

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

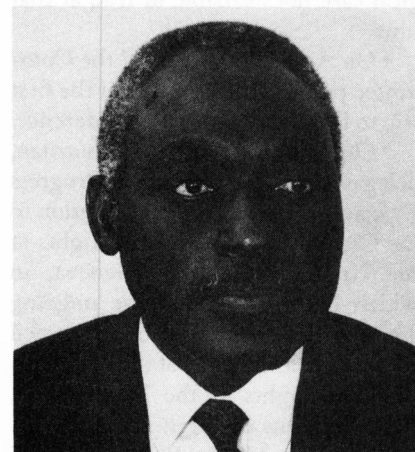
• establish the basis of issuing long-term, low-interest loans for development and currency stability based upon such a new hard credit system.

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.

UN Photo 176142/M. Grant

tutions did not establish their policies with democratic representation among the vast majority of nations, but were established before the post-World War II breakup of empires and therefore reflect neo-colonialist biases in their structure and policies; and 2) These same institutions, in order to preserve a bankrupt financial system and the political power of certain ruling elites, have consciously adopted a racial, Malthusian, genocidal policy of reducing the population and preventing the economic development of those Third World nations perceived as a threat to the established order.

In order to initiate the Fourth Development Decade, the paper proposes that the planned Earth Day Summit—Eco 92—in Brazil be postponed and that the Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth Development Decade occur in its stead. The proposed coordinating Committee for Regional Development Projects is encouraged to begin its deliberations with consideration of several development proposals developed by Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators over the past two decades:

- The creation of a **Productive Triangle between Berlin, Vienna and Paris**, which, through the construction of high-speed rail lines between these points and radiating beyond, could become the engine for developing eastern Europe and the rest of the world;

- An **Oasis Plan for the Middle East**, to green the desert through large scale water purification and irrigation projects;

- Such **Great Projects for Africa** as a trans-African East-West railway, and major water development projects to green the Sahara;

- The **Ibero-American Integration Plan**, including a second Panama Canal and an East-West railway across the continent through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru;

- **Infrastructure projects for Asia**, including the Mekong River development project, the construction of the Kra Canal and the Ganges-Brahmaputra water management project;

- **Vast programs of urban, agricultural, and industrial infrastructural revitalization in the United States**, in-

cluding the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) plan for water and power development.

This development-project orientation also includes the construction of new cities to be built around nuclear-powered industrial complexes (nuplexes), the colonization of Mars, and the development of fusion energy on a crash basis.

In contradistinction to the consequences of the Bush Administration's New World Order, this proposal for a true Fourth Development Decade is consistent with the principles enshrined in all the major international declarations adopted by the U.N. General Assembly since its founding after World War II.

Response to the Schiller Institute's proposal from the developing sector nations has been positive. In an interview conducted on Oct. 22, 1991, Dr. Kofi Nyidevu Awoonor, who is the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ghana to the U.N. and who is also chairman of the Group of 77, which represents the more than 100 developing sector nations, made the following comment on the proposal: "I think it is a brilliant document of immense originality. It takes a lot of courage for anybody from the developed part of the world, the advanced part of the world to see the problem in that global perspective."

The full text of this proposal can be obtained from the Institute.



Warren Hamerman presents LaRouche case to U.N. Geneva commission.

Crimes Against LaRouche Aired At United Nations Commission

On Aug. 9, 1991 Warren Hamerman, speaking on behalf of the Vienna-based International Progress Organization (I.P.O.), presented details of the case of discrimination against U.S. political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and his associates in the United States, to the United Nations Organization Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

In his presentation, Mr. Hamerman stressed that "major human rights violations are now ongoing in the *United*

States against the freedom of thought and conscience. . . . These abuses are occurring solely for the reason that certain beliefs have been targeted by the government and power structures as politically 'not correct'. . . . In particular instances where the beliefs champion the rights of developing sector populations, beliefs which are out-of-step with the prevailing policy of an imposed world order, the proponents of these beliefs have been singled out for special persecution.

"The premier instance of U.S. gov-