



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



CHINA, AFRICA AND THE BIG WAR TO COME



Napoleon said; "When China awakens the world will tremble," and the next two decades may prove he was not exaggerating.

Anyone who thinks otherwise is likely to rank with David Adamson, who headed his lead story in the London DAILY TELEGRAPH of September 27, 1984: "HONG KONG DEAL 'IS A TRIUMPH.' Socialism banned in 50-year pact."

The first paragraph was in heavy type: "China, the world's largest Communist nation, has agreed in the Hong Kong agreement initialed in Peking yesterday to ban the socialist system and socialist policies from Hong Kong until the year 2047."

Disillusionment is about to commence.

Deng Xiaoping is gone but I continue to write about him as Teng Hsiao-ping, the name I knew before professors confused us by changing the writing of Chinese names. Like Lucien Bodard, the French authority who was born there of a Chinese mother, I use the old writing out of a mixture of sentiment and habit.

The dates in Teng's career vary in the

many obituaries. The most reliable has him born in the province of Szechuan (Sichuan) on August 22, 1904. Only five feet tall but a good student, recommendations from his teachers and his father's activities in the secret societies that overthrew the Ching dynasty of the Manchus in 1911 got him on the list of students to be sent abroad for study.

On September 11, 1920, age 16, he boarded the S.S. Andre-Lebon in Shanghai and sailed down the muddy Whangpoo for France. He had many jobs: Cafe waiter, assistant mechanic on a locomotive, adjuster, lathe turner, miller, and stencil cutter for the mimeograph machines the leftists were using, while he was learning French.

He was in France when the French Communist Party was formed at the Congress of Tours in 1920 and may have been there with Nguyen Ai Quoc, whose name was changed to Ho Chi Minh to get him out of a Chinese prison. A Chinese Communist Party, which Teng immediately joined, was organized in France in 1921, shortly after the party was founded in Shanghai.

Teng was no longer interested in studies and his activities attracted the attention of the police. The French police

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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are methodical and their records show that when they went to his room to arrest him on January 8, 1926, he had fled to Moscow almost a year before.

He never learned Russian but during his year and a half at Sun Yat-sen university he was taught revolution, the manual of arms and the effectiveness of agit-prop. Ready for action he returned to China via the Transsiberian in September 1926 and, on communist orders, entered the army of Feng Yu-hsiang, a giant of a man who joined the army of the Empress Dowager at the age of 18 and rose to warlord.

Feng was a jovial person and became my friend. Part of old China passed when the Russians assassinated him in 1949. When the Kuomintang started wiping out the communists in April 1927, Teng was one of the first dragged into the warlord's presence. He fell to his knees and begged for mercy. Feng couldn't see why he should hurt a little soldier, only five feet tall.

Feng was known as the Christian general after a missionary converted him. In his fervor he baptized his army with a fire hose and sent his men into battle singing ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS in Chinese. To that extent, Teng might have claimed to be a Christian, but no newspaper article that I have seen has reported that he was not a simple soldier under Feng. He was head of the propaganda corps of the Political Training School in Feng's army.

With his experience under the general and his contacts with communists in France and Moscow, Teng became Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Then the house of cards collapsed. On August 17, 1966, the Red Guards went berserk in their cultural revolution and he fell. His brother committed suicide and his son became paralyzed when the Red Guards threw him out of a window,

Teng was sent to hard work in exile with his wife and mother-in-law but no one who knew his record doubted that he would come back. In 1973 he was on the rise again. He hated Mao's wife and in early 1976 the gang of four tried to get him. Again his army

friends saved him and before the end of the year Mao was dead. From that day the fate of the actress who used to rent a room from my Chinese partner when she had a fight with the husband that preceded Mao was sealed.

Teng must have felt a glow of triumph when in 1980 Madame Mao and her nine civilian and military supporters cowered in the dock. Even Chiang Ching lost her defiant composure when she knew the game was up. But what is going to happen now, the world is asking.

The triads, China's age-old secret societies may give the new leaders trouble in Hong Kong. The first triad became the largest secret organization in the world when the Hung Society was founded in 386 A.D. to propagate the cult of Amithabaha Buddah. The name Triad was applied to China's secret societies because of the importance of the triangle in their initiation ceremonies.

Through the centuries the triads were powerful in Chinese history. In 1851 they played a role in the Taipei rebellion and in 1911 were a force in the Ming dynasty's fall.

When Sun Yat-sen was fighting to establish the Chinese republic, he worked from London, New York and San Francisco as well as China through the Triads, in which Teng Hsiao-ping's father was a member. The Chinese are the most secretive people in the world and western police have never been able to cope with the triads whose members recognize each other by dozens of signs, including their manner of holding a tea cup.

Their stories are countless and mysterious. Shortly after the turn of the century Chinese pirates boarded a boat on which the legendary American missionary, Reverend Hykes, was coming down the China coast. Hykes, a powerful man with a ferocious black beard, did not lose his head. He scanned the boarding party, looking for the man likely to be the chief. When he found a man who appeared to be in command, Hykes gave the distress signal of the masonic lodge and the pirate recognized it.

During the war the powerful 14K triad fought the Japanese and when China fell, its anti-communist branches fled to Hong Kong and Formosa. From there they spread to London, California, Canada and wherever there are Chinese communities, but with no war to support them a new generation became purely and simply Chinese mafia families. Drugs, extortion, prostitution, blackmail, protection rackets and the smuggling of illegal immigrants replaced support from parties or a government.

Freedom has been a way of life for so long in Hong Kong, if Peking acts as she did in Tiananmen square in 1989, a return of the triads is certain. They will harass Teng's successors as mercilessly as they did the Manchus.

ANOTHER PROBLEM HAS PLAGUED CHINA EVER SINCE THE REDS TOOK OVER. Periodic revolts and bloody repressions have gone unreported but clashes with the Moslems in China's far north-west can no longer be ignored. On March 1 a suicide attack destroyed the headquarters of security forces in Urumshi, the capital, of Sinkiang (Xinjiang) province, and Peking charged that Islamic agents from the Near and Middle East were inciting the Uigors in their fight for independence.

The world has forgotten that it was a Uigor student named Wu'er Kaixi who organized and led the student uprising of May 1989, which led to the massacre in Tiananmen square.

Trouble with the Uigors has never ceased since China annexed their country in 1877 in what was nothing more nor less than pure colonization. In the years before the war both the language barrier and ethnic lines prevented close ties between Chinese Moslems and the Tatars and Turkic-speaking tribes of Central Asia.

The war brought them together and in August 1945 their emissaries converged on Peking to establish friendship with the power they thought would protect them as soon as they heard that Major Ray Nichol and the men of Operation Magpie had arrived in Peking, the old Tai-Tu of the

Mongols, with its six mosques and thirty-four others in the surrounding country.

Through that period I was spokesman for the Hui-Hui, the Chinese Moslems, and the Turkomen putting their problems before the handsome young Americans who had tumbled out of the sky four days after Hirohito's broadcast. A finer team could not have been selected than the one under Major Ray Nichol, Major Joe Jackson and Captain Carpenter to whom Hui-Hui and Turkomen looked for protection with the memory of Moslem cities wiped out still vivid in their minds.

For months after VJ-Day representatives of the Uigors, the Sarts, the Tolas, the Uzbeks and tribes the West had never heard of negotiated alliances in Peking between themselves and the Han Moslems who claimed to be forty million strong. China's Moslem organization was headed by General Pai Chung-hsi, Chiang Kai-shek's chief of staff, and Prince Teh of the Mongols had his own headquarters in a house on a narrow hutung (street) with the nine yak-tail banner of Genghis Khan before the door. All were crying for independence while the route armies of the Communists were waiting.

The story of the Hui-Hui-their name means Return-Return-goes back to the arrival of Mohammed's uncle in Canton in the year 627. He founded a mosque, which the communists restored along with his tomb in 1973. Islam spread in China and Yunnan became its first stronghold. In the east it swung northward before making a great scimitar curve to the northwest. Hangchow became Islam's holy city in China and mosques were established in Shanghai and Peking from where they spread to the west, through Hopeh and inner Mongolia to the border of Tibet.

One day in the early 1860's an unknown Turkoman named Yakub rode into Kashgar, the queen city of central Asia, on the caravan routes to the Oxus, Khokand, Samarkand and Aksu. There were other cities in Turkistan. Bishbaligh, Khotan, Yarkand and Almalyc, the place of many apples, but Kashgar with its crusader castle of crenelated walls surrounded by orchards and

gardens and protected by a moat was the pearl of them all.

The Chinese had gone on an anti-Moslem orgy a few years before when the Hui-Hui of Yunnan attempted to set up a separate state. Pacification followed a usual pattern. Promise of quarter, then massacre of the lot. Yakub arrived in Kashgar with his forty followers at a moment when the Hui-Hui were suffering all over China.

Incensed that the pleasure-loving emir of Kashgaria was doing nothing to help them, Yakub sent messengers to the Tatars, Uigors, Toles, Kazakz, Uzbeks and Sarts with word that he was unfurling the banner of the prophet in revolt.

From all directions, Tatars, Turkomen and Han Moslems answered his call and in a few years Yakub Beg, as he styled himself, gave Kashgaria an administration that was the envy of all the kingdoms on the old silk route. He was tireless. Attached to every mosque was a college as he built roads and an irrigation system that was the marvel of its time.

A Hui-Hui uprising was put down in Shansi in 1870 and another was brewing in Kansu. China's Moslem provinces began to look wistfully at the light yoke on the necks of the Kashgars and on May 1, 1877, Yakub Beg was poisoned. After his death the kingdom of Kashgaria was annexed and became Sinkiang province, Xingjiang by today's writing.

In 1946 the Nationalist Government prepared to meet the Communist threat and granted Sinkiang autonomous status, which the communists took away. On November 3, 1951, General Pai Chung-hsi announced from Formosa that 70,000 Chinese Moslems had been killed by the communists in the past two years, in their fight to wipe out alien religions.

In mid-1975 Teng Hsiao-ping himself, acting as Chou's deputy, clamped down on the Hui-Hui in Hangchow and other cities. Five hundred were arrested and an unknown number killed when troops were sent into the "autonomous" region of Yunnan in June of that year to destroy mosques and force the Hui-Hui to work on Fridays.

Neither the Turkomen nor the Hui-Hui have been touched to date by the Islamic terrorism Iran is exporting and, being Sunni Moslems, the Hui-Hui are unlikely to fight for anything but what they have always wanted: independence. In the former Kashgar the women are not veiled and there is no call to prayer before dawn.

Permission to visit Sinkiang was cut off in October 1996 when Peking charged that Islamism was spreading. The province is larger than Tibet and its capital is only twenty miles from Kazakstan, a nation only recently given independence by the Soviets.

There had been constant revolts but the big one broke out in February 1996 over Peking's pouring non-Moslem settlers into Singkiang where Han Chinese constituted only 3 or 4 per cent of the population before the People's Liberation Army was sent in in 1950.

Neither the Hui-Hui nor the Uigors are fanatics, as the Talabans are in Afghanistan, but they are close to Tajikstan, Kazakhstan and the other Moslem states Moscow has freed and the call is spreading. The seeds planted by Mohammed's uncle may in time provide an internal threat to an expanding China. The possibility comes at a time when Islam is on the rise on her borders and in client states to the south.

FOR THE MOMENT CHINA IS CONSUMED BY A SINGLE THOUGHT: HER DETERMINATION TO REPLACE THE U.S. AS THE PRE-EMINENT POWER IN ASIA. Whatever the lobbyists in KISSINGER ASSOCIATES may announce from their office fortress on Washington's K Street, "Most Favored Nation Status" is important to China's leaders only as a symbol of American tribute. Filled with the sense of importance and vastness of their land they feel nothing the West can muster can beat unlimited state-controlled cheap labor.

Claim to the Spratley Islands is a move for control of navigation lanes in the South China Sea. In the north there is a border dispute with Russia to be settled. India is holding 90,000 square kilometers of border

which China claims and China is occupying 38,000 square kilometers of land claimed by India in the northeastern Ladakh region. She has no intention of relinquishing either. When all her other disputes are settled China can get down to the important one: Taiwan and the East-China sea lanes.

In 1947 General Marshall, on his trip to force Chiang to take Mao Tse-tung's communists into his government, offered to support His Majesty Bao Dai if he would cede the northern part of Vietnam which China once occupied. The Emperor refused. When Peking is ready she will take it.

This is a picture of a nation on the rise while immigration, mass naturalizations to elect a doubtful candidate, and the balkanization of America into color, ethnic and gender blocs weaken the nation she intends to replace as the world's economic and military leader. Whether China or Japan will be the Trilateral Commission's eastern partner remains to be seen. Japan is in for dark days ahead.

All this is for the future. More important at the moment are smaller wars which may one day make America and Europe see the senselessness of the millions of dollars they threw down bottomless pits in the name of foreign aid.

ISRAEL IS A POWDER KEG TO WHICH BENJAMIN NATENYAHU APPLIED A MATCH FOR THE SAKE OF POWER. When he rejected pleas to abandon his Har Homma settlement project and America cowered behind an abstention vote in UN, political watchers across Europe opened a new file headed "Countdown to war".

Mr. Anthony Rubin, of Cheshire, England, wrote in the London TIMES of March 20: "I lived in Israel for twelve years and served in the Israeli defense forces. I am still an Israeli citizen. Why should I not state publicly in Britain what I and the majority of Israelis state publicly in Israel, namely that provocative acts should cease and government should follow the Oslo accords wholeheartedly and generously...You don't have to stand in Jerusalem to realize

that building now in the east of the city is likely to jeopardize the peace process and provoke the violence which this Israeli government can use to justify further intransigence. It is a cynical policy and can lead to destruction of the State."

ALBANIA IS A VOLATILE COUNTRY WHERE A FAVORITE NATIVE CURSE IS "MAY HE DIE IN BED LIKE A WOMAN." Shocking as the chaos and vandalism is it may still remain regional, even with three million Albanians in Turkey and four million in Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Attaturk was not a Turk; he was an Albanian, as were many of old Turkey's ablest generals. There has been no peace there since Count Ciano led the first raid in the war of aggression that ran King Zog out on April 7, 1939, without a murmur from the LEAGUE OF NATIONS or the Great Powers.

MORE DAMNING TO THE REPUTATION OF AMERICA AND U.N. IS WHAT IS HAPPENING IN ZAIRE, A COUNTRY FOUR TIMES THE SIZE OF FRANCE. Now that Mobutu stands exposed for what he always was, and daily it becomes clearer that Moise Tshombe, the business man of Katanga, was the only man who could have saved the immense Congo from disaster, there must be an accounting for his ousting and his death.

If Congressman Larry McDonald were in the House of Representatives today he would ask why the United States and U.N. turned a nation eighty times the size of Belgium over to men like Joseph Kasabuvu and the hemp-smoking Lumumba on June 30, 1960. Every force the U.S. government and American labor unions could muster was brought to bear to force the liberation of a vast area of incompatible tribes and put it under men unfitted to run a filling station.

H. du B. Reports of March 1960, October 1961 and September 1967 are among the many on the worse than senseless acts committed by theoretically intelligent men in that period of glorification of the uncivilized. Nothing that is happening now can be excused as unexpected.

On September 14, 1960, Tshombe, declared the viable and orderly Katanga independent rather than see U.N. give it to mental youngsters. UNICEF, the organization whose greeting cards people bought for the purpose of helping children, then loaned U.N. a hundred million dollars to finance a U.N. army to run Tshombe out.

America refused him a visa to put Katanga's case before the people and U.N., and Carl T. Rowan, the State Department official who rose to head the U.S. Information Service, ran a smear campaign to silence and deport Michel Struelens, who Tshombe sent as his spokesman. U.N. and black Africa hated Tshombe for telling the world that independence was a good deal for a few but a poisoned gift for the African people.

He was an honest and dignified man. I have preserved his correspondence, the private telephone number he gave me in Paris and the complimentary article he published on my reporting in the ESSOR DU KATANGA of November 16, 1961. H. du B. Report of April 1964, carries his story of how President Kasavubu flew Lumumba to Katanga to die on his hands after Roger Tubbe, the U.S. ambassador to U.N. in Geneva, had peddled a hundred million dollars of U.N. bonds to finance Katanga's destruction.

Mobuto seized power on the night of November 24-25 in 1965 and on March 13, 1967, Tshombe was tried in absentia for treason and sentenced to be executed. H. du B. report of September 1967 carries as much as was then known of Tshombe's kidnapping to Algeria in a hijacked plane on June 30 by Francois Bodenan, a French gangster who had previously been convicted of murder. For two years Tshombe was left to rot in the hands of Algerians, rotated between four houses, with no reason for his being held there and no hope of release.

Tshombe's mysterious death was announced on June 9, 1967. By coincidence, it came a day after NEWSWEEK of June 8 announced that he might soon be liberated in return for detailed statements charging

CIA with conspiracies against himself and the Congo. Bodenan, arrested by the French, was asked why he lured Tshombe on a plane and hijacked the plane to Algeria. He said CIA had paid him. "Who gave you the money?" "A man in Paris named Davidson."

The American embassy announced that there was no American named Davidson in Paris. By chance one Alfred E. Davidson was Paris representative of the International Finance Corporation and organizer of Democrats Abroad for American elections. He was a partner in the New York law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen, and Hamilton of 52 Wall Street, which founded THE INTERNATIONAL, AFRICA AMERICA CORPORATION (IAAC) and exchanged stock with LIBERIAN AMERICAN SWEDISH MINERALS CORPORATION and other subsidiary firms to form the syndicate in which Hammarskjold's brother was a company head while serving as U.N. OPERATIONS CHIEF IN THE CONGO. For some inexplicable reason nothing more was heard about Bodenan.

But enough. Matters like the above pale into relative unimportance when the world is poised on the verge of a religious war that might have been settled in Oslo if an ambitious demagogue and the militant blind ones who pushed him had not decided to turn their country into what poetic Arabs of another age called dar ul-harb, a place of endless conflict. The worst part of it is, he is also bringing terrorist wrath down on the nations that befriended him.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

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CHINA'S HALF A CENTURY OF MISERY AND A WORLD THREAT COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

In October 1996 we wrote that President Clinton was leading the world towards wars in which tanks and armies will be ineffective. We drew attention to the August 14, 1996, Strategic Investment letter published by Lord Rees-Mogg and Mr. James Davidson and its thesis that war has taken on a new dimension in which technology and "megapolitical factors" have made the age of ranged battles obsolete and created changes capable of altering the world's natural economy.

In their book, *THE SOVEREIGN INDIVIDUAL*, Mr. Davidson and Lord Rees Mogg carried further the thesis that modern technology permit the hacker and computer genius to upset the natural laws of the market and limit the decisiveness of military power. Drawing on his European sources, Lord Rees-Mogg stated: "For good or ill, by making large-scale military power less decisive, information technology has radically reduced the capacity of the nation state to impose its authority on an unruly world."

He and his American co-author recognized that terrorism is a direct result of "the declining decisiveness of centralized power." Until the arrival of the hacker, terrorism was the only alternative to classic war.

While oil was enabling backward states

to buy what scientists of the advanced states were developing, professors in prestigious universities taught that loyalty to nation was a narrow and outdated sentiment. So was created a generation with the ability to harm but with loyalty to nothing. A labor force of specialists for hire was created. Kipling foresaw the trend and declared that educating youth without principals would produce a generation of clever rascals.

Mr. Davidson and the English Lord wrote: "Weapons that employ microchips shift the balance of power... Logic bombs disable or sabotage air traffic control systems, rail switching mechanisms, power generators and even distribution networks, water and sewage systems, telephone relays and even the military's own."

This was the substance of our October 1996 report and we predicted that in war to come the hacker and computer wizard will be the new soldier of fortune. As an example we told of the 14-year old boy found to be tapping US Airforce computers from the third floor from his family home. All the equipment he needed had been obtained in a local shop for 750 pounds. Because of his youth, only his code name, "Datastream Cowboy", was given when American military intelligence and Scotland Yard tracked him down in 1994.

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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Two years later the US Airforce discovered that a hacker had broken into their files and those of the Lockheed Aerospace Company. By taking control of the entire network at the Rome, New York, Airforce research laboratory and putting its 33 sub-networks off-line, officials estimated that he had caused more damage than the KGB.

The British were again called in and after the hacker had amused (or enriched) himself for a week by ransacking weapons systems files, artificial intelligence projects and radar guidance systems, it turned out to be Datastream Cowboy again. When arrested on May 23, 1996, he was found to be under a controller known as Fuji, naively reported as "probably" a foreign agent.

On March 22, 1997, a Bow Street magistrate in London fined 19-year-old Richard Price, alias "Datastream Cowboy", 1,200 pounds sterling and 250 pounds costs and let him off. "It was just a phase I was going through," Price said in his plea for clemency. He told the judge he was going to be a musician and even if computer firms offered him a high profile job he would not accept it.

It was an insult to intelligence. Hacking, to those who practice it, is an addiction, and no addict has shown an inclination to break into the files of the West's enemies. Hacking has produced a new society of youth bound together through their own international organizations and seminars at which they exchange information. What started as a compulsion to prove that they could outwit nations has become an industry at a moment when the West is about to face new and serious threats, and having known the thrill of success, Datastream Cowboy is not going to drop computers for a piano.

Only by organizing a meeting of international hackers in Paris was the French government able to get its hands on the German who had broken into their defense system. Richard Price's sentencing led to the public disclosure that Dutch hackers, working in Eindhoven, had trapped US systems at 31 military sites and scooped files on troop locations, types of weapons, capability of the Patriot missile's warhead, and the movement

of warships as Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm were being launched.

The information they sold Saddam Hussein could have changed the course of the Gulf War had he not refused to believe that computer buffs in Holland could outwit America's best. He thought it was a disinformation ploy set up to trick him. The full story of how American secrets poured into his hands for months is still classified.

Three films and two books have been turned out on Kevin Mitnick, who after on a five year chase was sentenced on April 14 in a Los Angeles court for his 1988 break into the air defense system of the Pentagon. The thought of cyberspace war in alliance with the web of terrorists and assassins Iran has spread through Europe and America with the help of sympathizers of immigrants, legal and illegal, cannot be ignored.

On April 10 a German court sentenced Kazam Derabi, a Iranian, a Lebanese named Abbas Rayel, and two other Lebanese for the assassination of three Kurdish dissidents in a Bonn restaurant in September 1992.

