



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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A DESTABILIZED EUROPE, THE WORST SINCE WORLD WAR II

The Kosovo crisis had to come. The Albanians are not violent Islamists. The Turks fumed at their moderation and said "If you are looking at a Gipsy an Albanian is a Moslem." They had long had their fill of Milosevic and his atrocities in pursuit of a Greater Serbia. They wanted independence. But to the Serbian mind, Kosovo is the birthplace of the patriarchy of their orthodox religion 700 years ago, and when religion enters a conflict rational thinking has no place. NATO, enlarged to a point where solidarity in any undertaking is impossible, is sitting on a Balkan powder barrel.

It might have been different. Yugoslavia capitulated in April 1941 but when Hitler invaded Russia on June 22 he sent three army corps and all of his Yugoslavia-based armed divisions to the Eastern front. General Draga Mihailovic, whose battle cry was "For God, King and Country", was in contact with King Peter II in London and making headway in his fight against the Germans. Everywhere the Germans were in full retreat when Britain sent Fitzroy Maclean to decide whether Britain should back the King's man or Tito the communist.

Tito gave Maclean a home on the island of Korcula where he and his wife lived while the war was going on. It was next to

impossible for a foreigner to own a home there and from then on Maclean was fighting for his property. On his advice the allies abandoned the King, Mihailovic was left to be executed by Tito and allied support switched to Tito the communist.

With the fall of communism Yugoslavia broke up and Milosevic's became President of Serbia in 1986. The driving force behind him is said to be his wife, Marijana. London's Sunday Telegraph of January 24, 1999 described him as being of the bloodless variety of tyrants, "cold and pitiless, apparently missing the genetic chip that makes humans of the rest of us." He believes in nothing save a greater Serbia and his own hold on power.

After a last try at the negotiating table Richard Holbrooke told Javier Solana, the Spanish pacifist who in December 1995 became Secretary-General of NATO, that the affair was in his hands. On the evening of March 23 Solana declared: "All efforts to arrive at a political solution and negotiate the crisis have failed. There is no other alternative but to halt the attacks of the Serb forces and put an end to this humanitarian catastrophe." He gave the green light to General Wesley Clarke, the supreme commander of NATO forces, and the bombing started.

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Instead of breaking Milosevic's will to defy the world, it sent him on a bloody rampage of killing Albanians in Kosovo. Civilians were murdered by the hundreds. Whole communities were used as human shields while thousands of others were rooted out in their homes in an orgy of looting, burning, raping and massacre.

As NATO forces launched waves of bombers in a fruitless effort to stop the carnage. Stories of the Serb offensive on the ground told of ethnic cleansing that beggared the worst days of Milosevic's atrocities in Bosnia. At this point I would not risk my reputation on a prediction that ground forces will not have to come. We are embarked on a risky business and a man who used every trick to get out of going to Vietnam may soon be sending boys to fight in a war which mothers may think as unjustified as he thought the war in Asia, when he was young enough to be called to the colors.

Reactions elsewhere are difficult to foresee. Europe is adrift in a sea of scandal, national sovereignties have been undermined and the supergovernment in the making is neither ready to act nor prepared for the conflicts that are forming.

In our February 1999 report we wrote that Monsieur Jacques Santer, the Belgian politician who headed the 20-member Commission which was Euroland's executive body, was under attack. We told how six billion pounds sterling had disappeared from a budget of 65 billion; simply vanished into thin air or "lost" on its way through the hands of bureaucrats in a superstate too big for any man or committee to control.

The parliament of Euroland's federal government was never a parliament in the political sense of the word; it was a sop to voters who thought nations were ruled by parliaments. Euroland's real government was in the hands of an appointed commission which France's Jacques Delors managed to pass on to Belgium's Jacques Santer before the auditors learned of fake contracts, building projects that never existed, jobs for hangers-on, and bogus payments to third-world countries.

There is no time like the present, after Euroland's appointed executive commission resigned in disgrace, to take a closer look at the monster package of 15 nations which David Rockefeller and other Americans worked so hard to help create, though its avowed aim was to be strong enough to challenge America. The list of American insiders who financed and helped set up the corrupt guiding body of the new world order is too numerous to mention. It includes the Dulles brothers, Dean Acheson, John J. McCloy and practically the entire roster of the Council of Foreign Relations with Bilderberg meetings setting the goals. Our report of Nov.-Dec. 1993 dealt with an attempt by Policy Analysis, Inc., of 9520 Bent Creek Lane, Vienna, Virginia 22182, to give a few voters at least a partial view of the plan by powerful men to establish a political union which would lead as rapidly as possible to a fully integrated European state.

Now the resigning of the entire executive body of Euroland's corrupt commission confirms the worst predictions of those who declared that the Common Market was a fraud on the way to a continent-wide superstate which, when the time was ripe, Americans would be told they had no choice but to join.

Lord Rees-Mogg warned on July 3, 1995: "Handing over power is a revolutionary event. It involves the creation of a single, independent, non-accountable European monetary authority, answerable to no democratically elected government but with authority over the expenditure, taxation and borrowing of the national governments."

Events went their course and Europeans, who passed from enthusiasm over the removal of trade barriers to the conviction that surrendering power to a federal state would make them prosperous, were still in a state of bliss when a leak blew up the works. A Dutchman named Paul van Buitenen exposed evidence to the European Parliament that their ruling Commission was full of corruption.

Van Buitenen was quickly suspended on half pay until a way could be found to throw him out, but the harm had been done.

Europeans learned with a heavy jolt on March 16 that the European Commission had fallen because of a web of corruption that ran through almost the entire legislative bloc. It could have continued unhampered if one member, Edith Cresson, a favorite of President Mitterrand, had not appointed her dentist to what was regarded as a fictitious post. Even then, she could have saved the rest by resigning. Had she gone quietly the whole thing might have been hushed up, but her stubbornness set in motion the investigation that brought down her colleagues.

Auditors continued to dig and ended with the announcement that the European Commission was guilty of mismanagement, cronyism and conduct that was "not acceptable," which was putting it mildly. Fraud was rampant though only six members were initially involved. Monsieur Santer hoped until late Monday night, the 15th of March, that he could stave off a mass resignation.

On the morning of March 16 he awoke to face the somber facts: The markets had no faith in his untested currency, unemployment was higher than at any time since the '30s. Germany, whose central bank was to be the pillar of the Euro, was politically and financially in turmoil, failure to make reforms in anything from paper work to downright frauds was bilking the taxpayers of \$9 billion a year. Yet there had been plenty of warnings.

Bernard Connolly, who for six years had headed the European Commission's department responsible for overseeing the European Monetary System, announced as early as September 4, 1995, that the European exchange-rate mechanism (ERM) was an economic monstrosity and that it would condemn Europe to economic decline.

On September 18, 1995, his book, *THE ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE*, came off the press with the warning that full scale monetary union would trigger an open struggle between France and Germany for the mastery of Europe and could ultimately lead to war. Mr. Connolly was no ordinary Euro-skeptic. He had been employed by the European

Commission for 17 years and attended meetings of the secretive Monetary Committee where the highest key decisions of the ERM were made.

He had watched the shaping of the Maastricht Treaty which transferred power from Britain's House of Commons in Westminster to the non-democratic European Union, to the Commission in Brussels, to the new European Central Bank and the European Court which was able to overrule the courts of member nations and eventually bring a case against America for espousing the free sale of bananas.

Mr. Connolly followed his conscience and took three months unpaid leave to write the book in which he charged that for years the ERM had operated on a "sweetheart deal" between the Bundesbank and the French. "French officials," he wrote, "see monetary union as a way to destroy Germany's economic domination and create a state big enough to counterbalance the US. But German politicians see European Monetary Union as a means of extending their country's federal ideology. Both visions," he declared, "are nationalistic and the contradiction between them is certain to provoke conflict."

"Anyone who questioned the single currency was subjected to intellectual terrorism in the city where the European Commission staff are expected to be missionaries, soldiers in the crusade for a European superstate," he added. In a desperate play to offset the effects of Mr. Connolly's book, professional advertising agencies were employed to bolster the Commission's image, but the only true converts were the Brussels bureaucrats themselves.

The campaign included personalized certificates awarded newly born babies, attesting to their birth as citizens of the European Union. Every form of symbol and slogan was used to reinforce the European message and identity.

A warning came from Dr. Cris Shore, of Goldsmith's College, London University. "People defined themselves not so much as who they are, but against that which they are not,"

he wrote. "Forging a sense of European identity is likely to be at the cost of increased xenophobia and racism against non-Europeans." So the struggle to sell Europe continued until corruption threatened the monster itself.

Santer had to be replaced and Prime Minister Tony Blair's choice was the former Prime Minister of Italy, Romano Prodi, who is best known as a federalist zealot. Prodi was under investigation in 1998 for his role in the sale of a large state holding company. In November of that year Bernhard Friedman, the German President of the European Union's Court of Auditors, told STERN Magazine "If fraud in the European Community goes on as it is, it could bring down the whole of the European Union."

Mr. Friedman need not have worried. The rumble caused by the present scandal will gradually cease after the present Commission or most of its old members have been replaced. The march towards an all powerful superstate will continue. Taxpayers will regard it as a political grouping. Donald Martin, in his excellent monthly, ON TARGET, published at 26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk, England CO10 2TD (\$50 per year, airmail, for overseas subscriptions) holds that International Finance-Capitalists will be the new world order's leaders in the end. It will mean merely a change of masters, from politicians to men like David Rockefeller and his Bilderberg members.

In the meantime, the corruption scandal has thrown the Europe of today in turmoil at a moment when not one of the EU's 15 member countries is ready to face what 1999 seems likely to bring. The solution Prodi proposes is a small but efficient professional military under EU control. It would be "essentially a combat division within a fully integrated West European Army," he declared in 1995. But as we have continually warned, what the world is facing now is a conflict far more unsolvable than the war-by-bombers being waged in Kosovo.

Let us study a series of individual factors

and events which when examined closely show that a definite and connecting line runs through all of them. Then let us give a thought to the European forces Mr. Prodi and other European Union zealots have in mind for Europe's protection.

In December 1998 the London-based Arab newspaper, Al Hayat, reported threats from an un-named Islamic group that Kuwait targets would soon be bombed in Britain. At the same time the radical Islamic group, al-Gamma al-Islamiya, whose spiritual leader, Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman, is in jail in New York, threatened US targets. London's TIMES of December 22 reported that Iraq's Saddam was preparing a secret army of contract killers. Then came reports that Abu Nidal, the master of terrorism commanded from distant countries, is organizing a force in Iraq for Saddam Hussein.

Three months later a European intelligence report announced that Osama Bin Laden was working through Iran to set up terrorist training camps in South Africa and Lebanon. A month passed and THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of March 21, 1999, reported that South Africa is establishing diplomatic relations with Lybia. South Africa needs money and Nelson Mandela is patching up relations with the Islamicists.

Hugh McManners, the Defense Correspondent of THE SUNDAY TIMES disclosed in the issue of March 21, 1999, that Britain's special forces are being equipped with a science-fiction weapon being manufactured in South Africa. Known as the Neostead, it is light enough to be shoulder-held and powerful enough to demolish walls or stop a light tank in its tracks. It is the sort of weapon that has never been seen outside a Hollywood science-fiction epic.

Since the full-length barrel rests against the shoulder, protected by a recoil system that takes up the shock, it is short enough to be carried in a holster under a raincoat and is as accurate as a full length weapon. Firing hundreds of lethal ball-bearings, according to THE TIMES Defense Correspondent, it can cut

through armor or spray advancing troops (or policemen) with a wide range of radically different ammunition.

He describes it as the first of a totally new breed of military shotguns with the accuracy of a rifle and firing a spin-stabilizing slug able to wreck the engine of a tank from over a hundred meters. In hostage rescue operation it can knock down doors without hurting those behind them or put tear gas canisters through windows a hundred feet away. Two parallel tubes above the main barrel permit it to fire 13 rounds in rapid succession, enough for one man to destroy a small convoy or kill dozens of advancing troops (or forces of law and order).

Whether firing lethal shells, bean-bag projectiles, or rubber pellets to stop mobs, different types of ammunition may be loaded in the two tube-shaped magazines that rest on top of the barrel. David Lawson, the London arms dealer, warns that the Neostead can wreak havoc if it falls into the hands of criminals, since you don't have to be a good shot to use it. The owner simply loads it up with a type of buckshot that looks like small ball bearings and he has a weapon more terrifying in its effect than the machine pistols used at present.

The third of a page given to Britain's acquisition of the new South African science-fiction weapon in THE SUNDAY TIMES of March 21 made no mention of the secret terrorist army Saddam has been forming for over a year. Nor was there any allusion to Bin Ladin's training camp in South Africa. Or Qaddafi's establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa where the Neostead is manufactured. But from the jigsaw pieces that fall into place in the world's political picture, Europe and America would be justified in having misgivings.

When one considers the new arm manufactured in South Africa and the fact that Islamic nations are rushing to establish representatives there, it is natural to ask how this will affect Israel. As the world knows, Arafat announced that if the terms of the Oslo agreement were not met by May 4 he will declare Palestine independent. Netanyahu

replied that in that case he would annex the occupied territories. Netanyahu's first test of Jordan's new king came on February 28 when they met for the first time since King Hussein's funeral. It came as unease was already mounting with Jordan's claims that Israel was drawing more water off the river so necessary to both of them.

Many Jordanians disapproved when King Hussein made his 1994 peace treaty with Israel but the King's prestige and Prime Minister Rabin's peace efforts carried the day. When Netanyahu suggested without any provocation on Jordan's part that the country might again ally itself with Saddam Hussein, those who had been skeptical from the first saw it as a paving of the way for a move that would send a mass wave of Palestinian refugees into the country to make it their own.

Six days later another bombshell hit the Middle East without a murmur from UN or a world with its attention concentrated on Kosovo. Moslems and Christians demanded when Israel was formed that Jerusalem, holy to the world's three great religions, should be internationalized. In 1947, before Israel was officially created, the United Nations passed resolution 181 giving Islam control of East Jerusalem with the mosque which is its third holy place. UN's observer, Count Folke Bernadotte, the UN mediator, was assassinated and his killers permitted to escape because he was believed to favor this. On March 16 Ariel Sharon, Israel's former prime minister, announced to foreign ambassadors that United Nations Resolution 181 was null and void. This was particularly embarrassing to the US who had guaranteed Israel's borders but not her conquests.

The situation was further aggravated when Israel asked European Union delegates to refrain from meeting Palestinian diplomats in the eastern part of the city, which was captured in 1967. Both UN and the European Union consider East Jerusalem an occupied territory.

Israel's hardline statement that it will never agree to the internationalization of the city hits at the millions of Christians who plan

on visiting the Holy Sepulcher and the Church of the nativity for the millennium year. Three main Christian denominations, the Greek Orthodox, the Roman Catholic and the Armenian Orthodox control the church, but along with other Christians the Ethiopian and Syrian coptics also have interests there.

Coming as it did with Arafat's May 4 deadline looming and Israeli elections on May 17, the declaration that Resolution 181 is null and void is already a partial annexation and along with the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon is a key issue in the May 17 elections.

The future status of Jerusalem has always been a central issue in talks on a final peace agreement and Resolution 181, which will weaken all UN resolutions if it is defied, was part of the partition of British Mandate Palestine. The European Union holds that Jerusalem is a separate entity so it too will have to take a stand when the outcome of the May 17 elections unites Israel against the world or divides Israel in a civil war between those who want peace and those who want what they held 3,000 years ago.

Behind Kosovo and the Middle East loom Russia and China. The word among foreign diplomats is "watch Yevgeni Maximovitch Primakov", the friend of Saddam who once headed Russia's espionage service. Primakov was born in Kiev on the 29 of October, 1929. At 26 he spoke Arabic and English fluently and in 1959 Pravda made him their special representative to the Moslem states. The dialects, traditions, and sentiments of the ethnic groups that make up Islam are as familiar to him as his own.

He consolidated Qaddafi's hold on power and helped Saddam rise in Iraq. When he helped Yeltsin survive a second putsch it was with his eyes on the Intelligence Service section of the KGB. He is against Russian membership in the Atlantic Union and personally set up the four services that make up the new KGB. Since January 1996 Russian diplomacy is in the hands of the top Russian orientalist who advises Islam's least friendly leaders, yet European populations at large are

less interested in him than they are in George Stephanopoulos' book on life in the White House.

One who is not fooled by Stephanopoulos' picturing himself as a gentleman who saw the light and left his bad companions is Lord William Rees-Mogg. The English Lord recalled in the London Times of January 16, 1997: "In September when I was attending a conference in Washington, I witnessed an example of the manners of the modern White House. I was having dinner in a downtown restaurant in a group that included Chris Ruddy, the American investigative reporter who has raised most of the unanswered questions about the death of Vincent Foster, which is still under investigation 3 and a half years after Foster died. At a neighboring table was young George Stephanopoulos, then still working for the President. Chris Ruddy walked across and introduced himself. 'You're the f...ing lunatic from Pittsburgh,' was the courteous reply."

Let us end with a word on our case against Profile Books, Ltd. 58A Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8XL, the publisher of SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI, and the British publication HISTORY TODAY. The book the President of the Oxford Center for Hebrew and Jewish studies has written is a hatchet-job, applying the lowest words in the English language to H. du B., apparently with the intent of ruining H. du B. Report, which has always been objective.

All we can report to date is a stalling letter from the publisher's solicitor stating that the book is a serious work of scholarship researched by a distinguished academic in the field of modern history. An academic so serious he used only raw reports from informer-fed British policemen for information on a war record in French and Chinese Intelligence!

When the French and Chinese papers we have submitted have been studied in London we will inform you of the next developments.



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YELTSIN SAYS THE WEST IS RISKING WAR

When Jean Monnet was brainwashing Roosevelt and talking the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations into financing schools to condition Europe's youth for loss of nationhood, his argument was that a united Europe would mean the end of wars. While Monnet was selling a nationless federal Europe as a guarantor of peace, General Pierre-Marie Gallois, whom I admire and regard as a friend, was writing that war will come in the year 2000. Now with war waging in Kosovo and Russian communists preparing to arm the Serbs, Yeltsin has added his voice to that of General Gallois.

Granted, while Yeltsin was talking for home consumption and assuring the West that Russia would not intervene, the International Monetary Fund gave him \$5 billion on March 29 in order to keep him in power, it is important to remember: Before the President who loathed the Army opted for air war in Kosovo, Russia was selling Yugoslavia 12,000 barrels of oil a day. Now NATO proposes a naval blockade of oil for Serbia and the European Union has agreed to go along. Texaco announced that after delivery of 65,000 barrels already delivered through the Montenegrin port of Bar, she will end all shipments.

Serbia produced an average of 18,000

barrels of crude oil a day last year and imported an average of 65,000 barrels a day from Russia and Greece. She needs at least 72,000 barrels of refined oil a day to meet her domestic demand, and NATO bombing has put her two main refineries out of business. She is therefore dependent on sea deliveries of Russian oil to the Montenegrin port of Bar and overland shipments from Rumania and Bulgaria.

Viktor Chernomyrdin, Moscow's special envoy to Yugoslavia has warned that Russia intends to continue trading. If Russia uses her navy to protect her merchant ships, or neutral ones, delivering oil to Bar, Yeltsin and General Gallois may be proven right.

Macedonia is also worried. Independent since 1991, she is a country of two million inhabitants governed by Serb communists who call themselves Macedonians. When she found herself with an estimated 200,000 refugees on her hands, along with the thousands of Albanians, pro-Bulgarian Slavs and Gypsies already there, and 10,000 NATO foreigners on her soil, her army started killing and raping Kosovar refugees as indiscriminately as the Serbs.

The herding and killing of starving refugees in Kosovo's mountains is one of the saddest stories of the war. As Andrew

Sullivan of the London Sunday Times sees it, the message sent by the House of Representatives' elected members is: "We're all for the Pentagon as long as it does nothing useful and spends its money on managing defeat, not crafting victory."

