
Interview: Geneviève Aubry

Anti-Communist League leader: Stop listening to Kissinger!

Laurent Murawiec interviewed Geneviève Aubry on Oct. 2, 1989, in Berne, Switzerland.

EIR: Mrs. Aubry, you are a member of the National Council, the lower chamber of the Swiss Parliament. You are the Chairwoman of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL)—which shows that Swiss neutrality does not prevent citizens from being actively committed. Can you present your own political work?

Aubry: Ever since I went into active politics, in 1977, I committed myself to defend the national security and national defense of my country, besides other main aspects of interest such as our energy supply, and balance in the media. Over the last two years, I have tackled the drug problem.

Being concerned with Switzerland's national security, I have naturally been interested in world affairs. I was invited by the World Anti-Communist League with observer status, and then joined WACL as I understood the importance of its work. I have chaired WACL since Aug. 21, 1988, and will, probably until August 1990. A member of the Defense Committee of the National Council for six years, I have been able to familiarize myself with matters of procurement, the defense of our territory, and . . . arms control. This was an excellent preparation to become head of WACL.

I am at present one of the seven Swiss delegates at the International Parliamentary Union. There, I can not only meet parliamentarians from all parts of the world who are members of WACL, but also the same categories of problems. My political commitment is global.

EIR: Last June, the democratic movement in China was bloodily put down by the Deng Xiaoping regime. How should the West react?

Aubry: The West ought to be much colder and tougher toward the Peking regime, and demand a democratic, open behavior, before we continue to have any economic relations.

EIR: Why is the West—U.S.A. and Europe—so soft in reacting?

Aubry: The softness in inflicting sanctions is due to the fear of losing an important market, and it is regrettable with respect to the democratic movement that arose in China.

EIR: Henry Kissinger sees in China's "stability" the absolute priority. How do you judge this strategy of "peace in cemeteries"?

Aubry: Kissinger favors business circles, which has always characterized his policy. People should not listen to him any longer, his influence has diminished, barring some limited circles.

EIR: Deng claims that China's "stability" was saved by repression, and says it is "indispensable to the great world power axis China-U.S.A.-U.S.S.R." What is your view of this New Yalta?

Aubry: Deng never acknowledged that there had been a repression, in spite of all incontrovertible evidence. The Chinese octopus with its "armed pillars" in Asia is more a danger than a means of union with the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.

EIR: One year ago, some thought that the plans of Gen. T'eng Chieh of Taiwan for a "total war against Communism" were utopian. What lesson do you draw of their actuality?

Aubry: I am the first astonished, for, like many others, I had found this strategy to be somewhat utopian. But, will it now be able to support the movement of Chinese students worldwide?

EIR: The West is sick with "Gorbymania," the U.S.A. and West Germany in the first place. Gorbachov has just tried to avert a putsch by bringing in new men, who are KGB men. Whither Russia?

Aubry: Gorbachov puts in "new faces" in the Politburo, to make believe in a new course. But those promoted are his men, they will implement his policy: Smile, do business with business layers in the free world, obtain support. If the West should contribute billions, new technologies, without any demands in return, the Soviets would become as strong as all

democratic nations taken together. Therein lies the danger, in my eyes, the Soviets then would be able to take us over without waging war, by sheer strength of mass and force.

EIR: What should the West do to help the Balts, the Ukrainians, etc., who are fighting to be free again?

Aubry: Intensify contacts with those nations that want to liberate themselves. Support them economically, trade, help them acquire financial independence.

EIR: Marshal Ogarkov is interested in the *next* war. What should be a Western policy of *si vis pacem, para bellum* [if you would have peace, prepare for war]?

Aubry: I do not know if Marshal Ogarkov still wants a war—the losses incurred in Afghanistan may have served as a lesson. But Europe must remain united in its defenses—NATO—and remain vigilant, with abundant and efficient weapons.

EIR: If we now turn to Switzerland, it is itself affected by the pacifist current fed by Gorbymania. In November, the country will vote on a referendum which calls for the abolition of the Army, the disarmament of police, and for the country to “develop a peace policy” as the basis for national defense. What do you think of this initiative?

Aubry: The “Switzerland without an Army” (SoA) referendum is very dangerous, and the “bourgeois” parties are fully committed to ensure that it be *strongly* rejected on Nov. 26.

EIR: How do you react?

Aubry: With a clear *no*, without qualification. Now, the Army is expensive, it is not involved in any conflict, we have not fought a war in 150 years and more. But this referendum is odious inasmuch as it restarts a debate on changing our society, and its well-established, neutral democracy.

EIR: Where does the initiative come from? With what motivations?

Aubry: The ultra-left, which then acquired the support of the left, first launched a popular initiative—after it had been rejected by Parliament—to have decisions concerning military procurement taken by popular ballot. Next, three initiatives were put on the ballot to change the status of conscientious objectors—they were squarely rejected every time. What is being applied is a “salami tactic,” which gnaws at the confidence of our citizens in their political institutions. Now, the debate about abolishing our Army started in West German universities and leftist groups before it emerged in the media. A film was shown on German TV screens, directed by a Swiss filmmaker, Bodenman. It was stepped-up media pressure which finally threw the matter onto the Swiss stage, and allowed the initiative to gather signatures. Those were given by those who do not want to serve, those disappointed by the military, old people who find that the Army is too expensive, and naive leaders of religious groups who push their parishioners in this direction, and so on.

EIR: With what impact?

Aubry: We are trying to cool down the journalists and the editors who bash our heads with “positions” and opinion polls that are often manipulated. We address all groups and individuals who are opinion leaders, for them to arouse the civic sense of citizens. The popular vote, in referendums, is always very low, but this time, we have to call upon the citizens’ sense of responsibility. Between the two “fronts,” pro and con, we must still win over the undecided. “Women for Peace” are very noisy, as well as priests and artists who appeal for a yes vote. And they receive coverage in the media!

EIR: Lyndon LaRouche has been in jail for over seven months. In the federal jail, he has been subjected to a savage, brutal treatment close to torture. What do you think of that?

Aubry: It seems that the jails in the United States have a regime quite different than in Switzerland. I cannot accept that brutal treatments be inflicted upon a man of Mr. LaRouche’s age, whatever the country where this occurs. He who has been convicted and is serving his sentence in jail is entitled by right to a humane treatment, without brutality, as long as he behaves normally.

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