech at the meeting, Lodge pointed to the elimination of colonialism as one of the goals they had achieved. Hardly the objective of a cultural organization, or a body working for transatlantic understanding, which it also claimed. The real aim of the Atlantic Institute was to prepare for a special American relationship with the EC, followed in time by full membership. The European Community would then become Atlantic Community or EUROPE would perhaps be changed to ATLANTICUS.

Betty Beale, in her Washington Post column of May 16, 1963, gushed over Lodge's speech about the booklet his institute had just put out and quoted him as saying it foreshadowed a world currency. This also was the Maastricht Treaty in the making.

Then Lodge was suddenly rushed to Vietnam to get rid of the family Senator Mansfield had oversold to a point where good Catholics and anti-communists would not let America get out from under, though President Diem's brother and sister-in-law had been negotiating with Hanoi for six months before they fell.

The five Vietnamese generals who put over the coup for Lodge voted on what should be done to the man America had forced on them and the decisive vote for execution was cast by the lover Madame Nhu had made a general, then dropped for the chargé d'affaires she thought would be able to keep Washington behind her husband until the deal with Hanoi was concluded.

It is hard to believe that American Congressmen were so little dedicated to their country that on March 11, 1976, H.J. Resolution 606 passed the House Committee on International Relations and became subject to a full House vote on an appropriation of $200,000 for discussions with European nations, to consider the surrender of U.S. Sovereignty to a federal union of North Atlantic Nations.

When sponsors of the resolution decided it was too hot to handle at that moment, they and their Brussels friends turned to an idea French one-worlders had been working on since before the war: a super-government in Europe, another for the Americas and a third in Asia, with America serving as a link between the other two.

Robert Schuman and Paul Warburg, of the CFR, worked out the details for THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION which was launched in 1972. (David Rockefeller and Zbignieuw Brzezinski later merged it with the Atlantic Institute) The French end of the TRILATERAL COMMISSION was opened by Monnet in October 1973 under Georges Berthoin, President of the International European Movement, and with David Rockefeller and Isamu Yamashita among the directors. Mitsui was prominent at the Japanese end.

WHAT WERE THE AIMS OF THE TRILATERAL COMMISSION? Flooded with inquiries from its readers, the French monthly, LUI, reported in September 1977: "The Trilateral Commission is a totalitarian body working for a new world order with anti-communism dropped."

Eric Branca, of Paris's reliable VALUERS ACTUELLES, wrote in the issue of February 9, 1987, that it was part of Monnet's dream "to integrate the capitalist economies with those of the Communist world in a planetary administration."

A year later, in a speech at Bruges in September 1988, Jacques Delors, gave Europeans a glimpse of what was to come in the treaty drawn up at Maastricht. He called for a single central bank and "toleration of national parliaments only as bodies empowered to ratify what the European Parliament decides." (Emphasis ours.)

This, he said, would be accomplished in three phases before the end of 1992. The first would start on July 1, 1990, with European Finance Ministers requesting national central banks to cooperate. The monies of member states would be merged in a European Monetary System, within the framework of existing institutions.

In Phase 2, existing Euro institutions would be given more power and new ones would be created, including an office to oversee actions of all national central banks. This would violate the Treaty of Rome so new rules would be drawn up.

The beginning of Phase 3 stated: "all monies trying to survive outside the single money act would be irrevocably bound by rates fixed by the European central bank." The three arms through which the European Parliament would exercise control over the financial economy of the world would be the European, American and Asian Trilateral Commissions. (Emphasis ours.) It is incredible that the scenario for all this was hammered out in secrecy in an American embassy by Dean Acheson, a cooperating ambassador, and two Europeans committed to the destruction of nationhood.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected it absolutely so the conspiracy to depose her started. "Politicians had failed to convince people about the Maastricht Treaty," the German Foreign Minister said, "so the priority must be to catch up on that now." The Times, of London, declared on October 12, 1993 that to try to catch up on the sale of a treaty "outworn before purchase, was to misread the public backlash against Maastricht."

This is the story of THE NEW WORLD ORDER, Mr. Howard Phillips took his select group of Americans to Europe to study. Germany finally ratified the hated Maastricht Treaty but only after its constitutional court ruled there would be no further steps towards a federal Europe without approval of her parliament and courts.

This means that no other country should be obliged to sacrifice its sovereignty either, but it was only a sop. The rest followed Germany in ratification. On November 1, the European Community became the European Union. And former citizens of nations became citizens of Europe.

If this is not what Dean Acheson and the American ambassador were working for, why were they where they were, with Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman?

A FEW WORDS BEFORE CLOSING. Respect for America and her new administration is at an all-time low. French Somalia specialists accuse Clinton of ignorance in trying to negotiate with local warlords as though they were on the same level. It legitimized all of them in the eyes of the people.

In bringing them around the same table Clinton underestimated the importance of local antagonisms and differences of force. Worst, against all advice, he refused to disarm the warring clans from the start.

AMERICAN JUSTICE COMES OUT WORSE. A London *Times* story of October 16 dwells on black juror no. 373, who holds a law degree but blocked any move to find the blacks who attempted to kill truck driver Reginald Denney guilty of serious crime. Her charge that the judge was upsetting the black community was seen as a threat of what would happen if the two defendants were not let off.

The *Times* story of October 22 was a thesis on justice in a country where jurors fear for their lives if they send murderous blacks to prison for breaking ninety bones in an innocent truck driver and are equally terrified if they let policemen who beat a drunken convict deserving of punishment go free. "American jurors," the London *Times* of October 22 stated, "have chosen peace rather than justice. It is accepted that no jury containing blacks will come up with a black conviction and an all-white one would never be accepted. The editor who asked: "Do either Hillary or her husband have sufficient political courage to buck the Civil Liberties Union who think it a blatant infringement of human rights to ask young men lolling on street corners or in bars what they do for a living?" was widely reprinted.

IN ALGERIA ALL WE PREDICTED IS CONFIRMED. With a woman and two men from the French consulate kidnapped by terrorists of the ISLAMIC LIBERATION FORCE (FIS) the campaign of provocation has started. The Algerian government is powerless, and a move by France will bring riots to the continent. Another objective is to destabilize Algeria by touching off an exodus of foreigners on whom the nation's industries depend. On October 27 two Americans and a Frenchman were shot in an Egyptian Hotel.

The forecast for 1994 is more trouble than the world has seen since Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia, held to ransom by a minority at home, America cannot exercise leadership abroad.

A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

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How The Year Ahead Looks From Europe

Not good, if you want the truth. Neither economically nor, in America's case, on the international bourse of foreign opinion.

According to the conservative London *Sunday Telegraph*, the special relationship that kept America and her surest European ally shoulder to shoulder while the rest of the world quarreled exists no longer. It ended with the election of a man and wife team more concerned with giving every ethnic, social, and sexual group a sinecure in government than insuring competence. By bringing the quota system into the White House the intellectual level went down at the American end, leaving Britain's patrician ambassador, Sir David Hannay, to stand alone.

"The Clinton team has made plain its disdain for Britain's pretentions," is how the *Sunday Telegraph* put it on December 5. Sir David reflected: "They (the President and his friends) must have had something particularly beastly done to them at Oxford."

Ambassador Madeleine Albright's dislike of the British ambassador is said to be due to a mixture of reasons, the London newsman observed: "One is pure jealousy that he's her intellectual superior, (and) Hannay, being Hannay, is unsubtle enough to let her know it."

Commenting on Mrs. Albright's obsession with the media, the paper continued: "this caused what has become known as the 'CNN incident,' arguably the most damaging US diplomatic *faux pas* to date. The Americans provoked a furious response from other Security Council members when, after a day of pressure for a resolution authorizing an oil blockade on Haiti, they reversed their position and demanded a 24-hour postponement, the better to fit in with U.S. TV schedules. Amid the near riotous scenes which followed one Council ambassador grumbled 'Are we diplomats or movie actors?'"

Again "When Ambassador Hannay remained silent during a private Council meeting called to hear Bosnian appeals for military aid, Mrs. Albright, the leading member of the administration's 'bomb Serbia crew' - caught Hannay as he was passing and demanded: 'David, how could you!' The enormity of the diplomatic gaffe reduced our normally loquacious man at the UN to stunned silence."