Lord William Rees-Mogg sees it as "A war run by former pacifists for idealistic reasons, and conditioned by the study of public opinion polls." Yet, as long as Milosevic is in power the bombing will continue and the build up in Tirana for a helicopter invasion of Kosovo will continue. Britain's entire battle group of commandos should be at their staging post before this report is in print. The plan for intervention has been on drafting tables for months but politicians have not told the public.

The ethnic cleansing and burning of bodies surpasses anything that has appeared in print and as this is written the 1,000 ton offshore landing platform known as OCEAN is preparing to take up position close to the tip of Italy for helicopter landings in the coming invasion. It is time that people in the NATO countries be told: The war we are facing is going to be bigger, wider, and longer than anyone thinks.

The story of the area of conflict is a long tale of wars and assassinations, and what makes negotiating hopeless is that the Serbs see nothing wrong in what they are doing. Having lost the war in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slobodan Milosevic still believes he has been chosen to create a "Greater Serbia", purged of its ethnic minorities. The country was small in 1817 when the Turks recognized Milash Obrenevich as prince of Serbia. By alternately cajoling and cooperating with the conqueror he enlarged his territory and in 1866 the last Turkish troops departed.

There was no pause in the quarrels and intrigues when on June 10, 1903, Alexander, the last Obrenevich king, was murdered in bed and his body with that of his mistress was left lying in the courtyard until noon. On

June 15, 1903, the Assembly elected the mentally ill Peter Karageorgevich to the throne and on June 24, 1914, Prince Alexander was declared regent for the deranged king.

On December 4, 1918, the victorious allies proclaimed Alexander King of Serbia, Croatia and the Slovenes but old hatreds were hard to change and eleven years later the name of the Kingdom was changed to Yugoslavia on October 3, 1929. He could not have inherited a more perilous realm. As far back as February 22, 1916, President Wilson sent Colonel House to Europe to propose that Constantinople be given to the Russians.

King Alexander was far-sighted and in October 1934 he embarked on a tour of European capitals in the hope that he could build up an alliance against the rising power of Germany. It was as though what was to come was ordained. Before he could go any further he and Foreign Minister Barthou of France were assassinated in Marseilles on October 9, 1934 by a Macedonian refugee working for the Croat terrorist organization based in Hungary.

When Italy seized Albania in 1939 the Serbs fled to Kosovo and as many Albanians as could followed them. War came and in 1945 the Russians merged Albania with five other Balkan republics to form a communist federation with three religions and a motley collection of languages and alphabets.

Tito, the Croat communist, gave his six republics, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia a new constitution in 1974 and courted the Kosovo Moslems by giving them a certain amount of autonomy, without making them a republic. Had he made it a seventh republic it would have had the right to secede, as the others did when the break-up started in 1991.

The Albanians in Kosovo saw Tito's death on May 14, 1980 as an opportunity to found a country of their own and began running out the Serbs. A year later they burned the Serbian orthodox church in Pec and felt that

nothing could stop them from acquiring independence. They had not counted on the fierce nationalism of the Serbs.

Slobodan Milosevic, the number two in the Serbian Communist Party, was a Croat but by playing the nationalist card he made himself President of the Serbian Republic in 1989 and in 1992 President of Yugoslavia. Playing on Serb emotions he called for undying hatred of the Turks on the anniversary of Serbia's defeat in June 28, 1880. To strengthen his position he took away the autonomy Tito had given Kosovo and put Serbs in charge of the police, defense, education, health and the administration.

The Albanians reacted by setting up their own state within the state. They organized their own schools, hospitals and political institutions. After a pause they went further. In a secret referendum in September 1991 they voted for independence and in May 1992 made Ibrahim Rugova their President. Rugova was a 53-year-old pacifist, convinced that in the end non-violent resistance would triumph. Demography was on his side and the Albanians, with the highest birthrate in the Balkans, would in time form 90% of the population.

What he did not realize was that by his pacifism he was giving Serbia time to crush the Slovenes, the Croatians and the Bosnians. This led to the Dayton accords of November 21, 1995, which encouraged the Kosovars to think independence was theirs for the taking. At Dayton the US, France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Russia, known as the six nation Contact Group on what had been Yugoslavia, recognized the demands of those who had been defeated in the field, and forgot Kosovo because she was a province of the Serbian Republic and not a nation.

In 1995 the Kosovar Liberation Army (KLA) was formed and the present struggle commenced. The 6-nation contact group tried to bring Milosevic to another negotiation table and the United Nations voted Resolution 1160 on March 31, recognizing the sovereignty and

territorial integrity of Yugoslavia but reserving the right for UN to intervene if its recommendations were not respected.

The Serbs rejected any right to mediate or intervene in Kosovo. The truth was, Milosevic was planning his ethnic cleansing. He intended to be through with the Moslem problem forever, though there was little to distinguish them from their neighbors. There were men in NATO who saw the danger. Turkey, a NATO member, was at the south of Kosovo. Albania and the Albanian minority in Macedonia would come to the aid of their brothers. Greece would support the Orthodox Serbs, at the cost of the Macedonian Moslems.

Turkey, also a NATO member, would support the Moslems against an Orthodox union. Thus Nato would face a split in the south while Russia, fearing trouble in the Moslem states on her southern rim, would see the Albanian revolt as a reason for helping the orthodox Serbs.

Writing from Europe I have no way of knowing how much the American people have been told about how the conflict started, but a member of the team of specialists brought together by the late Senator Raymond Bourguin for his monthly SPECTACLE DU MONDE and weekly VALEURS ACTUELLES learned in early 1998 that on February 23 US Ambassador Robert Gelbard called on Slobodan Milosevic to thank him for his cooperation in applying the accords agreed on at Dayton.

Milosevic brought up the subject of attacks being carried out by the Kosovo Liberation Army. The ambassador brushed the independence fighters off as "terrorists", though they were the same sort of fighters America had armed in Vietnam, encouraged in Algeria and sent Robert Murphy to stir up in North Africa. Going further, the ambassador condemned such acts of violence and said America would combat it by all possible means.

A few days later Milosevic launched his offensive against the KLA. Its cause was an almost exact repetition of April Gillespie's

assurances to Hussein Saddam which touched off the invasion of Kuwait. President Clinton was too occupied with Kenneth Starr and the fight against impeachment to give much thought to what was happening in Kosovo but, according to French sources, Mrs. Albright said "America is not going to stand with her arms crossed." The wheels had started turning and at this point nothing could stop them.

Richard Holbrooke was rushed to where the ethnic cleansing was going on in May and reported back that it was the most dangerous place on earth. The so-called "Great Powers" continued to talk and on September 22, 1998, the Contact Group came up with another peace suggested giving Kosovo a large autonomy and warned Milosevic what would happen if he did not go along.

He had heard all that before and did nothing when the Security Council in UN voted resolution 1199 calling for Serbia to remove her Special Forces from Kosovo and reserving the right to take other measures if she didn't.

Since Russia and China refused to use force, America proposed military action by NATO and Milosevic agreed to pull out after the 30th of September. UN reported on October 5 that the Special Forces were still killing Albanians and NATO sent stealth B2s to see if bombing was justified. Javier Solana, Nato's Secretary-General, agreed that the authority of UN should be maintained.

Among the 400 planes assembled for action were 6 B52's and 2 American B2s. Richard Holbrooke was sent on a last chance mission. He came back on October 14 with another Milosevic promise. He agreed to stop fighting at once and bring home a large part of his police. Two thousand observers from the Organization for security and Cooperation (OSCE) in Europe would replace them and the final status of Kosovo would be decided in three years.

America was elated over Holbrooke's success and Milosevic went on Serbian TV to

tell his people he had save the dignity and territorial integrity of Serbia. The Kosovo Liberation Army saw itself as sold out. Two months passed; the observers did not arrive and the Police were still in place. On December 14 thirty one Albanians were killed by border guards as they tried to bring in arms for their brothers, six peaceful customers were shot down in a cafe and two days later the bodies of forty-five civilians were found decomposing in Racak.

William Walker, the American head of the OSCE (Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe) mission decided Milosevic had gone too far. He called it "a crime against humanity" and Washington ordered the aircraft carrier, Enterprise, to the Adriatic. Still the six-nations of the Contact Group wanted to avoid trouble if they could. They called for another Dayton-type peace meeting in the Chateau de Rambouillet in France, from February 6 to 20. The French and British Foreign Ministers, Hubert Vedrine and Robin Cook would conduct it.

Milosevic was too morally bankrupt to rate much consideration. The Kosovars sent seventeen representatives but by that time autonomy was not enough. Their orders were to accept nothing but independence. Milosevic said he would grant independence but refused to let NATO put twenty-eight thousand soldiers in the country to see that the rules were respected. The delegated at Rambouillet told him to take the organization's terms or suffer the consequences. After extending the meeting for three days there was still no agreement.

The KLA dropped its 63-year-old president and sent the more militant Hashim Thaci to see Senator Bob Dole, who had been with them from the start. On March 15 the Albanians accepted what the West suggested but the head of the Serb delegation, Ratko Marcovich, announced before he slammed the door: "We won't abandon Kosovo at the negotiation table; it will have to be taken from us by an army stronger than ours."

March 23 arrived and UN's Secretary-General, Javier Solana, declared a state of war, not against the Serbian people but against its government. A senseless statement since all Serbs back Milosevic in his dream of a greater Serbia made up of Montenegro, Macedonia, and parts of Bosnia and Croatia. Twenty-four hours later the bombing started without a vote in UN. Had the Security Council been consulted it would have given Yeltsin a chance to veto the project. It was his anger at not being consulted that brought out his talk of war.

Milosevic played his last card. On March 31 his police surrounded Ibrahim Rugova's house and put the Kosovo liberation leader under house arrest with his wife and three children and eleven family members. On April 1 Milosevic had him driven to Belgrade and in a storm of obscenities against the West's leader, put him on TV to sign a paper saying he wanted a peaceful settlement. According to latest reports, he and his relatives are still under house arrest, living on toast and watery soup.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav army flattens and burns villages which Milosevic's secret police and paramilitary then empty and burn. From time to time the Serbs open the borders and let a group through, picking women from cars for the prostitution mafia. The men are mostly old. Those young enough to fight are killed and their bodies burned. At least 600,000 are trapped in the mountains, without shelter, medicines or food.

From London Prince Alexander, the head of the royal family who was born in a Hotel Claridge room declared Yugoslav for the day, reproached the West for doing nothing in 1995 when Milosevic was "cleansing" Bosnia. In Yugoslavia a monarchist party, the Renewal Movement, headed by Yugoslavia's Deputy Prime Minister, Vuc Draskovic, called for the pretender to the throne to come to the country he has never seen.

Draskovic claimed that Belgrade was ready to accept a peace deal and demanded

that Milosevic acknowledge that NATO could not be defeated. He called on the government in Belgrade to stop lying about the country's deteriorating economy after weeks of bombing. Milosevic sacked him and some Europeans claimed the government was cracking up. Others, in England, saw it as a sign that Milosevic was using Draskovic to flush out the opposition so it could be crushed. Another theory had it that he was being used to strengthen the idea that Belgrade was softening. What it really did was strengthen the position of those calling for troops.

The American congress may want to go on stalling but are now believed to be ready to do what is necessary. It was only after 22,000 Bosnians had been killed and two million had fled to a Europe that does not want them that the European Commission agreed to the present bombing, which has decided nothing. Serbian military leaders are placing anti-aircraft arms in towns and near schools and hospitals, using civilians as human shields.

The Western press never ceases repeating that the Albanians must be permitted to return home. They have no homes to return to, only an empty Kosovo and if they are given it as a nation, NATO will have to protect it. At the moment, those who accept that we are facing a long conflict are asking what will happen after ground troops have made Kosovo a viable nation. It is possible that Milosevic will invade Montenegro before this report is in print. He dares not lose it; it is all that remains of his former Yugoslavia. His only entrance to the Adriatic is in this little country of two million people with an army of 15,000 and a police of 10,000 to defend it.

President Milo Djukanovic has been in power in Montenegro since 1997 and knows that occupation by the Serbs or civil war are in the offing. Seventy thousand Kosovan refugees have swollen the 25,000 Albanians already there. The little country which had been independent from the 14th century until 1918 had already absorbed 25,000 Croates and Bosnians when the present trouble started.

The victors of World War I agreed at Versailles that pleasant Montenegro would decide by plebiscite whether to remain an independent kingdom or become part of Yugoslavia. The Serbs set up machine guns in the streets on the day the Montenegrans were to vote. Naturally the Serbs won and two parties are contending for power today. The "whites" want union with Serbia and the "greens" want independence. Whether the 2nd Yugoslav Army based in Montenegro seizes power or civil war decides the issue, the Montenegrans have little to look forward to.

In the meantime May 4 came and went in Israel with neither Arafat's declaration of Independence nor Netanyahu's act of annexation. Israel's elections on May 17 will decide whether or not the hardliners will make Israel dar el-harb, a place of endless conflict.

If not, other conflicts are waiting to happen. An estimated 27 million Kurds, the largest ethnic group without a state, are biding their time until the law and order-enforcing powers are unprepared to cope with them. Fifteen million are still in Turkey and another 15 million in Syria. A million are wandering around Europe, and Britain has some 25,000. They are to be found in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Georgia and Azerbaijan and their day must come sooner than the world expects.

War between India and Pakistan became as inevitable as night following day when Nehru insisted on keeping Kashmir. Nations that have been fatuous over India did nothing and permitted the showdown to become nuclear when they accepted India's purchase of nuclear power and Pakistan's theft of it from Holland.

What history will find harder to forgive is that since 1995 Washington has ignored every warning that secrets acquired by 50 years of Los Alamos research were being transferred to China. All the world knows that China is preparing for the day when she will take action against Taiwan, but in the spring of

1997 the man suspected of giving China the advanced miniaturized W88 nuclear warhead was put in charge of updating America's nuclear weapons and not removed from his post until March 1999.

As a string of crises line up to be coped with when the worsening Kosovo war is finished your reporter and his lawyer are endeavoring to learn whether THE SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI was written by Mr. Bernard Wasserstein, the head of the Oxford Center for Hebrew and Jewish Studies, because of something we have written in the past, or to cause subscribers to drop us for what we are writing now. This report is a few days late because we have just completed a 65-page analysis of the 19 denigrating pages on H. du B., ranging from comparing him with a rattlesnake to denunciation as..., and the word used is the vilest in the English language.

The only honest pages on H. du B. in the book are those quoted verbatim from the notes given to Judge Allman, on my activities, the torturers who handled me, and their methods in the center where I shared a cage with John Cook, of British Intelligence. The author inferred all the statements were dishonest, "artfully designed to indicate that he (H. du B.) had friendly connections with British Intelligence." Description of the torture club is only "another clever touch of detail."

A footnote explains: "Berrier submitted the document to the former Shanghai businessman Norwood Allman, apparently hoping that Allman would help him find a job." Actually, our strong friendship made me want to help Allman write his book, SHANGHAI LAWYER, because he had been a soldier of fortune himself in his youth. On his graduation from law school he made a trip to Mexico and was a machine-gunner with three other Americans in a revolution. We'll keep you informed as our case unfolds.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

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THE SUMMER OF 1999 MAY DECIDE WHICH WAY THE WORLD WILL TURN

Zeev Chafets, a Jew writing in the London Times five days before Israel's 4.2 million eligible voters went to the polls had no doubts about how the May 17 election would turn out. He saw no need to bring three of the men who put Clinton in office in 1992 to help General Ehud Barak win by a landslide.

For the first time, he predicted, Israel's voters would go to the polls in a contest to decide how they plan to live with each other rather than how to coexist with the Arabs. Netanyahu had been put in power by a coalition of the 750,000 immigrants from Russia and fundamentalists who are determined to make Israel a theocracy ruled by Rabbis.

Mr. Barak's pollsters were among the first to spot the growing discontent of the Russians who, themselves were changing. Shas, the religious party closest to Netanyahu, held the Ministry of the Interior and Rabbi Eli Suissa, the Minister, called the Russian immigrants "whores, pimps, counterfeiterers and Gentiles." The truth was, the Russian Jews were Europeans, secular, highly educated and upwardly mobile. Simply put, according to Mr. Chafets, the vote on May 17 was a referendum on what Israelis wanted their country to be - an open, democratic society or a Jewish Iran,

and the Russian immigrants had no stomach for the latter. The Russian Immigrant Party, led by Natan Shantsky, the Zionist hero, ran its whole campaign on a single issue: taking the Interior Ministry away from the rabbis.

After decades of debate over the future of the West bank, Golan Heights, the Oslo peace process and south Lebanon, eighty per cent of the public, Mr. Chafets estimated, was ready to trade land for peace. The voters decided Ehud Barak would do it happily while Binyen Netanyahu would do it kicking and cursing but the price would be the same.

The day after the election, Tim Hames, of London's TIMES, commented that when Netanyahu became Israel's youngest and least experienced Prime Minister he owed much to election techniques imported from America. With his American advisers he became Israel's first true media politician, and when support of all but the ultra-orthodox collapsed his team was not going to give up without a fight.

Ten thousand religious Jews were flown from New York on chartered planes holding round-trip tickets subsidized at around \$200. In a final act of defiance, bulldozers began clearing the ground for more settlers at Har Homa, in East Jerusalem, the

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settlement backed by Netanyahu which led to the breakdown of the peace-process in the first place.

Ehud Barak is Israel's most decorated man but he was not gifted with his adversary's talent for small talk. Neither was he hampered by Netanyahu's shrewish Sara. His strongest assets were his record, his intelligence, and his charming and sensible wife. He had the confidence of the people, which Netanyahu had lost by agreeing to anything when abroad and wriggling out of it when he got home. One of the first things Barak did was assign 350 specially trained watchers to man 130 polling stations considered worse than suspect.

This team, known as the fraud squad, was justified. Barak's men discovered at once that 20,000 blank identity cards necessary for voting had disappeared from Rabbi Eli Suissa's Foreign Ministry.

A Labor Party official who had been an intelligence agent reported to the Tel Aviv newspaper, Maarive, that ID cards were being gathered from retirement homes where their holders had died and others had been smuggled in. The One Israel Party took action after reports that Shas, the main Orthodox party which supports Netanyahu, had set up a flourishing trade of forged ID cards before the polls opened at 7 a.m.

Fear of mass fraud increased when a Ministry of the Interior employee who was the niece of the director of Shas in the town of Holon was arrested in connection with the forgery of ID cards. The chairman of the general election committee called on polling station administrators to be on the lookout for those voting in the name of the dead and those living abroad.

Elsewhere, suspect polling stations had found an easier way than using the ID card of a person dead, ill, or abroad. It was common practice to close polling places at 10 p.m., erase the names of those who had not arrived and then vote in their behalf for the candidate they wanted.

None of the tricks that worked for Netanyahu were effective against Ehud

Barak. Shin Bet, Israel's equivalent of the FBI, put him under special guard when demonstrators were filmed singing: "Yigal Amir murdered Rabin with three bullets and Barak is next in line." Witnesses reported that demonstrators were carrying placards and shouting at Barak's supporters: "You elect Barak, we will finish him too."

There will be violence and now that he is in power Mr. Barak faces trouble from both Jews and Arabs who do not want peace. He will have worries as great as those the pentagon is suffering over Chinese spies and the White House's daily consultation of the polls before deciding what to do in the Balkans. All this Tony Blair is using to distract Britain's attention from the fact that he has taken the mask off and is conditioning his people for the bitter pill he cannot sugar forever.

When he announced that tens of millions of pounds will be spent to prepare social security, the inland revenue (tax system), and the Customs and Excise services to make their computers deal in euros instead of pounds sterling, everything Margaret Thatcher said "No! No! No!" to was about to happen.

"We can no longer pretend that the Euro does not exist, or that Britain should not prepare for it," he told a packed and protesting House of Commons. Britain is going to be subjected to a four month referendum campaign, and barring a miracle, the rush to prepare cash machines and supermarket tills for a new money is about to begin. Anything from two to six months after the policy he has decided on is put over, sterling notes and coins will become collectors' items. Then the campaign to bring America in will cease to be dormant.

