

with support from the Argentine and Venezuelan governments, and hardly any opposition, will move to reform the OAS Charter and formalize the IDB as a supranational OAS military force. Back in April 1991, U.S. ambassador to the OAS Luigi Einaudi was explicit: "It is clearly time that we translate the democratic solidarity that we have achieved in the hemisphere into a new definition and role for the military," adding that the concept of sovereignty had to be modified, even if this "sends many people away reeling, looking for the protective veil of non-intervention."

Significantly, the OAS Central American operation has been blacked out of the U.S. and Ibero-American press, clearly because its patrons are nervous about a nationalist backlash against it. For example, William Perry, Kissinger's pal and Georgetown University Latin American "expert," warned the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee on Feb. 3 about the danger of "the emergence of new messianic ultranationalist political forces below the nominally democratic surface" in Ibero-America.

Visconti widely covered

What Kissinger et al. fear is the kind of uproar going on in Venezuela over the recent remarks of General Visconti, which over the first two weeks of February were covered by at least seven Venezuelan newspapers. "Imperialism's Plan to Convert Ibero-America's Armies into Police Forces, Charges Visconti," was the banner headline of *Ultimas Noticias* on Feb. 16. "Nationalist Resistance Is Growing in Latin America," was the headline in the widely read daily *El Carabobeño* on Feb. 11. *El Universal*, *El Nacional*, and other newspapers have also covered Visconti's charges.

The policy battle began on Feb. 3 when the Venezuelan daily *El Nuevo País* published an interview with Visconti where he accused Venezuelan Foreign Minister Fernando Ochoa Antich of supporting a supranational plan to eliminate the military in Ibero-America. In the interview, Visconti attacked President Pérez for serving as a toady for the International Monetary Fund and this plot.

By Feb. 5, Ochoa Antich had to publicly deny the existence of such a plan. Meanwhile, *EIR* issued a press release on the Visconti interview in Lima on Jan. 29, quoting the general that the ongoing campaign to destroy the armed forces of Ibero-America "is very delicate . . . because sovereignty in our countries will be limited. . . . Even more delicate is the following: with the reduction of our armed forces . . . the budgets of our armed forces will go to finance the supranational armed forces led by the OAS."

A six-page bulletin documenting the existence of the plot, starting with the plans drawn up in 1982 to transform the U.N. into the center of the "new world order," was then issued by Visconti in response to Ochoa's denial of such a plan. Visconti there calls for a full investigation of his government's sell-out policy. The Pérez government has yet to respond.

New world order's crimes in Armenia

by Hovhanes Galajian

This article was received by fax from Armenia on Feb. 17, after 25 days during which it was impossible to make a telephone connection with Yerevan due to the electricity black-out. It has been translated from Russian. The full original title is "Consequences of the Criminal Policy of the Apologists of the New World Order, in the Transcaucasus: the Destruction of Armenia's Economy." The author is with the Union of Constitutional Rights of Armenia.

The winter of 1992-1993 has turned out to be extraordinarily grave in Armenia. The reason is an almost total transport and energy blockade.

It is not surprising, that all transport and energy arteries have been cut from the Azerbaijani side, since that state is waging an expansionist war against Armenia, with the goal of annexation of parts of its territory and annihilation or deportation of the population of these territories. Supply lines that cross the territory of Georgia, meanwhile, do not function reliably, because of the inter-ethnic and civil wars there. It is extremely difficult to use supply routes that cross Turkey, in view of the unacceptable conditionalities demanded by that country, which amount to acquiescence to Azerbaijan's expansionist ambitions.

As for the import of fuels and raw materials from Iran, this is quite problematic because of the intense pressure from the U.S. on Armenian authorities; the aim of this Transcaucasus policy of the apologists of the new world order is, on the one hand, the isolation of Iran and Europe from each other by means of ruining Iran's economy, and also the creation of a constant factor of instability in countries which might serve in the future as a link between Iran and Europe—Armenia and Georgia. On the other hand, this policy helps isolate Russia from the Middle East region.

In addition, these forces are abetting the buildup of Turkey's position in the region and the integration of the Turkic states of the Middle East and Western Asia into a single economic and political system, which could lead in the future to the emergence of a gigantic Turkic empire from the Mediterranean Sea to the Great Wall of China. This would create a permanent hotbed of tension and the danger of military conflicts for powers such as Russia and China, as well as for the European Community.