Addressing a Europe already frightened by Germany's turn towards the east, the *Sunday Telegraph* warned "Mrs. Albright is impatient with old alliances and keen to forge links with Japan and Germany, offering permanent Security

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Council seats to the old enemies as a token of friendship."

AMERICA'S TURNING TO ASIA WHILE GERMANY LOSES INTEREST IN WESTERN EUROPE IS THE LAST BLOW TO AN AILING CONTINENT. This is what made Clinton's departure for Seattle on November 19 for the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Council more important in the long term than the ratification of the Uruguay round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) on December 15.

The GATT agreement was certain to be worked out one way or another, because, as Lord William Rees-Mogg put it on December 9, "Almost everywhere in the world governments are in desperate trouble . . . Technological change and market shift are destroying the jobs of millions of their voters. The economy no longer needs its present number of factory workers, or of managers, bureaucrats, and other office workers.

"The greatest job destruction program in the history of the world is still accelerating, though it has already raised European unemployment above 11%, or about 20 million people. Whole classes are being destroyed and they can do nothing to stop it. The growth in the economy of Asia is the countervailing force."

With this situation affecting America, what could Europeans expect but that Clinton would go to Seattle to strengthen his position with the Tiger nations? That is why they were happy to get as much out of the GATT round as they did.

GATT is a sort of world trade government that had about 450 employees in its Geneva office on a budget of some 85 million Swiss francs a year. Now that it is about to regulate everything from agriculture (11% of world trade) to patents, copyrights, trademarks, rights of sound recordings, integrated circuits, and indications of geographical origin in 117 countries, look for a boondoggle that will rival UN.

The European Union was promised a net rise of $61 billion a year in handouts if it would sign the GATT agreement. Another $36 billion was dangled before countries of the former USSR and $37 billion was promised to the U.S. Every nation that signed told its voters it had scored a victory and GATT was accepted.

ISLAMIC NORTH AFRICA WILL BE ABLAZE WITHIN MONTHS BUT THE COUNTRIES HOLDING LARGE NUMBERS OF MOSLEM IMMIGRANTS AND CONVERTS PROPOSE TO DEAL WITH THAT WHEN IT HAPPENS. The most violent hate-mongers on the morning Islamic broadcasts in France are native intellectuals who have been converted. They make Goebels sound moderate while the political war masked as a religious one gathers force. As the Ayatollah's ever-widening war was building up the globe's economic center moved to somewhere between America and Asia.

It was the dramatic modernization of the tiger nations - Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Singapore - that brought about an economic shift as important as Britain's industrial revolution. Asia suddenly became the most dynamic area of the globe.

Four years ago Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, founded the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) group with Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, the U.S., China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan as members. Then the Association of Asian Nation Countries brought in other states with their low cost, high quality labor.

APEC meetings started at Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs level. By November 1993 the Asian coalition was important enough to bring Heads of State to Seattle and some Asians began to worry. They saw it as a Clinton move to establish American hegemony and start imposing his humanitarian ideas on native cultures. They had some reason to be afraid of the West's ideas on human rights. No mob is as uncontrollable as an Asian one and a groundless rumor can set one in action.

Asian leaders had watched America intrude in foreign labor and domestic policies in the '60s and '70s and were apprehensive as American and European politicians

pushed South Africa towards what every example in black Africa told them would be a massacre. They could not imagine intelligent politicians acting as they have for any other reason than domestic votes. Fear that Clinton would encourage anarchy made Malaysia's Prime Minister refuse to attend the Seattle summit.

FRANCOIS d'ORCIVAL, THE EDITOR OF PARIS'S SPECTACLE DU MONDE, WAS ONE OF THE MOST ARTICULATE IN EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF AMERICA'S TURNING TO ASIA. Negotiations launched by the two preceding administrations, he pointed out, led to America's accepting the risks of cheap labor in a market stretching from the Yukon to Yucatan, at least there was none of the Maastricht Treaty's surrender of sovereignty in the North American Free Trade (NAFTA) plan. No promises of a federalist utopia. Simply an integration of economies, without ponderous institutions, demands for a single money, or a central bank.

Mr. d'Orcival had a good enough memory to point out that without foreseeing the break-up of the Soviet Union, a Reagan report predicted in 1988: "In the twenty years to come the Chinese economy may well know a growth greater than that of the U.S., of Europe, or of the USSR. In 2010 China may be the second or third economic power in the world."

Today it is the most dynamic in Asia. Its economy is growing six times faster than America's and the Japanese see China as the world's second economic power in ten years. With Asian nations producing half of the world's out-put and 40% of the global trade, Japan has over-priced herself, her banks have over-loaned and 65% of her great companies are reaching towards the cheap land and low-wage countries to the south.

China is rushing to give the 220 million people in her five southwestern provinces a link with the potential 325 million customers in South-East Asia by building a trade route through Thailand and Burma, along a parallel one traversing a bridge across the Mekong to link Thailand and Laos.

Still isolated and untrusted, trying to change over to a market economy without knowing how, or being trusted by either the East or West, Vietnam is building a north-south highway for the day when she can get in on the tiger-country boom. With boat people burdening the world and preferring suicide to repatriation, her problem is how to gain acceptance in respectable society.

Her cruelty during the war and dishonesty over men missing in action afterwards prevent any establishment of mutual trust with America, as badly as both need what a well-governed Vietnam can offer. In 1992 America had an $84 billion trade deficit, $50 billion of it mostly in electronics and automobiles with Japan. America represents half of the world market in high technology products. A resource-rich Vietnam offering the cheapest high quality workmanship in the world could become a ruinous competitor, or the road to hundreds of thousands of jobs in both countries if the gulf with America could be crossed and the hardliners in Hanoi forced to bend.

Britain, the fifth poorest country in Europe, sees the smart money of Japan being placed in China and Vietnam and longs to get in on the tapping of Vietnam's resources, but investment in Vietnam is still unsafe in the eyes of the seventeen Pacific nations that participated in the four-day Seattle meeting with Clinton in November.

The big problem of the Vietnamese National Assembly is how to cope with unemployment and corruption brought by years of communism's central planning. Unless something is done soon the country risks an upheaval. Over 2 million people are jobless and an additional 5 million are only partially employed in a work force of some 34 million. Graft is endemic at every level and the rising gap between rich insiders and a new generation facing no possibility of employment promises chaos.

Some French property has been returned and France has invested $1.5 billion in the 50-some foreign companies trying to get in on the ground floor in Vietnam. The famous Metropole Hotel has been renovated and the floating hotel was towed from the Australian coral barrier. Helped by the World Bank's $800 million a year, tourism

doubled between 1990 and 1992. Japanese, Koreans and Taiwan and Hong Kong Chinese have poured in despite all obstacles, including the 14-year-old American embargo, but this is not enough.

The country has never had a conventional communist government, what it has had is a fanatically nationalist Communist Party that imprisoned the elite and made hundreds of thousands risk death at sea rather than face starvation at home. Britain's 300,000 pounds sterling in aid in 1992 did little to halt the slide. British Petroleum and Clyde Petroleum did some small-scale gas and oil exploring, but no company is willing to plunge deeply as long as the present leaders are in power.

In early 1992, Nguyen Dinh Huy, a member of the Dai Viet Party, which Nguyen Ton Hoan, now residing in Mountain View, California, headed, founded the Movement for National Unity and Building Democracy as soon as he was liberated after 17 years in a re-education camp.

Stephan Young, a Vietnamese-speaking American lawyer, tried to help him find a way to restore democracy and confidence, but Huy is an unknown and Young may be imbued with the ideas that in 1955 made America destroy the only man with the experience and prestige necessary to regain trust. Huy was arrested and Young was expelled before they could make any progress.