That we are on the doorstep of such a move is the result of years of planning - one might say plotting - which became socially acceptable in the Hotel Majestic in Paris in 1919 when Colonel Edward Mandel House converted Christian Herter and the two young Dulles brothers, John Foster and Allen, to one worldism. Since then it has been inched

ahead by smoothly-run inter-locking organizations. The ATLANTIC UNION founded in 1949 in New York and advertising for volunteer workers advanced one-worldism under the idiotic and contradictory slogan: "We must trade Sovereignty for Freedom".

The American Committee for a United Europe opened its doors the same year, at the same address, under the prestigious chairmanship of General "Wild Bill" Donovan. Five years later Prince Bernhard of Holland got President Eisenhower to put his stamp of approval on Bilderberg meetings "to oppose the growing anti-Americanism in Europe", and this is the way David Rockefeller, the Chairman of Chase Manhattan, got the secret parliament which works for the new world order of bankers.

Betty Beale's column in the Washington Post of June 16, 1963, reported that Pierre Uri, the French one-worlder, and Sir Oliver Frank, the former British Ambassador, were in America to introduce a Booklet which Henry Cabot Lodge had turned out on the aims of the Atlantic Institute which he had set up in Paris two years before. "The book foreshadows a world currency", Betty gushed, in accord with the policy of her paper. Remember, this was in 1963, over thirty-five years ago.

Many have wanted to know at which Bilderberg meeting David admitted that but for the cooperation of the press his organization would never have made the progress it has. Those asking that question and seriously fighting for their nation's sovereignty while there is still a chance of saving it should start reading the PORTMAN PAPERS, published by Mr. Derek Tozer at 20 Portmans, North Curry, Taunton, Somerset, England, subscription price 11 pounds a year. (Figure \$1.60 to a pound).

In its issue of July 1996, its special report of May 12th, 1998, and the January issue of 1999, Mr. Tozer repeated Rockefeller's statement at the Bilderberg meeting held near Baden Baden, Germany, in 1991: "It would have been impossible to develop our project for the world if we had been subjected

to the full blaze of publicity during these years."

The New York Times not only collaborated by concealing the policies Bilderbergers debated but openly lied to its readers who believed the promise that they were getting all the news fit to print. The January 1999 issue of the Portland Papers states "The idea of a United Europe was sold to its people as a Common Market, focused on buying and selling, earning money and spending it - a simple idea offering tariff-free movement of goods, people, services and capital."

New York Times man Cyrus Sulzberger, who attended Bilderberger meetings but reported on none, told Times readers on April 10, 1976: "The Continent's most splendid dream following World War II has been the European Economic Community, or Common Market, which was designed to lead nations that had lost their global influence into a political confederation based on joint trading and financial interests." Note that he wrote of a joint trading confederation, which was never for a moment its objective.

Only a smooth running organization following a plan that had been perfected over years of plotting could have set up the supranational federal state which is in full operation today and assuming power over national parliaments.

To get an idea how Europe was brought to such a state it is interesting to reflect that it could never have been done without the Americans who hosted their European Bilderberg colleagues at the March 1964 conference in Williamsburg, where not a conservative was present.

Dean Acheson, who helped Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman plan the Common Market in the American Embassy in Paris, was there. So was John J. McCloy, Monnet's American lawyer, and Shepherd Stone, who helped McCloy give Monnet's legman, Joseph Retinger, the Marshal Plan funds which financed European meetings and the promotion of one-worldism through education.

Christian Herter, whom Colonel House converted to one-worldism at his Paris

dinners with the Dulles brothers in 1919, was present at that meeting. Only two years earlier, at the January 1962 US Citizens' Commission on NATO in Paris, Herter had called for the "necessary compression of our (United States) sovereignty and deplored the insistence on complete and uncoordinated sovereignty". With Herter at the Williamsburg meeting was William J. Fulbright, President Clinton's mentor, and Henry A. Kissinger, who in August 1993 rated the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement as "The single most creative step towards a new world order".

George Ball was there and McGeorge Bundy, the former political analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations, who held that the day of the nation state was past. These were only a few of the architects of the global new world order into which Tony Blair is leading Britain and into which America is destined to follow unless enough people cease regarding television and begin thinking of the future in time.

Derek Tozer, whose highest recommendation is that A.D. Chesterson was his mentor, recommends a 342-page book, **THE SATORI AND THE NEW MANDARINS**, by Dr. Adrian H. Krieg, in the January 1999 issue of his Portland Papers.

THE SATORI AND THE NEW MANDARINS is a non-fiction work on current American and world history for those who recognize that nothing that happens in politics is accidental. Its 10-page index provides a who's who on the conspiracy's directorate and the assertions disclosed came from the mouths of the conspirators themselves.

The Satori are the elite, the small group of insiders under whom Mandarins manipulate the masses through organizations such as the C.F.R. with its selected politicians, the Bilderbergers and the Trilaterals. Some 3,400 of the Mandarins are listed by name and the "Five Cardinal Obligatory Rules for Totalitarian Control" under which they operate are explained. The price of the book

is 11 pounds, payable to PORTMAN PAPERS. Telephone & Fax 01823 490 958.

Don Martin, who puts out the conservative publication, **ON TARGET**, asks in his March 13th to 27th issue how Mikhail Sergevich Gorbachev, the former President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was able to move to the United States and in 1992 establish the Gorbachev Foundation in San Francisco.

Three years later he sponsored a "State of the World Forum" which could not help but bring to mind Rowan Gaither's 1953 words to Norman Dodd that he and the men of Ford Foundation were making every effort to so alter life in the United States as to make possible a comfortable merger with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Martin admitted that, writing from England, he had no way of knowing why Gorbachev was allowed to set up a tax-exempt foundation in the United States or how it was founded. He had learned, however, that Gorbachev's **STATE OF THE WORLD FORUM** had been financed by contributions from the world grain-trading conglomerate, Archer Daniels Midland Company, whose head, Mr. Dwayne Andreas, was a member of the Trilateral Commission and a close associate of the late Armand Hammer. Hammer, in turn, according to Mr. Martin's records, was a top Russian agent in the US and financed the career of Vice President Al Gore and his father before him.

To get back to the war that is not going to fade away. As Europe's best political analysts put it: A President seen as unready to take risks has no political allies. The only man seen in Europe as capable of leading the nation that would lead the free world is Senator John McCain, who was shot down in Vietnam in 1967 and endured five years of imprisonment and torture by those Mary McCarthy and Jane Fonda supported and for whom Clinton organized demonstrations.

Andrew Sullivan, who explains American thinking through his column in London's Sunday Times, advises his readers not to

worry about a wider war. "Both Milosevic and Clinton agree that Serbia will retain sovereignty over Kosovo", he tells them. "Anyone who thinks that either of them is interested in actually winning or losing a war, or defending a principle, clearly knows nothing about either of them...For Clinton it is how to get out of this mess with 50% ratings. For Milosevic it is how to end the war without hanging from a Belgrade lightpost or being sent in a van to the Hague. It will be riveting to see how these two consummate players wrestle to a deal, while all Blair will be able to do is watch." The trouble is: when religion is involved such a war can spread.

The reason McCain trails Elizabeth Dole and George Bush, Jr. in the polls, Andrew Sullivan explains, is because McCain refuses to pander to the religious right, call for campaign finance reform, or take on the tobacco lobby. He points out that McCain has the military credentials and independent-minded instincts that have often catapulted people to the forefront of American politics. Senator McCain could hardly believe it when he was told that the White House was polling public opinion daily on the war. He wants to win and get out of it and his contempt for the President was thinly concealed when Bill Clinton ruled out ground forces from the start.

Senator McCain would not agree with Andrew Sullivan that there is no danger of a wider war. With Macedonia and Montenegro on Kosovo's border, ground troops should have been sent in from the beginning, to draw a line to Milosevic's greater-Serbia dream. Trouble in Macedonia would bring in Greece and Greek intervention would involve Turkey, her mortal enemy since that black Tuesday of May 29, 1453, when Mehmet II took Byzantium and the last Basilius fell. Both Greece and Turkey are members of a too quickly and too widely expanded NATO which Senator McCain understands far better than any politician whose thoughts are on how his constituents will feel about body bags.

While the half-war in Kosovo occupies those whose opinions are formed by what they see on a TV screen, not enough attention has

been paid to where Tony Blair is leading England and America is drifting. Even less attention, if any at all, was paid to a 700-page report by Congressman Christopher Cox which was not published until May 25th, five months after its investigation was completed. Even then, so sensitive was its nature, only parts of the report have been released.

For two months it had been gathering dust on the desk of either the President or Sandy Berger, his National Security adviser. The chain of events it disclosed was shocking. Authorities had known since 1995 that China had penetrated the Los Alamos, Sandria, and Lawrence Livermore weapons research laboratories. By the time the Cox report was made public China had had over two decades in which to "compromise every nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal", as Senator Robert Smith put it.

The damage to western security was worse than that caused by the Rosenbergs. Over 3,000 front companies had been gathering information and equipment for China's Military intelligence. Guidance systems used on every missile in the United States and secrets of the neutron bomb are in the hands of men bent on seizing Taiwan, whose independence America has guaranteed.

Worse, China is transferring missile technology to Pakistan at a time when Pakistan is virtually at war with India, which has a stronger army and can only be defeated by a surprise nuclear attack. Front page headlines of the London Times of May 28 told the world; "It's war in Kashmir says India."

H. du B. Report has been hammering since its foundation on the theme that such a war is inevitable. It was American encouragement of the Indians that made Britain grant premature independence in 1947 and a million Indians, Pakistanis and Sikhs died in the sectarian violence that followed. The Hindu Maharajah of Moslem Kashmir called on Nehru when the sub-continent was divided into Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan. Nehru was determined to hold Kashmir because he wanted it and because he had been born there, so he

promised a plebiscite which he never intended to permit, and from that date war was inevitable.

There have already been three, which Pakistan lost, but that was before both India and Pakistan became nuclear powers. Neither country has known democracy and most likely never will. Gone is the middle class prosperity they enjoyed when Britain was there. Last November America coughed up \$1.6 billion to give Pakistan her 17th bailout, but today the government is broke, the leaders discredited and something has to happen. It will start as a war between India and Pakistan, but Pakistan created the Taliban and only by making it a religious war can India's superiority be leveled. What Milosevic has been indicted for is trivial compared to what both sides are about to show the world.

This may prove only one of the tragic consequences of America's making China the supplier of nuclear missiles and the hardware needed to manufacture more. China has long been known to be supplying both know-how and weaponry to Iran and North Korea. The latter may be forced by starvation to invade the south. Saudi Arabia presents another problem. Since the death of the Grand Mufti who alone was able to gain the approval of the masses for the stationing of American forces there, China's sale of nuclear warheads and missiles to King Fahd will bring unbelievable turmoil if his unstable government ever falls to the Islamic masses.

None of this could have happened if J. Edgar Hoover were in the office where Janet Reno is now under fire. One of the whispers heard in Europe has it that blackmail over campaign donations from China's top level enabled Wen Ho-lee, the former Chinese atomic scientist at Los Alamos, to load his computer with classified computer codes.

Perhaps the most dangerous client of the Chinese is Libia's Muammar Qaddafi. Consider what a man like Qaddafi might do with the knowledge the Chinese are known to have stolen. British intelligence learned sometime between 1990 and 1995 that

Qaddafi personally ordered the bombing of Pan Am's Flight 103 over Lockerbie in 1988 to avenge the American raid on Tripoli two years earlier.

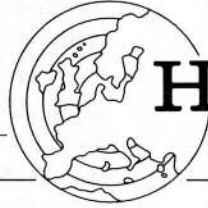
His brother-in-law, Abdallah Senussi, was head of the External Security Organization (ESO) which Qaddafi had set up for just such operations, and one of the bomb timers Said Rashid, head of the ESO engineering section, ordered from a Swiss company was used to blow up French UTA flight number 772 over the Sahara nine months later with 170 people aboard. The Pan Am flight with its 259 passengers was due to blow up over the sea, so Qaddafi could blame it on the Palestinians, but pieces of the wreckage meticulously collected at Lockerbie disclosed that Rashid, who bought the identified time bomb, was also the cousin of Abdel Basset Ali al-Megrahi, the ESO man on trial for planting it.

We will never know the details of the negotiations that have been going on to get Britain and America to lift the sanctions that have been penalizing Qaddafi for eleven years. He could have handed over his operators and they would willingly have said it was a personal score-settling, knowing it would take them to paradise. Instead he held out and now it has been established that two of the small handful of Intelligence men who knew of Qaddafi's ordering the two bombings are responsible for the leak. The British Government has put a gagging order on the London TIMES for if the story is published, details on how the information was obtained will certainly follow.

This is where the world stands as we enter the month of June. Prices are rising in Europe as a result of public distrust of Europe's new money, the Euro. With your report bringing litigation against the author and publisher of a libelous book written to destroy us a rise in subscription fees is not out of the question unless a mass of new subscribers and the help of donors saves us. The story of the scurrilous book and its Oxford professor author will be the subject of a report when the long ordeal is finished.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 42, LETTER 4 JULY-AUGUST 1999

A FEW OBSERVATIONS BEFORE THE SUMMER MONTHS HIT US

A Los Angeles industrialist, Mr. Fred Champion, financed the first year of H. du B. Report in April 1957, in protest against what he was being given by the media, and since then we have published a single issue for July and August. This because political action stops as officials flock to the sea. These are the doldrum months.

Yet, this year every passing day brings India and Pakistan closer to a war which may become nuclear when either side sees that as the only way to avoid defeat. American sympathies were with Pakistan when Nehru sent troops to prevent Moslem Kashmir from joining Pakistan. Today sympathy is with India though there is little choice.

North Korea, whose reclusive and murderous leaders Jimmy Carter thought he could charm for Clinton, is developing a Taepodong 3 missile, perhaps with China's help. It has a range of more than 5,000 miles and is capable of reaching the United States.

Yeltsin, with his popularity rating at 2%, gained another loan of time at home when General Viktor Zavarzin rushed a force of 200 men into Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, before General Sir Michael Jackson's NATO forces could get there. It was the first time since the cold war that Russia has shown

herself ready to challenge NATO and President Yeltsin would not have made Zavarzin a three-star general if he had acted without orders.

Canadians watched helplessly with a thermal imaging reconnaissance camera on a 30-foot mast as Russian troops dug in under cover of darkness at the southern end of the Pristina airport, the area marked for British occupation. Facing the 450 Russians holding the runway was a Royal Canadian Army Unit a mile and a half away.

NATO reconnaissance established that the Russians were running out of water but were preparing to stay. On June 15th they were so short of water, Brigadier-General Rollo of the British KFOR forces had his men carry 15,000 liters to them in the blistering heat. That they had to humiliate themselves by asking for it, after barring NATO's occupation of the airport, is an indication of how ill-prepared they were for what they had done. Meanwhile they awaited the forces that will have been airlifted to Kosovo before this is in print.

Happily, General Sir Michael Jackson, the KFOR commander, speaks Russian and is aware of the secret deal between Belgrade and Moscow which permitted the Russians to set up a liberated zone that might lead to a divided Kosovo. In effect, a Kosovan "East

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Germany." The London TIMES of June 14 reported that Strobe Talbot had not helped by suggesting that "Russia should have an area in which its responsibility is manifest and evident for all the world to see."

Russia's one-upmanship over the West was greeted with jubilation as the country celebrated the ninth anniversary of independence from the Soviet Union. One Russian boasted: "Not only has Yeltsin humiliated NATO and shown the extent of anti-western feeling in Russia, but he has forced concessions out of the United States as to the role Russian peace-keeping forces will play in Kosovo."

Leonid Radzikovsky, the international affairs analyst for Segodnya, the daily paper, was less enthusiastic. Contemplating the forces being pulled out of Bosnia to make trouble in Kosovo, he reflected: "What will our men do in Bosnia? What they always do - sell their weapons, get drunk and come home." The once mighty Russian Army has been cut to 1.2 million men, many of them conscripts living under appalling conditions. Around 3,000 Russian soldiers die in service every year, many from suicide and despair over the hazing and merciless beatings and rape they are subjected to.

It may have been with a knife between his shoulder blades that Yeltsin decorated the general who took the jump, but that does not change the facts that NATO's carefully prepared and approved plans were upset. Paratroopers and Gurkhas, flanked by German and French tanks, were poised to enter Kosovo on June 11. Suddenly they were ordered to stand on immediate alert while Britain's 1st Para battle group was ordered to occupy the Pristina airport, which was still in Yugoslav hands. Suddenly the paras were ordered not to move until the next morning or even later, and while they were waiting the Russians got there first.

The story that has the British Army seething is that Clinton, who had opposed sending ground troops until the very end, wanted Americans to be in the first wave and demanded that the operation be held up until

Marines could be flown from the Adriatic. While the invasion force was dithering to save Clinton's image, Russian forces in Bosnia painted UN's KFOR logo on their tanks and weapons carriers and raced through Serbia to cross Kosovo's northern border before NATO's unified command could make a move.

The London TIMES of June 12 editorialized: "If it is not to be Bill Clinton's epitaph that he sacrificed the security of the Balkans to a media photo opportunity, this farce must end and the damage be quickly undone." Madeleine Albright was making a victory tour through the refugees camps in Macedonia when she got the news.

Strobe Talbot, Clinton's Oxford friend and Deputy Secretary of State, had just left Moscow empty-handed after hours of talks on Russia's military role, which Yeltsin and General Zavarzin had put in motion while Talbot was at the negotiating table. When he turned around in mid-air and flew back some 200 troops had made Moscow's military coup a fait accompli. Yeltsin may hate communism with a passion, (they kicked him out of the party in 1987) but Russia is still Russia and what has happened at Pristina is a small indication of what the future may hold. Russia, with her economy the size of Holland's, covers 10% of the world's surface and the 30,000 missiles still in the hands of men like General Viktor Zavarzin are not likely to be used in pursuit of peace as the West sees it.

The only good news out of the Balkans is that Milosevic's son, Marco, has deposited five million Dutch Marks, the equivalent of 1.7 million pounds, in South African banks, and the Serbian state security chief has been making inquiries about immigration requirements. Other large deposits are reported to have been made in South Africa through Yugoslav banks operating in Cyprus.

Somewhere in one of his numerous hideouts an immaculately-robed Osama Bin Laden gave a 90-minute interview in early June over the Qatar-based al-Jazeera satellite television channel, the most popular in the Islamic world. His message was still the

same: "We are seeking to incite the Islamic nation to conduct jihad (holy war) for the sake of God against the United States where every American man is an enemy to us."

He is holding all Americans responsible for the actions of the most powerful bloc in American politics. Minnesotans may have forgotten but Osama Bin Laden remembers that when a Minnesota senator voted to sell defensive Awaks to Saudi Arabia, a flood of political action pamphlets and out of state money saw that he was defeated in the next election and a man more amenable to reason put in his place.

In 1978 King Khalid of Saudi Arabia was under attack by a coalition of revolutionary Arab leaders and wanted to buy 60 F-15 fighters. He had given every proof of friendship for America but a powerful lobby blocked the sale.

In 1984 King Fahd and his council of ministers anticipated trouble to come and rather than risk being left in the lurch by an isolationist congress, tried to buy defensive arms from West Germany. Forty-two Americans from the intellectual and artistic world listened to their religious lobbyists and petitioned Bonn to keep Saudi Arabia defenseless. As a consequence, when Saddam attacked Kuwait, America was obliged to provide an air force and beg for bases on Saudi soil.

Bin Laden denied on the air that he had carried out the 1988 bombings of the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania but admitted that he had incited them. Abdul-Bari Atwan, editor of the London-based newspaper, al-Quds al-Arabi, commented on the number of pro-Western gulf stations that tried to prevent the broadcast. He had to admit, however, that people all over the Gulf and the Middle East sat glued to their seats on Thursday (June 10) as they listened to Bin Laden speaking in Arabic for the first time and calling for death to Americans.