Though Germany was Iran's greatest trading partner, London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of April 13 bore heavy headlines: "Teheran orders terrorist attacks on European targets." It could not have come at a worse time. The Oslo peace process of 1993 stipulated that both sides would refrain from any unilateral measures that would change the status quo ahead of the talks on the final status of Jerusalem, settlements, borders and refugees. Natanyahu, the new Prime Minister, had torn up the essential clauses of the accord while assuring America that everything it called for would be implemented. When spontaneous fury erupted he blamed Yasser Arafat for turning it on.

It took the Bonn court 13 months of investigations and a three and a half trial to reach a decision on the Iranian and three Lebanese they sentenced. When it reported that the order to assassinate the four Kurds came from the highest state level in Iran, the Iranian Supreme Security Council called an emergency meeting.

Intelligence chief Ali Fallahian ordered the mobilization of terrorists cells against

German and Jewish targets throughout Europe. American inclusion was understood. With Politics immobilizing England, France and America, Europe's security forces await what will happen next.

Iran's moves have been carefully calculated. Assassinations and bombings were meant to frighten, without being serious enough to justify military action. Intelligence services knew that Revolutionary Guard commander Brigadier Ahmed Sherifi had ordered the June 1996 attack on the US military barracks in Saudi Arabia, in which 19 US service men were killed and 500 people wounded.

They knew it had been carried out by a member of the Saudi Arabia branch of Hezbollah named Hani Abdul Rahim Sayegh. They had proof that Sayegh was trained at the Karg camp, north of Teheran, and assigned to a Syria-controlled Bekaa Valley camp for advance instruction, but they lacked enough evidence to justify a strike.

Sayegh is on French files as the master mind who organized Hezbollah's principal cells in the Persian Gulf before being sent to Canada to set up a base for operations in the United States. He was arrested in Canada in early March and is awaiting extradition.

As evidence mounted that Sherifi's and Sadegh's operations were directed by Iran, European Union nations, with the exception of Greece, recalled their ambassadors and German security forces launched a drive against 600 Shi'ite Hezbollah members residing in Germany, seized papers revealed that ten new terrorist cells had been set up in the current year. Members of a cell in Antwerp were arrested while preparing attacks against Jewish and Israeli targets in Germany and France.

This led the Iranian parliament to hold an emergency session on the night of April 12 and the results of that meeting may be old news by the time this report is printed. Iran's campaign of crime might have gradually tapered off after the meeting in Oslo if equally extreme rabbis and the Prime Minister they placed in power had given the fragile peace edifice time to jell.

Whether this is the case or not, THE

ECONOMIST of April 19 wrote that Germany and peace are the latest victims of the old idea that Islam and the West are doomed to fight each other. With Russian help, Iran has constructed a long-range missile site capable of threatening Israel, but to hit it with a preemptive strike would bring down the moderate Moslem rulers who have accepted her existence.

A strike such as Israel launched against Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in June 1981 would most certainly make what THE ECONOMIST called the old idea a reality.

THE OTHER POWER DESTINED TO REPLACE THE RUSSIAN THREAT IS NOT A DIVIDABLE COALITION. IT IS AN AWAKENED CHINA. Many interests such as political and economic ties, and fear of a resurgent Islam on their borders, bind China and Russia together. Most of all is the fact that 4.3 million barrels of oil were extracted last year from the Tarim Basin in Xingjiang (Sinkiang) Province where the Uigor National Liberation Front is fighting for independence.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN AFTER HONG KONG HAS BEEN SWALLOWED IS A QUESTION ALL THE WORLD IS ASKING. Despite the fact that frightened Chinese are paying the "Snakehead triad" over 4,000 pounds sterling to smuggle a child into Hong Kong before the takeover, realists remain unassured as to Hong Kong's future. How can you place faith in a country where 100,000 were murdered and hundreds eaten in Kwangsi (Guangxi) with the approval of the authorities during the cultural revolution?

No cannibal was punished and Deng Xiaoping's old comrade, the Kwangsi party secretary during that period, quotes Deng as saying "Why shouldn't those who practiced cannibalism be promoted?"

Of the hundreds of thousands who stood in a Hong Kong line to get a British passport good for any country that would accept them, how many paused to reflect that one needs an exit visa to get out of China.

Peking is buying votes and subverting politicians to get into the World Trade Organization, and foreign companies are clamoring to make investment, but western

editors took little notice of the fact that Peking started sending hundreds of agents into Hong Kong in late March to amass files on the Island's prominent people.

Since early March, Liu Huaqing, the Vice-President of China's central Military Committee, has been negotiating the purchase of an aircraft carrier from the Ukraine and two more destroyers from Russia. An article in the Naval journal under his signature states that aircraft carriers are an exact necessity to assert the sovereignty of China on the "new silk routes", the sea lanes of Southeast Asia. But no one is threatening China. Why does she need aircraft carriers?

The European Union banned arms sales to Peking in June 1989, after the crackdown on pro-democracy protesters, but Russia continued selling anything China wanted. France, Germany, Italy and Spain are calling for an end to the arms embargo, and the Southeast Asia nations are worried. They are asking what is behind Peking's 12.7 percent budget increase for sophisticated arms in the current year.

TWO AUTHORITIES ON CHINA, MR. HUMPHREY HAWKINS, OF THE BBC, AND MR. SIMON HOLBERTSON, OF THE FINANCIAL TIMES, HAVE WRITTEN A BOOK CALLED "DRAGON STRIKE" WHICH IS A LOGICAL ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ALL ARE ASKING.

They are taking a risk in predicting a definite date, but the scenario they present is one on which I agree. They set the early morning of February 18, 2001, as the day on which Chinese air and naval forces equipped with advanced Russian weapons launch sudden attacks on Vietnamese defenses.

Disputed islands in the South China Sea are rapidly occupied and foreign oil workers - including westerners - are seized. Decision for the attack was encouraged by what the Chinese regarded as "the policy of drift" of the Clinton administration.

Most of the Southeast Asia nations concede without a fight. Japan is disappointed by Washington's indecisiveness and tests a nuclear bomb. The Chinese ignore it and continue to seal off the South China Sea.

A US battleship is sunk while trying to rescue hostages put in the area by American companies. Though the hostilities are unexpected, US and western forces attempt to fight and appear to be gaining the upper hand in spite of heavy casualties.

The Chinese raise the stakes by threatening to hit the American mainland, with nuclear weapons. In spite of overwhelming superiority, America hesitates, her morale weakened by years of government and education under those who demonstrated against loyalty to nation during the war in Vietnam. China's leaders are certain their greatest adversary will relinquish world leadership and control of the South China Sea rather than risk a bomb on a single American city.

This, in brief, is the theme of the book which may be ordered through telephone no. 44-181-324-5511 in England.

The depiction of post-Deng belligerence and China's willingness to take risks in challenging western interests attests to the authors' knowledge of their subject. Plausible and ingenious episodes abound, such as the one in which a Chinese manipulates the international financial markets to underwrite the war.

The late Richard Hughes, for many years the London TIMES correspondent in Hong Kong, held that China can be expected to do anything except what is rational by western standards. Her unleashing a war to reclaim more sovereign territory, after the intoxicating recovery of Hong Kong, is pictured as a policy adopted by old leaders who are losing their grip and seek a fresh mandate by playing the nationalist card.

Whether or not the post-Deng period holds what the two authors predict, communist China's resentment of American power will bring trouble when she thinks she is powerful enough to defy it. America will once more be divided by the question of who brought about free China's fall and responsibility for the current threat will become a political issue.

General John Singlaub states in his book, HAZARDOUS DUTY, that "most State Department professionals in China were

thoroughly anti-nationalist." On pages 146 and 147 he tells how General Marshall's blocking of supplies in Okinawa permitted the red breakthrough when it could have been halted. The Chinese general's plea for arms brought a reply that President Truman was "concerned", but the materiel that could have saved China remained stockpiled in Okinawa.

Powerful forces in the American press and government had been working to destroy Chiang and the Nationalists for the "agrarian reforming" Reds throughout the war. Harold Isaacs, NEWSWEEK's man, was so vituperative in his reports on Chiang, he was barred from the country and went to Indochina to turn out propaganda for Ho Chi Minh.

In the early 30's he edited the pro-communist CHINA FORUM in Shanghai and returned to China for a reunion with his former comrades in 1980, at the invitation of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's pro-communist sister, Soong Ching-ling. Everything Isaacs and those like him worked for arrived, and not until December 1, 1956, were Republicans able to gain the release of the 1949 Democratic White Paper on China policy, which they had been demanding since the 1952 election.

In these long-concealed files it was found that Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, said that the Chinese communist victory over Chiang "was beyond the control of the Government of the United States."

The names of many who were branded pro-communist in the Democratic Administration had been filed as part of the drive against Senator McCarthy. Since then many have been found guilty. Many of the documents about which specific questions were asked, the State Department still refused to release.

The most interesting pages cover Chiang Kai-shek's 1942 message to President Roosevelt that unless more supplies were provided at once he would be forced to make a separate peace. According to the released papers, Ambassador Clarence Gauss told the President; "The nationalist threat of a separate peace is a bluff, and the type of bluff that Madame Chiang was capable of concocting and selling to the Generalissimo."

I was head of the wireless ring maintaining contact between the Nationalist government in Chungking and their agents in Shanghai at the time and daily watched the Generalissimo's predicament. Washington accused him of not fighting. He couldn't. He was trying to unite China, and many of the country's provinces were under generals who would not risk losing soldiers because it would leave them powerless against Chiang.

If Chiang fought the Japanese he would risk being at the mercy of the warlords. He needed material with which to do maximum damage without losing men, but Ambassador Gauss continued to undermine him. Clare Boothe Luce visited China after resigning as Ambassador to Mexico and suggested to Assistant Secretary of State Berle that Chiang might not fight the Japanese but simply sit.

John Patton Davies, an embassy secretary, was in touch with Chou En-lai and warned that aid to the Nationalists "would be hoarded for use after the war in maintaining the position of the ruling faction."

John Carter Vincent, another career diplomat, reported that "effective measures for financial, economic and social reform cannot be expected either now or in the post-war period" under "the present leadership" in China.

A State Department document dated October 3, 1942, went so far as to state: "This Government has repeatedly expressed skepticism regarding alarmist accounts of the serious menace of 'communism' in China." Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White are favorably mentioned and President Roosevelt expresses faith in Owen Lattimore, whose communist sympathies were never doubted. Lauchlin Curry, who vouched for Nathan Gregory Silvermaster when he was about to be arrested on charges of heading a communist cell in Washington, had Roosevelt's confidence.

As regards the idea of a separate peace, Ambassador Gauss said "If he (Chiang) persists in demanding more (supplies) and threatens peace with Japan, I am of the opinion that he should be told, with authority

of Washington, that when he undertakes to negotiate a peace with Japan the American and diplomatic missions will immediately be withdrawn without further ado from China, and that finishes all American assistance to China - now and for the future."

Chiang was in a spot. American officials were switching support to the communists, which could not go unnoticed by his people. As a result he had embarked on a plan so oriental in its nature and so dangerous in its application, all orders to those risking their lives in it were verbal. Letting Washington's top level know what was being planned would have been suicidal.

Since the warlords would not risk their armies and he dared not sacrifice his, the only alternative was a third army that could be sacrificed if necessary. A Chinese named Wang Ching-wei, who had been Chiang's Prime Minister before breaking with him in '32, then making up and going through the motions of breaking again in 1938, would persuade the Japanese to set up a puppet government under himself, to govern the area they had conquered.

He would have to have an army to maintain control and this the Japanese would arm and finance. The army would be commanded by a general whom Chiang had relieved from his post for causing a diplomatic incident, perhaps planned for just such an occasion. The general had used Japanese dummies for bayonet practice when Chiang was even less ready for a show-down. If Chiang reached a stage where he could not go on, he would make peace with the puppet government and await his time.

When the Japanese were completely lulled, or sufficiently weakened by defending islands against the Americans and the British, Chiang and the generals would move in for the kill and the "puppet army" the Japanese had financed would hit them in the rear. Some of the Ministers in the puppet government were undoubtedly traitors. It was a game so dangerous, only a few men in constant danger from both Chinese patriots and Japan's dread Kamperai, her equivalent of the gestapo, were in the know.

Forty-five year old General Yeh Peng was Minister of War and Commander-in-Chief of

the army formed behind the Japanese lines. There are only two foreigners still alive who enjoyed General Yeh Peng's confidence. They are Colonel Demule, who succeeded Commandant Valluy as head of France's parallel intelligence service, Rensiegnement Guerre Numero Un, (War Information Number One) in Shanghai, and your writer, who was interpreter at Rensiegnement Guerre's meetings with the General. Commandant Valluy died in the 60's as General commanding NATO forces Central Europe.

The true story of the Chinese army Japan financed to stab her in the rear has never been written, unless it is in the historical archives of the French Army in the Chateau de Vincennes. It is in the book which I have been unable to finish because of the necessity to keep H. du B. report appearing.

Wang Ching-wei died in disgrace in 1943 and the atomic bombs prevented General Ye Peng from putting into action the plan for which he had risked his life for seven years. By the time America cut off supplies for the Nationalists and dropped Chiang for the Reds, Yeh Peng's army had been taken into the ranks and he was without support after the assassination of Chiang's intelligence chief, General Tai Li.

That is why, instead of enjoying relations with a Taiwan-type China, an anxious world is watching Peking bargain for aircraft carriers, and authors like the two quoted above anticipate war in the South China sea before Deng's successors turn their attention to Taiwan.

The last time I had news of General Yeh Peng he was an old man in a Taiwan village. The *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD HISTORY* which Professor William L. Langer compiled and edited for Harvard University presents the government of which he was Minister of War as a puppet body, but I would be happy to meet him again and testify as to the help he gave the French service. His last message to the commanders of Rensiegnement Guerre Numero Un was: "I beg you to trust me." He told Captain Jean-Camille Rougy, "Someday you will be proud that you were my friend."



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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HOW NATIONS ARE DIVIDED, THE CLINTONS ARE VIEWED, AND BRITISH INTELLIGENCE GETS ITS WOMAN

Well, Tony Blair is Britain's new Prime Minister and John Major is out. A little over a month after he took Margaret Thatcher's place the *TIMES* of December 21, 1990, asked: "Is ERM (the exchange rate mechanism approved by Brussels) the spectre that will haunt Major out of power?" It was. The issue of a single European currency as a forerunner to a global one and the supremacy of EUROPE's parliament caused his fall. He never made his position clear enough to assure the staunch and Blair never divulged his intentions enough to frighten them, until he was safely in office and declared "I want to forge a new Europe!"

John Redwood, the *Times*' political journalist, contemplated the meeting to be held in Amsterdam on June 14 and predicted: "Amsterdam is the end of Britain. If we sign the present draft of the Amsterdam Treaty we will abolish our country...It plans to set up what Chancellor Kohl has called a political as well as a monetary union. Anyone else would call it a new country."

Americans should study this new form of conquest through division of parties. Had America not backed the drafters of the dreaded treaty it would not be there for

Blair to sign. There would be no federalist union working to create a EUROPE with all the attributes of a nation state.

Peregrine Worsthorne foresaw what was coming and warned in the *SUNDAY TELEGRAPH* of September 27, 1992: "Everyone agrees that alien rule imposed by conquest is likely to be irksome. But what about alien rule voluntarily acceded to?...For decades the Euro-enthusiasts have pretended that the European Commission cannot be regarded as a new form of alien rule. But recent experiences have awakened many to the grim reality that it can."

A.K. Chesterton pointed out that the one end to which policies were being shaped was the elimination of the sovereign nation-state and the drive towards a "world order" under which nations as we have known them for centuries would not be permitted to exist. "One feature of this," he said, "is the herding of the ancient nations of Europe into the 'European Community' and the campaign to transfer the sovereignties of these nations to a supra-national authority."

For the moment Britons and Americans are being distracted by a public relations campaign heralding their new special relationship. It is intentional, to conceal from Americans what Europeans think of

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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their first couple and their friends, and to make Britons forget what they have been told about Tony's new pals. One of the minor charges is that America's first couple and their friends are crude people, incapable of expressing a thought without obscenities.

Lord Rees-Mogg told in his column of January 16 of dining with a group in a Washington restaurant last September. Chris Ruddy, who had written on Vincent Foster's death, was in his party and, noticing George Stephanopolous at a neighboring table, he went over and introduced himself. The President's Director of Communications acknowledged the introduction with "You're the f***ing lunatic from Pittsburgh."

LOSS OF THAT PRICELESS INTANGIBLE RESPECT, IS PLAYING A MORE DESTRUCTIVE ROLE IN AMERICA'S WORLD POSITION THAN THOSE REFERRED TO AS THE MAN IN THE STREET HAVE BEGUN TO REALIZE. The American press has not been honest in telling its readers what foreigners are given daily in their papers and more recently on the internet. Mr. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the most consistent critic of the President and the friends he brought to Washington told readers of the London Sunday Telegraph on June 2, 1996: "They (the Americans) rely on the mainstream press, a highly filtered source of news." The story on the President's Arkansas friends that followed was headed: "Good ol' bad ol' boys".

"The New York Times and the Washington Post, the two newspapers that set the political agenda for most of the American media, have systematically ignored critical stories," he told his readers. "Neither reported that Miquel Rodriguez resigned in disgust last year after being prevented from pursuing serious evidence on Vincent Foster's death."

No favorable picture of the occupants of the White House or those around them appears in any reputable foreign journal. At a moment when the Clintons were in London for what was supposed to be a triumphal visit, Tim Hames filled a two-page spread in THE

TIMES with a story headed it; "Why Cherie is no Hillary Clinton."

He wrote Bill and Tony off with: "Their husbands have little in common, beyond their shared membership of the Centre Left and the English Language." The subject was their wives. "Hillary Clinton had been a controversial figure well before her one-woman attempt to reorganize the \$1 trillion American health industry came crashing around her.

"She is the most admired and most reviled presidential spouse in the history of the United States...She is Joan of Arc to American liberals, Lady Macbeth to American conservatives. Nothing she does between now and January 20, 2001, when her husband leaves office, will change that one iota...the most mild-mannered of Republicans will change their personality and froth at the mouth at the mere mention of Hillary's name."

On her background he wrote, "Mrs. Clinton is, in the eyes of many Americans, a class traitor and transparent hypocrite. She was brought up in an extremely affluent Chicago suburb, the daughter of a doctor. Her family was solidly Republican in its politics. As a teenager, Hillary Rodham, too, was a staunch conservative. But while at college she broke ranks and became a committed liberal. Hers is a story that was repeated right across the United States at this time. Families much poorer than the Rodhams struggled and saved to send their sons and daughters to prestige universities during the 1960s. Their reward was to see their offspring stick flowers in their hair, march against the Vietnam war, reject traditional values and condemn their parents as social fascists."

On Hillary's "pick and mix practices" and her altering her name according to circumstances, he observed, "There are career con artists in the United States who have had fewer identities than the First Lady...Her reputation as an independent career woman has been blown apart by the Whitewater

scandal. It emerged that shortly after her husband became governor she turned a \$1000 investment in the obscure and complex cattle futures market into a \$100,000 profit with the assistance of James Blair, an executive in Tyson Foods, a corporation that wanted political favors from the state of Arkansas.

"Her defenders argued that she needed the money for her daughter's education: Hillary was supposedly convinced that her husband's womanizing would lead him to abandon her. A real feminist would have shown him the door. At about the same time she was offered a lucrative partnership worth well over \$100,000 a year with the Rose Law Firm of Little Rock, Arkansas. For a woman who has risen to the top under her own steam, she seems to have had a lot of help from men who wanted to do business with Bill Clinton."

The story goes on and on, of a woman in charge of her husband's plans and the deciding voice in all his appointments. "Americans have never had a chance to vote, either for or against her," Mr. Hames lamented, "but have been stuck with her preferences all the same."

A half-page story by Lord Rees-Mogg in THE TIMES of March 12, 1994, carried a 7-inch by 7-inch diagram showing the crisscrossing of characters and government departments linked with Clinton scandals. Under the heading. "Washington is awash with rumors surrounding the strange deaths of men associated with the President," the Times writer asked in heavy type: "Why did Vince Foster have to die?"

The Sunday Telegraph's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, however, has been the administration's most relentless stripper. Lord Rees-Mogg says of him: "Where I have been able to assess it I have found his work professional, accurate and thorough. He also has shown great courage."

From Evans-Pritchard's three-quarter page story of January 17, 1993, on the \$28 million inauguration celebration, to his half-page farewell of April 20, 1997, headed "Good bye, good riddance," an album of his

writings would be of inestimable value to Republican committees and historians. "The young bloods and radicals think they have inherited the earth," was his summing up of the presidential team's arrival in Washington.

On July 25, 1993, his lead story was "Death in the Clinton Clique," with the sub-heading: "In Italy and America, scandals and peer pressure surround suicides at the top." Foster's role in Midlife Investments, a company formed in partnership with Hillary and Webb Hubble (now in prison) was outlined along with the take-over of the Justice Department by Foster's deputy, William Kennedy, and his friend, Webb Hubble. Janet Reno was described as "widely considered to be a figurehead at the time." The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH is not a scandal-screaming tabloid but on February 6, 1994, an Evans-Pritchard story topped page one, headed: "White House death riddle deepens."

The December 11 heading was: "Noose tightens on Clinton's presidency. Whitewater could engulf the Clintons." A photo showed Webb Hubble, the former Assistant Attorney-General, then in prison, playing golf with the President. His shorter story in the same issue was headed "Murder is linked to Clinton cash scandal."

Through 1995 Evans-Pritchard reports of January 15, April 9, April 30, and June 11 hammered repeatedly on new evidence on Foster's death, culminating on July 9, 1995, with "J'ACCUSE", at the top of page one. His report of October 22 carried an artist's sketch of the mean-looking man Patrick Knowlton described as on watch near where Foster's body was found. The heading was: "Death in the park: is this the killer?" The police ignored Knowlton and the report they turned in on his statements was full of errors.

On December 17, 1995, the full-page feature story told of Chief-of-Staff Margaret Williams' 140 lapses of memory when testifying about the stack of documents she removed from Foster's office the night of his death.

On October 6, 1996, E-P, as we'll call him,

hit a new high. Jane Parks, the wife of Clinton's former Director of Administration and security chief at the campaign headquarters, had been afraid to talk, but after receiving three death threats she was angry. She told E-P that sometime after the two-hour closed-door talk with Marsha Scott on July 19, 1993, the night before his death, Foster telephoned her husband from a Washington pay phone. He said he was going to give some confidential files to Hillary. The conversation was violent.