THE STORY OF HOW MEN IN THE U.S. EMBASSY, COLONEL EDWARD LANSDALE, OF CIA, GENERAL "IRON-MIKE" O'DANIEL, OF THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE ADVISORY GROUP, AND A HANDFUL OF LEFT-WING PROFESSORS FROM MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY DESTROYED VIETNAM'S EMPEROR IS ONE OF THE MOST UNJUST IN AMERICAN HISTORY. It started when Justice Douglas, whose lack of judgment was evident in every book he wrote on his travels, discovered a Vietnamese named Ngo Dinh Diem and decided to be a king-maker.

Douglas took his find to Senator Mike Mansfield and the two went to work to sell Americans on their protege. What followed unrolled as smoothly as though all the parties had been handpicked by faceless plotters. Americans cannot be blamed for thinking a conspiracy existed to destabilize the country, after the way a liberal Supreme Court justice and an ignorant senator exploited the weak point of good Catholics.

A documentary should be made on the public relations huckster employed, the stories he pumped out on his client's piety, and a true picture of the client and his family. Mike and the judge couldn't have found a more perfect spoiler than the Vietnamese who thought it was God's will that he destroy anyone who was against him.

So perfect was the set-up, Joe Alsop was to write: "There would have been no war in Vietnam if it had not been for Mike Mansfield." Certainly, the find was anti-monarchist and anti-colonialist. He and his family were going to take over.

No one bothered to ask whether Vietnam's Bhuddists would fight for the non-Bhuddhist leader and family to whom the senator was about to commit American support. Mansfield gave Ngo Dinh Diem a letter saying that if he were Prime Minister America would save his country, and with that he rushed to the Emperor he intended to replace.

His Majesty Bao Dai made him Prime Minister on June 14, 1955, confiding to Minister Nguyen Manh Don, as he did so, "This man will betray me but if America will save the country that is what matters."

Diem got down on his knees and said "If Your Majesty ever has cause to be dissatisfied with the way I govern the country he has but to say the word and I will step down." With that the Emperor gave him a million francs to hire demonstrators for his arrival, and Colonel Edward Lansdale was sent to sell him to his people. (Asked if he knew Lansdale, a U.S. Marine Corps general who commanded in Vietnam replied "I worked with him for two years in the Pentagon and the truth wasn't in him!")

Lansdale and Michigan State's on-loan professors tried to present Washington with a *fait accompli* when General Lawton Collins, the American ambassador to Vietnam, flew home in April 1955 to advise

President Eisenhower to wash his hands of the unwanted Prime Minister. It was America's last chance and it was lost when Madame Nhu switched her attentions from the young soldier whom she had made a General for betraying his Emperor, and turned to the Embassy official who knifed General Collins while he was in Washington.

A paid mob stormed through Saigon for one day during that period, tearing down the Emperor's pictures and declaring the republic. Washington papers carried the story in heavy headlines.

Then, as suddenly as it started, all mention of the coup disappeared. Someone higher up had decided the time was not ripe. Michigan State's Professor Wesley Fishel, in Washington to lobby senators into undercutting the Ambassador, threw a newspaper on the floor in a rage, in a room in the Du Pont Plaza Hotel. "It's those fools in the embassy! They are afraid of their shadows!" he stormed.

Many scoff when told that American television was deliberately dishonest in every aspect of its coverage of the Vietnam War. Let us consider CBS, the most powerful opinion-former in America at the time. David Schoenbrun was one of CBS's top men and an idea of the sort of reporting Americans were given can be gleaned from the Schoenbrun story.

Dave wrote in *Colliers Magazine* of October 12, 1955, that because the Emperor had been contacted by Ho Chi Minh, "Diem must not only remove Bao Dai, but do it in such a way that he no longer has any usefulness as a symbol of Vietnamese unity."

The year before Ho Chi Minh died he gave Schoenbrun and his wife a free trip to Hanoi and in *Vietnam. How We Got In. How We Got Out,* the book Schoenbrun wrote while touring American campuses to urge students to defy the draft, he was proud that he and Ho Chi Minh had been close friends since Ho's visit to Paris for negotiations in 1946. In sum, while American soldiers were dying and CBS was projecting horror on American screens, one of the chain's top men was using *Colliers'* to call for what Ho Chi Minh wanted most.

Because Bao Dai had received an unrequested communication from Ho Chi Minh, Schoenbrun demanded his destruction as a symbol of Vietnamese unity. Yet he, himself, had been communicating with Ho Chi Minh since 1946 and Ho greeted Schoenbrun and his wife with flowers when it was safe for the Schoenbruns to come for a visit. There is something that surpasses hypocrisy here.

It took a lot of influence to get Schoenbrun's hatchet job in *Colliers'*, exactly a month before the rigged plebiscite which deposed the Emperor with no other choice but Diem, who must have been the man Ho wanted. Obviously, publication was timed to tell the Vietnamese that America wanted him.

Senator Mansfield was described as "Diem's Godfather" in his article in *Harpers'* of January 1956. "In a recent plebiscite in South Vietnam, Diem's picture was placed in the ballot box and Bao Dai's was discarded by almost all of the six million people who voted," Mike wrote.

The senator from Montana was as dishonest as Schoenbrun. He knew Diem's picture was printed in red on one end of a ballot that could be torn in two. Red is a lucky color, and the Emperor's picture was on the green end, an unlucky color. A man with a modicum of principles would consider frightening superstitious Asians for a vote as dishonorable as buying it. Aside from trickery by ballots, trucks carried soldiers from one voting place to another to make up the six million.

During a talk in 1965 His Majesty reflected "If your country had given me a thousandth of the sum they spent to depose me, I could have won that war." Colonel Nicholas Thorne, a US Marine Corps language specialist in the military attache's office of the Bangkok embassy, had recently returned from Annam in November 1969. On hearing of the Emperor's remark, he said "I was surprised at the monarchist sentiment still existing in Annam. What the Emperor said was true up to even ten years ago."

The Emperor's first great mistake was in early 1945 when a Japanese colonel requested an audience and told him "The Americans are forming a communist army

in Tonkin. It is not doing us any harm and our orders are not to touch it, but it is going to make trouble for you. If you give the word, I will cut their heads off now, before it is too late."

After a moment's reflection Bao Dai replied "No. I cannot ask you to kill my subjects, even though they are my enemies. This is something I must handle myself."

Unfortunately, he was never permitted to. Had he told the colonel to go ahead, Ho Chi Minh and General Giap would have been killed along with the 8-man OSS team forming an officer structure for them in the northern jungle. It would have saved some 55,000 American boys.

No one with knowledge of how the spiritual and political head of Vietnam was deposed in 1955 has ever had a press, and the wronged monarch, had tradition permitted him to talk, would not have been given one.

The Son of Heaven must never complain. If forced to act against his will, his duty was to bend with the wind and try to deflect events afterwards. He had no right to sacrifice his life for it was given to his people before it was given to him.

Granted, loyalty to the throne was weakest in Cochin-China where Saigon is the capital. France had spent a century making southern Indochina different from Annam, the spiritual and temporal base of the throne.

Now that disillusionment has set in and an ostracized Vietnam is desperate for respectability and investments the minds of more and more southerners and refugees in Europe have turned to the only man capable of inspiring trust or furnishing experience in running a government. There is no one else. And it is pointed out that a constitutional monarchy cannot be said to be undemocratic.

There is both pathos and irony in the story of the barrier separating Vietnam from civilized society and America's desire for acceptance among the tiger nations. One day in 1950 the harassed Emperor entered the office of him minister, Dr. Nguyen Manh Don, and exclaimed "Alright, bring me that monk."

Hue was agog with stories of a blind monk reputed to have second sight. Accounts of his predictions were sweeping the city. The Vietnamese is a political animal and by 1950 subjects with political ambitions were besieging the Emperor with demands with no understanding of the position forced on him by the war. "I don't have sixteen million subjects': he told Nguyen Manh Don, "I have sixteen million Prime Ministers!"

Dr. Don knew that if he led the blind monk up the imposing flight of steps he would know he was in the palace, so after a circuitous rickshaw ride he took him to a guardhouse that had been vacated for the meeting.

The blind monk took His Majesty's hand and, after a second, fell to his knees. He said, "It is my king." He asked permission to sit down and was led to a bench against the wall.