The prospect of such a course of events could only suit those forces who are behind the insane idea of a new world

order, insofar as this will lead to the total isolation of Europe, Russia, and China from the regions of the Middle East and Western Asia, thereby isolating them from the corresponding energy and raw materials markets. The consequences of this criminal policy are very serious in Armenia.

Since November 1992, industrial production has almost completely stopped, so that power could be used for residential buildings and basic services. But not even this extreme measure could provide for uninterrupted electricity supplies. For most of each day, there is no electricity because of the chronic shortage of fuel.

Fuel shortages led to the complete shutdown of transport. Even ambulances and police cars often cannot get to the scene of an accident. Since there is no fuel for the garbage trucks, there is a pile-up of garbage in the cities, which threatens to breed epidemics.

The blockade is also causing serious difficulties with the food supply to the population. Because of an acute shortage of flour, bread ration cards, at the level of 250 grams [slightly over half a pound] of bread for each person, were introduced as early as the fall of 1992. Considering the chronic shortage

of other foodstuffs, this quantity is clearly inadequate.

These problems all became acutely worse on Jan. 23, when the only natural gas pipeline supplying Armenia was blown up by sabotage. Consequently all thermal electric power stations halted production.

The electric power generated by hydroelectric power stations suffices only for the needs of the army, which is in combat against the Azerbaijani aggressor, and for a few official buildings. Due to the lack of electricity, the telephone system is practically shut down.

It has become extremely cold in residential buildings, since in the absence of heating fuel, electricity was the only source of residential heat. In order not to freeze to death, the population of Yerevan and other cities has had to cut down the trees on the streets, city parks, and squares for firewood. People are using anything that will burn for fuel. The complete lack of gas and electricity has made it extremely problematic to bake bread. Even hospitals and clinics cannot function normally.

So far, the Armenian people have found the strength within themselves to defend the country and to bear the monstrous hardships of the blockade.

Declaration in support of Armenia and Karabakh

The statement which follows was issued by the International Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity from its headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany:

Feb. 20, 1993 marks the fifth anniversary of the decision by the Armenian regional council of Nagorno-Karabakh to declare the independence of Karabakh from Azerbaijan, and its entry into the structure of the Republic of Armenia. The decision was taken as the only possible response by an Armenian population that had become the victim of Azerbaijan's policy of "creeping ethnic cleansing." Azerbaijan's policy goal, analogous to that of Serbia against Albanian-inhabited Kosova, was and remains the forcible expulsion of the Armenian population, and the resettlement of Azeris in their vacated towns and villages. Karabakh itself had always been, both under Czarism and in the first years of Bolshevik rule, an integral part of Armenia. Its detachment was an arbitrary decree by Lenin and Stalin in 1921.

The Azerbaijan war of aggression and total economic blockade against Armenia and Karabakh has been conducted with the full support of the western powers, notably the United States and Britain, directing NATO ally Tur-

key as the overt military backer of Azerbaijan. Immense human suffering, thousands killed on both sides, and hundreds of thousands of refugees on both sides, have been the toll of the war, designed to establish an ethnically "pure" "Greater Azerbaijan," a NATO-Turkish satrap in the Transcaucasus. . . .

With the same urgency with which we have called for decisive international action to stop the genocide in the Balkans, the International Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity demands now, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the date on which Armenia said "No" to Nazi "ethnic cleansing," that the people, leaders, and governments of the western world arise to take drastic actions to stop the ongoing genocide winter in Armenia and Karabakh, and end the war on the basis of the *status quo ante* before Azerbaijan began its war of aggression. In the Balkans, if Serbian aggression is not stopped, then a future Balkan-wide war is inevitable, creating the conditions for a world war. The same terrible threat is endemic in the Armenia-Azerbaijan war. The Anglo-American leadership sees this war as "only" the opening to a series of wars on the territory of the former Soviet Union, wars intended to promote their geopolitical goal of convulsing all of Eurasia in continual destabilization, chaos, and slaughter.

The International Civil Rights Movement-Solidarity demands an international mobilization to stop the genocide in Bosnia and in Armenia, to finally, once and for all, overturn the geopolitical axioms that have caused these wars, before it is too late for all of us.