"You can't give Hillary those papers!" Parks shouted. "They've got my name all over them!" Mrs. Parks had no idea what the papers were about. Her husband had conducted covert surveillance of Bill, allegedly at Hillary's request, but that was no reason for such panic. She remembered that in 1991 she discovered hundreds of thousands of dollars in the trunk of her husband's car after he made a trip to the Mena airport with Foster.

She threw a bundle of hundred dollar bills in his lap and asked "Are you running drugs?" He told her that Vince paid him a thousand dollars for each trip. He didn't know what they were doing and he didn't want to know. He told her to forget what she had seen.

The night after the frightening telephone call Foster's body was found in Marcy Park with a fingerprintless Colt 38 in his hand. When Parks received a phone call telling him what had happened he blurted out: "I'm a dead man!"

He took some of his wife's valium that night, something he had never done before. "That was when he got paranoid," she said. Two months later he was murdered in the best gangland fashion. His wife told E-P a team of federal agents from the FBI and perhaps the CIA searched the house and took everything they could find, while an expert emptied the computer and seized 130 tapes of telephone conversations.

These are the sort of reports the most respected sources of information in Europe

are taking to the world. The January 14, 1996 Sunday Telegraph featured a full page article headed "the First Lady's fall from grace and the gathering storm." On March 17 the story was on how Susan Thomases, the Clintons' New York "fixer", hit on the idea of having a reputable writer, like James Stewart, of the Wall Street Journal, write a book with her doing the explaining.

The July 14, 1996 story was headed, "Foster hired detective to spy on Clinton." In his December 15 article, picked at random, Evans-Pritchard wrote that the inner-circle was beginning to crack. David Watkins, the former Director of Administration, was under investigation for his role in firing the White House travel office staff and told The American Spectator that Hillary was having an affair with Foster. Foster, he said, had a long closed-door meeting with Clinton's Communications Director, a former flower-girl named Marsha Scott, the day before his death.

According to Watkins, Marsha told the FBI that Foster had painted himself into a corner that had no windows. She is alleged to have slept with Clinton to comfort him the night of Foster's death.

On January 12, 1997, another full page of charges against the President appeared with a side story on his claim that the British press was conspiring against him. It couldn't go on. The White House was in communications with the Labour opposition in England and the "new relationship" deal with Tony Blair was in the works.

Washington let it be known that relations with Britain would be improved if Mr. Evans-Pritchard were called home. His three-quarters page farewell of April 20, 1997, a collector's item, headed "Goodbye, good riddance" followed.

"Critics say I have invested too much emotion in my quarrel with the Clintons, he wrote in his "Goodbye" piece. "I plead guilty. It comes from befriending so many of the victims." The word in Europe is that E-P took

a load of material home with him and is writing a book that could make him join Vince Foster and Jerry Parks.

ELSEWHERE THE BEST NEWS FOR PEACE COMES FROM JERUSALEM. Opposition to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the extremists is rising at home and moderate Israelis may bring the peace process back to life.

Hope was given up when Martin Indyk, the American ambassador, announced on May 19: "The 1993 Peace Deal signed on the White House lawn between Israel and the Palestinians is finished." Then everything changed. Martin Lapid, a Holocaust survivor, opened an attack in the Jerusalem Post on the increasing influence of ultra-Orthodox rabbis. He charged that by imposing their narrow views through the Prime Minister they had destroyed the confidence Shimon Perez had built up.

"Israeli society is disappearing into the black hole of Haredism (ultra-Orthodoxy)," he wrote. "Tens of thousands of youngsters are squeezed into Yeshivot (seminaries run by the ultra-Orthodox), evading Israeli Defense Force service, avoiding productive work and study that is of any benefit to a modern country. Fewer and fewer non-religious Jews who do army service and work for a living are supporting more and more idlers who are amassing political power."

The incident in which the Haredics went too far occurred when sirens sounded and traffic halted as tens of thousands of Israelis stood at attention, mourning the 18,538 soldiers who have died in the 49 years since the foundation of the state that they might have a country.

Ultra-Orthodox Jews, many of whom do not serve in the armed forces, hurled stones and wounded a policeman because he was standing at attention on a street the Haredics want closed during the sabbath. The mourning policemen were called "Nazis" and taunted with the cry: "Next Memorial Day they will mourn you as well".

Amonon Shahak, the chief of staff,

considers the split caused by the Haredics more dangerous than Syria's growing arsenal of long-range missiles. Rami Tal, who was Defense Minister on the eve of the 1976 war, followed by publishing a hitherto suppressed interview with Moshe Dayan, the former Defense Minister who died in 1981. Rami Dal said Dayan regarded his decision to allow Jews to return to the West bank city of Hebron, and the capture of the Golan heights, as his two greatest mistakes.

Dal discounts claims that the Golan Heights, on which Netanyahu hinges much of his foreign policy, have any strategic value. Dayan told him he took the plateau under pressure from settlers who wanted it for farmland, and he always regretted it. Israeli leaders have maintained that the heights were taken because Syria used them to shell Israel's border communities.

Dayan told Rami Dal he provoked the shelling by sending a tractor to plow in the demilitarized zone. If the Syrians did not shoot he would send the tractor further. "The kibbutzim saw the good agricultural land and dreamed about it," he said. "In two cases I did not fulfill my role as defense minister in that I did not stop things that I was sure should have been stopped." The two errors he recognized were the ones that blew up the peace process. Dayan's politician daughter Yael, confirmed Rami Tal's account of the interview and said her father seemed to regret his handling of Hebron most.

Dayan said he gave an American rabbi named Moshe Levinger permission to enter conquered Hebron on condition that he and his family stay only for the Passover holiday. Levinger never left and, according to Dayan's daughter, became the father of the settlement Netanyahu has used to scuttle the Oslo Accord.

Amos Erin, a former government official, says Dayan only wanted the Heights as a bargaining chip. "Dayan didn't want the government to allow the kibbutzim to build there, he hoped to trade it back for peace. Now about 15,000 settlers are established there."

Erin said Dayan's statements would clear up a lot of misconceptions of the Six-Day war. "We were not always the victims," he declared. "There is a myth of peaceful farmers being shot at by Syrians - the truth is more ambiguous."

While Rami Dal and Amos Erin were making headlines, Uzi Mahnaimi reported the warning that Ami Ayalon, the head of Shin Bet, Israel's internal security service, had issued to Netanyahu. He predicted a regional war if Netanyahu continued settlements. "You have antagonized Arafat by publicly accusing him of giving a 'green light' to the terrorist activities of Islamic fundamentalists," the Shin Bet chief declared. "Mr. Arafat is angry and frustrated. He wants a respectable compromise. We emphasize again that further expansion of the settlements will lead to escalation of violence on the West Bank on a scale we have not seen so far."

"If we resort to Operation Thornbush (the army plan to occupy Palestinian cities in the case of violence) the Arab countries will have no further option but to get into war with us." When a warning comes from Shin Bet it is serious. This was the political situation in the Middle East when a story broke that has all the gripping interest of an Ian Fleming plot.

On September 30, 1986, Mordechai Vanunu checked out of the Montbatten Hotel in London and disappeared without a trace, five days before The London Times was to publish his story on Israel's nuclear program.

He had worked for ten years in the underground nuclear research center at Dimona. Made redundant in 1985, he went to Australia where he was converted to Christianity and baptized by the Reverend John McKnight. As a conscientious objector against nuclear warfare he was irate at Israel's refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and denial of any nuclear activity. He went to London to sell his story.

Since he disappeared while under British protection, both the newspaper and

intelligence service were thrown into the fight to discover what had happened to him. They learned that a Mossad agent called Cindy had lured him to Italy where he could be drugged and put aboard a ship flying the Panamanian flag.

British Intel discovered that Cindy was an American, born Cheryl Hanin, the daughter of a Florida business man who had made his fortune in tires. She had entered England on an American passport and told immigration officers she was a tourist. That was enough to start a hunt that never stopped.

Her movements were traced back to 1977 when the World Zionist Organization gave her a scholarship to Tel Aviv where she was recruited into the Nahal unit of Israeli intelligence and married a Mossad officer named Ofer Ben Tov. In September 1986 the overseas Mossad Kaysaria unit ordered her to fly to London at once, under her American name. Mossad agents were assembling there from all over the world under orders from Shimon Peres to lure Vanunu out of England and to where he could be kidnapped without causing trouble.

While Vanunu's mind was reported to be deteriorating in solitary confinement, in a 2 meter by 3 meter cell with a cross on the wall, the search for Cindy continued. To the surprise of British agents and the paper fighting for Vanunu's release, they found her in Orlando, Florida, "on another assignment", according to the Sunday Times. The issue of April 6 reported her to be living in a luxurious apartment near Disney World, having breakfast with friends, swimming in a luxury pool complex and driving a smart red convertible to the time-share apartment business she uses as a cover.

When not in Orlando she is at her other home in the upper middle-class neighborhood of Kohav Yair, northeast of Tel Aviv, where top members of the security establishment settle. The story of British Intel's 13-year "Cindy" hunt is a perfect Sean Connery scenario.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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HISTORY'S STORIES INTERLOCK, FROM ONE-WORLDISM TO MARSHALL AID

While Africa was flaming, Mobutu trying to get his 400 relatives and hangers-on out of Zaire, to the 30-some palaces, apartments and hotels he owns in eleven countries, and a Sandhurst-trained major leading a murderous coup in Sierra Leone, an interesting book on Africa's corruption and cruelty appeared on the market, written by a white South African named Rian Malan.

Unlikely as it is that any solution acceptable to the politically correct exists, Mr. Malan's book, *MY TRAITOR'S HEART*, published by Vintage Press, of London, has some interesting points.

Asked to write a three-quarter page for *The Sunday Telegraph*, Malan's first thought was: "As the shells rained down on Freetown (Sierra Leone) last week, the United States and Europe responded with a weary shrug and a resolve not to become involved beyond rescuing their own people. It was business as usual in Africa."

He did not observe that those who made what is happening now inevitable may have had a plan or were under orders from higher-ups with ideas rather than knowledge.

The horrors were standard for Africa, as he saw them. "Terror-stricken refugees, strutting teen-age gunmen in aviator

shades and lagoons of blood in the streets... It has been like this since the Europeans began leaving forty years ago," he wrote. "But the problem of Africa is that it has never become truly independent." It is made up of artificial states ruled for the most part by the jumped-up heirs of the colonialists. It is not African...the colonists handed power to their own creatures - mission boys for the most part; assimilationists who had learned the master's language and studied in his great universities.

"All had absorbed the master's mind-set to such an extent that they went to the inaugural conference of the Organization of African Unity in 1963 and voted to uphold the borders drawn up in Berlin 80 years earlier: Africa was a continent of nation states whose boundaries were to remain sacrosanct."

After becoming masters themselves, the creatures of the white man liked the feel of power and grew fat on plunder until generals took it away from them. "But little changed in the hinterland, where the predominantly tribal peasantry still labored under illegitimate institutions led by men who were indifferent to their fate."

Malan takes Yoweri Museveni, the leader of Uganda, as his model and calls for

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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an Africa cleansed of its 1885 frontiers and turned over to its tribal Kings. For Museveni, "the idea that whites are responsible for Africa's miseries has lost its power. Africa's malaise," he says, "is Africa's own fault and Africans must do something about the cure."

His first act on coming to power in 1986 was to restore tribal Kings to their thrones and to give their subjects a measure of self government. The result, according to Malan, was a return to stability and an economic growth now reaching 10%. Whether it will work in all cases remains to be seen. Africa being Africa, many are skeptical of the idea that tribal kings will be any better than white-selected politicians and the generals that ousted them.

Museveni and a few like believers talk of merging into a free-trade zone and later a political union with a devolution of power to the regional and traditional tribal level. He says it will mean the eradication of irrational colonial boundaries and the creation, after 40 years of false starts and failures, of a truly New Africa. The trouble is, the genes of Africa are also in Museveni and his traditional tribal chiefs and theirs is the land of which Conrad wrote "no depth of cruelty is unimaginable."

In writing of Africa's history, Malan is realistic and states that the post-colonial period of unrelieved squalor, venality and bloodshed began in Ghana, in 1957, when western leftists put Kwama Nkrumah in power, against the wishes of minority tribes. "Rival youth movements were fighting in the streets even before the Governor-General left his palace," he says. "By 1966 Ghana's economy was in tatters, and Nkrumah was half mad, resorting to human sacrifices to maintain his grip on the state."

The date Malan gives as the beginning of Ghana's plunge is the approximate time when American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) chiefs made Ghana's capital, Accra, the base on which they would build an African labor empire which they would boss.

While promoters at government and

management level were roping countries that had been stripped of their colonies into a federal Europe with Brussels for a capital, Walter Reuther's agents organized unions in present or former colonies which, they thought, would be loyal to them.

The unions in African colonies became fighters for independence and, having no management to take over, planned to take over government. Their goons became Presidents and, if things went according to plan, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), in Brussels, which the AFL-CIO had organized as a world labor government, would tell African labor boss Presidents what to do through the Trade Unions Congress in Accra.

The ICFTU had originally been put together in London in 1949, under Britain's Labor government, but the British kicked it out when they saw it was designed to replace European nations in their colonies while Jean Monnet's followers worked at a higher level to make colonies of the mother countries.

Forced to leave London, the ICFTU moved to Brussels, the city Jean Monnet and Paul-Henry Spaak had chosen as the capital of EUROPE. By 1962 the ICFTU had 141 unions from 109 countries under its control and could throw the weight of 56,477,000 unionized workers, including its own, against any country that opposed ICFTU policies.

Into Post Box no. 701 in Accra went the directives for black Africa. In December 1958 a conference was held there with the AFL-CIO's man, Irving Brown, and a New York lawyer and Council of Foreign Relations member named Lawrence C. McQuade on the tribune to back what they called "Ghana's bid for Leadership"

McQuade, who knew no more about Africa than he did about the ziggurats of Ur and Eridu, harangued labor leaders from colonies that had no industries with the words: "Africans, Unite! You have a continent to regain and nothing to lose but your chains!" Millions have lost their heads.

While robbing the country blind, Nkruma had 16 members of the National Assembly,

including four women and two old men, horsewhipped for stealing in the Assembly building while parliament was in session.

Today Africa's troubles are spreading and in mid-June the Foreign Legion was fighting to hold an airstrip long enough for some 3,000 foreigners to be flown out of Sierra Leone. The center of attention, however, was still the capital from which Mobutu fled on May 19. Garbage had not been collected in most neighborhoods in seven years, and it had been that long since schoolteachers, police officers, firefighters, soldiers, nurses or any government worker had been paid on a regular basis. When they were paid, a month's salary was about enough to buy a loaf of bread. Professors existed by selling diplomas.

How did a man like Mobutu come to rule over a country of 2,344,885 square kilometers? A land where almost fifty million primitive or semi-primitive people were divided into over 250 ethnic tribes with their own chiefs? The TELEGRAPH of London said he worked for CIA. One of the most conscientiously reliable publications in the world, France's SPECTACLE DU MONDE, reported that CIA chose Joseph-Desire Mobutu in September 1960 to get rid of the Marxist Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba.

Most papers reported simply that America chose Mobutu because he was anti-communist. That is not enough. If an anti-communist was all America wanted the logical leader would have been Moise Tshombe, who governed Katanga Province and provided half the revenue of the country five times the size of France and 80 times the size of Belgium.

The truth is, with Europe's mother countries left to Jean Monnet's one-worlders and their African colonies to labor bosses, Tshombe was ineligible because he belonged to the management class. After Baluba guards beat Lumumba to a point near death on a plane that was transporting him and the pilot, pleading lack of fuel, landed in Katanga so he would die on Tshombe's hands, a Lumumba lieutenant named Pierre Mulele revolted.

Joseph Kasavubu was still President of Zaire and Mobutu was chief-of staff of the army, but neither could cope with Mulele's drugged rebels who were massacring whites in the quarter of the country they conquered. Kasavubu called on Tshombe to come and clear up the mess.

Tshombe restored order and in November 1964 drove Mulele and his followers into the brush. With law reestablished, General Mobutu sent word to the rebels that all was forgiven and they could come out. When Mulele appeared in Kinshasha, Mobutu arrested him, had his men cut off his ears, emasculate him, cut off his arms and legs, sew him in a sack and throw him in the river.

With Mulele out of the way, Kasavubu thought he no longer needed Tshombe and on October 13, 1965, dismissed him. Chaos immediately erupted and on November 24 Mobutu seized power. Six months later, on January 6, 1966, he proclaimed himself President under the name Mobutu Sese Seko and the downward road began. Laurent Kabila was trafficking in diamonds and ivory in the Lake Tanganyika region at the time, and thirty-one years later, while Europe was busy expressing gratitude for Marshall Aid, he ousted Mobutu.

AFRICA WAS MOMENTARILY CROWDED OFF FRONT PAGES AND NO WORDS WERE HIGH ENOUGH FOR AMERICA IN EARLY JUNE AS GENERAL MARSHALL'S SPEECH AT THE HARVARD COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY OF 1947 WAS REMEMBERED.

Journals editorialized and articles filled op-editorial pages on America's generosity of fifty years ago. London's TIMES of May 29 praised "America's most unsordid act" in giving war-ruined Europe \$13 billion (around \$ 88 billion today).

The ECONOMIST, regarded as an authority on money matters, wrote: "In 1947 the West Europeans lacked the dollars to buy fuel and food, let alone machinery; when Marshall dollars came to the rescue, educated people and sound policies yielded rapid growth."

No editor or writer wrote of Marshall aid

except as an outright gift. The finest writing on it brought to my attention was not an article but a letter to the Sunday Telegraph of July 1 by Dr. L.S. Pressnell, a historian in the Historical Section of the Cabinet Office. But even Dr. Pressnell failed to mention the most important aspect of Marshall aid at this moment when many Europeans are fighting to preserve their national money and sovereignty.

Dr. Pressnell wrote. "There was no Marshall Plan, nor praise of it as 'an unsordid act' by Churchill, who had applied that description two years earlier to the massive American aid under wartime Lend-Lease...In 1947 the United States wanted co-operation and federation in Europe."

During the war years Roosevelt and those around him accepted everything Jean Monnet told them on "Europe", and Monnet's every waking hour was used to sell his cause. "Marshall Aid was fundamentally about dollars to acquire essential equipment, materials and food," Dr. Pressnell told readers of THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, but even he seemed under the impression that Marshall Aid was an outright gift.

In a later paragraph he came closer to disclosing that men with more than Europe's restoration in mind were at work when Marshall's idea was sold to congress: "The linking of Marshall Aid to American pressure for European integration," he said, "is a darker story, particularly relevant as Britain reassesses its future in 'Europe'".

More far-seeing than Europe's politicians, the official historian reflected, "It is scarcely accurate to suggest of the concept of 'Europe' that it 'had no focus at all' until the US Administrators (Monnet disciples to a man!) advocated a continent organized on an American federal model.

"Heavy costs have resulted for Europeans and others from US-supported integration of Europe. For six years before Marshall Aid, the US pressed for an open world economy of free non-discriminatory trade. With Marshall Aid it switched to support of an inward-looking discriminatory bloc in

Europe. American federalizing aims may have been perverted by the Continental centralist model. Was not, however, the naive American view of multi-cultured Europe as potentially no different from a group of federated American states, itself a perversion?"

Only Professor Pressnell appears to have perceived that Marshall Aid was "an opportunity to pursue integration as the ultimate end and to make the Organization for European Economic Co-operation a supra-national authority, rather than a consultative body. He might have carried his criticism further if he had had access to the diary of Joseph Retinger, the Pole who was Monnet's action man.

Retinger's notes tell us that the food and machinery for European recovery were not exactly gifts. According to him, the recipient nations paid for America's \$13 billion worth of Marshall Aid food and machinery with paper money which America agreed not to convert into hard currency. Consequently, Retinger states: "The American government suddenly found itself with ample funds in European currencies, as a result of the so-called counterpart funds arising from Marshall aid.

"In Germany the education of the young generation (for Monnet's plan) was of great concern. Similar problems existed elsewhere. Perhaps American money could be harnessed for the good of the cause. John McCloy was then American High Commissioner in Germany and on his staff was Shepperd Stone, who was dealing with such problems.

"Robert Murphy, an old friend and supporter of the European idea, (who had been Roosevelt's sewer of revolts in North Africa) was American Ambassador to Brussels. Their response was unhesitating and prompt. Mr. Spaak, who was at that time chairman of the (European) Movement, was also in favor and, after a round of talks, everything was settled. Ample funds were put at the disposal of the Movement who (sic) set out to organize in all European Countries

a vast youth campaign in favor of European Unity. The United States were to provide the finances for several years... As it was, the campaign lasted six years."

When the United States ceased providing funds, the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Institute took over. So let us be honest. In buying Marshall Aid food and equipment with money that couldn't be used anywhere else, the European nations being stripped of their colonies paid for the campaign to enslave themselves.

Anyone who believes in the conspiracy theory might give some thought to those who were connected with McCloy's gift of "ample funds", good only in the nation of issue. They might ask if the whole thing was not a plan for just such a campaign. Having met Marshall and the leftist adviser, Professor Feis, whom he brought to China with him in December of 1945, I would not say he was astute enough to conceive such a plan, but he may have been duped by Acheson and Harriman and other Monnet converts,

While Marshall Aid paper money was conditioning nations for surrender of their sovereignty, Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., the founder and first President of the United World Federalists, was writing a book called PEACE OR ANARCHY. In it he declared that "the price of 'preparedness' is the loss of all civil liberties and the iron rule of military totalitarianism," and "anarchy threatens us in the unbridled growth of nationalism and in insistence upon the sovereignty of nations."

A conspiracy kook might see some connection between CIA accepting such a man and making him station chief in London in 1975, as Britain was about to hold a referendum to decide whether she would remain in the federation scheme that had been sold as a "Common Market", or opt out. Or Mr. Meyers taking his retirement after an infusion of unexpected money made the defenders of sovereignty lose.

PRAISE FOR GENERAL MARSHALL'S SPEECH OF FIFTY YEARS AGO DISAPPEARED FROM THE PAPERS AS AFRICA'S TROUBLES MOUNTED. The

thought of thousands of boat people arriving from North Africa became a nightmare as stagnation, corruption, and youth pouring out of schools with no employment in sight made Algeria a place of terror. It was the colons, for whom Senator Mike Mansfield had no word low enough, who had provided employment and maintained order there. Driving them out was a recipe for chaos.

Hundreds of thousands of Algerian workers have no income. Over 350,000 have not been paid for two years and there is no money for unemployment or insurance. Over 60,000 Algerians have been killed by Islamic terrorists since the elections of 1992 and the wives, mothers and daughters of troops, police and government service are under sentence of death.