Kneeling again, he said "Sire, you were long away. People said you would not return. I knew you would come back, but you will not stay. You will cross the ocean again and there will be many years of unhappiness. In the end you will return once more but you will not profit by it."

The meaning was clear. In its extremity the country would turn to him to restore order for his son and when his work was accomplished he would die.

Ed Lansdale and Wesley Fishel and those who helped them were spared the embarrassment of living to see Vietnam in a state where only the man they destroyed has the experience to give it a government and ability to inspire the confidence necessary to make the country accepted.

If, by a miracle, the prophecy of the blind monk comes true, it will be a bitter pill for many a living American to swallow. If it cannot it will be because those with power to make it possible are more concerned with retaining it than restoring prosperity to the country. The respected dragons will have their day and history will go on.

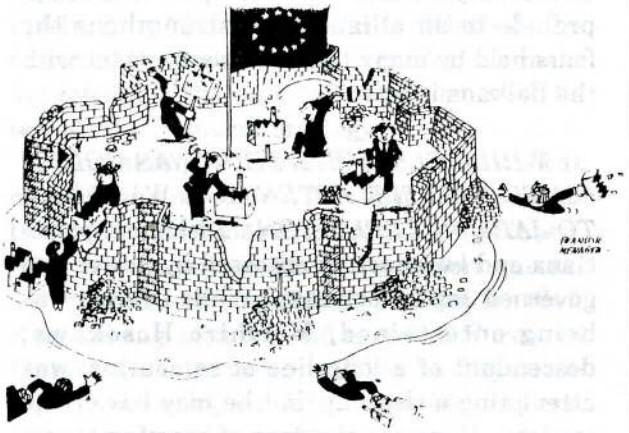
A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 36, LETTER 9 FEBRUARY 1994

Can Any Country in the West Cope With Japan's Trade War?



The accompanying picture shows how *Valeurs Actuelles*, the Paris economic weekly of April 23, 1990, pictures Japan's breaching of fortress Europe for the establishment of another Japan, within the borders and barriers of other nations.

While Japan was buying out countries, bit by bit, nations whose businesses and banks they were acquiring were being weakened from within by scandals, economic conditions, and political upheavals magnified by a distorting media.

With every succeeding disclosure shaking the foundations of the principal nations of Europe, none can point an accusing finger at America for putting power in the hands of a pair unfitted for running or staffing a government. Confronted by a Japan that increased her net production by 3.5 times in the years between 1980 and 1993, while America and the European Community were doubling theirs, Europe's shaky governments became as helpless as the transatlantic one picked by color, gender, ethnic connections, sexual preferences and ideologies rather than competence.

Today the West has been given a respite which may be only temporary. Japan overextended herself and was in the slough of depression when President Clinton made his first visit to European leaders in January. Paul Johnson, author of *Modern Times - The World From the Twenties to the Eighties*, added to his list of faultless statements: "The danger in 1994 is that it could prove to be the year in which the lack of firm and wise leadership in the West at last takes its toll. Bill Clinton, John Major, Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand look and are a second-rate bunch, with such acumen as they possess devoted to solving intactable domestic problems."

Too young to have the wisdom of experience and his judgment frozen by the political climate in which he matured, it is doubtful that Clinton's January tour of Europe taught him anything.

He walked on red carpets in five capi-

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tals, three of them in Eastern Europe. Twenty-four Heads of State and Governments, almost all on shaky ground, shook his hand and sized him up. Every question of importance they asked he dodged. When he had left the concensus was that he thought charm would conceal his ignorance.

There was criticism that he waited a year. The continent is in ferment and the two preceding Presidents gave top priority to talks with their foreign counterparts. This Clinton could not do. He had campaigned on the claim that his predecessors spent too much time on foreign affairs.

He arrived in Belgium on January 10 and was taken to Brussel's *Grande Place*, one of the architectural marvels of the world and Belgium's pride. All he saw was the number of people who had come to look at him and how they would be impressed if he went into the common man's bar, *le Vieux Saint-Martin*, and drank a cup of coffee. He made an attempt at wit while sipping it.

His conduct when at Oxford was regarded as overbearing and the London press quoted his classmate, Philip Hodson, as saying the charm was false. "His eyes gave him away," said Hodson. "They moved on before he had finished talking to you."

When it got down to serious business he pushed hard for NATO action against the Serbs, but Bosnia is popular only with the photographers. The impression he made was not as favorable as the press would lead one to believe. The files special services compile for their governments before a foreign leader's visit reported that in his Oxford period the President's bedroom and study, in a section of converted almshouses in back of the college, were the headquarters of a demonstration group run by him and his friend, Richard Sterns, his present legal adviser, against their country's war in Vietnam.

In seminars his main interests were Soviet and Eastern European affairs. It was at a time when Hanoi was dependent on Russian support. Now with Strob Talbot established as deputy Secretary of State apprehensions mount. Talbot was another Oxford man of the class of '68, the European revolution year when rampaging students all but toppled the de Gaulle government. He is regarded as "a culture authority" on Russia, an intellectual idealist diametrically opposed to the "hard political" authorities he will override.

Fluency in the language and literature of a country leads to sentimental attachments to its people. Overlooked are the traits in leaders, from Ivan the Terrible to Stalin, which no amount of social engineering will uproot from the national psyche. Mikhail Poltoranine, a Deputy in the Russian State Duma, predicted in Paris' conservative *Figaro* while Clinton and Talbot were in Europe that Russia is ready to explode.

Russia's lifting of sanctions against Serbia on January 21 came as no surprise. It is the prelude to an alliance and strengthens the fears held by many that any involvement with the Balkans is poison.

WHILE CLINTON'S TOUR WAS GOING ON TOO LITTLE ATTENTION WAS PAID TO JAPAN'S RECESSION. Dishonest politicians and bureaucrats obsessed by power had governed Japan for years. While Clinton was being entertained, Morihiro Hosokawa, descendant of a long line of samourais, was attempting a clean-up, but he may have come too late. Gone are the days of booming economy. Today is at a 40-year low and unemployment is nudging the three million mark, an all-time high.

Morihiro knows that in emotional Japan recession can lead to political turmoil. With elections facing him on February 11 (they will be over by the time this reaches the reader), he saw his tradition-locked country caught in a mold of centuries. Without a strong leader, unable to reform itself, and without reform, doomed to inevitable decline.

The statist industrial policy-making of the past four decades guided the country into textiles, steel, cars, stereos and electronics until they were world beaters. Now Toyota, Nissan and Mazda are so overloaded, the cars they cannot sell would fill Britain and France's combined annual demand. The same goes for other products.

The top eleven of the country's banks are staggering under $120 billion of bad debts which dishonest accounting laws concealed so the debtor firms could continue to sell stock.

Now the lid can be held on no longer. There will be periodic surges of the market, and the situation may not be serious enough to make the spasm death throes, but the problem is: none of the countries Japan has penetrated in her drive to establish a second Japan abroad is prepared for what they might face if serious depression hits Japan at home.

THE MOST COMPLETE STUDY OF JAPAN'S LONG TERM PLAN OF EXPANSION BY ACQUISITION OF INDUSTRIES, LAND AND BANKS IN OTHER NATIONS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY FRANCE'S DIRECTION DE LA TERRITOIRE, *THE EQUIVALENT OF AMERICA'S FBI.* We are indebted to Monsieur Francois d'Orcival, the editor of France's *Valuers Actuelles*, for making available the only full report on what he terms "The Sumurai Strategy."

Japanese planners in Europe have a clear and primary objective. It is first and foremost to prevent her markets from being closed. After that it is increase of her export quotas. Agents roam the continent, probing for divisions among member states in the European Union, disarming opposition to Japanese exports, ferreting out legal loopholes, and creating pro-Japanese pressure groups. A team is assigned to each community in the European Union. A special team concentrates on the European Commission.

A different and more complicated strategy has been adopted for America. It is given top priority. Here there are three objectives. First is the acquisition of American technologies. Number two is creation of a favorable image. (The English language magazine "Survival - In The 21st Century," which denies wartime massacres and publishes articles whitewashing Japan, is an example of this.) Third, is a natural follow-up of the former: the discrediting of "Japan-bashers." This means anyone trying to protect his country or the West.