It was hoped that General Barak's election as Prime Minister of Israel would lessen hatred of America by bringing Israel

back to the frontier America agreed to defend, but again it was a dual-passport woman from America who gave him his first trouble. Prime Minister Barak said he would not bring the West Bank settlers back but he would halt their expansion.

To most Russian immigrants Israel is the first step to America, but Zvitka Rivalis went from Russia to America and ten years ago migrated to Israel. Zvitka looked out over the settlement of Eli, which she founded and which now has 2,100 inhabitants. "We want Eli to expand. And how!" she exclaimed. "I want Eli to be a city with a quarter of a million people. It will not happen today or tomorrow but we have patience and we will do it...We managed under the Rabin government when it stopped us building settlements and selling homes. If funding dries up we will find private sources of finance." She had American friends and organizations in mind and was heaping fuel on the fire Bin Laden was fanning.

Despite the draught, Palestinians watched Eli residents divert water to open a swimming pool in mid-June. Mr. Barak eyed the dozens of mobile homes planted on West Bank hilltops by settlers determined to seize land and connect Eli with larger settlements and said the trailers would not be permitted to stay there. But he is up against formidable opponents. On top of that, an upsurge of anti-Semitism in Russia is sending thousands of new immigrants to Israel, and the outgoing government, while it was still in power, signed permits for the establishment of more settlements which the new government now has to deal with.

In England an apathetic public was set to vote on June 10 for representation in the European Parliament and sacrifice of their historic pound for the untried Euro. There was no lack of voices warning that monetary union would be the gateway to political union. Also at stake was whether they should vote for a person to represent them in Europe's parliament or embrace a new idea called proportional representation, in which they

would vote for a party and the party would be allotted a number of representatives according to its proportion.

The TIMES advised on June 9: "The most effective use of your vote tomorrow is to withhold it." One voter in four (some said one in 3) bothered to exercise his or her right to vote, while more and more saw their sovereignty slipping in article 138 of the Maastricht Treaty, which divides the European Union's 15 nations into a Europe of regions that by-pass national governments and deal directly with Brussels.

Under Professor Manfred Demeyer, the president of the European Union Committee of Regions, the 15 countries of the EU are divided into 111 regions and Britain into 12. Europe is not alone in regionalization as a step towards turning their countries into constituencies for the New World Order. In America, Major Archibald Roberts' bulletin of the COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION (Subscription \$25 per year, P.O. Box 986, Fort Collins, CO. 80522) has been almost alone in trying to alert apathetic Americans to where the division of the United States into 10 regions is leading them. Major Roberts' book: "THE REPUBLIC: Decline and Future Promise" is particularly recommended on this subject, as well as his recent Bulletin by that name.

The turnout on the Continent on June 13 was better than that in Britain, but how seriously many take the European Parliament may be judged by the fact that one candidate, a former Miss Belgium, promised that if elected she would pose in the nude. An admirable platform, certain to do the least harm. In Italy, which has over fifty parties and perhaps more, Gina Lollabrigida was a candidate in Romano Prodi's Democrat Party. Despite her undeniable charm and claim to fitness for political office because of her experience, the war in Kosovo took precedence in the press and there has been no report on her support at the polls.

The war in the Balkans was all important and before May ended the UN High

Commissariat for the handling of refugees estimated that 780,000 people had already been displaced, 56,000 to countries as far away as Italy, Germany, France, Canada and Australia.

The most interesting and undoubtedly the most serious attempt to cover every aspect of the conflict and its causes was made by the team selected by Paris' monthly SPECTACLE DU MONDE, in which America's role was covered in an in-depth study by Alistair MacPherson. This report went far to emphasize Europe's distrust of Clinton appointees, which is greater than that shown towards his military command.

Europeans on the whole express no shock over the President's moral scandals. In the minds of those with interest spans that go beyond sports pages the prevailing image of the Clintons is Hillary entering the White House and exclaiming, at sight of the travel office, "Get those people out and our people in." The frantic search to find something in FBI files to justify firing the travel office team, when the move turned sour, was a step too far.

As informed foreigners regard the Clinton team, member by member, the thought that comes to mind is that, from Mrs. Albright down to the White House pizza-snackers, Hillary succeeded at other levels in getting "those people out and our people in." The question educated Europeans ask of those who are in is: how did Bill and Hillary Clinton win two elections and find themselves in position to pick such a team?

The answer informed observers give should alarm those with concern for America and the fate of the world. In every other democratic country a head of State is elected to office by voters who, wrongly or rightly, feel they were voting for the good of their country.

Such, until sometime between the two wars, was the case when Americans voted as Americans and could leave their houses unlocked. No logical and informed foreigner thinks that the democracy of America's founding fathers still exists. The country is

seen from abroad as a vast land controlled by the votes of a number of blocs with organizations and lobbies in lieu of parties. When Eisenhower was elected voters had to take a literacy test. When Clinton was reelected Hispanics used their drivers' licenses for admission to the polls, and the candidate who promised most to the Irish, Greeks, gays, women, hispanics, labor unions, jews, religious fundamentalists, aged citizens and common leftists had a majority. Those who ignored the TV and press and voted with the interests of the country at heart were not worth a candidate's courting, nor will they be until they form a pro-America bloc powerful enough to swing elections.

In no other developed country can a union of self-interest and other-country interest blocs blackmail leaders and legislators. This is why nations protest against American leadership. Carter's election in which 27% of America's eligible voters went to the polls is a case in point. In late 1972 Averell Harriman, the grand old man of leftist causes, phoned Milton Katz, who was with OSS leftists in Italy when a rigged plebiscite deposed the King. "I've got a man here named Carter and I want you to look him over before I take him up the line," said Pamela's husband. H. du B. Report of January 1977 tells how ethnic, religious and gender blocs were mobilized and the Associated Press estimated that the 94% of colored votes received by Carter gave him the margin for victory.

Alistair MacPherson's 3 pages in the June issue of SPECTACLE DU MONDE traces the route of Clinton's Secretary of State, Marie Jana Korbelova, from her home in Belgrade to a position where she could become what he called "the architect in chief of the war in the Balkans."

"Born in 1937 in that admirable Clemenceau-Wilsonian creation of Czechoslovakia", according to MacPherson, the daughter of a Jewish diplomat who changed his name to Korbel when Hitler annexed Bohemian Moravia, fled with her father to Great Britain. After the war the

father was posted in Belgrade and in 1948 was helped to flee to Washington and then Denver by the Serbs.

Marie Jana, who had changed her name to Madeleine and been converted to Catholicism, married Joseph Medill Patterson Albright, a newspaper owner, in 1948. Next, she became an Episcopalian and with her three daughters and a university degree went to Washington in 1976 to work for Senator Muskie.

She was with Zbigniew Brzezinski in the National Security Council when Carter's fall sent her back to the University and on January 13, 1982, Joseph Medill Patterson walked in the kitchen to squeeze some orange juice and calmly announced he was going to marry a young lady he had met on a reporting trip to Moscow. According to Washington, Patterson was dumping a bossy woman.

Finding herself with a house in Georgetown, a ranch and a rich portfolio of stocks, Madeleine joined the democrats and in 1988 met Bill Clinton. On Brzezinski's recommendation Bill appointed her Ambassador to UN. She and the Israeli government were well aware of her background but expressed surprise when the story broke in the Washington Post.

By that time she was known in Europe as Clinton's bulldog. To her, CNN was the 16th member of the National Security Council, and when she pushed Clinton into entering the second war in the Balkans she assured him that Milosevic would lie down after 48 hours of bombing.

"I am not a diplomat!" she declares, "but a political animal," to which British officials who have worked with her add: "a political animal with no flair and no experience with conflicts except in her own divorce."

European reports have it that Defense Secretary William Cohen and member of the Security Council Sandy Berger are taking their distance from her, but as long as Madeleine is there, America will be bogged down in matters which the country will be left to face. Meanwhile, little is heard in America of the suit being brought against the Korbel

heirs by scions of the Austrian Nebrich family, who charge that Madeleine's father stole millions of dollars worth of art and furniture from them before fleeing to America.

With this let us try to lift the reader's morale with a story, something we have never done before. European magazines are at this moment carrying glowing articles about a TV film glamorizing Dashiell Hammet and Lillian Hellman. That Hammet did jail time in 1951 for refusing to testify before what film reviewers call "a communist-hunting court", and Lillian had to appear before a House UN-American Activities Committee in 1952 is milked of all the sympathy Hollywood script writers could wring out of it.

As I read admiring reviews of the film my mind goes back to a night in August 1935. I was sitting with friends in a Monte Carlo cafe-restaurant called Brasserie Pigalle when the waiter leaned over and murmured, "I believe the lady in the corner is American and she is crying. Maybe you can do something for her."

I went over to her. She was attractive, nicely dressed and beautifully coiffured, with a black beauty spot on her left cheek and a small poodle at her feet. I told her I was American and apologized for intruding, but she looked sad and I asked if she would have something with me. Her name was Prudence van Tyne Whitfield. She was the widow of Raoul Whitfield, the mystery writer, and she was crying because Mussolini had expelled her from Italy.

The young Marquis di Crocci-Vellario had asked permission to marry her and Mussolini was permitting no noble marriages to foreigners unless they brought wealth to Italy. Prudence was a charming woman and though I was about to go to Ethiopia and join Haile Selassie, the marquis and I became friends when he came to Monte Carlo on week-ends to see her through that August and early September of 1935.

Events were moving swiftly and I forgot all about the two lovers in Monte Carlo as the war years passed, the marquis with his

cavalry unit in Italy, Prudence in America, and I in a prison camp in China.

One evening in the spring of 1947 I was sitting with friends of the Paris days in a Greenwich Village bar when again a waiter leaned over my shoulder, this time with a paper asking "Are you Hilaire du Berrier?"

He said it was from the lady, alone at the corner table. Her face meant nothing but I went to ask where we had met. It was Prudence, no longer smartly dressed and with a beautiful hair-do. I would never have recognized her. She had come to the end of her money and was working in a lace shop on Fifth Avenue. Yes, she had gone back to Italy after the war and they had taken a short trip, but it was difficult to rekindle an old love-affair.

No, she was not happy in New York. She had lived with Dashiell Hammet for a time, she told me. He had been an admirer of Raoul's writings, "but I couldn't stand him any longer. It was worse than the lace shop. I got sick and fed up with his constant saying that the next war would be with Russia and he would be on the other side. We broke up and he went to live with Lillian Hellman who had the same ideas."

No one who knew Prudence can help but reflect that the people who scripted and made the "Dash and Lilly" film that reviewers and press agents are raving about must have been foremost in the crowd that booed Elia Kazan when he went up to receive his director's award a few weeks ago. Lillian, I seem to recall, left a considerable sum to teach marxism when she died.

For our readers: All we can report on the libel case against publishers of the book written to ruin your correspondent, is that things move slowly in England where, without a fortune, no conceivable statement seems libelous enough to merit peculiar attention. Help us by giving subscriptions as Christmas presents, we beg you. And when it is over, no matter how it turns out, we will make the story of the libelous book and its author available to our readers and the public in booklet form.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



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HOW THE STORM TO COME WAS SEEDED

The drawing below by Herblock has been reduced from the 7 1/2 by 6 inch format it was given in THE WASHINGTON POST in 1949 as the Chinese Nationalist Government was falling. The yellowed paper on which it was printed is disintegrating but it has been carefully guarded this half a century for the day when one might write openly of the conspiracy to bring a communist government under Mao Tse-tung to power in China.

It was not incidental that Herblock's vicious attack on the National Government was syndicated across America by the Washington newspaper which more than any other influences America's foreign policies.

Take it easy, pal—we'll get you out of this!



As a result of the campaign waged by America's press and leftists high in government and society, the Chiang Kai-shek regime was driven to Formosa and the Republic of China on Taiwan was formed.

Thus two Chinas were created with the betrayed one retaining its embassies and representation in International organizations such as U.N. for the time being. To satisfy those not regarding Mao Tse-tung and his followers as agrarian reformers America agreed to oppose an attack by either China on the other.

On a day that can arrive at any moment America's betrayal of Nationalist China with its corruption that was no different than today's will come back to haunt her. China's faults were those of a country its leader had not yet had time to unify. Her betrayal was a calculated move by well-organized conspirators who convinced simple people that once in power the communists they were selling as agrarian reformers would give China a better government than the one in power. The result of that betrayal and the creation of two Chinas could not come at a worse moment for an America still suffering from the body-bag trauma of a war in the Orient.

In 1842 Hong Kong was ceded to Britain in perpetuity. Roosevelt would have had China march in and take it after the Japanese surrender but it was not until two years ago

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that the crown colony reverted to Chinese sovereignty. Since then the liberties that were enjoyed under British rule are being gnawed away and the delusion of one country, two systems, is fading.

On August 12 the British press announced China's refusal to permit the Pope to visit Hong Kong on his tour of Asia later this year. One reason is that the Vatican is one of the 29 countries that recognizes Taiwan, which China regards as a renegade province. To the 370,000 practicing Catholics in the special administrative region of Hong Kong it is a warning that they may soon be praying in underground churches like many of the ten million Catholics under the government America helped to seize power.

To those in Peking any entity not controlled by themselves is a threat and this extends to the moral authority of the Pope. In their ban on recognition of the Pope as the Catholic Church's supreme earthly authority, those who suppressed the 1989 democracy movement believe China should choose its own leader of China's Roman Catholics.

Those who have studied China were aware that after Hong Kong the next target for reclamation would be Macau. Macau had been used by Portugal as a base for ships plying the China seas for half a century before her official rule was established in 1557 by paying ground rent.

Where the Portuguese went the Jesuits followed and the backless front of the Catholic church of St. Paul in Macau is one of the most impressive Christian monuments in Asia. The Portuguese intermarried, brought art, culture and Luis de Camoes, her national poet. The abandonment of Macau on December 20 will be the prelude to a final push to take Taiwan, which the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act commits America to defend.

Peking's announcement on Thursday, July 15th, that she has the neutron bomb was her first move in the conditioning of America for another abandonment. Michael Sheridan reported in London's Sunday Telegraph of July 18: "Although the United States remains obliged to protect the island's security, few in Taipei trust in President Clinton's unambiguous commitment should it come to a showdown." On

August 2nd China tested her new Dong Feng-31 - East Wind - missile, which has a 5000 mile range and is capable of carrying a 700 kilogram nuclear warhead to the United States. Only Chinese espionage in America or the outright gift of America's defense secrets made the new missile possible.

China specialists recognized Peking's announcement that she has a neutron bomb as her reply to the statement by Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui on July 9th and repeated on July 20th that in all future talks Taiwan will regard relations with China as those between two countries.

To Peking this was a declaration of independence and if she is in a race to take Taiwan by force before Taiwan takes China by votes, she must act before the generation hungry for freedom becomes too strong. The hard-line communist leaders are aging and if China's 3 million-man People's Liberation Army is to be used it will have to be before it is too late. Some China thinkers are convinced that Peking's present belligerence is a preparatory phase for action while the Y2K crisis disrupts America's government and Pentagon.

America and Japan furthered Peking's confidence by announcing that they will stand with Peking if Taiwan insists on her policy of two Chinas. In his visit to Shanghai last year President Clinton assured Peking leaders that America will not support a Taiwanese claim to independence, will not support two Chinas and will give no support to Taiwan's applications for membership in international organizations such as the United Nations.

After China's election donations, and in spite of nuclear spying and the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, the first concern of America and the West is to pretend that Red China with her population of 1.2 billion will not try to take Taiwan and her 22 million free Chinese by force.

In mid-August Washington closed a \$550 million deal with Taiwan for fighter jets and early warning systems. At the same time Chinese coast guards seized a Taiwanese freighter carrying supplies to Taiwan's coastline island of Matsu and charged it with smuggling. Peking was successful in blocking Taiwan's attempt to update her two 20-year-old Dutch-

built submarines. At present the Chinese navy is holding landing exercises in the straits between the mainland and Taiwan.

On June 14, London TIMES correspondent Tom Rhodes reported from Washington that President Clinton's foreign Policy was considered disastrous. He revealed that the White House had known for over two years that the Chinese Army was transmitting messages to her military garrisons over American satellites sold for civilian purposes. The Administration permitted the Loral Space and Communications Company, of which Mr. Bernard Schwartz is the chief executive, to conduct business with China in spite of the ban on military sales imposed at the time of the Tiananmen Square protests in 1996. Now it is known that Mr. Schwartz was the largest single donor to the 1996 Clinton-Gore campaign.

Only after it became known that Lieutenant-Colonel Liu Chaoyang, in the aerospace department of the Peoples' Liberation Army, gave the Democrats \$300,000, was the money returned. Such stories were being given routine treatment when Hong Kong's communist paper, the Wen Wei Po, announced: "War could break out at any moment and China's leaders, at their annual seaside retreat, are thinking of seizing one of Taiwan's outlying islands."

At the most critical moment since World War II the full-page feature story in London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of August 8th was that the American President and his wife are sleeping together again, for the first time in seven years. Andrew Sullivan in his two column weekly review in the SUNDAY TIMES of the same date found Hillary's "Sorry picture of innocence." the most interesting story of the week.

Her statement in the first issue of TALK magazine that her husband's infidelities were "sins of weakness," not malice was top news in the story that unfolded: Before the New Hampshire primary she admitted there were "difficulties" but no infidelities. She declared that Jennifer Flowers was "a low rent liar." When the taped conversations with Bill came up, Hillary told the staff they were faked and Miss Flowers was "white trash" who lacked credibility.

Paula Jones was "a piece of tabloid trash with a story to sell," and the story of a relationship between Monica Lewinsky and Bill was "a vast right-wing conspiracy." Andrew Sullivan concluded that "for Bill Clinton's entire career Hillary has been vice-president for lying about her husband's indiscretions," which she explains came about "by early childhood trauma and abuse." These are the stories Britain's two most important papers considered of most vital interest to America and the world at a moment when peace was dependent on the whims of a few old men in Peking.

At a time when the possibility of conflict between the two Chinas is so great a book giving the public the story of how it all began is as timely as the book which appeared in Britain a few months ago on the theme that McCarthy was right.

Nguyen Ai Kwok (who later became Ho Chi Minh) was present in December 1920 when the French Communist Party was founded at the Congress of Tours. A group of intellectuals followed by forming a Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in 1921, which Moscow was soon directing. Chinese delegates were brought to Petrograd in January 1922 for the Congress of Workers of the Extreme Orient and the movement was soon spreading.

Sun Yat-sen formed his Kuomintang party from a base in south China to establish a republic and in 1923 Moscow sent Michael Borodin to guide and advise him. Sun's revolution was to be turned into a takeover for Russia. A young general named Chiang Kai-shek was sent to Moscow that same year to study the organization of the Red Army and in May 1924 the Whampao Military Academy was established with Chiang as its commander. Mao Tse-tung was a member of the Kuomintang at the time and one of the trio handling organization, the peasant movement and propaganda.

After Sun's death in March 1925, members of the Kuomintang objected to its domination by the Russians. In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek turned against them, creating an anti-communist KMT while Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the party's left wing, became the front for a red party guided by Borodin. Sun's widow, Soong Ching-

ling, the sister of Madame Chiang Kai Shek, went to Russia with Borodin when it fell and remained a communist for the rest of her life.

The red conspiracy grew by leaps and bounds under the direction of the Shanghai-based Far Eastern Bureau of the Comintern and the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat which Eugene Browder, former head of the American Communist party, headed with other top American Reds.

Future historians will agree that 1930 and '31 were pivotal for the growth of Communism in China. Richard Sorge was forming his spy ring in Shanghai in 1930 and Eugene Dennis, one of America's ten top Reds, was living in the French Concession and working with Browder. Harold R. Isaacs arrived from America in December 1930 and did English translations for Agence Havas, the French news agency, before founding his own communist publication, the China Forum.

