

Editorial

Cracks in the new world order

Last year at this time, President Bush had already begun the massive deployment of U.S. troops to Kuwait which was to culminate in Operation Desert Storm. With the full support of Mikhail Gorbachov, he and Margaret Thatcher were able to coerce the European Community and Japan into providing the tributary payments necessary to support the deployment of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers into the area, and at the same time to shore up the U.S. financial system.

Until just weeks ago, Bush seemed to be moving confidently forward, with his plans to set up an Anglo-American-dominated supranational dictatorship, under the aegis of the United Nations.

The fundamental premise underlying Bush's foreign policy has been the stability of his condominium arrangement with Gorbachov. Now that policy has gone up in smoke, and Bush seems to be suffering from shock. Everything he has done in the area of foreign policy, which he considers his greatest success, has depended upon the approval of Gorbachov—from the invasion of Panama to the genocidal war on Iraq.

Gorbachov was also fully behind the new environmental world order, which would deny advanced technology to the developing sector, on one or another pretext. This was part of an Anglo-American imperial strategy to recolonize the world.

Now, with the Soviet President little more than a figurehead, cracks are emerging in the apparently solid front of Bush's new world order. One welcome sign of this is the fact that with the exception of the United States, every other major nation has moved to accord the sovereign Baltic nations the diplomatic recognition which is their due. Another important, if insufficient development, is a stiffening on the part of the European Community against the bloody war now being waged by Serbia against Croatia.

Just before the abortive Soviet coup, indications by the Germans and Austrians that they would give diplomatic recognition to Croatia, were viciously attacked by the Soviets. Now the conditions exist to do

precisely that, thereby removing any pretext that this is an internal civil conflict rather than a Serbian war of aggression. There is also French support for a European Community initiative to end this filthy war.

Then there is the question of economic aid to the individual republics of the former Soviet Union for infrastructure development, as an alternative to forcing them to accept International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities and brutal austerity. The European Community has already committed itself to support the three Baltic states with a fund of \$3 billion.

On Oct. 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche, speaking at Berlin's Bristol-Kempinski Hotel, outlined the policy that he would follow toward the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, if he were elected President. That policy is as valid today as it was then, if not more so. He suggested the establishment of food for peace agreements between East and West, in the context of a reunification of Germany. He also called for cooperation between the United States and western Europe to rebuild the economy of Poland.

This has not occurred, and instead we see devastating poverty in Poland, in Albania, in Romania, and threatening Hungary and Czechoslovakia as well. In place of massive development aid, these nations were put under the vicious supervision of the IMF. Usury rather than development aid became the rule.

Now the Anglo-Americans propose to force the same looting operation on the newly forming nations of the former Soviet Union. If they succeed, if George Bush's fascist new world order is not smashed, then we may have lost the last opportunity to avert a third world war. The crack in the new world order must become an irreparable fissure, before it is too late. Those same policies put forward by LaRouche in 1988, and elaborated since in his proposals for a European "Productive Triangle" of high-technology development, must be implemented, if the kind of war we now see between Serbia and Croatia is not to engulf the whole region, under circumstances of famine and economic chaos.