Japan's agents abroad are ordered to concentrate on the legal profession, universities, research laboratories, pressure groups, lobbies, Congress, financial institutions and, most important, the press.

LET US TAKE A LOOK AT JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC COLONIZATION OF THE WEST'S PRINCIPAL MARKETS. Each advance increases the monthly deficit of others. John Major's government was being shaken by financial and sexual scandals as Britons worked to destroy themselves when the year began. Conditions were propitious for the Japanese. A concerted drive seemed afoot in Britain to undermine respect for government, Crown and Church. Respect for law, judges, policemen, professors, teachers, bosses, managers and foremen was being destroyed in the process.

Chief Secretary of the Treasury Michael Portillo threw up his hands on January 14 and told a public in which trust of politicians is at an all time low: "the self-destructive sickness of national cynicism is the greatest threat to the nation."

Mr. Anthony King, Professor of Government at Essex University, declared: "One of the most puzzling features of modern politics is the simultaneous unpopularity of almost every leader in the democratic world . . . Part of the problem is the phrase 'political class.' Most politicians have always been career politicians but politics in almost all countries is now wholly dominated by men like Bill Clinton who have never met a payroll and are increasingly distanced from the day to day preoccupations of the people they govern."

No country can regard this loss of respect for politics, religion and old values as foreign phenomena. The jet age has carried it around the globe and every nation defends the breakdown of its own standards with the thought that conditions in America are worse.

Watching the American political campaign, Ben Macintyre reported in the London *Times* of July 20, 1992: "America's post-baby-boom generation is angry, lonely, anomalistic, and often remarkably ill-formed. Those in their twenties appear to vote less, read less, know less and care less than any previous generation of a similar age."

He found them a disconnected generation, "prey to a political listlessness that is part laziness, part conscious rebellion, part willful ignorance. Most in their twenties, he wrote, "do not read about politics and a significant number cannot. Many are contemptuous of authority but lack faith in their capacity to

force change."

As he watched TV channels compete for audience ratings by devoting prime time to violent films and contorting marginals screaming into a microphone. He reflected that the present generation has rejected political action for an outlet in the flailing rants of rap music, largely written and performed by blacks but bought and memorized by whites.

Macintyre's study was accompanied in the same issue by a Canadian report: "On leaving school the average American child will have spent over 20,000 hours in front of the TV and only 11,000 in the classroom. Younger children spend up to a third of their waking hours watching TV, often in solitude . . . hours totally dedicated - with a handful of exceptions - to selling goods."

He saw the Clinton-age American as having lost the impetus to express emotions in votes instead of street protests. "It was in an attempt to appeal to this vast block that the Democratic presidential candidate, Bill Clinton, appeared on the pop music channel MTV," he wrote. "It was a calculated move, and it worked with the television channel reporting a flood of inquiries from young people wanting to register to vote."

He called it "Clinton's attempt to curry favor with people more interested in his saxophone playing than in his politics," and concluded: "Unless this lost generation is incorporated into the political process, American democracy itself may simply fizzle out."

These were the views of Britain's most intelligent observers while Japan was making expansion in Britain her most important objective after enlarging Japan no. 2 in America. The French study names Japan as, beyond doubt, the greatest practicer of industrial espionage in the world. It set Japanese investments in Britain at 30 billion French francs in 1992. (The franc fluctuates at around 5.5 to the dollar.)

Japanese establishment of power and holdings in Britain center on four regions: Scotland, Wales, the Northeast, and the Midlands. The principal objective in London is partial or complete control of banks and her acquisitions in Britain represent half of her investments in Europe.

After banks, the preferred footholds are hotels and housing properties, the automobile industry (Honda owns 20% of Rover), the informatic industry (computers, etc. Fujita has bought out one of Britain's largest firms). Japan has taken over the British branch of the French computer firm, BULL, and has partial control of the electronic (semi-conductor) industry.

In 1990 some 500 Japanese companies spent $3.3 billion dollars on industrial espionage and the ferreting out of companies and properties for take over in the West's industrial nations. A study of the French findings show that the take-overs have been invariably helped from within.

IN GERMANY THE HELMUT KOHL GOVERNMENT IS NEARING ITS END AFTER ELEVEN YEARS IN POWER. Polls conducted in December 1993 showed only 37% of the Germans wanting Kohl in the chancellery. Over 56% considered him finished. Unemployment was nudging the four million mark, or 8.5% of the working force. With Germany facing the greatest depression since Adenauer put the country on its feet, fears mounted in the rest of Europe and conditions for buy-outs were ideal.

Those who yesterday feared Germany would become too strong were frightened at the thought of her becoming weak in the face of an ungovernable Russia. Bankruptcies mounted. When Germany quits buying France stops working. The big IG Metall Union is losing 20,000 dues-paying members a month and young neo-nazis skinheads have turned against the Turks who were brought in when a booming Germany needed workers.

In this violent return to xenophobic nationalism, the trouble-makers fail to see any relationship between Japan's growing hold on the world automobile market and Volkswagon's losing two billion marks in 1993. The result has been the plant's adoption of a four-day working week as the alternative to throwing another 30,000 out of work.

Germany never anticipated that Japanese implantation would pass saturation point in Britain and her own industries would be next. Over 900 Japanese companies and more than 100 production centers are whirring where German plants boomed in the miracle years.

Dusseldorf has become Japan's greatest center of European operations. She holds over 430 companies in this one city with a Japanese community of some 8,000 brought in their wake.

Knowing that the "single bank" foreseen by the planners in Brussels will eventually be in Frankfurt, Japan got the jump on the financial world by setting up fifteen banks, ready and waiting in Germany. Tokyo is the fourth largest investor in Hesse with four times as many companies there as she had in 1985.

FRANCE COMES THIRD AFTER AMERICA AND BRITAIN IN THE PLAN TO CONTROL THE EUROPEAN UNION AND NAFTA COUNTRIES BY CONTROLLING THEIR ECONOMIES AND INFLUENCING THEIR ELECTIONS. Her investments in France's technological industries have tripled in four years. Since 1980 the transfer of technological know-how from France has quadrupled. Japan has bought twice as many French patents as France has been permitted to buy from her.

Over 600 Japanese industrial missions toured French factories in 1991. The French counterpart to the American FBI reports 8,000 French citizens employed by the Soka Gakai sect, which works as a front with Japan's electronic industry on high fidelity TV developments, secret defense technologies and nuclear secrets.

Working like scurrying ants in search of an opening, Japan has a technology scout for every salesman and factory worker in a target country. This has led to establishment of their own economy, with their own restaurants, stores, lawyers, doctors, dentists and telephone directories. In effect, Japan no. 2.

THE 200 JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN SPAIN REPRESENT LESS THAN 10% OF HER INDUSTRIAL IMPLANTATION IN EUROPE BUT THE OPENINGS WERE SEIZED BECAUSE THE CLIMATE WAS IDEAL. Unemployment was high, Madrid and Catalonia offered fertile openings for banks, insurance companies and operations in the automobile industry.

Japanese implantation in Italy was facilitated by the country's rampant corruption. Italy's March 27, 1994, general election will be the 11th since the war, though the present legislative assembly has been in power for only 21 months and has more than three years to run. Nearly a third of its members are under investigation or charged with corruption and crimes ranging from mafia connections to plotting contract murder. Unemployment hangs around 15% with illegal immigration, particularly from North African Arab countries and the Adriatic, worsening by the month.

If Italy breaks up into three states under the federalist plan being sold by the European Union, it will establish a dangerous precedent which those dedicated to destruction of the modern centralized state will be quick to exploit. It could lead to the end of patriotism as a guiding force, which is what European planners hope to achieve.

This is where Japan's creeping establishment of what amounts to financial extraterritoriality takes on most political importance though her acquisitions in Europe are petty compared to what she has been able to buy up in America.

AMERICA WAS THE SOURCE OF FIFTY PERCENT OF THE TECHNOLOGIES WHICH MADE JAPAN THE JUGGERNAUT SHE IS. Japan owns over 1,500 factories in America at date of this writing, employing 350,000 workmen. Some 17.6% of the automobiles turned out yearly in America, around 1.5 million in all, are produced by Japan.