Algeria was in the domain of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and in 1961 an Executive Meeting was held in Brussels from March 3 to 17 to discuss aid for the Algerian fight for independence. An order from the AFL-CIO stated, "In certain cases it is possible and even preferable that affiliated organizations pursue activities independently in the international field, on condition that the ICFTU be fully consulted." Read: We don't want to be held responsible, but keep us informed.

A press release announced that the AFL-CIO was contributing \$3,250,000 to the international solidarity fund for the current 4-month period and an additional \$220,000 dollars to make up the deficit for the previous four month's activity.

Another paragraph told labor supporters of the fighters in Algeria that the monthly contribution from America's 13,500,000 unionized workers would be increased from three cents a month for the following six to nine months, the total of each month's exceptional contribution not to exceed eighteen cents.

This is one page in the story of how workers in a country where one could not work without joining a union, were forced to contribute to Algeria's domination by corrupt leaders who have made life unbearable for

those unable to flee. The NEW YORK TIMES was so convinced that a free Algeria would show her gratitude by working for peace between Israel and the Arabs, the story of Tshombe's death becomes even more cynical.

Since I am the only foreigner in a position to do so, I would be failing in my obligation to subscribers if I did not give the salient points in the story locked up in a Paris file and likely to stay there.

Tshombe was in exile in Spain in the spring of 1967. An Anti-Communist movement in Lisbon was about to back him and he was announcing: "My country needs me. Every day I am receiving calls from my people to return and restore the democracy they became accustomed to in my rule of fifteen months."

Mobutu was frantic. Tshombe knew hit teams had been sent to get him. The CIA station chief in Kinshasa, Mobutu's capital, was a man named Frank Davline who frequently worked with Paul Mertens, alias Paul Mascagnbe, one of Jacques Foccart's agents in Zaire. Foccart handled African affairs and secret police for de Gaulle and was no friend of America, but their agents worked together when their interests coincided.

About a week before Tshombe was kidnapped, Davline and Mertens went to Paris for a meeting with a CIA man named Chris Shelby. During their meeting the kidnap operation was planned. They had to act quickly because a Belgian crook named Marcel Humbertin and another man were in a plot to topple Mobutu and bring Tshombe back to Katanga.

Mertens went to Madrid to instruct Francis Bodenan, whom the French service had dropped when he was sentenced to ten years for murder. On his release from prison he went to Africa where he met Humbertin, who had Tshombe's complete confidence.

Bodenan and Mertens lunched with Tshombe in a Puerta del Sol restaurant, near the Spanish Security Ministry, to discuss a proposition. Humbertin owed Tshombe around 800 million old francs, and proposed

giving Tshombe his villa in Ibiza to settle his debt. This would entail a trip to Ibiza to see the villa.

Mertens suggested that they go in his plane but Tshombe was wary. They took off for the Balearics to see the villa in a chartered plane on June 30, 1967. Aboard the plane was Tshombe, a lawyer named Charles Sigal and his wife, Marcel Humbertin, Bodenan and the pilot. They visited the villa in Ibiza, had luncheon and took off for the return to Madrid. Off the coast Bodenan pulled an automatic out of his traveling bag and ordered the pilot to fly to Algiers.

In the weeks that followed, many thought Humbertin had taken that way to get rid of his debt and his creditor, but he also was arrested on landing and when liberated in January 1968 had to face troubles in Switzerland and Belgium. Daily it became more apparent that someone with money and power was behind the affair.

There was no reason for Boumedienne, who had seized power in a coup, to throw Tshombe in prison, but since he had him he looked to see how he could profit by the kidnapping. In spite of promises to the United States and the New York Times, Algeria had declared war on Israel in 1967.

Boumedienne made Mobutu a proposition. He would put Tshombe where he would make no more trouble if Zaire would join the Arab line-up against Israel. Torn between his hatred of Tshombe and fear that the US would turn against him, Mobutu turned the offer down. Months of mysterious talks followed and shortly after it was announced that Tshombe would be liberated in return for talking, money is reported to have decided his fate.

After two years of hell he may have died days before his death was announced on June 9, 1969. The man who dispatched him is known and Bodenan had no serious trouble when he returned to France. Such is the end of a story that interweaves with innumerable others in that period of which no one can be proud.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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A WAR THAT COULD BE ENDLESS AND THE STORY OF A WRONGED MONARCH

Long lines of automobiles blocked roads in July and August as Europeans fled to the beaches for a period of relative calm before being immersed in the affairs of ungovernable unions and world problems. This year their apprehensions are graver than they have been since the fall of 1939.

In the years of Soviet brinkmanship the threat of war was taken seriously by all. When Israel's new Prime Minister repudiated the peace accord drawn up at Oslo, terrorist masters in Teheran and settlers in the conquered territories were ecstatic. Nations sitting on powder kegs in the form of Moslem communities acted unconcerned for fear of being branded racist.

A new kind of guerrilla war, painless for its wagers and devastating for the third-party lands that will become battlefields, was in the making.

A tiny majority of ultra-orthodox rabbis and self-centered settlers made Benjamin Netanyahu Prime Minister on May 28, 1996, in revolt the agreements signed in Oslo. By so doing they put the fate of Israel and world peace at stake. Yitzhak Rabin foresaw what was coming when he was chief of army operations in the mid-60s and opposed his country's nuclear program.

He predicted that if Israel acquired nuclear capability the Moslem nations

would have to have it also. He realized that only if neither had nuclear arms would Israel remain militarily superior. Mutual nuclear power he saw as the great equalizer that would destroy Israel's advantage.

Many in the military also wanted to remove cause for a conflict they knew would never die. The London *TIMES* of December 19, 1973, carried General Matiyahu Peled's plea for withdrawal from the occupied territory in Israel's own interests. As Quartermaster General of the army during the six-day war he felt that cries to hold onto the captured territories would be dropped if the people were made aware of the trouble they were inviting. He never ceased quoting Ben Gurion's warning that peace is more important than territory.

When the London *TIMES* reported on June 10, 1975, that Yitzhak Rabin had departed for Washington to seek President Ford's aid in negotiating an interim agreement with Egypt, his mission was undercut by seventy-six American senators who signed a letter urging continued aid to Israel. Their letter convinced Rabin's enemies at home that the American people did not support their government's request that he make a gesture for peace.

He never gave up. The Sunday *Times* of February 15, 1976, was headed: "Israeli

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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hardliners unite in bid to oust Rabin." Those who were to cause his death were already at work and the 1991 Peace Conference in Madrid was a testament to his tenacity and courage.

Benyamin Netanyahu was in Madrid with him, in charge of relations with the press, when Iran held her anti-peace conference in Teheran. Libya and the Sudan, who contributed to Louis Farrakhan as an ally in 1996, joined Iran in the campaign against peace.

Leaders at the Teheran meeting warned Syria's Hafez el-Assad that he would suffer the fate of Sadate if he accepted Israel's right to exist in return for restoration of the Golan Heights. When he defied them the settlers became Teheran's allies in opposing peace.

Three years and four months later, THE TIMES of March 16, 1995, announced: "Leaders of 13,000 Jews in 32 settlements on the occupied Golan heights were planning a campaign of civil disobedience yesterday after the announcement from Damascus that Israel and Syria have agreed to resume the peace talks broken off in December."

Headlines in THE TIMES of September 25, 1995, screamed: "Diehard settlers threaten to wreck West Bank peace deal...Such is the fury of the Israeli Right over the return of territory which they call 'Eretz Israel', the biblical land of Israel, demonstrators now routinely describe Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, the architects of the deal, as 'traitors' and 'murderers'."

"Leading rabbis have called on soldiers to disobey orders to dismantle settlements or to move out of bases in the main Arab population centers. More than a thousand reserve soldiers out of a target of 20,000 have signed a document refusing to advance in any attempt to uproot the 140,000 Jewish settlers on the West Bank who are seen by peace activists as the main bar to a lasting solution." Peace with Syria and the Palestinians could mean civil war in Israel.

Rabin's murder could only be a matter of time. Yet the terms he worked out at Oslo gave his people what they wanted most, for

the minimum of what it would cost. Syria, Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan accepted Israel's right to exist in peace within her borders. Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would be in three phases. There would be no new settlements in the occupied territory and the final status of Jerusalem would be decided in 1999. Jordan's King promised that no nation hostile to Israel would be permitted to occupy or send troops into his country.

For the first time Israel's frontier was secure, but on November 4, 1995, a 25-year-old soldier named Yigal Amir, a product of Bar Ilan Religious University, killed the prime minister whom settlers and hardliners had been denouncing as a traitor. Intelligence and security forces went into action to discover if it was the act of a lone fanatic or part of a deeper plot.

They announced on November 9, 1995: "The killing of Yitzhak Rabin was part of an extreme right-wing Jewish plot to sabotage the Middle East peace process. The plot had the backing of radical rabbis from the occupied territories." Yoel Ben-Nun, a leading right-wing rabbi, told a meeting of more than 300 religious-Zionist leaders in Jerusalem that as soon as the seven-day mourning period ended he would begin identifying rabbis who maintained that the Prime Minister deserved to die.

Death threats against Netanyahu began pouring into the headquarters of his Likud Party, and Leah Rabin, the late Prime Minister's widow, made public her views that Netanyahu had incited her husband's murderer. An American student was expelled from Bar-Ilan University for writing on an internet bulletin board: "Happy holiday everyone. The witch is dead; the wicked witch is dead."

Hardest of the hardliners were Netanyahu's American advisers, who were convinced that peace and security could be attained without giving the one thing being demanded: conquered land. Their stand was supported in THE TIMES of September 2, 1970, by Professor Harold Fisch, the Rector of

Bar-Ilan University, who in 1967 founded "The land of Israel movement."

The movement he directed was not a party. It was a lobby made up of men and women from all parties and walks of life, to work within parties and form policies. Its first manifesto, signed by a dazzling list of the country's leading writers, scholars, captains of industry and leaders of settlements, carried his movement's credo. "The cities of Judea are the inalienable possessions of the Jewish people. No Israel government had a mandate for surrendering any part of the land of the historic Jewish homeland to Jordan, Syria or Egypt."

"Just as we are not at liberty to surrender the state of Israel, so we are under obligation to retain that which she has now given us." This was the condition on which Netanyahu rode to power on a promise of peace and security, and forced him to declare, when he got there, that there could be no exchange of land to obtain either. Military force would continue to be the answer, "even if American pressure were to pass the point of tolerance," the rector of Bar-Ilan university stated.

Three years later The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent realized where the rector's movement was leading and headed his report of November 8, 1973: "COULD ISRAEL SURVIVE NEXT TIME?" His theme: "Many Israelis recognize that reliance on military strength is expensive in the short and middle term and fatal in the long run. In the long run it cannot protect Israel: The advantages of numbers, of geography, of raw materials and now even of money are all with the Arabs, while Israel's counterbalancing lead in technological expertise and trained manpower diminishes from year to year..."

"If the military confrontation between Israel and the Arabs survives and festers, the day must inevitably come when the Arabs will be stronger militarily, and when Israel's protector, America, will lose interest, or have a stronger, conflicting interest elsewhere."

The London paper did not name its special correspondent but his knowledge of the area was unquestionable. "The Arabs learned far

more from their defeat," he wrote, "than the Israelis did from their victory...After 1967 the Israelis put their faith entirely in military superiority and were unprepared to barter their 'secure' borders for a putative peace settlement. Israel could not hope for more defensible borders than those she already had, and it is impossible for her to inflict a decisive and permanent defeat on the Arabs...The military balance is still slightly in Israel's favor and the Arabs are willing to make peace. If the Israelis wait until it tilts in the Arabs' favor, they may no longer have a choice of peace..."

"The terms which are now available for permanent peace have been clarified publicly in the past few weeks. The main terms are a recognition of Israel within the pre-1967 boundaries, with possible minor modifications, in return for the restoration of the occupied territories to Egypt and Syria; and a solution to the refugee problem in the form of a Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip, either independent or autonomous within a federal Jordan. Israeli shipping would be free to use the Aqaba Gulf and the Suez Canal; and great-Power guarantees, UN peace-keeping forces and probably demilitarized zones would safeguard the agreed borders."

"The status of Jerusalem, compensation for refugees and other particularly thorny issues are not necessarily insoluble problems." It is sad to contemplate that Rabin was killed for signing an accord that would have saved many lives had it been realized twenty years before.

The 1973 DAILY TELEGRAPH story went on to warn: "The continuation of Israel's present policy will bring a series of wars, each more difficult and costly to win than the last against an increasingly competent and powerful Arab foe, a running sore which will end by draining Israel dry."

Netanyahu refused to heed the warning. His first act was to assure America he would carry out the terms agreed on at Oslo. Then turning to his electorate he announced: "I am building Har Homa (another settlement for

32,000 more settlers in the occupied West Bank) this week and nothing is going to stop me. I will not let any final status lead to an independent Palestine.”

When the explosion of disappointment started he accused Yasser Arafat of ordering it. It was something over which Arafat had no control. THE ECONOMIST of August 16 observed: “He (Netanyahu) has done nothing to indicate that he wants the (peace) process to succeed. His attitude and actions have made relations too dire for the talks to advance beyond a ceremonial opening.”

A French writer observed that if Saddam Hussain were to invade Kuwait and go on to Saudi Arabia tomorrow, no Arab leader would dare join a coalition against him. THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S special correspondent ended his prophetic article of November 3, 1973: “The time is past for Israelis to argue that they dare not take any chances with their security; they dare not miss what is quite possibly Israel's last chance for peace and, in the long run, survival. The Israelis must recognize that one can only minimize and contain the dangers of security. There is no such thing as absolute military security and its continued pursuit will be the ruin of their nation.”

The above opinions are passed on without comment as statements from other sources on the terms proposed 23 years before America voted with Israel and Micronesia against a UN resolution to oppose the building of new settlements and seizure of Arab land.

Tim Clancy, of CNN television, asked Mr. Bar Ilan in an interview on August 6 if it were not better that his Prime Minister return to the clauses of the Oslo accord. The only reply was: “The people must go on living.”

Demography specialists estimate that chances of the settlers being able to go on living where they are are slim. They report: In 1900 some 25 million Arabs and 15 million Jews lived between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. In 1992 there were 250 million Arabs and 4 million Jews in Israel, while the world population of Jews remained roughly the same. By the year 2015 it is estimated that

Israel will have a population of 6 million, surrounded by 450 million Arabs between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian.

Bernard Wasserstein laments in his book, VANISHING DIASPORA, (Published by Hamish Hamilton, London. 20 pounds): “What is now destroying the Jews of Europe is our own apathy. Our birthrate is falling. Our intermarriage rate is rising. We are destroying ourselves.”

Most European authorities agree that only regaining the trust finally realized at Oslo and carrying out its terms can avert a conflict which will meet all the conditions visualized by the Ayatollah Khomeiny for everlasting war.

HAVING TOUCHED ON THE MOST IMPORTANT AND TRAGIC TOPIC OF THE DAY, LET US DEVOTE SOME THOUGHT TO A WRONGED MONARCH WHOM FOREIGN MEDDLING DEPOSED. His Majesty Bao Dai, the Emperor of Vietnam, died in Paris in a French military hospital on July 31 at the age of 83. None of the obituaries in European and American publications appear to have been written by anyone who knew the unhappy man.

TIME Magazine of August 11 denounced him as an imperial puppet, forced to abdicate in 1945 because he was “of little use to the power centers squabbling over Vietnam.”

Philip Shenon wrote in The New York Times that he “was seen as the puppet of others - first, the French colonialists, then the Japanese occupiers of World War 11, then the Communist movement led by Ho Chi Minh, then the French again.”

A documentary produced by the American Right during America's war in Vietnam was influenced by the bias in American education, which suggests that monarchs are parasites or tyrants. McArthur was aware that in the world where the five-character scroll of “Heaven, Earth, Emperor, Father, and Teacher” are handed down, the occupier of the throne is the link between heaven and earth. The documentary produced by American conservatives wrote his Majesty off with the

words "He was a puppet of the French and so he had to go."

In Vietnam enemies of the throne charged that he was a puppet of the Americans. Washington had imposed an unwanted Prime Minister on the country and then made him its President. So sensitive was the Emperor to the puppet label, he invariably insisted that the appointment of Ngo Dinh Diem was his own decision.

Actually, the outside-imposed Prime Minister who hoped to install his family as a dynasty was appointed in June 1954, because he showed His Majesty a letter from Mike Mansfield stating that if he were Prime Minister America would save his country.

Diem swore on bended knees "If Your Majesty ever has cause to find fault with my direction of the country's affairs, he has but to speak the word and I will step down." Diem then promised the Empress, like himself, a Catholic, that he would preserve the throne for her son. The Emperor, turning to his Minister, Dr. Nguyen Manh Don, said in an aside: "This man is going to betray me, but it does not matter, if America will save the country."

Thus the final stage of the voyage that was to end in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot in Paris on July 6, 1997, with dignitaries of State and the Vatican before the coffin of the ruler who had been permitted to die in semi-poverty began.

Bao Dai was twelve years old when his father died and from the day of his coronation on January 8, 1926, a date set by the stars, he was thwarted at every stage of his reign by destiny and those with power, but he was never a puppet. He followed the commands of Lao-tseu who decreed that man must submit to exterior forces by a law of non-action, a sort of perpetual indifference and silent opposition against exigencies too strong to defy. Above all, he was taught that the Son-of-Heaven must not complain.

It was for him to plow the first furrow each year that the crops of his subjects might be bountiful. By Heaven's command, his life belonged to them. With him in the temple when he prayed were those of his dynasty who

had gone before him. Of the five who had been deposed in the fifty years before his accession, four died under mysterious circumstances.

The thesis which history adopted from the press is that it was because he was a puppet that he had to go. A more honest explanation is that he was destroyed because Vietcong victory would have been impossible had he been permitted to stay.

One thread in the pattern of his fall, if followed, provides an excellent example of the brazenness of the treason that brought it about. No veteran of the war which was lost on TV screens and in university classrooms can forget the role of television in America's defeat. Many considered CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System) the most powerful of the three chains sapping at the home front's morale during the war in Vietnam. David Schoenbrun was the chain's bureau chief in Paris and one of its most important policy projectors.

We shall never know how it was arranged that Mr. Schoenbrun's hatchet job, BAO DAI - THE CASE OF THE ABSENTEE EMPEROR, should be published in Collier's Magazine of September 30, 1955, a month before the rigged plebiscite that deposed the Emperor.

No democratic process offered the Vietnamese any choice but the candidate selected in Washington. Furthermore, the article was planted in time to prepare the American public for the coup d'etat by referendum and let the Vietnamese know who they should vote for if they wanted American aid.

Discussing the plebiscite farce with His Majesty some years later and wondering what CIA hoped to gain by keeping Kenneth Tabor Ripley noting the license numbers of every car that stopped before his door, he observed: "If your country had given me one-thousandth of the sum it spent to depose me, I could have won that war." Colonel Nicholas Thorne, the US Marine Corps language specialist in the military attache's office in Bangkok, later confirmed that His Majesty's statement was valid until even 1959.

Thumping his chest as a patriot, Schoenbrun declared in the Collier's article: "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." Of all things on earth, Vietnamese disunity and the Emperor's destruction were what Ho Chi Minh wanted most.

The reason Schoenbrun gave for demanding that the Emperor be destroyed in such a way that he would never be useful as a symbol of Vietnamese unity again was: "He had been contacted recently by Ho's emissaries - the importance of destroying him as a possible turncoat to the Reds is quite evident."

The rigged plebiscite moved like clockwork. CIA, officials in the US embassy, and Professor Wesley Fishel's team from Michigan State University left nothing to chance. His Majesty was deposed, his property confiscated, and a New York public relations huckster was given a hundred thousand dollars a year to sell the President no one but his Washington discoverers wanted.

On August 22, 1967, Schoenbrun and his wife descended at the Hanoi airport as the invited guests of Ho Chi Minh. Dave wrote in the book he published a year later: "Our escort team arrived, mud-stained but smiling, laden down with bouquets of flowers... To receive an exotic bouquet in Hanoi, when the planes of my country had been bombing the city, was so incredible that I began to laugh, and then my wife laughed, and then both of us lost control." From Hanoi he wrote pro-Vietcong articles for the Los Angeles Times and when he returned a series for The International Herald Tribune, an offshoot of the New York Times and The Washington Post. By that time public opinion was ready to accept Schoenbrun's book, HOW WE GOT IN - HOW TO GET OUT.

In his book the rest of the mask came off. The man who demanded Bao Dai's destruction because an emissary from Ho Chi Minh had reached him, admitted that Ho had been his friend since 1946. No professor, writer or politician observed that Schoenbrun

was writing as Ho's friend while giving millions of dollars worth of aid and comfort to him and the torturers of pilots in the Hanoi Hilton.

Able to say he had been in Hanoi, Schoenbrun embarked on the university circuit. Columbia University invited him to teach a course devoted exclusively to Vietnam, and on October 17, 1968, he opened the '68-'69 lecture series at Butler University in Indianapolis. In May 1969 he told students in Walla Walla: "Senator Joe McCarthy lied to this country and installed an irrational fear of communism in the people." Over a million Vietnamese were to die in re-education camps and rotting boats when the country Schoenbrun championed was victorious.

These thoughts come back as I mourn the death of a friend who had a case against America if any wronged man ever had. The reason given for forming and financing the army that killed 55,000 Americans is that Ho Chi Minh helped fight the Japanese. The only recorded clash with the Japanese came when Ho's guerrillas attacked a post thought to be held by local villagers, but which, by accident, was occupied by forty Japanese soldiers.

One day the parachuting of eight OSS officers into the mountains of Tongkin in June 1945, to train officers for Ho's army, came up in a discussion. "Yes," Bao Dai remarked, "A Japanese colonel asked for an audience a short time later and I received him. He said 'the Americans are forming an army for the communists and our orders are not to touch them. They are not giving us any trouble, but they are going to make trouble for Your Majesty. If you say the word, we will cut their heads off now, before it is too late.' I said no; I cannot ask you to kill my subjects, even if they are my enemies. It is something I will have to handle."

Like all the other problems for which he is blamed, it was beyond His Majesty's control. Through the frustrations and adversities he maintained dignity and silence to the end. Now he is with his ancestors.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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THE NEAR EAST STILL PROVIDES THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS IN THE WORLD

A tragic automobile accident crowded everything else from newspaper pages and peoples' minds as a September filled with ill omens started.