Isaacs was later in the front rank of the fight against the Nanking government, working with Soong Ching-ling, Agnes Smedley, the American propagandist for the Reds, and a number of Chinese in The China League for Civil Rights. One of his most important collaborators in the communist cause was Fei Yei-ming, who spoke fluent French and English and headed the Chinese section in Havas. After Mao Tse-tung's victory on the mainland Fei Yei-ming became editor of Peking's official paper, the Ta Kung Pao, in Hong Kong and one of Chou En-lai's six top men in the colony.

One of the crucial events in that period of communism's expansion in Asia occurred when the PRESIDENT ADAMS arrived in Singapore on April 27, 1931. As a lower-level customs officer named Onraet stamped the passports of debarking officers some inexplicable hunch caused him to look closely at a passport bearing the name Serge Lefranc.

A confidential message had warned officials to watch for a French courier for the Comintern named Joseph Ducroux who would be traveling with a false passport. Customs clerk Onraet had never shown any initiative before but he took the passport to his police superior, A.H. Dickenson. While he was doing so Mr. Lefranc asked if he might telephone a

friend. British Intelligence had been trying to get its hand on the illusive Ducroux since 1923, so officer Dickinson was careful not to arouse Lefranc's suspicions as he traced the call.

In a matter of minutes the key man of the Singapore Communist party had been identified and telephones were ringing from the Straits settlements to British Intelligence in Shanghai. The man in their hands was Ducroux and papers in his luggage led to the dismantling of networks poised to take over all of Asia.

The man who became Ho Chi Minh was arrested in Kowloon on June 6, 1931 and on June 15 Shanghai police raided the apartment of Paul Ruegg who had countless aliases, four passports, five Shanghai homes, ten bank accounts, eight post office boxes and four telegraphic addresses, all under different names. In their hands was the paymaster for all the Comintern's activities in Asia.

By the time President Truman sent General Marshall to China in December 1945, to force Chiang Kai-Shek to form a coalition government with Mao Tse-tung, war fatigue, communist napping and constant repetition by the American media and politicians that Mao Tse-tung and his followers were not really communists had taken their toll.

In retrospect, the reception that was given for General Marshall that December evening in 1945 was a sad affair. As I went down the line the expression on the face of Secretary of the Navy Forrestal was striking. Chief of Staff Marshall appeared satisfied and determined. Why Professor Herbert Feis, a leftist with no knowledge of China, had been brought along was hard to imagine, unless it was to record the Marshall mission for history. One had the impression that the men we were welcoming, with the exception of Forrestal, were there to carry out a program which General Marshall had prepared far in advance. Herbert Feis was anxious to see Shanghai's night spots.

NEWSWEEK had sent Chiang's arch enemy, Harold Isaacs, as its war correspondent, but when Isaacs wrote that Chiang was an S.O.B. he was barred from the country. His friend replaced him and Isaacs was assigned to Indo-China where he poured vitriol on the French and extolled the purity of purpose of Ho Chi Minh.

Whittaker Chambers testified that O. Edmund Clubb, a U.S. Consul, was a communist and had worked for Chiang's defeat. Consequently, along with your correspondent, he received an invitation to attend the Clubb hearing before the loyalty Security Board on August 6, 1951. Paragraph five of the invitation to those of us willing to testify against Mr. Clubb read: "Your appearance, in any event, must be to perform a public service, since our Board cannot pay expense fees or reimburse you for travel or other expenses." I, fresh from a Japanese prison camp, didn't have the price of a ticket to Washington, so I do not know who went besides Mr Chambers, who recorded the hearing in his book, WITNESS.

The Boston Daily Record of August 21, 1951 called Chambers a "Shifty-eyed' Red" and foreign service people were brought from all over the world to testify for Clubb, yet the decision went against him. Secretary of State Dean Acheson admitted in the New York Times of March 6, 1952, that he had been the one who over-ruled the State Department's Loyalty Security Board and permitted Clubb to retire with pension.

French Intelligence files in Shanghai would have shown that Clubb's friend, the bureau chief of Havas News Agency, was a communist or a fellow traveler and O. Edmund Clubb was his contact in the American consulate, but these were carefully avoided.

Anthony Kubek's book, HOW THE FAR EAST WAS LOST, gives the best academic account of the American Government's role in the communist take-over of China. Here the influence of General Stillwell, Chiang's most vicious enemy, on General Marshall and the arguments Marshall was taking to Truman are carefully exposed. Aply and with complete honesty Professor Rubek tells of the Japanese Emperor's appeal to the Imperial War Council on June 20, 1945, to end the war at once, and America's reactions to Japan's desire for negotiations.

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, Secretary of State Henry Stimson and Ambassador Grew wanted to save lives and end the war by assuring the Japanese that the Emperor would not be touched. On the other

hand, Dean Acheson, the Undersecretary of State, head of the Office of War Information Elmer Davis, and General Marshall wanted to prolong the war "until some ulterior purpose could be achieved." This meant until Russia's entry in the war, which would enable Russia to accept the Japanese surrender in the North and turn the huge supply of surrendered arms over to the reds for use against Chiang.

The best account of Chiang Kai-shek's defeat by betrayal, from the viewpoint of an American general whose knowledge was gained on the field, who knew that victory was possible and saw only too clearly what defeat would entail, is to be found in General John K. Singlaub's book, HAZARDOUS DUTY (574 pages. \$25, signed copies available through General John K. Singlaub, P.O. Box 2603, Arlington, VA. 22202)

General Singlaub was not a shallow thinker and his lines are touching as one reads of his despair as he and General Wei Li-huang face the results of General Marshall's determination to force his will on Chiang Kai-shek. They are trying to save Manchuria. If Manchuria is lost all China is doomed. A Russian is on the three-man truce team and constantly obstructing the other two as the Russian army helps China's Red army pour into Manchuria.

On page 127 General Singlaub writes that when he ordered the Russians out of Mukden "I sensed an inherent anti-Nationalist, possibly pro-communist attitude", when Consul-General O. Edmund Clubb said "Now, Jack, you simply cannot do this." Poor Singlaub. The military man had no experience with Red infiltration of the foreign service and did not know he was up against a man whose dedication to communism had never faltered since his Vice-Consul days in Shanghai.

One shares the general's despair as one reads of the day when "One Hundred Victory Wei", as he was called, told him: "On the island of Okinawa there is a very large American supply depot. It contains materiel from your many Pacific operations during the Japanese war. There are tanks for our aircraft, shells for our medium and light artillery, ammunition for our small arms, batteries for our radios, repairs for our vehicles. I think you understand, Major."

Singlaub understood. "If my troops do not

receive ammunition soon," General Wei continued, "we will be defeated here in two months. If we are defeated here all China is lost." Congress had appropriated a grant of \$125 million for emergency military aid to the Nationalists but Secretary of State George Marshall prevented the materiel in Okinawa from reaching General Wei and China was lost.

In October 1980 the Chinese writers Association and Soong Ching-ling, Madame Chiang Kai-shek's communist sister, invited Harold Isaacs to come back and visit the old comrades he had helped to power. The story of that visit and the publication Isaacs edited during the revolution was published five years later in *RE-ENCOUNTERS IN CHINA*. (192 pages. published by M.E. Sharp, Inc.)

Today the last chapter of a play directed by Americans whom a powerful invention, the word McCarthyism, protected, is about to unfold. The myth that Chinese communists were not really communists was never valid, yet even Pearl Buck helped circulate it. The attack on Taiwan will take place when Peking is ready and Asia's trust in America's word will be one of the victims.

The London *TIMES* of August 13, 1999, reported that the Hong Kong-based shipping firm of Hutchinson Whampao hold 1997 contracts to run the two ports at the Atlantic and Pacific entrance of the canal which President Carter gave away. When the showdown with Taipei comes, US commercial shipping and the US navy risk being at the mercy of Peking. American readers should keep their eyes on the Panama Canal website: WWW.Pan Canal.Com.

All we can write at this moment concerning our libel suit against Bernard Wasserstein, President of the Oxford Center for Hebrew and Jewish Studies, and those that publish him, is that the English law firm cooperating with our lawyer is being most helpful.

In Mr. Wasserstein's book, *SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI*, H. du B. is the principal character marked for destruction. Mr. Wasserstein describes him as "a particularly nasty example of the species of politico-criminal adventurer, many of whom were drawn to Shanghai."

Mr. Wasserstein may have formed this vicious dislike because of the anti-communist bent of H. du B. Reports when he was a professor at Brandeis University in 1982. In the acknowledgements section of his book he writes: "A grant from the Special Acquisitions Fund of the Brandeis University Library made it possible for the library to purchase 63 microfilm reels of documents from the archives of the Shanghai Municipal Police. I also wish to acknowledge grants received from the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China and the Brandeis University Center for International and Comparative Studies. The former enabled me to visit China in 1990 where I enjoyed the hospitality of the Shanghai Academy of Social Science."

Such sources of information will form what Brandeis University and the Oxford Center for Hebrew and Jewish Studies will pass on as education to students who in turn will become professors.

What Professor Wasserstein and the Brandeis University Library got in their 63 microfilm reels of documents from the archives of the Shanghai Municipal police were the years of raw reports which the International Settlement police bought from professional White Russian informers. But the raw reports (and completely fictitious ones) of a community that lived by informing were never subjected to any attempt at verification unless a person reported happened to be arrested and subjected to interrogation.

After Pearl Harbor the dormant files were seized by the Japanese. VJ-Day put them in the hands of the Nationalists who were too busy fighting communists to translate them. In 1949 the communists got them. They had no value when bought by the British but Red officials in the police force saw a chance to make some money. Wasserstein got the Brandeis University Library to buy microfilms of the lot.

The Shanghai police were happy and he had his basis for a book on pre-war Shanghai. Among those whose aid he acknowledges we find Soong Ching-ling again, the communist sister of the Generalissimo's wife. Wasserstein and the publisher are still stalling and there we rest.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 42, LETTER 6 OCT. 1999

BANKERS, CAUSE FANATICS, AND LABOR BOSSES ADDED TO OUR TROUBLES

There are a lot of uncertainties ahead as one views the coming millennium from October 1999. Three sovereigns who were key figures in the Arab world have disappeared this year. Hassan II of Morocco on July 23, Hussein of Jordan on February 5th after forty-five years of reign, and on March 7 the Emir of Bahrain, Sheik Issa ibn Salman al Khalifa. Their passing can bring troubles in Syria, Palestine and Iraq. In Palestine Yasser Arafat is clinging to life. His fight against Parkinson and Alzheimer is a battle that must be lost.

Over Russia's sick Boris Yeltsin looms the shadow of a young and ambitious general, Alexander Lebed, who appears to be Russia's coming man but whose policies no one can foresee. All of the new leaders recently come to power are great unknowns and they come at a moment when trouble spots are erupting.

The blood-bath in East Timor where Indonesian Moslems are butchering Timor's 800,000 Catholics is a natural consequence of the end of everything Salazar established in Portugal. American labor unions and the arms of government did all in their power to bring it about. Industry and finance saw colonies as areas for expansion. To do-gooders the break up of Portugal was a cause,

and to labor bosses her colonies were pieces with which to build a socialist empire.

Walter Reuther once hailed Russia's revolutionary call: "Workers of the world, Unite." He re-worded it and made "International labor solidarity is a trade union obligation" his own. They meant the same thing. The roving organizers of both countries worked to set up unions that would run mother countries out of their colonies and make labor bosses heads of state.

Labor provided Roosevelt with a power base and emerged from World War II able to help labor take over management in "liberated" colonies by taking over government. It coincided with the rise of cause fanatics with no knowledge of what they were unleashing. Self-rule was demanded for people who in a hundred years, if ever, would be ready for it. It was the era of Eleanor Roosevelt's call for "ALL AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE NOW!" This included one man one vote for Rwanda and Burundi where a 90% Hutu population would shorten the 10% of tall Tutsis by cutting off their legs.

Troubles threatening the world today were in the works. Aid to a war-ruined Britain was halted because Britain was a

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colonial power. Walter Reuther's prowling organizers took selected natives to America for training and the class wars he exported were glamorized as freedom struggles.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) was set up in Britain by American labor bosses as a parliament for labor diplomacy and the faceless communists in its fold were countless. It was a period when Henry Cabot Lodge, the so-called Boston brahmin, proclaimed "right to work (without a union card) is a sanctimonious ambush," and not a politician or editor cried "talk sense!"

When Britain saw that the ICFTU was a body for socialist colonization, she kicked it out and it moved to Brussels. By 1949 the labor unions of 97 nations, representing 56 million members had representatives on its payroll. More unions were formed and leaders selected for Reuther's conquest by unionization.

They were taught what to do by the agents of Reuther, who once wrote "We are more than sympathetic to OUR country, Russia. Carry on the fight for a Soviet America". He in turn was convinced that they would be loyal to him. The union of unions in Brussels backed revolts against mother countries from below while American politicians applied pressure above. The AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations) announced in Miami on February 1, 1961: "Unions plan own foreign policy", and G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams, the Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, told Africans - and America's allies - on May 29, 1961, what it would be.

"You have asked whether we are going to follow our revolutionary traditions or be guided by our alliances with the colonial powers," he spouted. "The speeches of our President and our UN representative Mr. Adlai Stevenson, bear witness to our attachment to liberty, and our votes in UN have backed our words...our labor unions have brought you both moral and material support, directly or indirectly through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and they will continue to do so."

"Reuther maps global union," wrote the N.Y. Journal American of January 22, 1963, and that is how the "Third World" was born. The accompanying picture of said world by the Chicago Tribune's cartoonist is no overstatement.



Out of this aberration of thinking and the plotting of bankers, do-gooders and "dungaree diplomats", as they called themselves, the most dangerous problems facing the world were formed.

The ceaseless campaign of the ICFTU's weekly PRESS & RADIO SERVICE had a hand in toppling the government that imposed law and order in Portugal and the present blood bath in West Timor is part of the train of disasters that followed. The colonies which bankers, bleeding hearts, and Walter Reuther liberated became known as "countries of rising expectations," and never was a catch phrase more appropriate.

That is how the half-island colony of East Timor became independent in 1975. The day after President Ford and Henry Kissinger ended their good-will visit to Indonesia in December of that year the Indonesian Army seized Timor in what they thought would be a simple police operation. Over 200,000 of the former colony's Catholic natives, about one-fourth of the population, gave their lives fighting for the independence which foreign trouble-makers led them to believe they would have.

In October 1996 the Nobel Committee in Oslo awarded its peace prize to Bishop Carlos

Belo of Dili and Jose Ramos-Horta for their courageous fight to keep the Indonesians out, and those who were responsible for what had happened were silent.

The same do-gooders and labor agitators ran the British out of Uganda in October of 1962 and nine years later the country was in the hands of Idi Amin who boasted that he fed his enemies to the crocodiles. On November 11, 1965, Ian Smith declared prosperous and food-exporting Rhodesia independent and set up a government. His aim was to save Rhodesia from the fate Conrad described when he wrote: "In Africa no depth of cruelty is unimaginable." It was no use. UN and nine civilized countries, including the US, closed their consulates and imposed sanctions.

Smith held out for 11 years, under British pressure, economic sanctions, guerrilla attacks and the tirades of Jimmy Carter and Andrew Young. Henry Kissinger and Lord Carrington brow beat him into surrender with written assurances drawn up at Lancaster House that a government would be formed in which twenty Parliamentary seats would be reserved for whites.

The agreement was thrown out by Dr. Eddison Zvogbo, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, in March 1983, while Robert Mugabe of the Shona-speaking majority tribe, was massacring blacks and whites alike in Matabeleland. Ian Smith and Mr. Nkomo, who was of a minority tribe, had their passports seized and the truth had to be faced: Kissinger and Lord Carrington had unleashed irreconcilable tribal and political forces which made oppression under a majority tribe and a black despot inevitable.

Two Englishmen, Jonathan Guinness of the Monday Club and Harold Soref, Chairman of the Africa Group in Parliament, wrote in the DAILY TELEGRAPH of March 11, 1980: "The destruction of civilization in Rhodesia is being heralded as a triumph and achievement. What will happen is simply its degradation to the level of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. The

BBC, Independent Television and the rest of the trendy media that greeted this 'triumph of democracy' will start the familiar whine about starvation and need as soon as the breakdown of the economy and triumph of democracy has had its predictable results. It will be Cambodia and the boat people all over again."

Prices soared, the money fell and blacks clamored for the prosperity and land they were promised. To appease them, Mugabe began seizing the white farms that made the country he called Zimbabwe viable. Peregrine Worsthorne wrote in the Sunday Telegraph of March 20, 1983: "Asked for his reactions to these dreadful Zimbabwean events, Lord Carrington managed to look and sound merely hurt and aggrieved at the very idea that they may have been in any way his fault. "All I did was to give Zimbabwe its independence and the use they make of it is no responsibility of mine," he said.

Donald Martin observed in ON TARGET (26 Meadow Lane, Sudbury, England, CO 10 6TD. 45 Pounds per year to USA): "In what had now become Zimbabwe, white farmers were being murdered, without discernible reaction in the West, under the Marxist regime bequeathed by Henry Kissinger, of the CFR and the Bilderbergers, Lord Carrington and the late Lord Soames". Mr Martin went on to observe that Lord Carrington is a director of Kissinger Associates, and on the board of Hollinger, Inc., the group that controls Telegraph Newspapers and has wide interests in North America, Australia and Israel. Today Mugabe is at the end of his rope and has nothing left with which to buy time but the last of the White farms, unless he gets another hand-out from the banks that have been swelling the Swiss accounts of black leaders since Roosevelt made decolonization a national policy. In the 25th and 26th number of ON TARGET, in June 1994, Mr. Martin gives Professor Peter Bauer's description of "aid to underdeveloped countries" as "a weird confidence trick being perpetuated by a small

but influential group of people determined to undermine Western society and its institutions”.

The explosion that will plunge black Africa, where every thirty miles one enters the territory of another tribe, into massacre and war, is most likely to be detonated in South Africa. This is the nation the world's "have" leaders, with the exception of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, boycotted into a return to savagery.

On April 1, 1978, a pious Jimmy Carter held forth in Lagos, Nigeria, which was providing 18% of America's oil imports, and called for majority rule in the name of human rights. U.S. News & World Report of April 14, 1978, told Nigeria's Blacks that the U.S. was committed to an Africa at peace, free from colonialism, racism and military interference from outside nations. Two weeks later Carter sent Cyrus Vance to put pressure on Ian Smith and make civil war, racism and outside military interference inevitable.

In the mid 1980's the press began calling for a boycott against the apartheid government of South Africa. Kodak, Hill Samuel, IBM, Shell, General Motors and Barclays Bank, part of the De Beers, Anglo-American and Southern Insurance group, were reported to be pulling out. Nothing was said of Kissinger's and Lord Carrington's victims in Zimbabwe where churchmen were afraid to reveal the extent to which gangs were torturing and killing white farmers.

As the blow-up in Black Africa draws nearer, the world prepares for other troubles. Dagestan, roughly the size of Scotland but more mountainous, has followed Chechnya in revolt against the Russians. Under the Chechen warlord, Shamil Basayev, Dagestan has proclaimed itself an Islamic Republic, joining those whom hatred of Israel has united. The expansion of Islamic Republics is the aim of Serazhdin Ramzanov, Dagestan's provisional President.

Dagestan's revolt threatens to set the

Moslem nations on Russia's southern rim aflame and spread to China's Moslem province of Xingjian. While Moscow was calling the region's 89 leaders together for a conference, Russia has no communities and businesses abroad worth bombing so on September 9 Islamists, or members of the Yeltsin team looking for an excuse to declare a state of emergency, reduced a 9-story building to smoking rubble. Four days later, on September 13, a force equivalent to half a ton of TNT flattened a block of flats in a Moscow suburb.

In the course of three weeks five bombs gave Russians and the West a taste of what border-free Europe and the US may expect. Whoever was responsible, the West will do well to watch the spread of violence coinciding with what is happening in Timor, Black Africa, Pakistan and Dagestan.