One-fourth of the foreign investments in San Francisco are Japanese. They represent a fifth of Japan's investments in California. Of the 3,000 foreign-owned companies in California, 800 are Japanese and employ 100,000 workmen. If the report that Japanese own 80% of the banks in California seem exorbitant, bear in mind that this is the figure established by a foreign government.

With her position consolidated on the West Coast, Japan's scouts are moving Eastward, through the Middle West. Chicago and Detroit are particularly favorable sites for what is known as "screwdriver factories," plants where parts manufactured in Japan are assembled. There were at least 398 such

plants in the Great Lakes area in 1991. No new figure is at hand. A consulate is to be established in Detroit, if it is not already there.

China's scramble for American technological secrets was more direct than Japan's. The July 4, 1983 issue of *Globescan*, a Paris-based economic weekly put out by American financiers, reported: "Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who opened the doors to Western trade with China in the early seventies, is now reaping the fruits of his efforts. He has been appointed consultant to the Everbright Industrial Corporation, a Red Chinese company registered in Hong Kong, to acquire foreign technology to build up the Communists' military and industrial might. Kissinger was recently in Hong Kong to advise Everbright's chairman, Wang Guangying, on the best strategy for speeding up technology deals with the West."

No attempt was made to block Kissinger's efforts to give Red China American know-how and it is unlikely that a government incapable of dealing with an ever-present crime problem will be able to cope with Japanese take-overs. Digby Anderson, the well-known British writer, wrote in the *Sunday Telegraph* of January 23, 1994, that the crimes issue is so deeply tied up with the race issue in America, no one dares talk about it save behind closed doors. He called it "fear again, fear that prevents people from being honest about how scared they are of young, male criminal blacks."

He pictured the President's team as "captive to small minorities and barmy movements imposing the inanities of political correctness in its heavy-handed and counterproductive efforts to 'quotarise' blacks and assert that the cradle of civilization was not Greece or Rome but Africa.

According to Mr. Anderson, "the problem is not so much the criminals themselves as the law-abiding citizen's loss of nerve." Whether the problem is lack of nerve or apathy, Japan's war of economic expansion is likely to proceed unopposed, unless a giant Japanese recession forces her to cash in on her world-wide holdings.

What the effect might be in countries where she has taken over companies and properties by the hundreds and thousands is frightening to contemplate. A reintroduction of the pre-war Exclusion Act would be unthinkable in this day and age, and a Limitation Act would be considered racist. With American real estate firms able to set up stands in Japanese department stores and sell properties by simply displaying their pictures, the problem can only get worse.

The manner in which dollars acquired on the American market are plowed back into the purchase of American plants, properties and services, while Japan's markets remain closed, bear testimony to the short vision of America's leaders. One asks if there are any hotels in Hawaii that Japan does not own.

I reflect on the influence she is in position to exert in American elections and legislative decisions and my mind goes back to my last interrogation by Japan's brutal "thought police," the Kampetai.

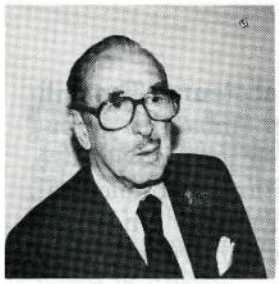
It was in the spring of 1945, about five months before the war was over. The torture officers had been replaced by soft-voiced younger men under their predecessors' names who were brought into Haiphong Road Camp in Shanghai for a trial run in interrogating men charged with espionage. At the same time it was a start at effacing the merciless image of the service answerable only to the Emperor.

I sat at the center of a long table with eight interrogators around it. After an hour of pointless questioning tended to erase memories of the old methods, the ranking officer asked "How do you think the war is going to end?"

His soft manner inspired no confidence and I tried to avoid the only answer possible, a reply that in the past would have brought a savage beating. "No," he said, "You can speak freely."

Still suspicious, I replied, lamely. "Well, it can only end in one way." He replied, "Yes, you will win this time. We made a mistake. Next time it will be different. There will be peace for awhile and next time we will win."

Is it possible that the new war of conquest by bankers, money, and anthills of workers was planned that far in advance?



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

H *du* B REPORTS

PARIS VOLUME 36, LETTER 10 MARCH 1994

The Only Safe Prediction Is: Change Will Be For The Worse

February 10th brought in the year of the dog and Asia's wise men sought signs to predict what the animal would bring. All agreed that when the dog bites his bite is serious but nothing the sages anticipated prepared them for what they will see before the year of the dog is over. Its first nation-shaking event came on February 21 when FBI agents raided the home of CIA agent Aldrich Hazen Adams, in Arlington, Virginia, and found computer discs and files crammed with enough material to suggest that a KGB colonel had had the run of Langley.

For years America's smart columnists and politicians called James Jesus Angleton a paranoiac kook who suspected everyone, while Mr. Ames had been holding a CIA top security clearance since 1985 and was spending many times his salary. Newspapers asked "Why wasn't he caught sooner?" and an English press service disclosed that he wouldn't have been caught at all if a note hadn't turned up on him in an East German file.

Adams was no small time traitor and foreign sources predict that Washington has seen nothing, compared to what is to come. The agency that made the founder and first president of the United World Federalists its London station chief on the eve of a plebiscite to decide whether Britain should remain in the European Economic Community had put Mr. Ames at the top of its Soviet Counter-intelligence branch, and the capacity for harm it gave him is frightening the country's allies.

On the other hand, a lot of highly-placed people were making him think it was all right to give secrets to the Russians. America's first lady saw nothing wrong with Presidential candidate George McGovern's telling a New Hampshire, audience in 1970 "if there is one dominant threat to our foreign policy it is the negative ideology of anti-communism."

No one lifted a voice on April 6, 1973, when Cyrus Sulzberger wrote in the New York Times: "Ideologically, the United States has grown up over Vietnam and now sees that communism is not a Manichean evil automatically to be opposed." Kissinger suffered no loss of media support when he told Russia's leaders at a dinner in October 1974: "When I first came to Washington, the Soviet Union was considered a permanent adversary. Today one can already say that the tensions which were so characteristic of earlier periods have been stemmed."

In 1975 Carter's principal adviser on Soviet Affairs, Marshall Shulman, held that "detente involves a long-term plan which calls for collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union for the

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installation of a new world order." Ames was only following Shulman's advice when American voters brought the old Carter team back to power.

On April 4, 1988, former ambassador to Russia, George Kennan, told the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs that the Russian revolution was over. So why shouldn't Rick Ames and his wife, foul-mouthed in their recorded conversations, decide to make a fortune?

The moment news of their arrest broke on a world with enough trouble already on its hands, America's allies called meetings to estimate the damage to themselves. How much of their shared information was open to Ames? And how many others were buying homes and cars with Russian embassy cash?

When all the facts are spread on the table it appears that Ames had been working for GRU since the KGB went through the motions of opening its files and occupying itself only with security affairs at home. Francoise Thom, who lectures on Russian affairs at the Sorbonne but is not of the Strobe Talbot school, has gone through KGB and other Russian files in Moscow and Vilnius, Lithuania.

In her book published by Criterion, of Paris, she claims to have found proof that General Viktor Tcherbrikov, the KGB chief, decided on January 22, 1988, that the KGB would engineer a new "democracy" in Russia, perestroika in fact, and that communism would be put under sedation for a time, while a new plan would work under different conditions.

GRU, the Glavnoie Razviedivatelnoie Upralieni, would direct activities outside Russia from its own HQ, near Moscow's Khodinsk airport. In its new role GRU employs some thirty thousand agents and four thousand officers, without counting the traitors its operators recruit from their posts in embassies abroad.

It is the only service that made no pretense of opening its books when Russia launched her friendship campaign with the West. The KGB, on the other hand, let details on the Rosenbergs, Hiss, and other spies, either dead or no longer of any value, come out without any show of embarrassment, to establish a reputation for honesty.

Now GRU alone furnishes professional killers, specially trained Spatznats commando teams, terrorists and saboteurs. The military specialists marked for embassies abroad are now GRU men and their job is to acquire, legally or otherwise, military, technological, scientific, and industrial secrets. Under the new conditions their work is more important than before.