Forgotten were the complaints against the unhappy princess, the charges that she was enfeebling the system that gives England greatness with her defiance of the society that gave her pre-eminence. The Princess's friend, Rosa Monckton, wrote in her two pages of memories in the Sunday Telegraph Review of September 7: "As a wounded animal she could be terrifying, as in her Panorama interview. But she said to me that she regretted doing the program. The sad thing is that it was her only television interview, and it was Diana at her worst."

Now that the tears and pageantry are over, the things for which she was reproached are no longer important. The only words that need be said are in the lines an English poet wrote over a hundred years ago: Make no close scrutiny into her mutiny,/Rash and undutiful./Past all dishonor,/death hath left on her/only the beautiful.

MAYOR YURI LUZHKOVA, OF MOSCOW, OPENED HIS BID TO SUCCEED YELTSIN BY ANNOUNCING A

THREE DAY ORGY TO CELEBRATE THE CITY'S 850TH BIRTHDAY. It will cost around fifty million dollars, but the price will be inconsequential compared to what the world may pay for the dishonesty of a number of Russian generals, according to Aleksander Lebed.

Lebed's announcement that while he was security chief he discovered that more than a hundred nuclear "suitcase" bombs had disappeared was less important than its timing. The Peace Accord agreed on at Oslo had been repudiated and the nations likely to have bought the missing bombs were Israel's enemies.

The nuclear bombs in question were small one-kiloton ones developed by the KGB for special forces' operations during the cold war. Weighing between 60 and 100 pounds, they were easily transported and could be set up and detonated by a single man in less than half an hour.

"Detonated in a city, they could kill up to 100,000 people," said Lebed. "I have no idea where they are and I do not know if they have been destroyed, or stored, or sold, or stolen." One of his first discoveries as Yeltsin's security adviser was that the military could not account for 48 of its 132 portable nuclear weapons, and General

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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Lebed now believes that over 100 of the 250 portable bombs he knew of have disappeared. Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin denied on September 5 that any nuclear weapons had escaped control by the armed forces, and Vladimir Uvatenko followed with a declaration that no nuclear bombs were out of the army's hands.

Then, on September 22, the weekly *Novaya Gazetta* published a letter by Professor Alexei Yablokov, who had been an environment specialist under Yeltsin until early this year. Professor Yablokov wrote that the armed forces were unlikely to keep records of weapons manufactured specially for the KGB during the 1970s. Such weapons, intended solely for terrorist attacks, were not included in the nuclear arsenals of the Defense Ministry, and could have been excluded from the disarmament negotiations.

Skeptics remembered that the French Defense Ministry reported in May that Russia was unable to account for all of her tactical nuclear weapons and that military authorities did not have a clear idea of how many such weapons they were supposed to have. It cited rumors that Russia's unpaid military were selling material, in which case Iran, Iraq and possibly Syria were the most likely purchasers. Three months after the French report, the London *TIMES* reported that Israel might be the scene of the world's next nuclear attack.

A feature story in the *TIMES* of September 29 quoted Israeli Defense Minister, Yitzhak Mordechai, as stating that with huge aid from Russia, Iran was on the verge of completing its development of ballistic missiles capable of striking Israel and Europe. Both American and Israeli intelligence, he stated, were aware that Iran had progressed faster than previously thought in achieving medium range ballistic and nuclear programs.

When the web of facts were spread on the table, no deduction looked suspicious. With bulldozers levelling Palestinian homes and clearing ground for settlement in East

Jerusalem, tension in the world's most explosive area was nearing breaking point. At that moment the Israeli Prime Minister made matters worse by declaring "I am building Har Homa (the settlement for 32,000 more people in the occupied West Bank) and nothing is going to stop me." Iran's approaching delivery and nuclear capability and the disappearance of Moscow's "suitcase bombs" meant nothing to him.

Europe asked if he would make a pre-emptive strike such as Israel made against Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in 1981. Iran's missile plants in Shiraz, Farhin and Semnan were within striking distance. The planes used would be the first 25 McDonnell-Douglas F121s delivered from America as part of the \$2 billion purchase of long-range strike aircraft, designed to extend Israel's attack capability to Iran.

AS NEXT IN THE LINE OF FIRE, EUROPEANS STUDY EVERY SCRAP OF INFORMATION COMING OUT OF THE APPROACHING EXPLOSION'S EPICENTER. Tension soared when three families were moved into two Arab houses in East Jerusalem under cover of night on Sunday, September 14, while their occupants were away. As their belongings were being thrown in the street, a 22-year-old young woman of American origin paused to tell journalists: "We have to create facts to show that Jerusalem is ours."

The government re-established tax advantages on December 13, 1996, for settlers wishing to install themselves in the occupied territory and it is said to have known ten days in advance that the night move of September 14 was going to take place. Irving Moskowitz, the Miami bingo-casino millionaire, who reportedly paid half of Netanyahu's campaign expenses, had purchased the land for a new settlement.

Suicide bombings followed Madeleine Albright's arrival September 11 for her first big test. She begged Netanyahu: "Refrain from unilateral acts, including what the Palestinians perceive as provocative

expansion of settlements, land confiscation, demolition of homes and confiscation of IDs."

He replied: "If the Palestinian Authority fights terrorism to Israel's satisfaction, the process of redeployment required by Oslo might be resumed." THE ECONOMIST observed: "However much Arafat does, it will not satisfy Israel's present leaders." Tel Aviv papers added: "dissatisfaction with Arafat's efforts is Netanyahu's excuse for not doing what he doesn't want to do."

Angry Israelis carrying "PEACE NOW!" posters marched outside his door as General Ehud Barak's star was rising. Fifty-five-year-old General Barak, former head of Israel Intelligence and ex-chief of staff of the army, was elected head of the opposition Labor Party in June. He began reorganizing the party weakened by Yitzhac Rabin's assassination and the defeat of Shimon Peres in May 1997.

He denounced the blocking of the Oslo Peace Process. He agreed with the idea of a Palestinian state and swore he would oppose what he calls the calendar for colonization. With Rabin's widow at his side, he announced: "I am Rabin's disciple and heir." If a frightened opposition succeeds in dumping Netanyahu, Ehud Barak will be Israel's next leader and negotiator for peace. Speaking as a former chief of intelligence he told the country there would be a new war with Syria if the agreements Rabin signed at Oslo were not honored.

What no one wants to say is that the country faces civil war if Netanyahu falls. Settlers who were encouraged to build homes in the occupied territories and on the Golan Heights will put their homes before the country.

Aside from being the prisoner of orthodox rabbis and extremists who put him in power, Netanyahu's opposition to the Oslo peace terms is laid to the circumstances of his youth, according to William Pfaff. Pfaff writes that Netanyahu was raised by rabbis committed to the doctrine of Vladimir Jabotinsky, who founded a dissident Zionist

movement in the 1920s. Zionists at the time assumed that the Arabs would permit the establishment of a Jewish state in their midst. Jabotinsky called his movement Revisionist Zionism and taught that the Arabs would have to be defeated and driven out.

When Netanyahu repudiated what Rabin and Peres fought for he had never read the last lines which that great man, Raymond Bourguine, wrote for his magazine, *Spectacle du Monde*, on his death-bed in November 1990: "Every event of the day advises that we regard the future with humility. The only predictions that are valid are those of demography. The decline of the white world, the expansion of Asia, the explosion of Islam."

Faced with the promises he made to get into office and with Bar Ilan ever repeating: "One cannot freeze the establishment of settlements, just as one cannot freeze life," Netanyahu remains committed to confrontation and the realist General wants friendship before it is too late.

Frederic Pons, an analyst on the late Mr. Bourguine's superb monthly, wrote in September: "The American godfathers of the Near East peace process have learned a lesson on this burning soil: Men are still ready to fight and die for a few olive trees, for a bit of wall and symbols of their faith and identity."

He was overly optimistic. Madeleine Albright showed she had learned nothing when she said her September 29th meeting in New York with David Levy and Abu Marzen had made a little headway. There was talk about "freezing" the expansion of settlements but nothing about halting them, and as long as Netanyahu refused to pronounce that word, Madeleine and the Palestinian delegate were wasting their time.

IF GENERAL BARAK AND HIS PARTY FAIL IN THEIR MISSION READERS SHOULD KNOW SOMETHING OF ONE OF THE SECRET ORGANIZATIONS IRAN FORMED WHILE ACQUIRING NUCLEAR CAPABILITY. The Paris Publishing House of FLAMMARION is about to bring out a book

which Defense Ministries are awaiting and foreign publishers should translate.

Under the title: KARIM, MON FRERE EX-INTEGRISTE ET TERRORISTE (Karim, my ex-Integrist and Terrorist Brother) the book by Samia Labidi tells the story of his brother Karim, a young Tunisian who was recruited through one of the "cultural" and sports centers the Iranians operate in France.

From France he was sent to Iran for training in terrorism on an international scale. After a preliminary stage he was assigned to an advanced center in the heart of Iran, to be trained for service in El-Rissali, one of the most secret organizations being groomed for the coming struggle. Though many in Iran do not know of its existence, its lines were being secretly established long before the Shah was deposed.

Karim - this is undoubtedly not his real name - had access to plans drawn up at the most secret level of the Iranian clergy for strategic action over a preliminary period from 1975 to 1999. When the Ayatollah Khomeiny stated that a war would be waged against the West in ever-widening circles for the creation of a Moslem world, his words were dismissed as megalomaniac nonsense. Firmly established in El-Rissali, Karim found written records of an unbelievable long term program which initiates of the brotherhood had handed down from a dim period in the past. The ultimate goal was domination of the world.

One passage read: "All orders emanating from the leaders must be carried out to the letter and without delay, since they come to El-Rissali directly from the Imam El Mehdi, detainer of the hidden truth, who before disappearing left his visionary power to the religious savants of the chiite sect."

Once initiated into El-Rissali, the adept is a soldier of the dead Imam, one of his eternal knights, following his orders under the protection of the hand of God. Theirs is a free masonry of religious fanaticism. The period between 1975 and 1987 was a period of preparation. A program of aid to Islamic

movements and the propagation of the teachings of the dead Imam. No level or area of Islam was left untouched. The pre-action period was designed long ago to end with the celebration of El-Rissali's creation of an Islamic state in Iran.

Initiates were told that the objective for the twelve year period from 1987 to 1999, now being carried out, would be "creation of a second Islamic state in Asia, even a non-chiite one. The states targeted for take-over were Iraq, Lebanon and Afghanistan. When this phase is completed the next step, they were taught, would be the destabilization of Moslem North Africa and the installation of regimes "apparently Sunnite but secretly Chiite." Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and the Sudan are the countries marked for consolidation in an Islamic world.

"Once all laic power is broken in Islam, terrorism will be intensified in countries in the West." according to the leaders in Iran. "First through liquidation of opponents of the Iranian revolution. After them, the liquidation of pro-Israelis and pro-westerners. During this phase El-Rissali will be reorganized. Former leaders will be deposed and followers of the lost imam will be placed in key posts where they will unite all Moslem movements under El-Rissali control by whatever means they find necessary."

By El-Rissali's timetable the next period of conquest was set long before the Ayatollah Khomeiny came to power and is due to take place from 1995 to 2004. It started in France in 1995 and the program of infiltration by Rissali agents is underway.

Moroccan Rissalists are marked for operations in Spain, Algerians to lead in France, Tunisians to act in Libya and secret agents from the Gulf countries to surface in Great Britain. This is a brief outline of the plan disclosed by Karim, the Mein Kampf of the confrerie that took over Iran and narrowly failed to make Carter deliver the Shah.

The Labidi brothers' book has been studied by specialists who have no doubt of its authenticity. There are too many facts

that could only be known by someone admitted to the highest degree of the brotherhood. Some advance the theory that the disclosure of El-Rissali intentions may be intentional, to disarm an enemy too arrogant to take them seriously?

AFTER GIVING THE READER AN IDEA OF ONE OF IRAN'S GLOBAL ARMS, SOMETHING SHOULD BE WRITTEN ON THE REGIONAL ARM WHICH MADELEINE ALBRIGHT AND NETANYAHU THINK YASSER COULD CONTROL IF HE WANTED TO. HAMAS is the acronym for Movement of Islamic Resistance. It was founded in Gaza in December 1987 by Shiekh Ahmed Yassin. According to the charter drawn up in 1988, its aim was "The founding in all Palestine of an Islamic Republic dedicated to the irradiation of the Hebrew state from the map." Israel was not displeased when Hamas was founded. Her leaders thought it weak and saw it as opposition to Arafat and his Fatah arm.

Hamas was temporarily decapitated when Yassin was arrested and sentenced to life in prison by the Israelis in 1989. Direction passed to Mahmoud El-Zahar, Shiekh Ahmen Bahr and Said Abou Masamih, who refused any compromise until all Hamas prisoners were released. They knew their demand was tantamount to a declaration of perpetual war.

In 1992, a year before Washington brought Rabin and Arafat to the negotiating table, Yehia Agache, known as the bomb-maker, founded Ezzedin el-Kassem, the armed branch of Hamas, in Jordan. It was named after a Moslem hero and composed of men who had undergone special training in Iran, Syria and Lebanon. They were Netanyahu's allies in that they were as opposed as he to the Peace Process which Arafat accepted.

When King Hassan recognized Israel's right to existence in 1995 he expelled Moussa Mohamed Marzouk, the Hamas political director at the time, and Yehia Agache, the action leader. Marzouk left for America, where he was arrested and later released. Agache moved his HQ to Syria where he

thought he was safe, until, on January 5, 1996, a Mossad assassination team killed him by booby-trapping his telephone.

It would have been unnecessary if Netanyahu had accepted the terms Rabin agreed on. Syria's Hafez Al-Assad was ready to sign, which would have left Agache and the terrorist wing without a home. The catch was, it would have meant the return of the Golan Heights and probably the fall of Netanyahu.

His sending the bulldozers into Har Homa on March 18 brought the suicide bombers of July 30. These in turn brought the revenge leveling of 29 houses, which brought more suicide volunteers for Ezzedin El-Kassem. This was the situation as Madeleine Albright and Clinton wrung their hands and Netanyahu blamed Arafat, because he had not clamped down on an organization that could put him out of business anytime it wanted to.

Clinton and his advisers underestimated Netanyahu's determination to hold the conquered territory and Palestinian determination to get it back. Ignored was the historical lesson that seizure of land through victory brings only a limited truce.

Hamas, highly professional, well-structured and with tentacles reaching into a score of countries, grew in strength while Madeleine Albright toured the Near East in mid-September. When Sheikh Ahmed Yassin launched the organization in December 1987 he gave precedence to establishing a base with the people. He concentrated on social work, opening hospitals, schools, sporting clubs and child-care centers directed through a network of mosques. Hamas had 70 social centers in Gaza in 1967. By '97 there were a hundred and eighty-five. Help centers and fund-raising organizations sprang up elsewhere.

Among the Hamas-affiliated organizations in America are the Holy Land Foundation, The Islamic Association for Palestine, and the Association for Arabian-Moslem Youth. Funds pass through a

treasurer in Chicago. Hamas associations in France include L'Union des Organizations Islamique de France (UOIF) and Le Comite' de Bienfaisance et de Solidarite' pour le Palestine (CBSP). Germany, Belgium and Holland swell the flow of support through an organization called Al-Aqsa Funds. Other foreign funds pass through a banking center headed by a Jordanian in London. Add to Hamas support the \$20 million annual Solidarity Fund Tax levied by Saudi Arabia to punish Arafat for supporting Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War.

SEPTEMBER BROUGHT A STROKE OF LUCK FOR SECULAR ISRAELIS AND MOSLEMS WHO WANT PEACE. On September 23 Netanyahu sat down to lunch with Mossad chief Danny Yatom and told him he wanted to "knock down" a Hamas leader in Amman. "But anyone," he is said to have added. Yatom objected, Netanyahu refused to take no for an answer and eight Mossad agents went into Israel's most friendly Moslem country, four of them on Canadian passports, to assassinate Khaled Meshaal, the Hamas political chief.

Mossad's station chief in Amman protested. His men were on the best of terms with Jordan's intelligence service, but on Netanyahu's insistence the hit was carried out. It was a replica of the Bulgarian killing of Georgi Markov in London in 1978 with a poison-tipped umbrella. Two agents waited for Meshaal and injected an unknown poison in his left ear as he entered his office. His driver chased them and in a matter of hours all hell broke loose, as press men put it.

K.M., Israel's station chief, had to call his Jordanian counterpart and confess "They are my people. Don't harm them. We'll deal directly with the King." The Tel Aviv paper, Yediot Aharonot, reported that King Hussein telephoned Netanyahu in a fury and demanded to know what drug was used, so his doctors could save the victim. He was told they couldn't tell him. It was a defence secret. The King telephoned President Clinton to ask that he put pressure on

Netanyahu. Clinton is reported to have been almost as furious as the King.

Canada withdrew her ambassador and Crown Prince Hassan, the King's younger brother, flew to Washington with a letter from the King and a video tape. By that time Netanyahu was desperate. Israelis demanded to know why Mossad was permitted to carry out a reckless assassination attempt in a friendly country. Chief-of-Staff Lt-General Amnon Shahak, advised a peace gesture. He had declared: "I think that among the Hamas people there are those who have had second thoughts about how they should behave."

Asked by Tel Aviv radio on Tuesday, September 30, if attempted assassination was a new tactic, Netanyahu replied "I have nothing to add to the news from Jordan." The following day Ahmed Yassin was flown to Amman and met at the airport by Arafat and a jubilant King. The other agents on Canadian passports had disappeared but with two would-be assassins in his hands the King had the cards he needed.

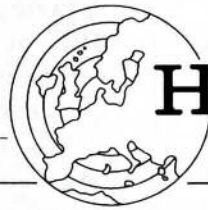
During his imprisonment Ahmed Yassin sent out a message stating: "Peace with Israel is absolutely forbidden, but a ten-year temporary truce is possible if the imam of the Moslems finds strength in the enemy and weakness among the Moslems and needs time to build and prepare."

With Netanyahu's image plummeting and Yossi Melman, Israel's leading intelligence affairs commentator, describing the job as "the most idiotic, the most crazy I can recall," the King and Arafat are staking everything on Yassin's changing his mind and lining up with them in a return to the terms drawn up in Oslo.

Bar Ilan defended Netanyahu's action by condemning Meshaal but the balance is tilting in favor of General Barak. If the Peace Process is resuscitated it will be because Netanyahu's bungled assassination job in a friendly country made Yassin's liberation possible. Europe's Near East experts see a glimmer of hope.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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A PRO-MONNET AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND THE STORY OF A KISSINGER VICTORY.

While working with the Ware Cell in Washington Whittaker Chambers observed that such cells had two functions. The first was espionage but the second was often more important. It was to influence policy.

The job of embassies is to do above ground what espionage does below. Influencing policy, in the case of an ambassador, means winning support for policies of the country that sent him. This means that he not have the kind of loyalty Adlai Stevenson was pushing when he wrote an article called "The Hard Kind of Patriotism" for Harper's Magazine of July 1963. The man whom a political machine tried to put in the White House said it was increasingly necessary that Americans love not their country but the world.

Never were the sort of policy-formers Stevenson would have given his country more dangerous than today, as men in Brussels set up schools to teach what Adlai was preaching. On October 2 a treaty was drawn up in Amsterdam which strengthens the powers and prerogatives of the EUROPEAN Parliament over member parliaments, widens its field of decisions, and prepares for the introduction of a common money on January 1, 1999. Acceptance of a foreign-run central bank is a step towards surrender of sovereignty, so

the first step is to create a momentum for the surrender of the national monies.

In 1971 a Government White Paper assured Britain "there will be no erosion of essential national sovereignty." Today Britain, Denmark, Finland and Sweden are reluctant to leave the money they know, but Britain is under a Labor Government and by 1999 the sapping directed from Brussels will have taken its toll. Austria, France, Germany, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands are all for accepting a new reserve currency and letting a tidal wave of dollars swamp the market.

THIS IS THE SITUATION AS PRESIDENT CLINTON APPOINTS AN INTERNATIONAL BANKER TO REPRESENT AMERICA IN FRANCE, THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT NATION IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER BLOC. The ambassador will be Mr. Felix G. Rohatyn. What citizens should be asking is: will he stand firm when the super parliament threatens to take his country to court if it lets two major airlines merge? Or will he merge his country into the New World Order state?

The public knows practically nothing about the appointee that will provide an idea how an insider in international finance will act in international politics. No matter

Hilare du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO
Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703
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what he does or says, his country's stature will make it affect the world market, and this is where his friendships and loyalties of a lifetime lie.

The two and a quarter pages on Mr. Rohatyn in the 1978 issue of CURRENT BIOGRAPHY are important only in their omissions. He is introduced as "the so-called 'wizard' of Lazard Frères and Company, one of New York's most venerable and prosperous investment banking firms." The introduction then gives New York's three year struggle to get out of debt as his greatest achievement. "He was a public-spirited financier and a persistent, cool-headed negotiator while heading the New York Stock Exchange's Crisis Committee during the Wall Street ordeals of 1970-71," according to the biography.

Felix George Rohatyn, it stated, was born in Vienna on May 29, 1928, the son of a Polish father and an Austrian mother. With Hitler's rise, the family fled to France in 1934. His father and mother divorced in the late 1930s, and when the Germans occupied France his mother and stepfather took him to the U.S. by way of Spain, Casablanca and Rio de Janeiro. In a Manhattan high school he lost his foreign accent and went on to Middlebury College in Vermont, where he graduated in 1948. Andre Meyer, a senior partner of Lazard & Company, was a friend of Rohatyn's stepfather, and became the young Rohatyn's protector.

This led to his working for Lazard in England, France and Germany for two years before serving with the American Army from 1951 to 1953 in Korea. From the army he went into Lazard's Paris office and there got the experience in foreign exchange that will stand him in great stead as the risky but highly profitable business of changing national monies into the new currency, the Euro, approaches. In 1955 he returned to Lazard's New York office and became what he calls a liberal Democrat.

Lazard Bank of New York is part of Le Groupe Lazard, which with its Paris and London branches is known as Lazard Frères. In 1984 Michel David-Weill brought the ailing

London bank, the Paris bank, known as the goose that lays golden eggs, and the profitable New York house together in a single company. A favorable press was assured by acquiring 10% of the equity of Pearson, the UK company which owns the Financial Times, and selling Pearson 50% of Lazard Partners.

David-Weill was the group's charmer. A courteous, cultured man who collected paintings and passed two-thirds of his time in New York. LE POINT, the Paris financial weekly, wrote on January 29, 1985: "When you have passed forty-eight hours at Sous-le-vent, David-Weill's house in the Midi, you won't be able to imagine not doing business with them (the Lazard group)". But he was calculating as well as charming. He decided the salaries and promotions in Lazard Partners. If an outsider made a takeover raid on a Lazard client, the house came to the rescue. If a Lazard raid was blocked by government restrictions, David-Weill and Rohatyn found a way around them.