The march of events towards a disaster too big for UN or NATO to handle was still gathering momentum when The Sunday Times of November 15, 1998, printed a report from Israeli military intelligence that Israel was working on a biological weapon that would harm Arabs but not Jews.

On May 30, 1999, the same London paper reported that in the minds of senior figures in the Foreign Office it was only a matter of time before the nuclear factor would come into play between India and Pakistan in their dispute over Kashmir, the heritage left by Nehru.

Those recruiting terrorists abroad could not have asked for more aid than the London TIMES story of July 9 on Hillary Clinton's letter to the Orthodox Union, which represents 750 Orthodox synagogues in America, She stated: "I personally consider Jerusalem the eternal and indivisible capital of Israel." She was out for votes and in reply to further questioning replied: "If I am chosen by New Yorkers to be their senator, you can be sure that I will be an active, committed advocate for a strong and secure Israel able to live in peace with its neighbors, with the United States embassy located in its capital, Jerusalem."

The wife of the man who bolted to England when his country was at war was bringing Islamic war down on America. American investigators arrested six Moslems in the next four days, suspected of belonging to Osama bin Laden's western network, and were on the trail of nine others. The price on Osama bin Laden's head was raised to \$5 million dollars and America requested the extradition of Khalid Al-Fawwaz, the head of his office in London.

A little over a month later, on August 22, The Sunday Times announced that Hezbollah, one of the most violent terrorist groups in the Middle East, was moving its base to Europe. A drive to recruit Europeans for Islamic operations was launched, with the explanation that Europeans are less conspicuous than Arabs. The first European recruit to be sentenced was Steven Smyrek, a 28 year-old British-educated German.

Reaction was quick. On September 5 The Sunday Times reported that Omar Bakri Muhammed, a 41 year-old Moslem leader living on disability benefit in Britain, had written a letter to Osama bin Ladin calling for the use of germ weapons in a holy war against America and her allies. Bin Laden's reply was read out in the mosques of Britain and published on the Internet. Mosques from Pakistan to Britain read out their replies to bin Laden.

Bakri admitted that his London office, listed as Info 2000 Software Ltd., is a front for calls to the holy war. Five days after his open letter to bin Laden, in which the call for germ warfare in America was made public, the CIA announce that a threat from missiles launched by rogue states such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq was growing at an alarming rate. "missile danger will increase in the next fifteen years to where it could potentially kill millions of Americans, depending on the type of warhead, the accuracy and the target," the Times of September 11 reported.

America has something to learn from the September 10 decision of Britain's new Special Immigration Commission. The Home

Secretary demanded the expulsion of a Moslem cleric whom Intelligence had identified as a recruiter for a terrorist group known as the MDI but the case was thrown out. It was the Home Secretary's second embarrassing setback in two days on immigration issues in a country where clerics can put two million Moslems in the streets if an important one is expelled.

On October 1 the Defense Editor of The Times reported that Moscow had asked for American help in defending her 30 stockpiles of weapons-grade plutonium and enriched uranium from terrorist attacks. The fuel in question was taken from redundant intercontinental ballistic missiles. Twenty-three other stockpiles are situated in the Moslem former republics on Russia's southern rim.

This comes at a time when Osama bin Ladin is issuing appeals from his base in Afghanistan and Islamic clerics all over "New World Order" Europe are calling for the launching of Holy War in America. A call which the President's wife made more strident in her "eternal capital, Jerusalem" speech and the promise that Jerusalem would be the seat of America's embassy.

In France the crime problem is Algerians. The cause? They cannot be assimilated and on becoming independent every Algerian who could do so migrated to France. There they are receiving arms which Iran, according to the London TIMES of October 8, is airlifting to Beirut for Hezbollah distribution. Elsewhere light arms, explosives and more powerful missiles with a longer range were pouring into the hands of terrorists by land and sea. Many recalled Michael K. Clark's book, ALGERIA IN TURMOIL, written after the New York Times fired him for telling the truth about America's support of the Algerians.

It was Eisenhower's letter telling the French to quit fighting that brought about the fall of the Fourth Republic and de Gaulle's return to power. With the Islamic war becoming a global conflict against America and

her allies it is interesting to recall the days when it was triumphant news that CIA, the State Department and student associations were bringing Algerians to America for education by roundabout routes where they could not be intercepted by the French. These will be Islam's leaders of tomorrow.

The newspapers of Europe and America carried dark forecasts as a cloud of secrecy was being spread over the resort of Penha Longa in the town of Sintra, in Portugal, in mid-1999. Derek Tozer reported in his Portman Papers that the powerful men who arrived for the June 3rd to 6th meeting of the Bilderbergers brought over two hundred of their own armed guards to assure that nothing leaked out on the debates of what he called "the world's most secret society."

Among the participants he named were Henry Kissinger and Robert Holbrooke, the peacemaker of the Balkans. David Rockefeller, the maker of national policies by forming the men who would go home and sell what a handful of initiates had secretly decided, was there. So were James D. Wolfson of the World Bank and Robert Shapiro of Monsanto with its genetically produced Foods. Opposition to the Euro is rising in Britain but members of Parliament determined to replace their pound with the new world order's money had arrived unnoticed.

According to Mr. Tozer, it was only under pressure from THE NEWS, Portugal's English language week-end paper, that four national papers mentioned the meeting which Bilderberg watchers on the continent feel was crucial. According to his information the three-day talks dealt with a planned Asian bloc under the leadership of Japan, a free trade union similar to the European Union which would include the US, Mexico, and a splintered Canada, and a number of items such as dismembering Yugoslavia and giving Transylvania back to Hungary.

Others, on the Continent, saw it as a final planning session for Blair's taking Britain into

the federation based in Brussels. With Britain in, the way would be cleared for the big drive: America. Global taxation to support UN and the tax in E-commerce would be unimportant during the drive for America's entry.

That about sums up what we want to tell our readers as autumn follows the hottest summer Europe has know in years and the season of French strikes is about to commence.

There is little to say about our libel suit against Bernard Wasserstein and the publisher of his dishonest book, THE SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI, save that both are still stalling and the book is being sold in America, though the publishers know it is libelous. It is unfortunate that most, if not all, of the innocent people blackened in a book based on raw reports from unprincipled informers are dead, save your writer.

Likewise, it is scarcely believable that the man who could write such a book is described by its American critics as a dean and chairman of the history department at Brandies University. Thus the man who acquired his unverified information on a trip funded by the People's Republic of China is injecting his pages of poison in the minds of students who in turn may become "historians" in other universities.

As a self-admitted elitist and regarded by some as a snob, the subject of honor has been very dear to your writer. Had he been the money-hungry criminal and "young wastrel" pictured by Wasserstein as one of the nastiest in Shanghai, the problems being faced would be far less daunting. It is doubly hard to let a book as arrogantly vicious as this go unexposed but in our modern age much depends on the vagaries of law and the financial position of a wronged idealist. There is nothing to do but wait and we will keep you informed.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER

**H du B REPORTS**

PARIS

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THE CENTURY'S END, EUROPE'S MEMORIES AND WOES TO COME

Europeans still have an insatiable appetite for stories on the Kennedy assassination and its unanswered questions. The LONDON TIMES of October 23 reprinted 7 pages of its November 23, 1963, issue bearing all that was then known of the events of that day in Dallas. To many they brought a host of memories. To a few they evoked only more examples of what those who paid for news were never told.

On December 20, 1991, THE TIMES stated that Oliver Stone's use of newsreel clips and fiction to hang the assassination on the American military-industrial complex made him "Hollywood's re-inventor of the 1960's." Two days later The SUNDAY TIMES reported that over 600 books had been published by conspiracy buffs linking Castro, the CIA, the FBI and the KGB with the death of John F. Kennedy.

THE SUNDAY TIMES of January 26 featured James Adam's story headed: "BILLION DOLLAR CONSPIRACY INDUSTRY THAT THRIVES ON KENNEDY'S DEATH." For years European papers have published reports on new declarations or findings. Even Pierre Salinger, of that court which Jackie called Camelot, but in which no man's strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure, got into it in Paris' daily FIGARO.

Most sensible of the lot was Paul Johnson, the British historian, who wrote in FIGARO Magazine of February 8, 1964, that he never could see how the Kennedy myth got started.

Your correspondent was in General Edwin Walker's Dallas home with the general's two volunteer secretaries the day Kennedy was killed. Julie, the taller of the two, came in to the room where I was writing. She appeared worried. "A man just announced on the radio that the President has been shot," she said. "If it's true, don't leave us today. There will be trouble."

As we walked down the wide stairway to the living room a man appeared on the television screen holding a notebook-size piece of paper and said: "I have just been handed a report that the President has been shot. I will return as soon as I have confirmed it." At that second the first of the three telephones started ringing. Julie picked up the receiver and a woman's voice said "You bastards, we'll get you." It was one of the most polite calls we received in the three days and three nights that the three telephones never ceased ringing while friends of the general sat in darkened upstairs windows with guns on their knees.

Some called with threats to bomb the house; others asked for the general and when told he was away said "When he gets back

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we'll get him." There was no police protection as the threatening calls and sullen crowd on the sidewalk attested to the left's eagerness for violence. Conservatives had talked about the President's visit. He was not popular but the only visible signs of opposition were handbills blowing off the tops of parked automobiles bearing face and profile pictures of the President and the words "WANTED FOR TREASON." The litterbug ordinance would have been used had anyone handed out such papers. A paid announcement in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS welcomed the President and added: "As free-thinking and American-thinking citizens of Dallas (we) still have, through a Constitution largely ignored by you, the right to address our grievances, to question you, to disagree with you and to criticize you." These were the only signs of disapproval from the right. A statement was common that the President and his family showed the unconscious arrogance of conscious wealth, but no fault could be found with that.

White House men had been at work for weeks to see that only an impression of mass support would meet the President's eyes. There was discontent over the suppression of free speech but nothing stronger than the newspaper statement and handbills accusing the President of softness towards Cuba.

The moment the shooting was verified and without waiting for further information the attack on conservatives started. Known members of the John Birch Society were threatened. One had the impression that telephone receivers were passed from caller to caller to keep our three lines occupied. We, in the house, had only the radio and TV to tell us what was happening. There was no way of knowing that Oswald had gone home and changed jackets to escape being identified.

We did not know that he was returning to the other side of town, presumably to meet a contact, when the blue and white Ford Mercury stopped in front of General Walker's house on Turtle Creek Boulevard. Later we felt that it may have been to divert attention from the street where Oswald was approaching a

theater. A man, about five feet six or seven got out of the car. He had frizzy brown hair, was wearing gray flannel trousers and a brown sports jacket. The crowd at the foot of the slope that led up to Walker's lawn was tense. A spark could have touched off a rush on the house.

The driver of the Ford mounted to the lawn, pulled up the American flag and threw it on the ground. An appliance for pulling a trailer covered the rear license plate and I have always regretted that I did not go down and take the number.

The Dallas left was certain that General Walker had had a hand in the assassination because Kennedy had removed him from his Heidelberg command of the 24th Infantry Division and when the general started lecturing in America tried to put him in a mental institute.

Agitators and red agents had been haunting the post and morale was low among young soldiers brought up on wartime propaganda glorifying the Russians and "good old Joe". Walker countered it by launching what he called a pro-blue program "to educate military personnel and their dependents in the recognition of overt and covert communist methodology in their attempt to subvert military esprit, prestige and leadership."

A pole named Siegfried Naujacks, who had worked for Hitler's propaganda machine, was living in West Germany on a German passport and collecting information against the American military for a shoddy magazine called Overseas Weekly. General Walker barred him from the base and Overseas Weekly hit back on April 6, 1961, with a charge that the pro-blue program was a John Birch Society project. The New York Times took it up with a cry that the General was trying to "shape the political thinking of enlisted men." It praised Overseas Weekly for "exposing John Birch Society activity on a military base", and on April 7, 1961, the general was relieved of his command.

Kennedy offered him a new post which the general refused. Instead, he resigned from the

army and began lecturing. On November 1, 1962, he made the mistake of attacking Kennedy and his advisers for letting anti-Castro forces go ashore at the Bay of Pigs, thinking an air umbrella would cover them and that the underground in Cuba had been informed they were coming.

The following year there were mid-term elections and riots against James E. Meredith's entry in the University of Mississippi on September 30. Here was a chance to woo black votes and the President sent troops. Walker had commanded troops at Little Rock under similar circumstances for Eisenhower in 1957 and went to Mississippi as an observer.

He was arrested on October 1, 1962, and spirited over four states to be placed in a federal hospital for the criminally insane, on orders of the Government's chief psychiatrist, Charles E. Smith, and James V. Bennet, the US Director of Prisons.

The government's psychiatrist made his decision on newspaper reports he had read. There was no examination. The deciding newspaper report was an Associated Press story in which a 21-year-old stringer wrote, untruthfully, that the general had encouraged the trouble-makers and ordered a group of them to charge. Circulated through 8,250 outlets it gave the President and his brother what they wanted.

By placing the general under psychiatric observation he could not be released on bond and the White House had time to get its story in the press. An editorial in the Washington Star stated that the idea of holding the general in a mental asylum "stemmed from a decision in Washington in the Department of Justice," Bobbie's department.

As the Star put it: "A prison psychiatrist in the nation's capital forwarded a flimsy affidavit to the United States Attorney in Mississippi, who in turn presented it to a federal judge. The latter thereupon signed an order directing that General Walker be held for examination to determine whether he was mentally competent to stand trial. Thus a man who had been assured in Mississippi that he would be eligible

for bond in Missouri found himself in a mental institution - on the basis of a statement by a psychiatrist who had never examined him and a ruling by a federal judge who had never seen him...There would have been little hope for a man without friends or means."

The above story is recounted to explain how it became fixed in the minds of the Dallas Left that General Walker may have had a hand in the assassination. The 6-page brochure entitled **THE LAW OF THE LAND**, by General Walker's aide, on the attempt to put an American general in a mental institute in the best Moscow tradition is today a collector's item. (H. du B. Reports will vend a photocopy for five dollars to cover copying and mailing.)

To get back to the assassination. While the man with the blue and white car was throwing the flag on the ground at General Walker's, Oswald was away from the Texas Schoolbook Depository, where he left bits of food and three spent cartridges behind him. In his home, police found his discarded jacket, some communist literature, a map of Dallas and a drawing showing the trajectory bullets would take from the book depository window to the drive below. On the map four street intersections on the President's route were marked, perhaps as posts for other gunmen. A telephone number led to a rooming house Oswald had moved into the night before.

The three spent cartridges left in the book depository would indicate that he was going far and had no time to cover his tracks. Not bothering to destroy the papers in his room after changing jackets would indicate the same. Where he broke the prime rule was in carrying a gun. Anyone caught with a gun on his person in Dallas that day would be in for trouble. An assassin would carry no passport, identity papers or money and a theater was the best place to meet a contact and pick them up.

Officer Tippett challenged Oswald as he neared his destination. He shot the officer and ran for the theater. If a contact was waiting he did the only thing he could. He saved himself.

It was learned later that a man about five feet six or seven, with frizzy hair and wearing

gray flannel trousers and a brown sport jacket drove Oswald and Marina and their baby to Mrs. Whitworth's gun shop in a blue and white Ford Mercury. There they had a telescopic sight fitted to a gun, not the one found in the book depository. Judge Warren rejected a suggestion that they question Marina about their friend. He said he knew from his experience that they would not get anything out of her.

Early in 1980 a new element the press has never mentioned entered the Kennedy assassination story. Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, head of the ASSASSINATION ARCHIVES AND RESEARCH CENTER in Washington wrote me a letter on March 10, 1980, asking what I could give him on a French citizen named Victor-Michel Mertz. "Mertz was in Fort Worth on the a.m. of November 22," he said, "in Dallas that afternoon, and flew out to Mexico in the evening."

Mertz was a man who could have had no legitimate reason for being in Dallas that day. After the war he had been executioner for the communists in the Lyons area when they were using collaboration charges to get anti-communists out of the way. Married to the daughter of the king of the Montreal underworld, Mertz was an ideal link between the French, American and Canadian underworlds.

Alain Moreau's 640-page book, DOSSIER D...COMME DROGUE (File D...For Drug) devotes 22 pages to Mertz, his killings and his smuggling over two tons of heroine into America between 1960 and 1968. His collaboration with Jacques Foccart and Alexander Sanguinetti, the heads of de Gaulle's secret police, otherwise known as les barbouzes (The false beards) is gone into, showing a scenario in which they acted as agent provocateurs, setting up the plot to kill de Gaulle at Pont-sur-Seine in order to trap de Gaulle's enemies and build up sympathy for the general.

CARREFOUR of September 12, 1962, reported that Foccart and Sanguinetti were excused from testifying under oath at the trial

because of their nearness to de Gaulle. When Monsieur Tixier Vignancourt, attorney for the defense, asked why Victor Mertz was not in court, Sanguinetti replied: "His wife, a Canadian, came to plead with me, I wanted to clear the boards so the Ministry of the Interior gave him a ticket to Canada where he is working for the John Birch Society, the American neo-nazis. It's a big program." In effect, on reaching Canada, Mertz tried to infiltrate the JBS and would have succeeded had the suspicions of an Ontario doctor not exposed him.

It is easy to understand why the Warren commission did not want to push their investigation too far. There was no telling where it might lead. There were so many who could have wanted to see JFK disappear, from politicians to husbands, from friends of Marilyn Monroe to the gang connections of Judith Exnor, who carried suitcases of money to Chicago. That at least two men fired on the President from different directions is evident, that a well-organized machine was behind the plot seems more and more likely. What Victor Mertz was doing in Dallas if it was not to fly Oswald to Mexico and from there to Cuba is hard to understand. In any case he was permitted to take off alone after his only likely passenger shot a policeman. But all this is history.

Let us leave the subject which London's most important paper got us into and get back to what the world should be giving more thought to as the century draws to a close. Last month we dwelt on the certainty that Red China, convinced that she is too large and too far away to touch, is capable of defying the world by an attack on Taiwan. There is no doubt that such an attack is in her plans, the only question is when.

While our October report was being written, Allen Keyte, one of England's most reliable and conscientious writers, was devoting part of his WORLD AFFAIRS REPORT, published by The Center for International studies, Bramley House, Woolstone, Cheltenham, Glos. GL52 4RG,

England, to the same subject. Because of the superb English in which Mr. Keyte wrote his warning I hope he will not object to our passing it on to our readers.

Red China, which provided Bernard Wasserstein with the mountain of raw informer-concocted material on which his **SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI**, the book being sold on the internet by Amazon Books, is based, was celebrating her 50th anniversary. "I suddenly felt a chill going down my spine when I watched the display of red Chinese might," Mr. Keyte told his readers.

"I listened to the commentators talking about the missile strength that was possessed by the communist Chinese," he continued. "Sufficient to attack virtually anywhere in the globe. I then read of the threats that have been made against Taiwan by these communist thugs." He quoted Beijing's recent warning: "The use of military force might prove unavoidable in resolving the unfinished business of the 1949 Revolution: Taiwan's separation from the mainland....Sooner or later it will lead to an armed resolution of the question because the Chinese people will become impatient."

"It could not be much plainer," he observed, and concluded that the aging communists in Beijing "see and have always seen Taiwan as a glittering prize to be plucked when they are ready." The thought arises: Were President Jiang Zemin's recent visits abroad an attempt to create a reasonable and civilized image before an attack on the shimmering wealth and way of life that Taiwan represents for all Chinese?

Before his departure a spate of books and articles bolstered mainland spirits with stories of how mighty China would destroy the West's financial institutions. High officers in the People's Liberation Army urged the government to cease thinking of conventional defenses and prepare for a "dirty war" in which terrorism, biochemical warfare, poisoning of the environment and computer viruses would prevent the West from acting.

Three days before the President was to

arrive for his visit in Britain THE TIMES reported that two sabre-rattling airforce colonels had written a book describing 24 types of dirty warfare which would bring America and her allies to their knees. During his four-day visit President Jiang did not hesitate to tell his English hosts in an open speech that China would not renounce the use of force in settling the Taiwan question. "The Chinese people will certainly accomplish the reunification of the country," was his message.