In 1992 the Russian Parliament divided the old KGB into three separate services. The SVR (for Smoujba Veriechny Razvietsky) is under General Eugeny Primakov and has replaced the old Ministry of Security. It works with FIS, a sort of super FBI which has taken over counter-espionage. In theory, SVR works only on Russian territory and in the confederation of related states, but its HQ is in the dreaded Loubianka building and everything about it is secret, save that its agents can legally search houses by day or night, make arrests without warrant and hold prisoners indefinitely.

All information in the hands of European specialists supports the belief that from 1992 onward Ames was GRU's man, working as openly as he did because he thought he had nothing to fear. The defense of his CIA superiors is that he passed lie-detector tests in 1986 and 1991, but Alger Hiss sailed through them just as easily and the polygraph test has long been discarded by the British as no problem for a hardened spy.

One of the first victims of Ames' arrest may, and should be, Strobe Talbot, "the culture authority" on Russia who translated Krushchev's memoirs to Bill Clinton in their digs at Oxford. Some senators were opposing Talbot's appointment as Deputy Secretary of State the day Rick Adams was arraigned. Robert Dole had not forgotten Talbot's criticism of Reagan for being too hard on the Russians. He had no confidence in the man's judgment and dreaded the thought that he might become Secretary of State.

Talbot has always been a dedicated Russophile. When he was *Time* magazine's East European expert, through the last years of the cold war, he told readers that the Soviet Union behaved the way it did because it felt "insecure" and fearful of encirclement by hostile western powers. If only the west were nicer to the Russians, he argued, they would reciprocate.

Yet the Senate committee approved his appointment by 66 to 31, though reports credit Ames with ten betrayals of CIA and

FBI agents and their Russian recruits, "knowing," as the London *Sunday Times* of February 27 put it, "that they would be shot, or like Oleg Penkovsky, end up lowered into a well-stoked furnace while colleagues were forced to watch."

The Committee may yet decide that Mr. Talbot is a bad choice. The Ames betrayal figure was still hanging at ten or twelve when Oleg Gordievsky, the Soviet defector who spied for Britain, spoke up in London and claimed that he had narrowly escaped being killed because of denunciation by Ames and charged that a dozen Russians had died because of him.

Still sniping at Clinton, British papers reported that Mr. Ames is a confirmed Democrat and contributed $5,000 to the Clinton campaign in 1991 and 1992. That it could have been a Russian contribution was understood. As the search to discover the number of Ames's victims continues it is fair to assume that, given his position, the final count of betrayals and tip-offs may equal Philby's before the affair is over, although embarrassing to his Langley superiors and evoking memories of a painful possibility to your correspondent.

No story of men dying because of a Philby betrayal ever appears without my reflecting: there but for the grace of God might be I. In October of 1936 I went to the British consulate in Paris for a visa and had a pleasant conversation with the official who noticed the Ethiopian stamp in may passport. We discussed the war, my capture and the foreigners in Addis Ababa, and he asked if I had any objections to speaking with one of their men in London. I told him "not at all, I would be happy to make his acquaintance."

A short time later a charming gentleman named David Footman invited me to lunch at the Royal Automobile Club. I must have made a good impression because he invited me twice for cocktails with his friends. One of them, Archie Lyle, whom I name because by now he would be retired, if he is alive, kept in touch with me for a time and it would be pleasant to meet him again. The literary agent with whom Mr. Footman established me as a means of keeping in touch with him also remained a friend and set me one of his books after the war.

Not until Britain's spy scandals did I learn that Mr. Footman had hired Kim Philby and his friends Burgess, McLean, and Blunt, and that the decision not to invite me to join their club may have been because I was an American or because the only mutual acquaintance they discovered was not my friend.

Mr. Footman was one of the finest gentlemen I have ever met, and if he made a mistake in hiring the Philby ring it was because he was too honorable to imagine that men of his class could be traitors. Had he invited me to join their club, considering our identity of views and where events were to take me, it is quite likely that I would have found myself under Kim Philby. That the invitation never came attests to my luck. Philby tipped the Russians off to agents who were effective. He sent hundreds to their death in the failed operation to liberate Albania and he went to Turkey in person to deliver a key Russian defecter to the Russians.

The total number of Philby's victims may never be known, but James Angleton, whose death was hastened by remorse over what he had revealed to him must certainly be counted among them. The last letter I received from Mr. Footman was a short time before his death and I shall always regret that the meeting we should have had was delayed too long.

THE CONFIDENCE-DESTROYING SPY AFFAIR IN AMERICA COULD NOT HAVE COME AT A WORSE TIME FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT. On February 22, the day the Senate committee voted on Mr. Talbot's nomination as Deputy Secretary of State and Mr. Ames was getting accustomed to hand cuffs, Alexander Chancellor wrote in London's conservative *Daily Telegraph* that he wished people would stop talking about a "special relationship" with America.

"I find it embarrassing to read," he said. "If Mr. Clinton believed at all in the existence of such a thing, he would not have given a visa to Gerry Adams, who is probably this country's most dedicated enemy." It was a summing up shared by many. Not only Clinton's prestige but trust in America suffered at a time when she needs every friend she has.

ON JANUARY 25 THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BELFAST INTERVIEWED

GERRY ADAMS, THE SINN FEIN LEADER, AND ADVISED WASHINGTON IN A CLASSIFIED CABLE THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED A VISA. A day later the London Foreign Office learned that White House officials had secretly coached Adams and doctored documents to permit his getting one. In Washington key democrats capable of making or breaking the President's health care and welfare reform plan lined up behind Senators Teddy Kennedy and Daniel Moynihan in support of Britain's number one enemy.

Nancy Soderberg, number three in the National Security Council and adviser to the Security Council's chief of staff, Anthony Lake, helped spread the word that Adams had renounced violence and would make a contribution to the peace process between Britain and the IRA if he were permitted entry. The truth was, Ms. Soderberg had deliberately lied and used her position to advance a personal sentiment harmful to the Untied States. Adams had been evasive to every question he was asked in his visa application.

Teddy Kennedy and his sister, Jean Kennedy Smith, the ambassador to Dublin, referred to in the British press as "These meddling Kennedys," had long been applying pressure to get Adams into America. Paul Goodman's report in the London *Sunday Times* told Britishers "Those who campaigned as 'Irish-Americans for Clinton-Gore' saw IRA murders through a romantic haze when they went to Ireland in September to invite Adams to America." That time even Nancy Soderberg was unable to get the President to approve his entry.

This time she was determined to put it over. With Jean Kennedy Smith stretching the truth about Adam's feelings towards the peace process and claiming, untruthfully, that the Irish Government wanted him to be given a visa, Adams had a hero's reception in Washington and gave the IRA the greatest TV propaganda victory it had ever had. The reply was quick in coming.

The London *Sunday Times* of February 7 carried five feature stories exposing all the dirty linen Clinton's enemies on both sides of the ocean had been able to collect. Many of the unsavory deals exposed will carry weight if the impeachment question ever comes up.

A week later the lead story on the *The Sunday Times'* front page was "Hillary benefited by dirty deal on old people's homes." It ran over to join other Clinton exposures covering pages two and three. A seven and a half inch picture of Hillary and the door of *Rose Law Firm* headed the front page of the news review section beside screaming headlines: BIG TROUBLE AT LITTLE ROCK. All of the first and second pages carried stories such as no friendly nation's press had printed in living memory on an American President and his wife. Clinton was fighting for his political life and the *Times* of March 8 asked how much his wife had cost him.

Then London's Sunday papers of February 20 appeared without a single anti-Clinton story. The damage-repairers were at work but the harm had been done. The theory that yesterday's news is dead is not true in politics. Transatlantic telephone calls put over a deal regarded by many as an insult to the intelligence of voters. Everything was now on Prime Minister John Major's invitation to be a guest in the White House, and its being an honor no Prime Minister had received since Churchill. Washington played it for all it was worth. The President would accompany his friend on visits to the haunts of his grandfather in Pittsburgh. They would fly in Air Force One. Stories on the warm friendship between President and Prime Minister abounded and Fleet Street dropped its attacks on the Clintons, but Major's poll ratings plunged.