International take-overs, mergers and the evasion of restricting laws became Rohatyn's specialty. One of the points stressed in his biography was his friendship with the President of International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), which resulted in his helping develop ITT into a diversified multinational conglomerate. He sold Avis Corporation, then owned by Lazard, to ITT in 1965 and two years later became an ITT director. In 1970 he put over a complex deal by which ITT acquired the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The circumvention of anti-trust laws entailed selling a block of Hartford stock to Mediobanca, a bank in Milan. When the Securities and Exchange Commission tried to untangle the deal to investigate its legitimacy, Fortune Magazine compared it to a Chinese puzzle. In the early 1970s the federal government brought anti-trust suits against ITT and Rohatyn arranged settlement. By then he was getting 11% of Lazard's profits instead of a salary and was making more than David-Weill or Andre Meyer.

All this is in the 1978 biography, but there is one point on which the biography is

not only brief but intentionally misleading. And this is extremely important. We are dealing with a banker appointed to represent America in the number two country of a federation which nations joined only to be strong enough to defy the United States.

Three lines at the end of Rohatyn's biography state that on June 9, 1956, he married Jeanette Streit, whose father was founder of the English Speaking Union. This was all that was given about the man whose daughter Rohatyn was marrying. To say that Streit was founder of the English Speaking Union suggested nothing more than founding a club of English-speaking members.

Innocuous-sounding as it was, it was a stage on Streit's march to one-worldism. It led on to his role as President of FEDERAL UNION, which evolved into THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE, and THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION. No one has bothered to trace the links between Streit's Atlanticism and Henry Cabot Lodge's founding of the ATLANTIC INSTITUTE in Paris, in 1962.

Streit covered the League of Nations for the New York Times from 1929 to 1939, and it was there that he came under the spell of Jean Monnet, who had been Assistant Secretary-General of the League until he went into banking in 1922. Banking was for Monnet another field in which to advance the cause which was the driving force of his life. With war approaching, Streit gave up journalism to write UNION NOW, UNION NOW WITH BRITAIN, and ATLANTIC UNION NOW, while Monnet was steering Roosevelt in the same direction. Rohatyn's biography makes no mention of this.

Streit enjoyed the friendship of the most important internationalists in the world as he advocated a world government which would include the Soviet Union. He could not but have had a profound influence on his son-in-law, who is about to take over the embassy where David Bruce, Dean Acheson, Jean Monnet, and Robert Schuman, according to Bruce's widow, planned the Common Market.

Andre Meyer was Rohatyn's mentor and led him to David Rockefeller and the

Bilderbergers. An article on Rockefeller in the New Yorker of January 9, 1965, tells us: "A Wall Street friend of his, Andre Meyer - the head of Lazard Frères - says 'There's nothing on earth I wouldn't do for David. It's not because he's a Rockefeller but because he's the kind of human being you want to do something for. I've never seen him mean. I've always seen him acting with poise and class and greatness. In this financial jungle you have all kinds of animals. He's the best.'" It is unlikely that Mr. Rockefeller and his Bilderbergers will have anything but support from Andre Meyer's protege in America's embassy in France.

Rohatyn supported Jean Monnet and the European Movement in an article he wrote for the Washington Post when President Bush went to the European economic summit meeting that was held as the communist empire disintegrated. He headed his story: "Monnet. Not Mao, Had the Vision the East Needs Now."

"Jean Monnet's vision, which evolved into the European Community," Rohatyn wrote, "is the correct one today. I believe a similar approach is required in the economic development of Eastern Europe and in the transitions from communism to democracy... The objective should be a Common Market for Eastern Europe by the year 2000." This is what Anne-Marie Lizin, the Mayor of Huy, Belgium, and Secretary of State to the "Europe of 1992", was proposing in 1987.

One might ask if the new relationship between leftist governments in London and Washington had anything to do with Rohatyn's appointment. Clinton received his political ideas from Rhodes scholar Senator William Fulbright, who wrote in "Old Myths and New Realities," that "the concept of national sovereignty has become in our time a principle of international anarchy... The sovereign nation can no longer serve as the ultimate unit of personal loyalty and responsibility."

Strobe Talbot, the Oxford room-mate whom Clinton made number 2 in State Department, received the World Federalist Association's (WFA) Norman Cousin's Global

Governance Award for writing in TIME, of July 20, 1992, that the case for world government was clinched, that "Perhaps national sovereignty was not such a good idea after all." On June 22, 1993, Clinton wrote to the WFA thanking them for giving Talbot the award and wishing them (the leading organization working for world federal government) "future success." Norman Cousins, while president of the WFA, predicted: "World government is coming. In fact, it is inevitable."

This is what Monnet was teaching. The Common Market was never meant to be anything but the caterpillar stage of a body which would metamorphosize into a supra-national government. The Euro or whatever money such a government would produce would replace the dollar as the world's holding currency.

The Financial Times of September 28, 1989, reported that, like Mr. David-Weill, Mr. David Verey, of Lazard Frères in London, saw the next stage in Lazard Brothers' development coming from globalization. Not capital markets, as so many investment banks believe, but cross-border mergers and acquisitions. What could be better in this case than a merger wizard who quotes Monnet, in America's Paris embassy?

Back-numbers of LES DOCUMENTS POLITIQUES, DIPLOMATIQUES ET FINANCIERS, published by the late Monsieur Roger Mennevée who was one of the greatest authorities on Europe's banking world, are a bottomless mine of information relevant to what is unfolding before our eyes. One cannot fail to notice the frequency of such names as Michael David-Weill, Andre Meyer, and their associate, Monsieur Schlumberger, on boards of directors of firm after firm. Schlumberger Ltd. the multinational oil production service company, had Rohatyn on its board.

It was Schlumberger, according to French reports, who paid for President Mitterrand's election campaign, and The New York Times Magazine of August 5, 1984, tells of Rohatyn's luncheon with Mitterrand on Friday, April 27,

after Schlumberger's board chairman brought them together.

They 'clicked' immediately," as Chairman Riboud put it. After that the Mitterrands dined with the Rohatyns and the Rohatyns dined at the Elysée Palace when they went to France. "I guess I'm sort of a sounding board for him on what's happening in the U.S." was Rohatyn's explanation for their friendship. "It amuses him to have an American, who speaks French, who has relationships with French companies, and who doesn't think socialists are necessarily evil creatures."

America never had a two-way pipeline to any center of power in Europe such as the one the French President who made a secret society of his friends had to America. "I don't really advise Mitterrand on internal French economic policy," Rohatyn modestly affirmed, but he was the representative of Renault Automobiles on the board of directors of the American Motors Corporation. And the author of the New York Times story emphasized that "Lazard maintains good relations with the (French) government, which it advises on some financial matters."

"How we handled the New York City crisis has always interested him (Mitterrand), but we were able to get the unions and business together," Rohatyn explained in the New York Times story, which was entitled: LIFE AT THE TOP - The Powers and Pleasures of Financier Felix Rohatyn. The author of the story said "This was possible because Rohatyn was the Governor's special appointee and the best friend of Victor Gotbaum, the key municipal labor leader."

Another reason it was possible, according to the author, was the close friendship between Rohatyn, the French-speaking collector of art, and Gotbaum, "the loose, coarse New Deal unionist, brought together because both were on their way up and moving towards marrying upper-class Protestants named Elizabeth."

There is nothing truly deprecatory in the stories about Rohatyn or his private life. There were dirty deals in the take-overs of firms and the routes taken to circumvent

anti-trust laws and regulations, but Rohatyn was a \$2 million-a-year man in a firm of international bankers. Their business was doing what multi-million dollar firms demand and lawyers are paid to cover.

What we are suggesting is that when Clinton and Strobe Talbot make a banker who is a Monnet adept and friend of the Mitterand crowd ambassador to France, they are stacking the deck a bit too flagrantly. That it comes at a time when France, Germany and other countries in the 15-nation Monnet corral are blackmailing the hold-out nations into sacrificing their national currencies, so that America will end up trying to go it alone, makes it worse.

The September issue of Allen Keyte's *WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEW* (Bramley House, Woolstone, Cheltenham, Glos, GL52 4RG, England) is headlined: "Euro spells the end of dollar rule as the ultimate reserve currency." The story continues: "The moves within the European Union (EU) are towards a single currency. The introduction of a single currency clearly points towards a single European economy and finally into a single European state governed from Brussels."

Mr. Keyte sees the dollar "coming under increasing and sustained pressure as a result of the necessary shifting of the European Monetary Union's currency reserves." He fears volatility and says "We should all watch the impact on the US dollar, which could have very serious consequences."

Francois d'Orcival, the editor of *Spectacle du Monde* (10 Place du General Catroux, 75858 Paris, Cedex 17), is concerned about the spread of socialism and the weakening of France as a result of her determination to maintain an over-valued franc in order to meet requirements for membership in the European Monetary Union. It brought France the highest unemployment rate, the highest taxes and the shortest working hours of the industrialized countries.

One of the most important socialist organizations in France, Monsieur d'Orcival writes, announced thirty years ago that "Socialism is impossible in a single country." Since the Euro is going to come, he fears that

socialist Prime Minister Jospin will use economic and monetary union to make the rest of packaged Europe socialists. The result will come at a time when the Moslem-Israeli war is breaking out in foreign cities and ruined whites are fleeing an Africa their countries will be asked to feed.

There was probably no portion of the globe that Eleanor Roosevelt knew less about when the AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA, in which she was a principal figure, cried for "All African independence, complete and at once!" Senator Hubert Humphrey, Jackie Robinson, the Episcopal Bishop of California, Jon Gunther, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., were solidly behind her.

According to a study by the London-based Institute for Strategic Studies, 2,685,000 people were killed in sub-Saharan Africa between 1945 and 1994. This does not cover the Hutu genocide against the Tutsis, the massacres to overthrow Mobuto in Zaire, the present blood bath under Kabila, the bloodletting going on in the Brazzaville Congo, the over 30,000 killed in Sierra Leone since 1991, or the 150,000 dead in Liberia between 1989 and '96.

About 500,000 black Christians were killed in the Sudan during their 1963 to 1972 civil war and no one knows how many since. For the past ten years youngsters as young as 12 and 13 have been kidnapped for indoctrination in the Ugandan Army and trained to kill indiscriminately in the fight to topple President Yoweri Museveni's equally merciless government...

The whole of black Africa has suffered from Eleanor's ALL AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE NOW crusade, and at time of this writing what was once Rhodesia is becoming a particularly sad basket case. Henry Kissinger saw the four guerrilla armies fighting to loot Rhodesia in 1976 as a rational electorate. Margaret Thatcher was to later tell the world's do-gooders: "We tend to think of democracy as the will of the majority, expressed in elections freely held. My friends, democracy is about more than that. A vote, a majority vote, won't make something that is fundamentally wrong right."

Kissinger saw none of this. Other African nations had had their one man one vote, once, but he had not yet awakened to the fact that majority rule in Africa is a prelude to black rule under the toughest tribe. The "Washington Whispers" page of U.S. News & World Report of May 10, 1976 said: "Henry Kissinger's hard stand in favor of black majority rule for Rhodesia faced strong opposition both at the White House and State Department until Mr. Ford acquiesced, again giving the Secretary of State his way. The Administration's stand against white supremacy in Rhodesia, Republican strategists believe, will gain Mr. Ford votes in black states where he may need them most."

A Democrat Congresswoman from California named Yvonne Burke headed the Black Caucus in the House and Senate. Without a protest from presumably intelligent legislators, she told leaders who turned out to be mass murderers, and looters of their countries that Washington was backing them against the whites because "Americans have no desire to assist in maintaining a regime that is contrary to our basic democratic principles."

While she was speaking, Idi Amin was training Reverend Sithole's Ndaub tribesmen in Uganda and telling the Reverend: "Salute Smith. Say 'yes, bass' to him. Do anything to get in power." Joshua Nkomo's Matabele tribesmen were being trained in Zambia and Angola. The largest and most warlike tribe of the Shona-speaking tribes was the Karanga, but Robert Mugabe, of the Zezuru tribe, played public relations man to perfection and he was the man Kissinger backed.

In his negotiation with Ian Smith, Kissinger's diplomatic message was: "Don't try any funny business on me because I am just as big a twister as you are." On September 21, 1976 he sent Mr. Smith a secret message telling him black leaders had agreed to white Rhodesians retaining defense and police ministries in an interim government, and he could accept this or face total isolation.

On Kissinger's guarantee Ian Smith handed over everything but the two ministries that were taken away from him. Whites who carried licensed pistols to protect themselves were soon being given prison sentences and Nkomo fled across the desert to exile in Botswana.

Without whites to protect him, Sithole also preferred flight to assassination. Seven Roman Catholic missionaries, four of them nuns, were killed in February 1977, and terror became a way of life.

Foreigners who left couldn't take their belongings. Mugabe's goose-stepping, North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade raged through Metebeleland with its Russian tanks, razing Ndebele villages and executing young and old. A soldier told a pregnant woman "You have a dissident in your stomach," as he bayoneted her.

Carter's protege, Andrew Young, who helped to bring about what was happening, washed his hands of the affair and said "It's England's problem." The economy was soon in crisis and loot became scarcer as high-living politicians whisked by on their way to banquets in white Mercedes. Some 4,500 white farmers still stuck it out, producing 85% of the marketable output which kept Zimbabwe from going under.

It couldn't last forever. Mugabe was unable to provide employ and he didn't want to go the way of Mobutu, so in early October his officials showed him that 1,776 white-owned farms covering 12.6 million acres remained to be looted. They were Zimbabwe's golden goose.

A week later he announced "We are going to take the white-man's land and we are not going to pay a cent to any soul. If the British government wants us to compensate its children, it must give us the money or it does it itself."

Get ready for appeals from charity organizations and UN to help feed starving Zimbabwe.

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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A WAR IS BEING BROUGHT ON BY MEN WHO WANT IT

Middle-East watchers give 1999, if not sooner, as the date. All the certainties of tragedy are there, including many on both sides who do not want peace. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 offered an opportunity to destroy one of the trouble-makers but the opportunity was lost.

By a miracle, a coalition was formed of Moslem states willing to fight one of their own and victory was swift. With Saddam at their mercy, the victors spared his army and permitted him to decorate them as heroes of "the mother of battles." He was able to call defeat a victory because a politician refused to finish it.

America's President could not resist announcing the war had been won in 100 hours, General Schwartzkopf begged for three more days. Only three days, to destroy the republican guard that was surrendering by the thousands. Three more days and he could have closed the Bossorah pocket. The vital two divisions of Republican Guards would not have reached Bagdad with their fleet of helicopters and tanks to keep a ruthless murderer in power.

Hundreds of fleeing vehicles were choking the road when Bush was praised for halting "the turkey shoot" at Mutla Ridge. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd

said the morale of allied pilots was behind the decision not to pursue Saddam's troops. He declared "the carnage at Mutla Ridge, where allied tanks and aircraft slaughtered the demoralized remnants of enemy forces fleeing along the road from Kuwait City to Basra, was so simple, effective and bloody, few who took part or witnessed the devastation of vehicles and bodies surrounded by their loot could fail to be shocked...Once the Iraqi forces had effectively lost their capacity to defend themselves, many pilots were reluctant to continue the fight."

Another report put it: "Many pilots lost their stomach for the fight once the fleeing Iraqi armies became sitting ducks." Colin Powell, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told the President "American troops were reluctant to continue what they would regard as a massacre." The officer who predicted "we'll have to go back and finish the job in three or five years" had no press. Decadent would have been Churchill's word for those who left Saddam to do what the London TIMES reported six years later.

Its issue of December 12, 1997, stated: "At least 600 prisoners have been executed in Iraq where President Saddam Hussein has embarked on a new campaign of terror to keep his security forces alert and his

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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suffering people cowed. Most were suspected of belonging to opposition groups and the mutilated bodies of some have been returned to their families. The prisoners were executed in two jails as part of a so-called 'prison-cleansing' campaign."

Yet it was not all in vain. The fact that it had been possible to form such a coalition permitted delegates from Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Israel to meet in Madrid on November 1, 1991 to start talking peace.

Yitzhac Rabin had been working for peace since his June 11 flight to Washington in 1975 to seek President Ford's help in reaching an agreement with Egypt. "Peace talks got nowhere before the Madrid conference," according to Con Coughlin, of The Sunday Telegraph, "because Israel's fundamentalist hardliners wanted only to play for time, taking generous American handouts to consolidate their movement towards annexation of the West Bank... On the Arab side, a combination of distrust, bitterness and self-pity precluded any movement."

Coughlin saw America's sparing of Saddam as "The strange alignment between Damascus and Washington which paid dividends." With America as a witness, Syria, Egypt, Morocco and Jordan agreed in Oslo to accept Israel's right to exist in peace within her borders. Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza strip would be in three phases. There would be no new settlements in the occupied territory and the final status of Jerusalem would be decided in 1999.

The rest is history. Time and profit would have brought other Arab states into the peace camp had a 25-year-old soldier named Yigal Amir not shot Prime Minister Rabin on November 4, 1995. Among those who egged him on was a Netanyahu supporter who pictured Rabin as a traitor in a Nazi uniform.

Shiman Perez attempted to carry on Rabin's mission and all Israel hung on television reports as votes were counted through the night of May 31, 1996. With Arthur Finklestein, an American, as his spin doctor and David Bar Ilan, the former editor

of the Jerusalem Post, running his campaign, Benjamin Netanyahu was made Prime Minister by a majority of nine-tenths of 1% and Israel's march to what is to come began.

Extremist rabbis and orthodox militants alone could not have put Israel in the hands of a man unable to see that only land could buy peace. Israel is learning that often those committed to a personal cause clamor hardest to get into Intelligence. Many entered the West's services as a means of serving Russia. It is natural that money should attract some of Mossad's recruits and that Israel's expansion, not its security, should be the motivation of others.

Sixty-three year-old Syria-born Yehuda Gil rose high before he retired from Mossad with the respect of his colleagues. He was a member of Moledet, an extreme right-wing party, the aim of which is expulsion of Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza and opposition to any concession. For over ten years he duped his superiors out of thousands of dollars to buy reports from a Syrian general who did not exist, as a means of telling them what he wanted them to think.

False reports that Syria was preparing a nuclear attack almost touched off a pre-emptive strike, such as the attack on Iraq's Osirak reactor in 1981. Only counter assurances from CIA prevented it. In June and July of 1996, Gil's claims that Syrian forces were poised for a lightning attack on the Golan Heights put the country on a war footing which a spark could have ignited.

Hafez al-Assad passed messages through diplomatic channels that his troop exercises were defensive, but Gil's reports, fabricated in his home in a small town south of Tel Aviv, were so convincing they influenced government decisions. Syria's promise that it would sign a peace treaty once her land was returned were not taken seriously by Rabin because operators like Gil kept telling him the heights would be used to mount an attack.

When Gil said he was going to Paris in mid-November to meet an important contact, Mossad chief Danny Yaton had him followed

and the game was up. He was on a shopping tour with the money he had been given for the fictitious General. Speaking to his father through the bars of a Tel Aviv prison, Gil's son, an officer in the Israeli Army, said "You could have got me killed. You could have got all of us killed."

THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE EFFECT GIL'S DECEIT HAD ON POLICY COULD NOT FAIL TO BRING UP THE POSSIBILITY OF MOSSAD'S INVOLVEMENT IN NETANYAHU'S ELECTION: Faith in Mossad had already been shaken. Only 5 men came back from the 17-man team Netanyahu sent into Lebanon on September 5 to kidnap a Party-of-God terrorist who, they had been tipped off, would be spending the night in a village sixteen miles north of the Israeli security zone. Armed with their informer's drawing of the route to follow, the team landed at night as planned. The map led them into a minefield and beyond it an ambush.

Sending a team into Jordan to kill Khaled Mechaal, of Hamas, with no hide-out but their own embassy if things went wrong, was inexcusable. Even more damning was the fact that forty-eight hours before the assassination attempt, King Hussein sent Netanyahu an offer from Hamas to call a truce on the killings and Mossad had not delivered the letter.

Britain's opinion in **THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH** of December 21, was headed: "Mighty Mossad is now a National Joke." Paris' **SPECTACLE DU MONDE** went further and printed an unsigned organization outline such as publications of that importance are able to acquire on request. A translation of the **SPECTACLE DU MONDE** report follows for readers to keep for reference.

MOSSAD, known as "the institute", was born in September 1951. Its offices are in the Hadar Dafna Building, on King Solomon Boulevard in Tel Aviv. It is Israel's equivalent of the CIA and Shin Bet is Israel's FBI, in charge of internal affairs. A separate branch, **AMAN**, is controlled by the army and deals with military matters.

Aside from specialized departments which handle psychology, regional history, background information, false passport production, etc., a number of subsidiary operations are under Mossad. A branch called "The Academy" occupies a property north of Tel Aviv for the training of recruits. It serves as a summer home for the Prime Minister. The "Meluckah", formerly known as "Tsomet", recruits new agents.

The "Kaisarut", also referred to as "Tevel", supervises Mossad's agents in embassies. The "Tsafiririm", meaning "morning breeze", forms organizations of Jews abroad which furnish assistance, such as in the flight of the Falachas from Ethiopia in the '80s.

The "Neviot", formerly known as "Keshet", specializes in telephone-tapping and microphone-placing. The "Metsada", or "Komemiute", is extremely important. It controls all agents in Arab countries and has a sub-branch, the "Kidon", which carries out kidnappings. The "Sayaret Matkal" is one of Mossad's most secret action units, an elite body of about 200 men. It is never mentioned by name and its members are referred to as "the boys". It handled the liberation operation at Entebbe Airport in 1976.

Most secret of all is "AL". It is based in the United States and operates from there, though Israel promised America there would be no operations on American soil. (This is why lobbying for the liberation of Jonathan Pollard, the CIA agent who spied for Israel for four years before being arrested, is likely to backfire)

Though CIA and the former KGB maintain thousands of agents abroad, "AL" uses only between 35 and 40 traveling contact officers known as "Katsa". They control the agents recruited where they happen to live. To quote the French Intelligence report, the force Mossad enjoys through AL is based on the sympathy and support found in the Jewish diaspora. When a member of such a community enters the Israeli Intelligence service he becomes a "sayanim". Banker sayanim finance operations. Doctor sayanim provide discreet treatment for wounded

agents. Others serve in particular fields in their respective countries, such as national research in aeronautical factories or nuclear establishments.