Every move in a blueprint for the invasion and conquest of Taiwan has been as carefully prepared as the 1965 plan for an invasion of South Africa which West Pointer Major Sarkision drew up for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. How the weak points of an increasingly global world economy can be used against the West are summarized. The blueprints of China's "dirty war" emphasize infiltration and sabotage of key pillars of western society, including banks and the public sector. Action in all is so thorough in detail one cannot help but wonder if the Clinton campaign contributions were not part of a greater plan.

The military authors of a book called **UNRESTRICTED WAR** write that the war China is planning "surpasses all boundaries and restrictions. It takes non-military forms and military forms. It is the war of the future with endless fronts." The use of hostages as protection against missile attacks by the U.S. is gone into in detail. What is worse, the state run media vies with the military in devising ways in which China can prepare for war against a technologically superior enemy.

The authors of **UNRESTRICTED WAR** did not forget that it was by trying to compete with Reagan's "star war" program that Russia spent herself into bankruptcy. Rather than trying to outdo America and Japan in a weapons-building race and the establishment of missile-based defense systems, they call on China's computer hackers to find a way to destroy Taiwan's website on the internet.

THE CHINA YOUTH DAILY is working to

bring young dissidents back into the fold by telling them "No one will be merciful when war breaks out." This is the thinking of the military, which is most likely to seize power, just as Chiang Kai-shek did in 1927, when the generation of hardliners passes.

At present China is known to have about 20 long-range missiles capable of reaching the United States, should America live up to her defense treaty with Taiwan, but this number can increase to about 100 in 2015. Meanwhile the Central Military Commission in Beijing has approved a \$9.6 billion appropriation for defense against a nuclear attack and preparation for retaliatory strikes.

With China making no attempt to conceal her plans for war against Taiwan while barely managing to keep the lid on open revolt in her Moslem provinces, principally Xingjiang, Russia is engaged in a war which will have unpredictable consequences in the Caucasus. At present over 180,000 refugees have fled from Chechenya and are living in tents and railway wagons while the temperature drops to freezing.

Russia was defeated in the 1994-96 struggle which cost her 80,000 lives and gave the Chechens the impression they were independent. Today her 54 mile frontier with Georgia is her only friendly link with the outside world. Tiny countries like Ingushetia and Dagestan, which most westerners have never heard of, are invasion routes for the 100,000 troops which Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin says he will pour into the country if necessary.

At stake is whether the planned Caspian region pipeline will carry oil from Azerbaijan to Ceyhan on the Turkish coast or follow a route under Russian and Iranian control. Russian mothers have formed a "Soldiers' Mothers Committee" and some have even reached Chechenya and brought their sons home. Hizir Aldanov, Chechenya's unrecognized but welcome representative in Georgia, recently made a remark which every nation threatened with Moslem terrorism will do well to heed. "The difference between us and the Russians," he said, "is that they like to

live and we like to die. We will win but with huge losses."

Before we close, a word on our case against the publishers of Bernard Wasserstein's book, **THE SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI**. Of the 19 pages attacking your correspondent only the personal account written by myself for Judge Norwood Allman is honest. Amazon is circulating the book with the invitation: "Be the first person to review this book." The e.mail address is: Amazon.com Sales Rank: 77,278. Those accepting the invitation should state: "I have read this book and I want to review it."

Since the book is compiled from raw reports sold by White Russian informers and never investigated afterwards almost all of those mentioned are villains. Serge Balinovsky, the Russian informer who sent John Cook, of British Intelligence, to his death is mentioned in an attestation by H. du B.'s, French Intelligence and Resistance chief, but not by Mr. Wasserstein.

Readers who wish to accept Amazon's invitation and expose the author may obtain copies of the Chinese document recognizing H. du B.'s service in maintaining communications with Japanese-occupied Shanghai. Official French documents confirming his Resistance service, his French decorations and pension, attestations by his commanding officer, and pages from books by American officers may also be obtained through our Utah office for cost of mailing and photocopying.

Meanwhile, interest is centered on letters H. du B. wrote his older sister, which the North Dakota Historical Society was holding. No one appears to have reflected that when one is running an underground communications ring and working with an ultra secret French Intelligence service and Resistance team in a city occupied by a brutal army one does not put it in a letter. In fact, the only letter I wrote her with any meat in it was the October 1941 one in which I told that war was coming and might start before the letter reached her.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

January 26, 2000

Dear Subscriber:

H du B has been in the hospital since Christmas with the flu which has devastated France and there is not a hospital bed available. He was released yesterday and will be in bed at home for a few weeks.

His daughter, who is a nurse, is arriving from the States this Friday to stay for a month. He called me yesterday to say that he was very weak but felt that he could get the monthly Report out in February, and will be able to make up the difference in July-August or November-December.

We are so grateful to all of you for not complaining at this time and will do our best to get caught up with the Reports as soon as possible.

Only two chapters left on the book!!!

Sincerely,

Leda P. Rutherford

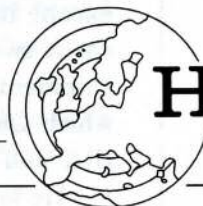
Hilaire du Berrier, **Correspondent** / 20 Blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo, MONACO

Leda P. Rutherford, **Managing Editor** / P.O. Box 786 / St. George, Utah 84770

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A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

PARIS

VOLUME 42, LETTER 8-9 JAN.-FEB. 2000

THE PAST CENTURY MAY SEEM PEACEFUL COMPARED TO THE COMING ONE

Dear readers: Forgive us for combining your January and February Report. Your correspondent was hospitalized by a particularly bad case of the flu bug that has hit Europe and been fatal to many over 75. We will make up for the missing numbers in August and December.

There is much to tell you. Many authorities are predicting that this will be Asia's century and finding no comfort in Japan's growing right-wing call to rebuild her military might in the name of national pride. A ground-preparing move for Japan's new mood is a forum about to take place in Osaka preaching the theme: **THE VERIFICATION OF THE RAPE OF NANKING: "THE BIGGEST LIE OF THE 20TH CENTURY."**

Russia's war in Chechnya must in time touch the Turkic nations on Russia's south-eastern rim and lead to unification with conflicts that are solely religious. While awaiting a propitious time to take Taiwan by force, China's leaders warn America against introducing a new version of Ronald Reagan's Star Wars program. The reason: Teheran is helping Peking upgrade her C801 missiles, capable of carrying germ or nuclear war heads. An eventual war between India and Pakistan became inevitable when Nehru

seized Moslem Kashmir and promised a plebiscite he had no intentions of keeping. Today both countries are nuclear.

Black Africa is a vast expanse where only changes for the worse are predictable. Four black nations and three Congolese armies are fighting in the Congo where Mugabe, to whom Kissinger and Lord Carrington gave a once flourishing Rhodesia, is spending a million dollars a day in a war a thousand miles from his border while he cannot buy oil for his people.

A return to love of nation and protection of sovereignty is spreading in Europe's other 14 countries since the spectacular rise of Jorg Haider, the Nazi sympathizer in Austria. That Chancellor Kohl's 1984 election was financed by President Mitterrand is a petty detail in the story of the new world order's rampant corruption. Whatever Kohl and Mitterrand did is justified by those who would see the U.S.A. replaced by a triumphant U.S.E. (See H. du B. Report of October 20, 1972, on the recumbent A before the U.S. of Europe) That Britain and America will buy anything from the sort of leaders their electorates put in office was confirmed when they believed the IRA would surrender its weapons.

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

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The greatest threat of the coming century, however, is the war within countries which will outpass in danger and duration the years of cold war with Russia. Russia threatened but the new enemy acts, and every detail of the trial-taking place in Holland this month should be studied by Europe and America. It is not only an example of the weakness of armies and conventional weapons against terrorism but the length to which a judge who refuses to let reasons of state or the interests of politicians and powerful firms impede justice.

The story of this month's trial in Holland may be said to have started at 7:02 p.m., four days before Christmas, on December 21, 1988, when Pan Am flight number 103 blew up over Lockerbie, Scotland, on its way to New York, spreading the bodies of 271 passengers and four million pieces of luggage over an area of 85 square miles. Most of the passengers were American.

In the search to find out who was responsible, intelligence services from 10 countries and over 400 investigators were brought into the hunt. Before July, 1991, they had spent over twelve million pounds sterling, but a number of countries and large firms had reasons to want to prove Qadaffi innocent of any connection with it. Over 90% of Libya's foreign currency comes from oil and despite America's efforts to impose an effective embargo, men high in governments protected firms reaping huge profits in deals with Libya or working to re-establish relations.

Attempts to whitewash Qadaffi might have succeeded if flight 772 of France's UTA airline serving Brazzaville, N'Djamena and Paris had not been downed over the Tenere desert in Nigeria on September 19, 1989. This brought in one of the greatest judges of our time, Jean-Louis Bruguiere, a specialist in terrorism and head of the 14th section of the French court service handling terrorist cases.

Judge Bruguiere's obsession with justice outweighed the pressure that bankers, firms

and his own government put on him. So many prices were already on his head, he and his two body guards had not ridden through Paris except in bullet-proof cars since 1981. He spent two and a half years investigating the shipment of 120 tons of arms and explosives which Qadaffi was proven to have sent to the IRA, and Qadaffi was his first suspect.

He learned that the Lockerbie attack was planned by Syria, Iran, Libya and Iraq at a meeting in Damascus the previous year. Presiding over the meeting was Ahmed Jibril, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), which was based in Damascus. Jibril had broken with Yasser Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) because of Yasser's willingness to make peace with Israel in return for a small Palestine. Abu Nidal, Leader of the Tripoli-based Fatah Revolutionary Council, was in on planning the bombing which Syria encouraged and for which Iran put \$10 million dollars in Jibril's account in the now defunct Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in revenge for the downing of an Iranian plane by the U.S.S. Vincennes in July 1988. Qadaffi was charged with carrying out the operation.

The investigation of the two aircraft bombings became the world's biggest murder hunt. Four million pieces of wreckage scattered over 850 square miles were assembled to ascertain how the Lockerbie plane was blown up. Some 17,000 people in 53 countries were interviewed and by July 1991 over 12 million pounds had been spent.

The first break in the Lockerbie case came when a member of the PFLP-GC named Abu Talb was identified by the proprietor of a shop in the tourist resort of Sliema, near Valetta, the the capital of Malta. On November 23 1988, Talb bought an umbrella and the clothes which were wrapped around a radio cassette in which the bomb was packed. Three days later he flew out of Malta and went to Frankfurt where 17 members of the PFLP-GC

had been arrested on October 26, 1988, eight weeks before the Lockerbie bombing. Bombs and bomb-making equipment similar to that which destroyed the Pan Am jet were seized along with 17 terrorists, 15 of whom Germany released for lack of evidence.

Scottish police believed the bomb had been smuggled from West Germany to Malta in November 1988 and put on the plane in a Samsonite suitcase similar to one found by the Swedish police in Talb's flat in Uppsala, Sweden. By chance, the day Talb's flat was raided police found his diary with a circle marked around December 21, the day the Lockerbie plane blew up. France's equivalent of the FBI, the DST (Defense de la Surveillance de la Territoire) rejected clues leading to Libya. Qadafi swore on his heart that the days of French and Libyan discord were over and Roland Dumas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, assured France through the press that times had changed.

Not until November 15, 1991, was President Mitterrand forced to accuse Libya of having a hand in downing the French plane, and then only because of the tenacity of the judge who refused to let anything stand in the way of his pursuit of justice. He held that Libya's Qadafi was behind the plot and that a head of state in office was not exempt from trial, a decision which many American appointees would oppose.

Determined to prove his case and supported by the FBI, 700 men sifted 640 kilometers of the Tenere desert for six months to amass the 14 million pieces of the wrecked DC10, which experts reassembled in a hangar at Le Bourget. A 40 centimeter piece of a suitcase showed flakes of the leafy pentrite explosive which Qadafi had bought from the Fifteenth of May organization, a Palestinian group headed by Abu Nidal and named after the anniversary of the founding of Israel. The suitcase was similar to the one that carried the same type of bomb over Lockerbie.

Judge Bruguiere carried the charred piece

of luggage to the factory in Denver where engineers identified it as coming from a Samsonite model "Silhouette 2000", manufactured between 1982 and 1985. Searchers at Le Bourget found a small piece of an electrical appliance used in a timing devise. On it were the letters T.Y., used by the Tai Youn company in Taiwan. The judge flew to Taipei where he learned that it came from a shipment of electric timers sold to the Grosslin firm in Fribourg, Germany. The German government put every obstacle in his way. Only with the aid of an official demand did he learn that the apparatus in question was part of a lot sold to Colonel Chibani, head of the technical section of the Libyan Secret Service.

Judge Bruguiere's trips were not made with the permission of his government. All were on his own initiative and financed by funds allotted for the investigation. Appointments with whomever he wanted to see were made through the embassies of the countries concerned, not through any member of the government in Paris. Taking his life in his hands he went to Libya, where he learned from a Libyan magistrate that a Samsonite identical to the one that had blown up the UTA DC10 was in the headquarters of the Libyan Secret Service. The Libyan judge made a trip to Paris to give him a photo of it.

Qadafi and his service denied any knowledge of such a suitcase but in 1995 the Mitterrand government fell and after a personal request from President Chirac, the judge went to Tripoli and on June 14, 1996, was given the suitcase he wanted. It was a Samsonite Silhouette 2000 model and in it were signs of the Czechoslovakian explosive.

While Judge Bruguiere was slowly drawing a net around Qadafi, Britain, France and America were demanding that those suspected of the Lockerbie bombing be extradited for trial by a Scottish court in a neutral country. Qadafi would not hear of it. He held that they would not be given a fair trial. At the same time a couple of

ambulance-chasing lawyers held out promises of wealth through litigation to relatives of those killed over Lockerbie. They claimed that the bomb had been put aboard the plane at Heathrow airport and were suing Pan Am for failure to take security measures.

All this the judge ignored. He was obsessed with proving beyond a doubt who had planted the two bombs and how. Through intercession by the Congo's minister of foreign affairs and the French ambassador he was able to question an adversary of the Congo regime named Bernard Yanga, who was living in Brazzaville. Yanga told him that Qadaffi's brother-in-law, who was first councilor to the Libyan ambassador in Brazzaville and number two in the Libyan secret service had put a young man name Apollinair Mangatani aboard the plane in Brazzaville. Mangatani thought he was being honored as a delegate to an Islamic conference on progressive youth, which was being held in Tripoli. The bomb was in his luggage and he was being sent to blow up with the plane.

As for the Lockerbie bomb, investigators had enough evidence to bring charges against Qadaffi after Hafez Dalkamoni, the PFPL-GC chief in Europe, carried the bomb to Malta, Qadaffi took the Lockerbie operation out of his hands and had his brother-in-law turn it over to Abdel Basset Ali Mohamed al-Megrahi and al-Amin Khalifa Fhima. Al-Megrahi's cover was "Head of security for Libyan Airlines" and Khalifa Fhima's was "top official for the line in Malta." Both were members of Libya's ISO, the equivalent of America's FBI.

It was a simple matter for such trusted officials to obtain baggage tags at Malta's Luqua Airport. They attached tag number 50009 to the Samsonite suitcase with its bomb concealed in a Toshiba cassette and sent it down the chute for an Air Malta plane bound for Germany. In Frankfurt it was put aboard the Pan Am flight to New York via London. Because of the failure of security measures at both Frankfurt and Heathrow the

unaccompanied luggage went through the baggage security systems at both stops and on to its appointment with Destiny over Lockerbie.

For almost seven years Qadaffi rejected any requests for extradition of the two members of his intelligence service. They continued to live quietly with their families in Tripoli under house arrest that was more theoretical than of any inconvenience. The solution of trial in a neutral country under Scottish judges was turned down, always on grounds that the defendants could not possibly obtain justice. It took six years and nine months for Britain to reach a compromise.

The sanctions were hurting and Qadaffi felt that by that time it would be impossible to present enough proof for a conviction. On February 13, 1999, he agreed to hand the prisoners over for a trial in Holland by April 6. Under the agreement Libya would be permitted to open a consulate in Scotland and United Nations representatives would be permitted to monitor the prisoners.

The last three issues to be negotiated were the place of trial, the suspension of sanctions against Libya and the place of imprisonment in the event of conviction. The last was the most difficult and Britain agreed to see that the two men were isolated from other prisoners with all preparation made for their religious and dietary observance.

Camp Zeist, a former American and NATO base occupying a 25 acre compound enclosed by a 10-foot wire fence was temporarily ceded to become Scottish territory for the duration of the trial. It would be impractical to sequester a jury in a foreign country for a trial that may run to two or three years and prove to be the most expensive trial in history. Consequently, it will be held before three judges of the Scottish High Court with a fourth judge held in reserve.

Between their arrival in April 1999 and their first hearing on December 7 the two men

were held in bomb-proof underground cells, not far from the temporary courtroom which they reached through a tunnel. Both men speak English, al Megrahi through having studied in America. He is said to hold four Libyan passports under different names and Fhima three. Through the trial which will start before the end of February they and the ten-man legal teams assigned to each side will be guarded by 100 police officers selected for their skill as sharpshooters. To the public at large the big question will be whether or not the court finds the defendants guilty.

To those who must cope with the results of this trial of the two terrorists Sheriff Graham Cox handed over to Scottish authorities in their temporary part of Holland on April 5, 1999, the verdict will be a poisoned gift. Whichever way it goes the world will pay an awful price.

If despite the evidence on hand the verdict is "not guilty" or "not proven" the signal to Islamic leaders will be that Allah is with them and the infidel is afraid to imprison the terrorists. From the first, one of their priorities as they infiltrated America and the new borderless Europe was to marry citizens of the country. This would give them acceptance and women who could be used as agents.

In May 1990 Dalkamoni was in a German prison charged with attacks on American troop trains. In secret talks with the Germans he discussed his liberation in return for freeing six German and Belgian hostages held by Abu Nidal. "It is in the nature of work for Palestine organizations, including the PFLP-GC, to try to rescue their men by prisoner exchange," he told them.

Dalkamoni hired Marwan Kreesat, one of his expert bomb-makers, to make the bomb, which blew up over Lockerbie. Kreesat assembled it in a house in Frankfurt which was raided by the German police on October 26, 1989. Sixteen men were taken in on the haul but Kreesat and another man were

released even though there was an international warrant for Kreesat's arrest. One brought down an El Al Boeing 707 over Rome on February 16, 1972 and another a Swiss Air jet on February 21, 1970. With the French DC10 disaster and Lockerbie four were accounted for, but the fifth he is known to have made is somewhere in terrorist hands.

If Ali al-Megrahi and Lamem Khalifa come out of the Lockerbie trial with sentences the acts of terrorism, kidnappings to free terrorist prisoners and bombs aboard crowded planes will terrorize millions and be a nightmare for governments that never imagined the full range of Arab ingenuity.

The Intelligence services of America, Britain and France know that The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command is well-structured and has cells in every nation of the new world order with its intentions of making national identification meaningless. It was estimated in May 1993 that four million Moslems were enjoying the protection of liberals in America where any attempt to question their loyalty or intentions is considered racist.

In Britain there were over two million with their own parliament. Five million had established communities in France and fifteen million in the six countries, which abolished border controls in the treaty signed at Schengen. Hundreds more were arriving from North Africa monthly to disappear into closed communities.

Intelligence services followed closely every summit meeting held by Libya, Iran, Iraq and Syria to discuss ways and means of fighting a "dirty war". Both American and British service reported in February that terrorists are preparing to attack American and European cities with smallpox or anthrax viruses. Whatever the outcome of the trial in Holland, an epidemic or plague which the West is not even prepared to recognize may be ready when the trial ends.

Quadaffi's chemical warfare plant at

Rabta, fifty miles south of Tripoli has never ceased buying material for nerve gases and bioterrorism through fake firms in third countries. Iraq used the absence of UN inspectors to repair and advance everything UN had undone. London learned in January that experiments with botulism had been carried out while Qadaffi stalled on turning his two prisoners over to the court in Holland.