The most shocking part of the affair was that all Teddy Kennedy had to do was threaten to vote against a bill dear to the President to get VIP treatment and a visa to America for Britain's number one killer.

THIS IS HOW MATTERS STOOD AS YELTSIN'S DAYS APPEARED TO BE NUMBERED AND THE WORLD WAS TOLD A BOSNIAN PEACE DEAL WAS IN THE WORKS. The people in Sarajevo are tired of fighting and the world is fed up with stories about Sarajevo, but by now the hate bank is so abrim a peace treaty means only a truce. The Bosnian Moslems are not ignorant fanatics, they are of the same race as their neighbors and something should have been done to save them sooner.

History will find that the two men most responsible for the deaths of over 300,000 mostly innocent people in Bosnia were

Slobodan Milosevic, the Serb, and Franjo Tudjman, of Croatia, but the Maastricht Summit of December 11, 1991 made the slaughter inevitable.

The men who preached "Economic Community" in Brussels wanted as many nations as possible in their hands, so they divided Bosnia into three ethnic states and made Moslem Bosnia an independent country. The Moslems and Croats had been fighting the Serbs together under joint command, but when Maastricht recognized an independent Moslem Bosnia the Croats feared they were going to lose territory to their allies and called in the Serbs. The Serbs brought their tanks and heavy artillery and neighbor killed neighbor.

Now, with Russia favoring the Serbs, Germany backing the Croats and Washington supporting the Moslems, the three have a peace treaty which they will tear up when they have had a rest. Until then the Serbs will give up some of what they have taken and the Moslems and Croats will form a Swiss-type federation.

The next time disagreement arises between the US and Russia, all concerned will cry that the dirty Americans drew the Moslems and Croats together to play them against the pro-Russian Serbs. Meanwhile, Moslems know personally the Croats who killed their parents, and vice-versa, and there will be no brotherly love in the new federation.

Beyond the Balkan powder keg German recession is threatening Europe. Twenty-five million Russians live outside Russia and they are going to long for their old empire. North Korea is manufacturing atomic bombs and passing her nuclear know-how to Iran. Arab experts in the French Foreign Office have written Algeria off and hope for a deal by which the Islamic Salvation Front will leave oil and gas production to the western technicians and be satisfied with forcing veils and long robes on their Europeanized women.

Algeria's new government under General Liamine Zeroual is expected to fall by midsummer. The Danish embassy has already left for Tunisia, which will be a temporary stop on the way home. At present, Iran and the Sudan are the world's only Islamic republics but Moslem recruiting is reported in over fifty British schools for the Moslem-Christian religious war that is building up.

The most effective arm of the Islamic movement is the tape-recorder. Illegal tape cassettes stir up Islamic fervor among volatile and ignorant populations and the most inflammatory in Egypt are sermons of the blind Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, who has just been sentenced to prison in America.

As spiritual leader of the main armed El-Gama el-Islamiya group, his recorded calls are played in secret meetings, daily more effective now that he is behind bars. "The rulers of Egypt have sold their religion, their conscience and their people to the devil for the pleasures of life," he tells the faithful. "To those lamenting what has happened to tourism, I say that it is sinful, the lands of Moslems will not become bordellos for sinners of every race and color."

When the authorities try to cope with intoxicated fanatics in the only way they can, Western do-gooders accuse them of violating human rights and insist that social engineering is the answer. This is the situation in the Arab world and the Balkans but the worst will be in South Africa where they way to silence any argument is a tire full of ignited gasoline around the throat. On May 4, 1976, Kurt Waldheim told the Parliamentary Assembly of UN that there would be guerrilla warfare and bloodshed in Rhodesia if Ian Smith did not let the country move peacefully towards Black majority rule. Responsible nations put the same pressure on South Africa and the greatest color massacre the world has ever seen will follow the demise of Africa's last well-governed state. All these are problems for the man who accused George Bush of not spending enough time on affairs at home.

With this let us leave Europe and Africa and consider the propaganda barrage America is going to get when the embargo on Vietnam is lifted and a friendship campaign that will rehabilitate all the discredited reds and dupes begins.

IF THERE WAS EVER A TIME FOR HONEST REPORTING IT IS NOW AS AMERICA LIFTS SANCTIONS ON SAIGON AND TURNS THE CLOCK BACK TO 1943. Already books and tapes are being rushed out by starry-eyed Americans who have talked personally with the glorified conqueror, Vo Nguyen Giap. There is no reason

why Giap should tell them the truth and every reason why he should go back to the line that worked on OSS officers and the entire American press in 1945, when the Viet Minh were extolled as allies in the war against Japan.

The new flood of misinformation will get those who armed Ho Chi Minh and formed his army off the hook. For the second time a false picture of wartime camaraderie against the Japanese is about to flood America. The torturers of captive pilots are prepared for it and their big card is an interview with Vo Nguyen Giap. Every naive "fact finder" will think he has the true story from the horse's mouth.

All of the Indo-China files collected in Chateau de Vincennes by Colonel Paul Gaujac's Historical Section of the French Army, will be nothing but propaganda collected by men trying to restore colonialism, when the drive to show Ho Chi Minh as an ally starts.

The Vietnamese were preparing for the new campaign in 1990 when they invited Peter Macdonald to come and write *The Life of Vo Nguyen Giap,* from young communist to resistance fighter against the Japanese. The $25 book, **GIAP: THE VICTOR IN VIETNAM**, which W.W. Norton & Co. has put out is one of the first. Every gullible visitor with a recorder will follow with a tape.

Edgar O'Ballance, in **THE INDO-CHINA WAR (1945-1954),** published by Faber and Faber, London, wrote: "There is only one recorded incident of an armed clash with the Japanese, which was when some 500 Viet Minh guerrillas attacked a post in the Tam Dao hills in Hoa Binh Province under the impression it was held by local village militia. It actually was manned by about forty Japanese soldiers. The Viet Minh attackers were driven off with heavy casualties and eight Japanese were killed in the fighting."

The most reliably researched and brilliant writing on the Indo-China war was by the Oxford University Press's author, Dennis J. Duncanson, who wrote that Ho Chi Minh's debt to the US was greater than Lenin's to Kaiser Wilhelm. In his brilliant series of articles in 1975, in *The Lugano Review*, Professor Duncanson wrote that the Americans were in no position to know the falseness of the statement that the Viet Minh "Had fought for five years along side the allies."

He is undoubtedly the greatest English language authority on Ho Chi Minh through all his aliases and Giap's "counting on the Americans to train a partisan army in preparation for the seizure of power at the moment of the inevitable surrender of Japan." Young men from America's prestigious universities thought themselves too smart to be tricked by uneducated Orientals and cited Ho Chi Minh's modeling his program after the American Constitution as proof of his sincerity.

Professor Duncanson showed in his *Lugano Review* series how Ho chose British papers as models for his constitution until Americans appeared on the scene more gullible and more free with arms. The Americans were "willing to put down Viet Minh avoidance of clashes with the Japanese to unpreparedness to take on a professional army" he wrote. That arms provided by the Americans were simply layed away for use when America had defeated the Japanese was made clear in both Duncanson's book, **GOVERNMENT AND REVOLUTION IN VIETNAM**, and reports turned out by the *Institut Franco-Suisse D'Etudes Coloniales,* in Geneva.

H. du B. Report of January 1994 quoted the Japanese colonel's statement to the Emperor of Vietnam that he was under orders not to harm the communist army the Americans were forming and which Japan planned to leave behind as a time bomb. Now, with leftist writers and former soldiers going back to be awed by a smiling and glib Vo Nguyen Giap, look for a glamorization of the Viet Minh and the Viet Cong that will enable every traitor, anti-American demonstrator, and dupe to claim he was right and brand every patriotic soldier a villain again. The twenty-five Oxford men in Government will be the old line's most ardent supporters.

The need for donor-subscribers is urgent if readers are interested in maintaining their only foreign-based and experienced source of information as the greatest trouble period since World War II approaches.