

NEWS

Committee to Save the Children in Iraq Organizes Relief, Anti-Embargo Efforts

In a May 15, 1991 press conference in Bonn, Germany, members of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq presented a Plan of Action which defined its commitment to intervene in Iraq on three levels: immediate relief and medical care for children; equipment to reactivate hospital facilities; and an economic development program for the entire region, as the basis for peace. The Committee also urged lifting of the embargo against Iraq, so that Iraq might generate revenues to purchase food, medicine, and the equipment needed to restore its basic infrastructure.

The first shipment of 20 tons of food, medicine, and medical equipment was sent on July 7 from Frankfurt, Germany to Habbaniyah Airport, outside Baghdad. This was followed by similar shipments on July 26 and Aug. 5, carrying 3.5 and 2.5 tons, respectively. Returning flights to Frankfurt on July 9 and July 30 transported delegation members as well as 22 Iraqi children, casualties of the war. These children were placed in hospitals throughout Germany, through the efforts of the German Hammer-Forum, where they received medical and surgical care not available in Iraq at that time.

- On Aug. 8, members of the Committee presented the results of the first trip to Iraq in a Bonn press conference.

- On Aug. 13, Warren Hamerman, delegate for the International Progress Organization, made a presentation to the Commission on Human Rights at the United Nations in Geneva, in which he charged that the ongoing embargo policy of the Security Council constituted a violation of the most fundamental rights of the Iraqi people, particularly its children.

- On Sept. 23, Mr. Francis Boyle, a professor of international law at the



Iraqi children protest the embargo.

University of Illinois, arranged to have an Indictment, Complaint, and Petition submitted to the U.N. General Assembly, charging President George Bush and the U.S. government with the crime of genocide against the 4.5 million children of Iraq. Professor Boyle is a member of the Committee.

- On Oct. 1, twenty American dairy farmers from eight states began a movement to save children in Iraq from starvation, by purchasing milk powder for distribution there to orphanages, children's hospitals, and needy families. The farmers aimed to dramatize the fact that children

around the world will not be saved from the deadly consequences of current food control policies, without saving the independent dairy farmer in America. As of November, five tons of milk packed in crates marked "Gift from American dairy farmers to Iraqi children" had arrived in Baghdad. The relief effort is being facilitated by the Committee.

- At a Nov. 18 press conference held in the Baghdad office of the Red Crescent Society, spokesmen for the Committee announced the delivery of 16.5 tons of relief goods to Iraq, organized by the Letter of James-Food for Peace

and several Swedish organizations. The shipment included 48 hospital beds, 10 operating tables, 67 wheel chairs, 8,000 syringes, and other medical supplies.

Legislative Actions

Although efforts to lift the embargo of Iraq have not been successful thus far, in June two legislative actions were undertaken at the instigation of the Committee, one in the U.S. Congress and one in the Swiss Federal Council. On June 24, Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) introduced House Resolution 180, "expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should act on an emergency basis to lift the economic embargo of Iraq." In Switzerland, Swiss parliamentarian Massimo Pini, a member of the Committee, introduced a parliamentary inquiry, asking "Whether the Federal Council does not believe the time is ripe to propose lifting the embargo against Iraq, as far as economic measures are concerned."

Leading members of the Committee include: **His Beatitude Rafael I Bidawid**, Patriarch of the Chaldean Church of Babylon; **Helga Zepp-LaRouche**, president of the Schiller Institute, Germany; **Prof. Dr. Hans Koechler**, president of the International Progress Organization, Vienna; **Amelia Robinson**, civil rights leader, U.S.A.; **Massimo Pini**, Member of Parliament, Switzerland; **Dr. Reza Sabri-Tabrizi**, Edinburgh University; **Michael Hare-Duke**, bishop of St. Andrews, Scotland; **Prof. Michael Dummett**, Oxford University; **Prof. John Bell**, Leeds University; **Prof. Francis Boyle**, University of Illinois; **Monsignor Paul O'Byrne**, bishop of Calgary, Canada; and **Monsignor Crowley**, auxiliary bishop of Montreal.

For more information or to support the Committee's efforts, please write to its U.S. coordinator:

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Call For a True Fourth U.N. Development Decade

On September 12, 1991 the Schiller Institute submitted a discussion paper for the 46th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly entitled: "For a True Fourth U.N. Development Decade: A Concrete Solution to the World Economic Breakdown Crisis."

The proposal points out that as the Fourth U.N. Development Decade officially began in 1991, the vast majority of people on earth live in total misery as a result of the ongoing breakdown of the international monetary system. Thus, despite the welcome demise of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the basic economic conditions of man globally, particularly in the Third World, are increasingly unbearable. Moreover, after three previous U.N. Development Decades, the greatest part of mankind today lies in fear of repression without the inalienable rights, dignity, and securities appropriate to all men as the sacred children of God.

As an alternative to the genocidal dictates of the New World Order espoused by the Bush administration and others in the aftermath of the Gulf War, the Institute proposes a New, Just World Economic Development Order based upon a community of principle among sovereign nation states. In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to recognize that the Bretton Woods system set up after World War II is shattered, and must be replaced by a new gold reserve (not gold standard) monetary system, which will generate new long-term, low-interest credit for productive investment in large-scale development projects. The establishment of this new institution, the paper proposes, ought to be the natural outcome of an immediate Preparatory Meeting with the mandate to:

- establish a coordinating commit-

tee for large-scale regional development projects throughout the world;

- launch an emergency global effort to halt the spread of deadly pandemics and famine by producing the means to raise the standard of living of all people; and

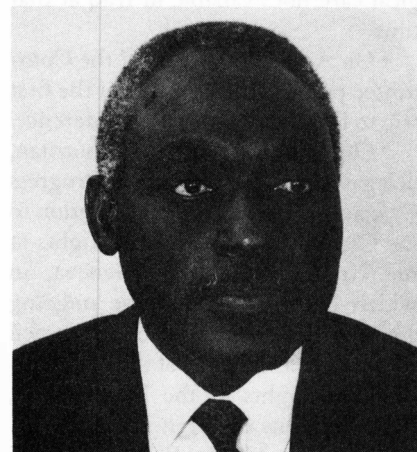
- establish the basis of issuing long-term, low-interest loans for development and currency stability based upon such a new hard credit system.

Moreover, in contrast to the current policies of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which disregard national sovereignty and give higher priority to debt collection than to the well-being of the people of the nations subjected to their dictates, the mandate of this Preparatory Meeting shall be strictly controlled by three limiting principles:

- 1) protection of national sovereignty;
- 2) a definitive end to usury and slavery;
- 3) a recognition that health and physical well-being are inalienable rights of man.

Previous Failures

The paper suggests that the reasons the first three Development Decades failed are: 1) The world financial insti-



Dr. Awoonor, Group of 77 head.

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