In mid December Sheikh Omar Bakri Mohammed, who heads the political wing of the International Islamic Front in Britain, called for attacks on Russian military and Government targets around the world because of the invasion of Chechnya. A hundred British Moslems left England on December 11 to join 350 recruits from the continent. The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH revealed in November that a camp in Britain was training fundamentalists funded by Osama bin Laden for the Islamic fight in Chechnya. Over 2000 European Islamic fighters took the route to Chechnya in November in reply to Sheikh Omar's call for: "Moslems around the world to confront militarily the Russian government forces, airplanes, government buildings and embassies in any part of the world by any means, whether verbally, financially, politically or militarily."

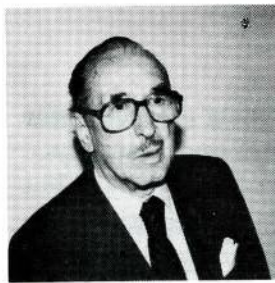
This is what America and European enemies of the PFLP-GC face if the three high court judges in Lockerbie hand down the only verdict that justice, by Judge Bruguiere's standard, can permit.

We are sorry to report that a libel suit in Britain, even when intentional libel can be proven is impossible unless the wronged party has considerable funds. We have been unable to meet the demand of British attorneys for another thousand dollars with which to file additional papers.

An author enjoying the confidence of the Chinese communist government was given a grant to visit red China in 1990 and Brandeis

University purchased the 63 microfilm reels of legally worthless raw files gathering dust in red archives as material for a book. All the files that had been verified, such as the Sorge papers, had been taken to Tokyo by the Japanese. The British publishers were informed that every statement on H. du B. in their edition of the book in question was false and had been asked to withdraw it. They stalled however to give AMAZON and BARNES & NOBLE time to cash in on the book in America. Amazon.com invited readers: "Be the first person to review this book! Write an online review and share your thoughts with other readers." Headed: "Publishers rig net reviews," the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of January 30 reported "Publishers are trying to rig the bestseller charts of the biggest e-commerce company by posting favorable reviews of their own books...Amazon.com, which has 18 million customers world wide, allows anyone to e-mail anonymous comments about a book on its website. Book companies have spotted the opportunities offered by the system and are adding their own comments in the practice...Philip Pullman, a successful writer from Oxford, wrote "It is becoming like graffiti. Amazon is offering a wall and a spray can to people and saying, 'Here you are, have a go.'" THE BARNES & NOBLE (barnesandnoble.com/Northern Light Search: Hilaire du Berrier) stated in their "Documents that match your search", "Hilaire du Berrier, a barnstorming pilot from North Dakota in the 1930s, went on to become a spy for the loyalists in Spain." H.du B. ceased barnstorming in 1929 and, being a life-long anti-communist, wrote a series of articles for PETIT PARISIEN on the war Russia was waging in France's rear through the Spanish Loyalists.

There seems nothing we can do to defend ourselves without meeting the terms of lawyers which a publisher of a newsletter can ill afford.



A FOREIGN AFFAIRS LETTER



H du B REPORTS

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THE EUROPEAN UNION CONSPIRACY EXPOSED BY INSIDERS

This is difficult to write. Economics, even when in a conspiracy with politics, are less interesting than terrorism and its global organization which rogue states have put in place while comfortable nations were sleeping. This report is something that must be written for the two continents of readers who still cannot believe that appropriation of their sovereignty is the aim of the superstate being formed in Brussels. The irreversibility of what is in store has never been brought home to them, any more than the importance of the revelations that have come out of the scandal that has shaken the Christian Democratic Union in Germany.

Sleaze has suddenly touched portly Helmut Kohl, who for twenty-four years has led his party and seemed destined to be known only for his determination to give Europe a single money issued by a central European bank in Frankfurt. That Jacques Delors, as head of the European Commission, and Francois Mitterrand, France's President, were so deeply involved in a love affair with Germany always seemed against nature and history to those known as eurosceptics. Suddenly a spotlight is turned on the new world order's secrets and why natural enemies fought so hard for a common money.

Reports of German corruption began

coming out in June and the already fixed ideas of those who distrusted politicians were confirmed. Stories of slush funds, of influence peddling and suitcases of bank notes making their way to Switzerland and Luxembourg plunged the popularity of Mr. Kohl and his party to Germany's lowest level since the war.

Suggestions that a President of France and a German chancellor had conspired to divert funds from the French oil company, Elf Aquitaine, to German political bank accounts seemed preposterous until further reports stated that funds from Kohl came back to the Elysee Palace to finance President Mitterrand's last election. Other transfers of French oil money from foreign accounts were reported as funds returning to secure the financial future of the President's illegitimate daughter.

When investigation for corruption forced President Mitterrand's former Prime Minister, Edith Cresson, to resign from her post as one of France's European commissioners, it was reported that the oil company had given her some 180,000 pounds sterling listed as pay as a consultant. The stories of manipulations by those bent on making national parliaments subservient to a corrupt federal state should never have been surprising. The area is too large and the

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racers too diverse for corruption not to be endemic there.

Opposition has been suppressed to a point where, as this is written, a grinning Prime Minister Tony Blair is maneuvering to lead Britain into what Margaret Thatcher rejected, though 75% of the country oppose a single money. With Britain in the new world order corral the next propaganda objective will be the United States.

That is why we are ignoring the London TIMES story of March 6th, headed "China readies army for 'fatal' Taiwan strike". The TIMES explains why America's promise to defend Taiwan against invasion fails to make Peking pause. "Predicting that the US would not have the stomach for a long war, the Military Commission says: 'If the US forces lose thousands or hundreds of men under our powerful strikes, the anti-war sentiment within the country will force the US government to take the same path as they did in Vietnam.'"

Such reasoning is well founded. No one worked harder than America's current President to keep marchers filing past the American embassy in London day after day for the effects such demonstrations would have on the people at home. Details of the plan for a "First fatal strike on Taiwan", which the Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party is circulating to regional military commanders, are founded on those demonstrations and no one doubts that the Military Commission means business. Events in Europe, however, lead us to abandon the sensational for a moment and try to clarify what the new world order's missionaries have been concealing.

The political destruction of nationhood by one-worlders is as important as Taiwan's being erased from the map by soldiers. The problem is finding credible sources which one trying to expose the growing cancer in Brussels can quote. Robert Wright, in his book, NON ZERO - THE LOGIC OF HUMAN DESTINY, (Published by Little Brown, in London) has not minced words. At the risk of being called a kook, he declares openly that world government

is an idea embraced by left-wing peaceniks who carry the torch for bankers and politicians. "The result," he observes, "is not chaos but rather a spooky kind of order emanating from multinational corporations and globetrotting financiers. These, he asserts, swear allegiance, not to any nation but to profit alone, and they have implanted their values in such supranational bodies as the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, whose tendrils threaten to engulf slowly and then smother national self-determination.

"In this view," he adds, "the alphabet soup of supranational organizations - IMF, WTO, UN and so on - is the harbinger of a coming planetary authority...If history is even a roughly accurate guide, much power now concentrated at the level of the nation state will indeed migrate to international institutions. World government, a single planetary authority, may or may not arrive, but something firm enough to warrant the name world governance is on the cards."

"A gentleman's agreement", which the American government supported, made the IMF an arm of the one-worlders by giving the European Union (EU) 30% of its votes and retaining only 17% for the US, "the nation that in reality," says Mr. Wright, "is the power-house to which nations in trouble turn. Regarding the European Union, Mr. Wright observes: "As it helps itself to other functions and goes on to institute a single currency, the moral of the EU story is: Presto! International trade can expand the scope of governance." He is honest enough to add, "All kinds of scenarios are imaginable. What is hard to imagine is that this migration of governance will stop before turning nation states into something like provinces."

This is the movement which impelled Margaret Thatcher to cry "No! No! No!" for which she was ultimately toppled. A transition government was followed by a Prime Minister who made the Labor Party acceptable by calling it "new Labor." Class war returned with an attack on the House of Lords as part of the

campaign to weaken the throne and throw overboard the pound.

Mr. Wright feels that though some "tribes" are less eager to join the new world order than others, it is unlikely that any nation, no matter how radical its origins, will forever resist globalization. Had he read H. du B. report through the years he might have written something on how men who formed America's policies and worked to bring about what Europe faces were chosen and prepared for their roles by Colonel House at dinners in the Hotel Majestic during the Versailles conference. He would remember how Britain's financial empire, known as "the City", elevated a French brandy salesman named Jean Monnet to such stature that Roosevelt regarded him as Europe.

We have written ad nauseum on the metamorphosis of Monnet's Common Market into the European Union and how Marshall Plan funds and American foundations financed the distortion of the minds of Europe's youth and turned patriotism into an evil called chauvinism. This is why Henry Cabot Lodge was sent to Paris to set up THE ATLANTIC INSTITUTE in 1959 and assure de Gaulle that its aims were cultural. In DIALOGUE OF THE CONTINENTS, the 1963 booklet Lodge put out, he expressed satisfaction that the states which were America's allies had been stripped of their colonies and the Institute could turn to other business. What that business was Betty Beale may have had in mind when she gushed in her Washington Post column of June 16, 1963: "The book foreshadows a world currency." McGeorge Bundy had already predicted "The day of the nation state is past," and Bundy was to become political analyst for America's invisible government, the Council on Foreign Relations.

The wife of the American ambassador to Paris wrote in her diary that she saw the European Movement take shape before her eyes as Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman sat night after night at secret meetings with Dean Acheson and her husband in the American embassy. This is the world for which occult forces - in the European sense that they were

conspiratorial - were preparing when the political crisis involving Helmut Kohl blew the cover off many secrets.

What is most damaging to Kohl and his Christian Democratic Union is his refusal to name those who donated to the slush fund he amassed for the election of a French President and "pro-federalist Europe" politicians in other countries. What is unimaginable is the unconcern of Europeans and Americans alike when Bernard Connolly, an insider, sacrificed his career by stripping Europe's supranational government to the nude in 1955, so those marked for colonization from Brussels could see where they were being led.

From 1989 to 1994 Connolly was head of the European Commission responsible for the analysis of the European Monetary System and national and Community money policies. For six years, in the inner circle, he watched what the London OBSERVER called "the intricate dealings and double dealings of the Germans and the French". By 1995 he had had enough and wrote an analysis for the public on the interaction of politics and economics in Europe's plan for single money and called it "THE ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE."

Paul Johnson hailed it as the book of the year. The DAILY MAIL told its readers, "The revelations by a disaffected senior Eurocrat about the machinations in Brussels are a bombshell." THE ECONOMIST called Connolly's book "the equivalent of apostasy by the Pope's private secretary."

The eurocrats wanted no more adverse publicity so Connolly was not sacked immediately, when his dismissal would be tantamount to admission of his facts. He was given a few months of leave with pay, during which the superstate's little known "security service" - read: secret police - visited his apartment in the middle of the night.

When the public had forgotten him he was sacked. The book, which one of the greatest propaganda machines in the world, is still trying to keep off bookstore shelves is the story of the myths and taboos which permitted what was known as the EUROPEAN EXCHANGE

RATE MECHANISM to continue its relentless drive towards monetary union, and the ultimate goal, which is a federal borderless Europe.

Connolly perceived that France and Germany were united in wanting a single money. A monetary alliance with Germany and her satellites would increase France's weight in monetary diplomacy.

Germany's economic arguments were political. Germany wanted European Union, and monetary union was its precondition. To quote Connolly: "For the French elite, money is not the lubricant of the economy but the most important lever of power. Capture of the Bundesbank is thus, for them, the most important prize in the European monetary war. To secure it they were willing to tempt Germany with the lure of political union, while never intending to deliver it."

As part of the Franco-German jockeying for leadership, Germany permitted the appointment of Claude Trichet, governor of the French Central Bank, to head the European Central Bank, in exchange for putting a German, Herr Kohler, at the head of the International Monetary Fund.

Connolly predicted that closer European cooperation would culminate in some form of political union and provide a convenient shell for German diplomatic action. In realization of this, a single money would be the shortest step to political union. But a single money necessitated a system in which currencies of the member countries would be confined to a narrow rate of fluctuation which they referred to as the snake. Within the snake no member currency was to go above the equivalent of 3 Deutsch Marks to an English pound.

The Exchange Rate System, according to Connolly, was planned by Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterrand in 1990 with the aid of Jacques Delors, then President of the European Commission.

Delors made no attempt to conceal what kind of Europe Kohl and a French President, elected with the aid of a German party's illegal

funds, intended to create. When he left the European Commission in December 1994, Delors boasted that he had defeated Reagan and Margaret Thatcher by establishing socialism as the guiding principle in the European Union. As one reads this compilation of Connolly's thoughts on the plan for a socialist federal state where real power would be in the hands of bankers, it is impossible to escape the feeling that there is some relation between David Rockefeller and his Bilderbergers and the Europe Delors was working to create.

None of the statements quoted in this report are unsupported opinions. All are from the book by the European Commission's analyst, which every European and American not under the spell of television should read. Connolly's eyes were opened, he says, by Nigel Lawson's obsession with the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) and he saw the damage ERM would do to the economies in its clutches.

It was also Lawson's obsession that led to Margaret Thatcher's fall, according to Connolly. The ERM was part of a program to subvert the independence - political as well as economic - of Europe's countries and anyone who stood in the way of the European superstate had to be cut down. "Mrs. Thatcher was a prime target of the Eurofederalists and the victim of a continental conspiracy abetted by some of her own comrades-in-arms in the battle against British economic decline." She went with tears in her eyes and Connolly's comparison of the ideologies of Eurofederalism and Communism is a justification of everything she was fighting for.

"The respective credos of Communism and Eurofederalism come together in many respects," he wrote, "including their belief in the inevitable withering away of the nation state. Initiates in the secrets of the two schools of history are equally convinced that they know where History is leading. It is to the Promised Land. For the first it is the classless society, for the second it is Europe without borders."

Their amicable dealings with each other, as Connolly watched them from the pinnacle in

Brussels, "were not of selfless mutual love but of cold calculation of self interest...The great feature of the Western Alliance (against Russia) was that it respected the right of each Western European country to order its own domestic affairs without interference from any other or from the institutions of the Western Alliance itself. Eurofederalists wanted, and still want, to fence and wrestle with each other to decide which will have the greatest success both in meddling with the internal affairs of the others and in challenging and confronting the United States, the country that has protected Western Europe militarily and nourished it economically since the war."

Aside from mentioning Kohl's conspiracy with Gorbachev, which Foreign Minister Genscher used in his attempts to spread German dominion eastwards, Connolly explained the proposals for a European Central Bank by writing: "This, the French thought, would replace Bundesbank leadership and go beyond the consultative role of the Franco-German Economic and Finance Council." Actually, as he put it, "from that moment on the ERM would be turned on its head by the political drive to Monetary Union."

This is what Tony Blair told Britons would never come unless they expressed by plebiscite that they wanted it. The London TIMES of March 10 devoted almost a quarter page to the appropriation of 20 million pounds to enable government departments to start switching their computers to Euros. The same paper of March 5 reported that the chief adviser of Roman Prodi, then Italian President of the European Commission, had admitted: "full political integration is the ultimate goal of the European Commission."

All of this Bernard Connolly made public in 1995 in the book that cost him his job. The pages on economics are heavy reading but when he gets into exposing what sort of a world we will have when immigration services no longer bar floods of people from countries where there are no longer border controls make thoughtful reading. His description of those he watched

and accounts of events he analyzes are more interesting than fiction.

"Sterling was to enter the ERM on 5 of October 1990," he writes, and goes on to tell of Mrs. Thatcher's opposition to it, which brought Nigel Lawson's campaign of defiance of her veto. When she finally did bend, according to Connolly, she had not overcome her opposition. "The story of how she was forced by her enemies, both at home and abroad, into this abandonment of British monetary sovereignty," he said, "is one of a strange blend of political miscalculation, betrayal, ambush and conspiracy."

On taking office, one of her first steps was to subject sterling to the judgment of the market by abolishing exchange controls, one of the most daring and important steps of her premiership. "The decision was an unmistakable indication of the determination of the Prime Minister and her immediate circle to break with the regulatory mania that had gripped Britain ever since 1940. It was an affirmation of faith in the British economy to stand on its own feet. It was also a declaration that markets, not governments, must determine the value of currency."

France under Mitterrand and the European policies of Delors, was due to suffer humiliation, the route to which was socialism, Connolly explained in the beautiful English that marks his book. "The banking sector was almost entirely nationalized, credit controls, exchange controls (strengthened in June 1981) and price controls were pervasive. The 'Auroux laws' enlarged the statutory role of unions. Further measures continued the trend of the 1970's of reducing the ability of employers to dismiss redundant workers or to resort to part time or temporary employment."

Connolly denounced France's "freedom of managers to manage" as only freedom to follow the wishes of the government, and after his lines on Margaret Thatcher the description of the French President on page 24 of the soft-cover edition of his book in brutal: "The victor in the May elections was Francois Mitterrand -

former supporter of the extreme Right, former Petainist, former minister in Fourth republic governments, former centrist, now socialist and partner of the Communists, always opportunist. In the run-up to the election Mitterrand had spoken of 'making a clean break with capitalism.' Capital immediately decided to make a clean break with him: funds flew out of France at a dizzy rate in the days following his triumph.

"Mitterrand's program had been agreed jointly with the communists, and he included four of them in his government. The government rapidly implemented cuts in the working week, an increase in the minimum wage, far-reaching nationalization, and increases in government transfers, dressed up as salaries to Socialist supporters in the national administration and education. Together these measures reduced the productive capacity of the French economy... The French balance of payments inevitably swung into deficit... France's foreign exchange reserves were rapidly seeping away; a devaluation had to come."

Connolly has devoted so much space to the Exchange Rate Mechanism's role in all this because he saw it not as a rational economic mechanism. To him it was an instrument for advancing the political objectives of a generation of French and German leaders who would govern a continent through an independent bank in Frankfurt. Europeans about to be made citizens of a province were given the sop of being part of a state more powerful than America.

Get Connolly's book. The English edition in paperback is published by Faber & Faber of London and Boston, or it may be ordered through Waterstone's Bookstore, 71 Avenue Marnex, 1000 Brussels, for \$20 or 830 Belgian Francs to cover purchase and mailing.

The next European Commission man to commit career suicide for an ideal was a Belgian. Like Connolly, Paul van Buitenen watched corruption spread in the commission he was in and decided to act. But he wanted to correct the evil, not publicize it. Jacques

Santer was President of the European Commission in the Fall of 1998 and on October 9 had written to the President of the European Parliament that he intended to give article 206 of the European Treaty "its full effect in the fight against fraud."

Under article 208, if a member of the Commission had any information to give he was to send it to the Parliament and the Commission would send any documents the Parliament asked for. He tried and when the result was another brush-off, he went to the chairman of the Green Group in the European Parliament. The Greens held a press conference and his name was leaked. That afternoon he received his first ominous telephone call.

He called the European Court of Auditors and was told to bring his papers on Monday. Colleagues phoned, warning him to get out of his house and take his files with him. When auditors had his papers he was given a letter telling him he was suspended and half of his pay was docked. He asked if "suspended" meant he was no longer allowed in EU premises and has never received a reply. That is how van Buitenen happened to write **BLOWING THE WHISTLE**, which may be obtained for 12 pounds and 99 pence through The Times Bookshop, LON3590, London W3 6BR. E-mail address: www.times-eshop.co.uk. Give some thought to the movement which John Foster Dulles told Monnet's legman, Joseph Retinger, he would do all in his power to help promote and which Normon Dodd saw as being the body through which Rowan Gaither hope to comfortably merge America with Soviet Russia.

Our suit against the publisher and author of **THE SECRET WAR IN SHANGHAI**, which **AMAZON** is selling in America, appears to be stalled since I appear to be the only maligned party still alive. All are aware that uninvestigated raw reports sold by Red China to a man they had given a grant were put together to form his book. We hope to have news soon.