SPECTACLE DU MONDE emphasizes that Mossad's few setbacks must not lead one to underestimate its efficacy. Its ability to penetrate the structures of its adversaries permitted it to recruit agents high in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In 1981 Yasser Arafat's body guard and driver, Dourak Kassim, was highly paid to inform Mossad daily by radio on Arafat's meetings and movements. A bomb killed Kassim by accident, instead of Arafat, in 1982.

Another example: Before procuring the head of a French Exocet missile in 1976, through the aid of a subverted Chilean, a "sayanim" employed by France's top secret Aersopacial center enabled a Mossad team to roam through the plant for four hours under the noses of French security. The Blair government has recently permitted Mossad to return to England for the first time since Margaret Thatcher expelled two agents for breaking their agreement.

THE PROBLEM OCCUPYING MOSSAD, CIA, AND THE UN SECURITY COMMISSION AT THE MOMENT IS THE EXACT EXTENT OF IRAQ'S VX NERVE GAS STOCKPILES AND WHERE THEY ARE HIDDEN. All available evidence shows that Saddam Hussein is as dangerous today, if not more so, than when the allied forces took pity on him in the Gulf War.

He is convinced that his strategy of selective co-operation will pay off, that there will be no air strikes to destroy biological weapon stocks being constantly moved between his numerous "palaces", many of which look more like industrial sites than residences. British Intelligence learned in January 1995 that a British firm named Oxoid had sold Iraq two big shipments of a substance known as "diagnostic growth media". It is a product usually sold to hospitals, a few kilograms at a time, for making germ cultures. Saddam bought 24 metric tons.

Faced with the proof, he was forced to

admit that he had produced a biological warfare arsenal of anthrax and botulinum toxin sufficient to kill the population of the world four times over. Experiments had been carried out on live animals. Aircraft had been converted to "crop dusters" for the distribution of germ agents. Biologically armed bombs and scud missiles were held in readiness when the allies were in the Gulf.

The public was not told that the reason Americans were expelled from the UN search team in Iraq was because they were getting too close to Saddam's "Pesticide" plant. Blocked on one side by Iraq's dishonesty and lies and on the other by political opposition and bureaucratic stalling in UN headquarters, the helpless search team can only contemplate the force Saddam is concealing while anti-peace fighters in Israel push the Near East to a point where using it will seem justified in the Arab world.

Biological weapons are the poor man's nuke. Banned by international treaty, they can be produced within days by the same fermenters used to make beer or yeast for bread. Villains of the piece, beyond Saddam himself, are Dr. Rihab Taha, an unattractive woman whom East Anglia University's John Innes Institute made a specialist in plant toxins from 1981 to 1985, and the British-educated team around her.

Rihab Taha is known in Iraq as "Dr. Germ". She heads the secret bacteriological warfare program which General Amir Rashid a product of London University, commands. To obtain samples of anthrax bacterium and other potential germ warfare weapons for her fermenters, Iraq turned to The American Type Culture Collection, a non-profit clearing house in Virginia, and Saddam's Salman Pak plant began operations. The British suspected what had been going on and Dr. David Kelley, of the Ministry of Defense, led the first team of 40 UN inspectors there in August 1991.

Iraq officials swore it was a small biological defense project and Dr Taha was presented to sweet-talk the investigators but the proof was too flagrant. Salman Pak, situated next to a terrorist training camp on

a bend of the Tigris River, was too well-guarded. Bombings had ruined the main buildings but four of the main bunkers had obviously been blocked. A fifth building, where the fermenter was thought to have been installed, was covered by fresh earth.

A second team stumbled by accident onto the Al Hakim plant, the heart of Iraq's biological weapons program, concealed in the desert. Saddam had started the build-up in 1974 and at the height of his crash program, during the Gulf War, had produced 84,000 liters of Anthrax, one spore of which could kill. At least 19,000 liters of botulinum toxins were in his containers.

WHY NETANYAHU, WITH SYRIA, EGYPT, MOROCCO AND JORDAN READY TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH ISRAEL, AND IRAQ CAPABLE OF HITTING HER, SHOULD REPUDIATE EVERYTHING ACHIEVED IN OSLO, IS SOMETHING NO MIDDLE EAST AUTHORITY CAN UNDERSTAND. Aside from the Iraqi threat there is Qadaffi and what is in his mind. While eyes were fixed on Madeleine Albright's attempts to resuscitate the Oslo peace process, thousands of workmen were toiling in furnace-like heat to build an underground Libya beneath a deceptively barren desert.

For ten years Qadaffi has been digging a 2000-mile tunnel which when finished will stretch from Tunisia to Egypt and southward to the Sudan. He is spending \$25 billion on a project engineers claim is unfeasible. He claims that his 13 feet in diameter tunnel will carry water from the subterranean reserve in southern Libya to the northern strip of arable land on which most of his 5 million people live.

Engineers point out that not a mile of his pipeline, built with American material purchased through four British companies, has the appearance of an irrigation project. It passes through the chemical weapons plant he was constructing under the Tarbunah Mountain and has none of the subsidiary outlets necessary for irrigation. It is wide enough for military vehicles or even a railway line.

Every 50 or 60 miles he has constructed a

concrete re-inforced vault too elaborate for storing water. With two-thirds of the main pipeline in place, everything points to an extension of the Tarbunah project on a vast scale and safe from American overhead surveillance.

WHILE IRAQ AND LIBYA PLOT AND IRAN MAKES GIANT STRIDES IN NUCLEAR AND DELIVERY PROGRAMS, NETANYAHU IS ESTRANGING ALL OF ISRAEL'S FRIENDS. Europe asks: "What is America thinking? What is the position of American Jewry? And what about the man in the street in Israel? TIME, of December 29, 1997, provided the best indication of America's new position.

TIME's policy has always been never to be six months ahead of the public. When TIME wrote: "His, (Natenyahu's) record of incompetence combined with arrogance and his caustic combativeness when under fire have alienated almost everyone: the Palestinians, the Americans, the Jordanians, the Israeli opposition and even the old guard of his own party," the world had its answer about America.

Con Coughlin, of the Sunday Telegraph, expressed the British view of America's stand when he wrote: "The first important change the Gulf War occasioned was America's reappraisal of its real strategic interests in the region. Oil, not Judaism, was what Washington really cared about, and its perceived support for fanatical Jewish settlers running amok in Palestinian towns and villages was suddenly perceived not to be beneficial to the American cause."

For the position of American Jews, a foreign publication is more likely to give an honest answer than an American one. "Will American Jewry always fly Israel's flag?" was the question THE ECONOMIST of November 22nd asked. "For religious and political reasons, and resentful of being considered second-class, America's Jews are no longer ready to give Israel unconditional support," the London publication reported.

It attempted to explain the Israeli leader's position. "Though Mr. Netanyahu has become a byword for maladroitness, it is

not entirely fair to fault him...Setting up his coalition last year, Mr. Netanyahu found himself confronted by a phalanx of 23 Orthodox party members in a Knesset of 120, united in a single demand: that the new government pass a law entrenching the monopoly of the Orthodox rabbinate in Israel to perform conversions...Without them he could not have put together a parliamentary majority." And he has been at their mercy ever since.

Millions of non-Orthodox American Jews who make up the federations, "the country-wide bodies that co-ordinate communal giving for local causes and for Israel, are encountering reluctance or outright refusal from the 'heavy hitters' who provide much of their estimated \$1.5 billion in charitable income each year," THE ECONOMIST explains.

On a deeper level, it continues. "Many liberal Jews are coming to regard Israeli politics and society as dangerously influenced by fundamentalist forces dragging the country towards religious obscurantism and neo-messianic nationalism. Mr. Netanyahu is seen as sympathetic to these forces, or at any rate in their thrall." This is the situation as relations with Washington worsen and a schism in world Jewry looms.

IN ISRAEL THE SCHISM IS TURNING NEIGHBOR AGAINST NEIGHBOR. Shin Bet has stepped up its telephone tapping and the use of informers to report the opinions of citizens. By now no one knows who to trust. "Informers are a very important weapon in this campaign," says David Bar Ilan, the Prime Minister's American policy planning and communications chief.

Part of the community is paid to report on extremists who want a holy war while another informs on those who want to get rid of Netanyahu. The young soldier who shot Prime Minister Rabin, it develops, was an associate of the Shin Bet agent watching those opposed to the peace process. Cynicism is the mood of those who want only a secular state.

Yitzhak Mordechai, the Defense Minister, defied America by laying the cornerstone for

an enlargement of the West Bank settlement of Bet Al, while his Prime Minister was placating Washington with promises to withdraw troops from the West Bank.

According to THE ECONOMIST of December 6th, Netanyahu drew up the withdrawal offer of November 30th and his right-religious cabinet voted for it, but its meaning seemed to be nil. "Earlier threats of rebellion from the far right gave way to gratified winks and nods as 'greater Israel' loyalists assured each other that nothing could happen as a result of the peace initiative announced on November 30th. It was designed, it seems, only to head off mounting American pressure on the Prime Minister."

Editors of THE ECONOMIST studied the paper in question and concluded: "The offer holds out the prospects of one further redeployment on the West Bank, of unspecified size and at an undetermined time. But even this is made conditional on Palestinians fulfilling all obligations under past agreements...Far from offering a 'time out' on settlement building, as the Americans have been urging, the November 30th agreement pledged the government to strengthen existing settlements. The cabinet's introduction at this stage of its permanent plan seemed calculated to elicit a rejection from the Palestinians, which could be cited by the Israelis as an excuse not to proceed with redeployment. But the most obvious catch in the offer is its explicit departure from the original pattern of the Oslo agreements.

This report has been purposely compiled as opinion statements from the most reliable organs of the foreign press. On the day the above-quoted issue of THE ECONOMIST went on the news stands, Prime Minister Netanyahu informed Yasser Arafat that Israel will annex the occupied West Bank no later than mid-1999 if he fulfills his pledge to declare an independent Palestinian state. The key word is "annex," and there will be fanatics wherever Israelis flee.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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ALGERIA AND THE TALABANS POSE A THREAT

Ramadan is Islam's holy month and death-by-terrorists in Algeria has hovered around five hundred a week since Ramadan started on December 30. The lead story on Algerian terrorism in *THE ECONOMIST* of September 7, 1997, was headed "Algeria's Ghastly Secret," implying that the army and militia had perhaps deliberately failed to protect the victims. There is no ghastly secret. Leaders of the Islamic Armed Group (GIA) know the names and addresses of the police and militiamen and their families, that is all.

Nightly the GIA is wiping out villages, disemboweling men, women and babies, slitting their throats, hacking them to death, or burning them alive in their homes. The reason given by the press is that FIS (The Islamic Salvation Front) was a moderate party but it was robbed of victory at the polls in January 1992 and its followers turned to the GIA out of frustration. The truth is: FIS was organized to win at the ballot box what it would then turn over to the GIA.

After years of the sort of reporting Americans have been getting on Algeria since November 1, 1954, an American named Steve Brill is about to launch a new magazine called *CONTENT* in which he intends to attack the media as ferociously as he has attacked the legal profession for

eighteen years in *THE AMERICAN LAWYER*. A coalition formed by the TV network, NBC, the cable operator, TCI, and the giant Time-Warner and Turner empire took *THE AMERICAN LAWYER* away from him so Brill decided to fight on another front.

He holds that the citizen is helpless in the hands of those who form opinions, and is acting on the premise that with cable television on the rise and people logging onto the internet, the power of the media will grow. "Consequently," he declares: "I came to realize that when it comes to power, lack of accountability, and arrogance, the only group that made lawyers look good was the media."

Algeria alone could justify his decision. The story of that area's descent to what Albert Camus, the Algerian-born writer, called "the moment of despair...pitiless in its consequences and with a merciless power," may be said to have started in 1942 when FDR sent Robert Murphy and his OSS companion, Robert Esmet Rhodes, to tell the Algerians their independence was part of America's war aim.

Every liberation forced on mother countries in the post-war years has, without a single exception, been premature and tragic, so let us take Algeria as an example. Those who started Ho chi Minh

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (801) 674-3703

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on the warpath that backfired had six months after Ho's victory in which to prepare their next battlefield. It was Algeria. The killing started on November first, 1954, and if one wants a book on America's parenthood of the country where between 75,000 and 120,000 have been massacred since 1992, **TURMOIL IN ALGERIA**, by Michael K. Clark, is recommended. Clark worked for the New York Times until they sacked him for writing the truth.

The first job of Abdelkader Chanderli, who was sent to Washington as representative of Algeria's National Liberation Front (FLN), was to assure Clark's employers that a free Algeria would work for peace between Israel and the Arabs. Labor Unions were being used by CIA at the time so Walter Reuther's man organized a union and picked the boss who would be sent to America to learn how to become a Head of State. Murphy's old partner, Robert Esmet Rhodes wrote an article for the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Unions in June 1955, calling on French workers and free nations "to intervene in North Africa against the colonial despotism of France which is threatening the western alliance in North Africa as it did in Indo-China," and the new project gathered momentum.

Monsieur Jacques Soustelle went to Algeria to learn the language and study the feelings of the people, as he had with the Aztecs and Incas. When he found that they wanted anything but to live under the FLN, he became a protector of the voiceless.

On the night of May 27, 1957, the FLN, operating like the FIS of today, wiped out the mountain village of Melouza. A booklet showing the horror of the massacre was put out but America barred it from circulation through the US mail.

Cries began to be heard for the return of de Gaulle. Only he, everyone but the communists hoped, would have the courage to tell America to act like an ally, if she was an ally. All France thought de Gaulle would end the war in a couple of months.

So did policy-formers in America and in their zeal to decide the fate of the 9,045,000 Algerians and 1,050,000 Europeans in

Algeria, they toppled the French government and de Gaulle was brought back by those who supported him during the war.

How the Government was toppled is an interesting story. It is doubtful that Eisenhower had deep feelings on the matter. More likely it was the Dulles brothers and those around them who, in early 1956, appointed Robert Murphy to serve as intermediary between the FLN and the American government. Murphy's knowledge of colonialism in Africa may be judged by his Congo independence speech in which he praised the Congolese for their maturity and wisdom.

In mid-April 1958 he was sent to Paris with a letter signed by the President telling the French government to accede to Algerian demands. French pride boiled over and calls for de Gaulle increased. Washington became alarmed and on Wednesday afternoon, April 16, 1958, Murphy summoned Pierre Commin, assistant Secretary-General of the French Socialist Party, to the American embassy to ask if anything could be done to help his people block de Gaulle.

Unable to prevent the inevitable return, the socialists made sure there would be no good will between Washington and de Gaulle, who never forgot a grudge, by leaking Commin's meeting with Murphy to the press and on June 1, 1958, de Gaulle rode down Champs Elysee to the acclaim of the people he was about to betray. Peace could have been had by making Algeria a department of France and giving Algerians the rights of Frenchmen, but de Gaulle had a horror of what he called the bastardization of his country.

That is how the Fifth Republic was born. It took time to make the sell-out of Algeria acceptable, but de Gaulle was determined to do it and of his own will, not under pressure from foreign politicians using France's war for votes. On May 29, 1959, the daily PARIS-PRESSE reported Kennedy's demand that the US force France to grant Algerian independence. The Paris edition of the New York Times of July 26, 1959, carried Thomas F. Brady's report that 29 Algerian students had been granted scholarships by State

Department and the American National Students' Association and were being flown to America on planes routed by State Department so that they would not touch French soil.

Those referred to as "conspiracy kooks" could not have failed to be impressed by the thoroughness with which UN made sure of its monopoly on news. On Saturday, February 10, 1962, Mr. Roger Tubby, the American Ambassador to United Nations Organizations in Geneva, addressed journalism students brought from all over the United States at UN or State Department expense for a three day seminar in the Overseas Press Club of New York on how they should report.

The most important working sessions were to shape student thinking on Vietnam and Algeria. Their heads had already been turned by a guided tour of UN with all the introductions it entailed and a head table of VIPS at the meal they were given in the Press Club when Mr. Tubby added the final touch. "We are forming State Department teams which we are sending out across the country to provide information, and we are counting on you students of journalism to help us." A month later de Gaulle ended the Algerian war with the Evian Accord, which left Algerians to the FLN and gave employers their choice: departure or a coffin.

De Gaulle's stand from then on was that whatever happened after Evian was no concern of his. On May 24 he told his Council of Ministers: "It is France's duty to assist the Algerian authorities, but this assistance must be only technical. If people start murdering each other, that is the new authorities' business."

The most tragic victims of abandonment were the harkis, the 100,000 native troops who had fought alongside the French and who de Gaulle left to their fate. Bachaga Boualem, the Lord of the Ouarsenis, was vice-president of the National Assembly, so he and his family were flown out, but he stated in his book, *L'ALGERIE SANS LA FRANCE*, that the streams of his tribal territory were red with the blood of 200,000 of his people.

At first de Gaulle refused to recognize the harkis and even opposed admitting them. On May 29, 1962, the Evian negotiators proposed expelling those who had managed to escape. In the end 14,000 were permitted to remain. The rest were disarmed and sent home to be eliminated. Between the spring of 1962 and the end of autumn, a hundred and fifty thousand harkis and their families were massacred by the FLN which Joe Kraft had extolled in the *New York Times* and Benjamin Bradlee, later editor of *The Washington Post*, had glorified. Edward Behr, *Newsweek's* man in Europe, wrote a book in their praise.

De Gaulle was kept informed of what was going on but he had chosen the FLN and reasons of state demanded that anything that happened thereafter be overlooked. The FLN soon proved more autocratic and intolerant than the "colons", as Mike Mansfield contemptuously called them. Worse, it was incompetent. It traded on its revolutionary credentials long after it had turned into a despised and oppressive dictatorship. It was Algeria's new colonial master, throwing people in jail, suppressing religion and free speech, without doing anything to create employ.

CIA and the press had screamed to high heaven when a plane carrying Ben Bella and his brief-case full of papers compromising CIA was diverted to Algiers on October 22, 1956. In power as Algeria's first President, one of his first acts was to offer 200,000 men for the jihad against Israel.

Power passed to Boumedienne by coup d'Etat on June 19, 1965, a year after Averell Harriman announced that American taxpayers were supporting a third of the country. Boumedienne died in December 1967 and was followed by Chadli Benjedid, who on July 4, 1979, passed power to General Zeroual, who has held it ever since.

The generation of young Algerians that followed was tired of cruelty, corruption, and worthless diplomas. In sum, they were desperate, and it seemed to bother no one that FIS, which made no effort to conceal its intention to introduce Islamic fundamentalism and the law of the Charia, was rising.

FIS was the Islamic Armed Group's respectable face. It was designed from the first to attain power by vote and then pass the reins to Iran's disciples. Since the army thwarted FIS of its victory in 1992, between 75,000 and a possible 120,000 have been assassinated (over a thousand of them foreigners). That the army and police are failing to halt terror in the most volatile country in North Africa is a cause of concern for the new and borderless Europe. It should also frighten America, for this is a country whose citizens are spreading across the world, certain of their cultural superiority and determined to make the West atone for their inferiority in power.

Rulers of the still moderate Moslem countries are pro-American but America is hated by their people, and mullahs as narrow as the rabbis who control Netanyahu are swaying Europe's new fifth column. Eight thousand faithful cry Allah Akbar at the great mosque in London's Regent's Park on Friday and the same cry resounds from mosques in all the cities of Europe.

In mid 1997 judge Louis Bruguière, the magistrate in charge of coordinating the fight against terrorism in France, sent a commission to Brussels to investigate a Syrian named Bassam Aiyashi, a member of the Moslem Brotherhood who had left France two years before to establish residence in Belgium.

The interrogation of five suspects, with the cooperation of Belgian police, on September 5, led to a search of Aiyashi's Brussels apartment. Note books, addresses, and plane and train tickets to Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada and Turkey led to the discovery that Brussels is the nerve center of Algerian operations in Europe and the Americas.

In late September an article in Al Ansar, the official publication of the Islamic Armed Group, which is published in England, claimed responsibility for the killings in Algeria and defied Europe to do anything about it. "The entire world must know," it said, "that the killings, the massacres, the burnings, the movements of the population,

the kidnapping of women, are an offering to God...We have not forgotten the aid that the French gave to the impious and we will not weaken in our combat against them." If this is their attitude towards France, their charges against America are a hundred times greater.

By now there are between 4 and 500,000 descendants of the fourteen thousand harkis of 1962 in France, 50% of them without jobs, without money or hope. Unemployment for the fifteen million Moslems that have entered Europe, legally or otherwise, to burn cars and form urban ghettos is twice the French unemployment average of 12.4%. The young have lost confidence in themselves and respect for their parents. These, not soldiers in uniform, will fight the war Benjamin Netanyahu made inevitable when he repudiated the agreement reached at Oslo.

In my report of May 1997, I published the thesis of Lord Rees-Mogg and James Davidson that new technological developments had made the age of ranged battles obsolete. Such would be the case in a classic war, but classic warfare has become too destructive and too expensive a venture for any modern nation to enter lightly.

The showdown with Saddam Hussein which seems inevitable will be a confrontation with civilized leaders using sophisticated arms to prevent an uncivilized one from using deadly weapons which they put in his hands. It may detonate a bigger one, but not between men in uniform.

The war threatening the world at the moment is one which may start before this is in print, or it may come in a few years, but it will be a war in which there is no conventional front. It will be within nations, not between nations, and half of the UN security Council will support the bomb-makers using third-party countries for a battlefield. The Moslem diaspora which decolonization created is battle-hardened and by now almost as great as the Jewish diaspora.

Islam is already the second religion in France where religious crimes and bombings

have become part of life. America, as the great Satan, has had a taste of what holy war can bring and all the parts are in place for more to come. An article in the London TIMES of October 11, 1973, theorized that the fourth war between Israel and the Arabs took place because "Israel overestimated the political risk in giving back territory to her defeated enemies and underestimated the military risk involved in holding on to it."

Part of the next one may be a civil war between those in Israel who want to give land back, for peace, and those who want to hold it, whatever the cost. The big one may be ignited by people of the Algiers casbah, whom Americans called FLN liberators when they rose against the French in 1954 and who became terrorists when they used the same methods against the FLN in 1992. Another generation of European initiative might have created a viable Algeria.

As this is written the civilized world is hoping a pre-emptive attack on Iraq will not topple every moderate Moslem ruler who has been friendly to America. It could not happen at a worse time, for, unbelievable as it may seem, a delegation of Talabans, the narrowest and cruelest of all the fundamentalist groupings, was in Houston for four days in early December to negotiate a \$3 billion oil deal.

Unocal, a Houston-based firm which heads a consortium of companies in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Japan, brought Mullah Mohammed Ghaus, a member of the Talaban ruling council, and his Party of black-turbaned, native-clad ministers and advisers to Houston. Their host was Mr. Martin Miller, a vice-president of Unocal, who put them up in a five star hotel.

When not sight-seeing or admiring the fixtures in the bathroom, the group negotiated with Unocal officials for the building of an 876-mile pipeline which would by-pass the present lines which carry oil from Azerbaijan, Kazakstan and Turkenistan through Russian territory.

The new and longer pipeline will carry the estimated 200 million-barrel oil reserve which lies beneath the Caspian sea from Turkenistan to the Indian Ocean via

Afghanistan and Pakistan. Given Moslem sentiments towards America and the fact that no promise to an infidel is considered binding, the project resembles nothing so much as building a castle on sand.

Pakistan trained, armed and financed the Talabans out of fear of Afghanistan and has long been unable to control them. This force which bars women from working and girls from going to school has been branded "despicable" by the US government, but the Talaban delegation was well-received in Washington. It is quite likely that the deal they clinched will finance the takeover of the former Russian Moslem states of Central Asia.

There is fighting only 87 miles from the pipeline's planned entry point in northwest Afghanistan, but the consortium, which includes Delta in Saudi Arabia, will start building at once and has agreed to start paying the Talaban immediately.

When the pipeline is finished, Unocal will pay a tax on every billion cubic feet of fuel that passes daily through Afghanistan. This could finance a war machine capable of adding Kazakstan, Uzbekestan, Turkenistan, Kirgizstan and Tajikstan to the Talaban empire. Consequently CIA has established an East European operational headquarters in Bulgaria from which to watch developments in the Balkans and the southern flank of the continent, from the Black Sea to the Caspian.

It is hard to see how American relations with the Talaban can lead to anything but trouble. Their religious police, known as The Department for Promoting Virtue and Preventing vice, has banned music and television, decreed that men should grow beards, and distributed a list of rules to international agencies. Women must walk quietly and not wear white socks, which are considered "comely." They are not allowed to work, and, according to the published rules, denial of the right of women to leave their homes unless accompanied by a husband or male relative is "an Islamic obligation that must be observed by foreign and local institutions."

This may provide problems since the

consortium, aside from giving fax machines, generators and T-shirts, has donated over \$700,000 to the University of Nebraska for courses in Afghanistan to train 400 teachers. (Will the instructor be male or female? And in either case, married or single?) Electricians, carpenters and pipefitters will also be trained. Nearly 150 students are already receiving technical training in southern Afghanistan (from married or unmarried foreigners?). This project is headed for trouble.

At this point, we are in a quandary. Having given a position paper on the most vital news of the moment, we must face the fact that no report to our readers is complete without a word on Europe's reactions to the revelations coming out on America's President.

To be honest, Europeans have long ceased to have any illusions about the President or the mate whom London's conservative *ECONOMIST* writes should not be styled "America's first lady", but "the President's first woman." What surprises Europeans is that Americans do not seem to care. The sordid story of the President's treatment of women after they have served their purpose and his wife's defense of him, which they do not believe and which they consider defense of her own interests has crowded Saddam Hussein, French strikes, conjectures that Netanyahu may be murdered, and the European Commission's troubles out of the papers.

When the richest and most powerful nation on earth appears, in the eyes of nations that look to it for leadership, to be disintegrating from the top, a newsletter compiled abroad cannot ignore it.

Our problem is that we have never in our years of reporting used a word or recounted a story that would not be acceptable in conversation at a dinner of ladies and gentlemen.

In the past few weeks the revolution in the press has accelerated and, thanks to American voters, words and subjects that were handled delicately, if touched upon at all, are now read and discussed by parents and their children. The words "oral" and "intercourse" have become banal.

Jennifer Flowers' testimony that Bill did not consider oral sex adultery gives foreigners something to consider which may have escaped Americans. *TIME*'s special report of February 2nd carried examples of Bill's hair-splitting interpretations which make the passive recipient of any act not a supplicant and therefore innocent of any wrongdoing.

If requested one-way sex is not adultery, then neither can it be intercourse, by his reasoning, and Bill could, in clear personal conscience, stand with his hand on his heart and swear before a microphone, that he had never had the relation he was accused of "with that woman."

The significance of this way of thinking when it comes from not only a Head of State but of the world's most powerful state, was the first thing that struck Europeans. Given his tortuous reasoning and interpretations, could one enter into any engagement with this man that he would not be able to wriggle out of? Respect for the President ceased to exist long ago. What is brought into question now is whether the country would be bound to agreements made with such a man at its head. This is what foreigners are wondering.

By now Ambassador Raymond Seitz' book, *OVER HERE*, is no doubt available in America. If not it can be obtained from The Telegraph, Books Direct, 23 Seward Street, London EC1V-3GB, for \$33, and it is a must. Every page of this well-written book is important for those interested in America's foreign relations and particularly the pages on Gerry Adams' trip to America. "Jean Kennedy Smith, who distrusted her own staff and penalized them for their dissent, became a promotion agent for Adams," according to Mr. Seitz. "Too shallow to understand the past and too naive to anticipate the future, she was an ardent IRA apologist. But her influence by itself would not have made much inference. Her brother was another matter." Read it.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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INTEGRATION IS A EUROPE WORD FOR SOVEREIGNTY SURRENDER

The theme of Major Archibald E. Robert's book, **THE MOST SECRET SCIENCE**, published by The Committee to Restore the Constitution, (P.O. Box 986, Fort Collins, CO 80522) is that a secret knowledge exists which men and societies have developed into a science and used, with different variations, since the beginning of time for the control of people, governments and civilizations. Central to this theme is the thesis that the control of governments and people is through the control of wealth.

Whether this reasoning leads to a theory of conspiracy or simply recognition of the fact that those striving for power follow common sense and acquire money first, a fact remains. Whether those aspiring to power in Europe are do-gooders or schemers out to change the established order, the world is about to see how much harm a combination of dupes and plotters can do.

France with the highest unemployment rate and heaviest taxes of the industrialized nations is cutting working time to a 35-hour week, thinking it will create employment. Actually it will drive some industries abroad and shut down others. She is caught in the closing trap of a federal Europe which after January 1, 1999, will have a single money issued by a

German central bank. Through controlling Europe's money German federalists will achieve what Hitler failed to gain by war. But we shall return later to the new world order dream of Jean Monnet, which is actually the politician's and banker's way of creating an empire through control of a continent's money.

The top news of the moment is that three aircraft carriers and 23 other ships, 450 combat aircraft and 30,000 troops, with the number rising weekly, are in the Persian Gulf for a military action of unpredictable consequences. When Iraq's leader invaded Kuwait in 1990, he may have thought America's anti-war protesters would save him. When Arab leaders let the country their masses hated establish bases on their soil, attack Iraq, and dismember its army, Saddam asked General Schwartzkopf for a cease-fire on March 3, 1991, and President Bush failed to demand unconditional surrender.

He settled for UN Security Council resolution 683 by which Saddam agreed to give up his demands on Kuwait, indemnify his victims and dismantle his nuclear and chemical arms under UN supervision. He had no intention of keeping his word. In April he let six teams of international inspectors enter the country, but they met obstruction and dissimulation at every turn.

Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84771 / FAX (435) 674-3703

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By mid-September Saddam had leveled some of his installations and buried enough others to make it look as though he had nothing of potential destruction left.

Trouble with the inspection teams started when David Kay, of the 6th team, entered the Al-Thuwaita research center and discovered proof that Saddam had fooled even the International Agency of Atomic Control (AIEA). He had not only turned the civil nuclear centers furnished by France and Russia over to military production but his team was working on three methods of enriching uranium so advanced they surprised the inspectors.

Using the American method of electromagnetic uranium separation, Saddam's physicists were ready to produce a bomb in a matter of months. More surprisingly, they had mastered the French method of gaseous separation. Kay's discovery of the Al-Thuwaita documents made an infuriated Saddam arrest the inspection team and charge Kay with being an American spy using UN as a cover.

By exposing the nuclear card Saddam was holding up his sleeve, Kay ruined any chance of his using it to turn defeat into victory. But all was not lost. Saddam still had chemical and biological weapons, the ideal arms for a poor man's war. But to retain them he had to immobilize the inspectors.

He had held a stock of the dreaded nerve gas, Agent 15, in reserve in 1991, but he knew it was not an arm to use against a coalition that included fellow Moslems. Agent 15 is designed to stupefy enemy forces by spreading weakness, dizziness, and disorientation. Hallucinations and loss of coordination would put them at his mercy, and he had the missiles to deliver the gas as well as plans for putting it in water supplies. The fact that he still has it more than justifies the present operation.

Saddam's 1991 invasion and merciless looting of Kuwait shocked even Islam's masses to a point where their leaders dared line up with the Great Satan who for fifty years had supported Israel. No Arab King or Emir can take such a stand today without

risking his throne. Particularly over a UN resolution, when for 29 years Israel was permitted to ignore resolution 242, which outlawed the seizing of territory by force.

In the 18 years prior to the 1991 war, the US cast its veto 30 times to protect Israel from condemnations by the Security Council. Frequently the resolutions were tougher than those adopted against Iraq. The US alone opposed Palestinian and world community demands that Israel attend an international peace conference. As a result, Britain is the only ally standing by the US today, save for a few gestures from Canada and Australia.

France's socialist Minister of the Interior, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, wrote in 1995: "Iraq is no longer a military menace ... It is inconceivable that France should associate herself with an eventual intervention." Chevenement knew that Iraq was a threat to world peace, but he also knew that all the gendarmes in France would be unable to cope with the five million Moslems whom a holy war could fanaticize.

Loudest in opposing Britain's support of America is Tony Wedgewood-Benn, the gentlemanly-appearing Labourite who declared himself committed to an "irreversible redistribution of wealth and power in favor of the working man", and then put the fortune left by his American mother-in-law in trust for his children.

The principal organized opposition against Saddam is the London-based Iraqi National Congress (INC), which is an umbrella group leading 19 factions. In 1995 it was ready to launch an uprising but recognizing it as a government-in-exile might have turned Britain into a battlefield, so the US told its leaders they were on their own. The INC doesn't believe that a week of bombing will topple Saddam or destroy the bacteria-fermenting plants which can operate in a home basement.

By the time this report is in print the world should know whether air power alone could rid Iraq of Saddam and his sons, or if survival has again made him the victor. In either case the amassing of the armada in the Gulf has diverted attention from

America's President and the progress bureaucrats in Brussels are making towards a single money and a parliament superceding native parliaments.

H. du B Report of May 1972 was a special issue on Jean Monnet who, with the equivalent of a high school education, rose from brandy salesman to assistant secretary-general of the League of Nations, founder of banks, financial adviser to China, Roosevelt's authority on his allies, and Roger Mennevé's acclaim as "the occult dictator of Europe."

Men of what is known as "the city" were behind Monnet and his "integrated" Europe, into which Mr. Blair is suspected of leading Britain. The European Movement which Monnet advanced is a product of the secret science of which Major Roberts writes, but for the moment Europe's march towards a single money and the relationship between money and loss of sovereignty is crowded out of the news by the crisis with Iraq. For this reason Prime Minister Blair's visit to America and his growing friendship with a President from the same political spectrum makes scrutiny of each link in the chain leading to this visit particularly timely.

The truth is, the youthful Prime Minister with a perpetual grin is leading Britain where men more powerful than either of the leaders thinks have been working for years to take both countries. Mr Blair has said he will not join the first wave for a single money, but he does not say he will not do so at all. Mr. Monnet would approve of his caution.

Mr. Monnet's man of all jobs when Europeans were being sold federation under a succession of misleading names was a Pole named Joseph Retinger who wrote: "In November 1946 I had a very long talk with Mr. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador in London, who showed the same keenness I found among my European friends. He helped to arrange a trip to the United States and gave me the best possible advice... I naturally had difficulties getting an American visa, but Harriman arranged my visit. He strongly believed in European

unification and was responsible for the tremendous support the United States gave to this idea."

"At the time (1946) I found in America a unanimous approval of our ideas among financiers, business men and politicians. Mr. Leffingwell, senior partner of J. P. Morgan's, Nelson and David Rockefeller, Alfred Sloan, Chairman of Dodge Motors, Adolf Berle Jr. were all in favor. Berle agreed to lead the American section. John Foster Dulles also agreed to help us."

If these men were all in favor of European unification with a parliament superceding the parliaments of member nations, it is disillusioning to think that such men were willing to tell Europeans they were only joining a Common Market, until they were in too deeply to get out.

While still selling the Common Market, Monnet and a group of out-of-office Conservatives headed by Duncan Sandys, started conditioning the British public by founding the United Europe Movement in early 1947.

A year later Doubleday & Co. brought out a book entitled FIFTY GREAT AMERICANS, by Henry and D.L. Thomas. In it Andrew Carnegie was quoted as saying: "There is bound to be universal peace through the final interlocking of national interests throughout the world, at first a coalition of America and England, union of the English-speaking race, then United States of Europe, and finally a unification of the entire human race."

An American named David Bruce was head of the European Cooperative Administration (ECA) at the time and in his daily meetings with Monnet he formed a partnership which, according to his biographer, Nelson D. Langford, not only imposed the Marshall plan on an unwilling France but was "an intricate collaboration between like-minded factions within the ruling elite of both countries."

On page 210 of THE LAST AMERICAN ARISTOCRAT, Mr. Langford goes further and states: "Through his leadership of ECA/France, Bruce imbued the bright

technicians administering the (Marshall) plan with the gospel according to Monnet and nurtured generation of Americans converted to the cause of European integration."

In October 1948 the name United Europe was changed to the European Movement, with Winston Churchill, Paul-Henry Spaak, Leon Blum and Italy's Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi as Presidents of Honor. "In the European Movement and its numerous offshoots and later in the Bilderberg Group, it was necessary to find the right sort of people," according to Monnet's notes, and Retinger was sent to see why de Gasperi was reluctant to commit himself.

"De Gasperi was noncommittal at first," Retinger reported, "until I suddenly exclaimed: 'You and I were both subjects of good old Emperor Franz Joseph. Come, let us join forces and conspire together,' and from then on de Gasperi never ceased to give the movement his whole hearted support." A conference was arranged for February 19, 1949, in Brussels and national councils were set up in every country in Europe, linking the European Movement with the Socialist Movement for the United States of Europe.

On May 9, 1949, Bruce was appointed ambassador to France and from then on nothing could stop the attack on sovereignties. Bruce's fellow Monnet follower, Averill Harriman, was ambassador to the European Cooperation Administration. Robert Murphy, who had undermined pride of nation by fanning decolonization fires, was ambassador to Belgium. Their friend John McCloy was U.S. High Commissioner for Germany and putting the Marshall Aid office's pile of foreign currency at Monnet's disposal. In 1949 over 90% of the funds at Monnet's disposal came from Marshall Aid's counterpart funds, Bruce's biographer states on page 210.

At first there was trouble getting Acheson interested in the European Coal and Steel Administration, which was one of Monnet's steps towards federal government, but Bruce brought him around and again we

have Langford's word that "he (Acheson) became the most articulate American advocate of European integration."

As we have written before, most recently in H. du B. Report of Nov-Dec 1993, Bruce's widow, Evangeline, wrote in her memories: "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. 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 embassy became the vanguard of American support for European integration," another authority wrote. George Ball, who was working as Monnet's lawyer, recalled his earlier acquaintance with Bruce and declared that while Bruce was the chief American promoting the Schuman plan, he and Tommy Tomlinson "became such close co-conspirators with me, in periods of crisis I would move my operations to a small office in the embassy. We all believed fervently in Monnet's goal of a United Europe." It is unbelievable that these men, beginning with Acheson, did not see the dishonesty of leading nations into a federation they could not get out of. And that they did it from an office in the American embassy.

There were warnings of what the new world order which Monnet and his fellow conspirators were foisting on their countries would bring. A. K. Chesterton wrote in his book, *THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS*, in 1965: "The one end to which policies all over the world have been shaped in the modern era is the elimination of the sovereign nation state and the drive towards a 'world order' under which nations as we have known them for centuries would not be permitted to exist.

"One feature of this is the herding of the ancient nations of Europe into the 'European Community' and the campaign to transfer the sovereignties of these nations to a European supra-national authority. Another is the creation, within many of these nations,

is the creation, within many of these nations, of multi-racial societies by the process of mass immigration from the Third World - which tendency, if unchecked over a long period, will inevitably lead to large scale inter-marriage and the breeding of new populations within these countries with little in the way of ethnic identities that have made for their distinctiveness in the past."

On January 17, 1952, a letter from Dean Acheson informed Ambassador Bruce: "Much as you are needed in France, I believe there is even greater need of you here." Thus the man who helped plan the trade and commerce union which became a government when the sheep had been herded into it went home to become Acheson's Under-secretary of State.

Here the timing of events becomes increasingly interesting. It was a year after Bruce's return to Washington that Roman Gaither, the President of Ford Foundation, told Norman Dodd, who was investigating foundations for the congressional Reece Committee: "Mr. Dodd, all of us here at the policy-making level have had experience either with the OSS (Office of Strategic Services - Bruce's old outfit) or The European Economic Administration (to which Mr. Bruce was formerly ambassador), and we are operating under directives emanating from the White House.

"The substance of those directives is that we should use our grant-making powers so to alter life in the United States that we can be comfortably merged with the Soviet Union."

I did not take Mr. Gaither's statement seriously when Mr. Dodd told me of it a few months later. Nor did his congressional report on the Reece Committee's findings appear to make sense. As one looks back now, it is natural that by that time the occupants of every office from State Department to the White House had become followers of Jean Monnet and not surprising that everything the European Commission is doing is in line with Mr. Gaither's directives.

To form a supra-national state so large even the Soviet Union and the United States could be ultimately merged, one would first

have to undermine love of country in all the member nations. Only by diluting the population of nations with people of every imaginable race, color, and culture could this be done. Mr. Chesterton's book comes to mind with its picture of a new breed, at home in any nation and loyal to none, void of any attachment to sovereignty or identification with a flag.

Here is where Monnet's followers in Europe and men such as Bruce and Acheson elsewhere had their most encouraging break. On the 14th of June, 1985, representatives of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg met secretly on a boat tied up in the Moselle river near the Luxembourg village of Schengen and signed an agreement whereby borders between the five countries would cease to exist after January 1, 1990. So secret was this abolition of frontier controls, it was five years before the decision was announced and almost four years before Foreign Ministers bothered to tell their Ministers of the Interior and Justice about it.

The whole idea started with a secret agreement signed by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl at Fontainebleau on June 17, 1984. Kohl's goal was a single money with its central bank in Germany and Otmar Issing, head of the economics department of the Bundesbank, wrote a pamphlet for the initiative entitled EUROPE: POLITICAL UNION THROUGH COMMON MONEY. When the wheeling and dealing was over, Kohl got his bank and an experimental agreement called the Sarrebruck accord was signed, introducing immediate free circulation between France and Germany.

Turks poured into French departments and cars with a large "E" on the windshield ferried illegal immigrants into France or illegal immigrants who had been sent home and were coming back. Run-down tenements in Strasbourg and Mulhouse emptied as their occupants flooded into Alsace-Lorraine. Blacks from all over black Africa flew into Brussels from the former Belgian Congo and from there fanned out across Europe.

Airlines in Mauritius displayed signs in English, telling the lines of Indians and

Pakistanis: "For France, take plane to Luxembourg." Now the Kurds are pouring into the Schengen countries. On the night of the 26 to the 27th of December, 1997, a rusty freighter called the Ararat ran aground near the Calabrian coast of Italy with neither a captain nor a crew.

It had left Turkey five days before with 835 illegal Kurds who had paid the equivalent of \$3,000 to special "travel agencies" specializing in that sort of traffic, to get aboard. Where they got such money no one knows. Three other boats were known to have brought over eight hundred illegals, most of them Kurds, from Turkey since May 1997. Five days after the beaching of the Ararat, Italian coast guards stopped the Turkish freighter, Commeta, with 386 aboard, 270 of them Kurds.

The flood of Kurds from an area stretching over five countries (Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Armenia and Georgia) and ready to pay any price to get into Schengen-Europe started in late 1996. By now some 500,000 have joined the two million Turks in Germany. Eighty thousand Kurds and an estimated 250,000 Turks are in France, and at least 50,000 Kurds and 400,000 Turks in drug-tolerating Holland. After suffering the incursions of Algerians, black Africans, Vietnamese, Bosnians, Albanians and Kurds, the unwanted Gypsies began arriving in late 1997. In every imaginable vehicle or bus they trekked from Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Eastern Europe to join the Indians, Pakistanis, Arabs and Chinese who have long passed toleration level in Britain.

Watching the destabilizing effects of these waves of uncontrollable immigration into a continent from which border police were providentially removed, more and more serious writers are thinking the unthinkable. Could what is happening have been intentional? Without exception, those who seized power in every African colony whose liberation America hailed as a victory have poured their country's money into Swiss banks and foreign chateaux. The rest are either in misery at home or risking their lives to get into the countries of the people

who gave them good government and whom they ran out.

An awful thought comes to mind. Mrs. Roosevelt was not bright enough to be thinking of anything but do-goodism when she was calling for ALL AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE NOW. Those tearing down what time was improving knew nothing of the distant spots in which they were meddling, or the people in those spots. Some, like Kissinger, may have had doubts about the future, but they would be gone when the blow-up came. What Kissinger was really interested in was pre-eminence, and the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of September 20, 1976, covered him. "Black African leaders failed to unify the Rhodesian nationalists (Read: failed to make Mugabe act democratically)," it reported, "but (they) agreed that the armed struggle against Prime Minister Smith's white Government should be intensified."

Could a small handful of men, higher than Bruce and Monnet and Schuman, have been conscious from the first that only what is happening could make free nations offer their money to a bank in Germany and their sovereignty to people of inimical cultures and ways of thinking in far off Brussels and Strasbourg? Did they reason, from the start, that only masses of immigrants speaking another language, desperate blacks forming cruel ghettos, and hate-filled Moslems creating unsolvable conditions for the police would make men forget the "native land" nonsense they had been taught and let a huge super-state direct their lives?

Other links, all of them concealed from the public, were in the chain of events leading up to today's conditions and the chaos many nations will experience when the showdown in Iraq is over, but they have been omitted for lack of space.

When the next sanctions, those of 1.X billion Arabs against the West, are levied, it will be as if Destiny had stepped in to write the final chapter of Spengler's DECLINE OF THE WEST.

Please send this report to your senator, congressman or parliamentarian.
