

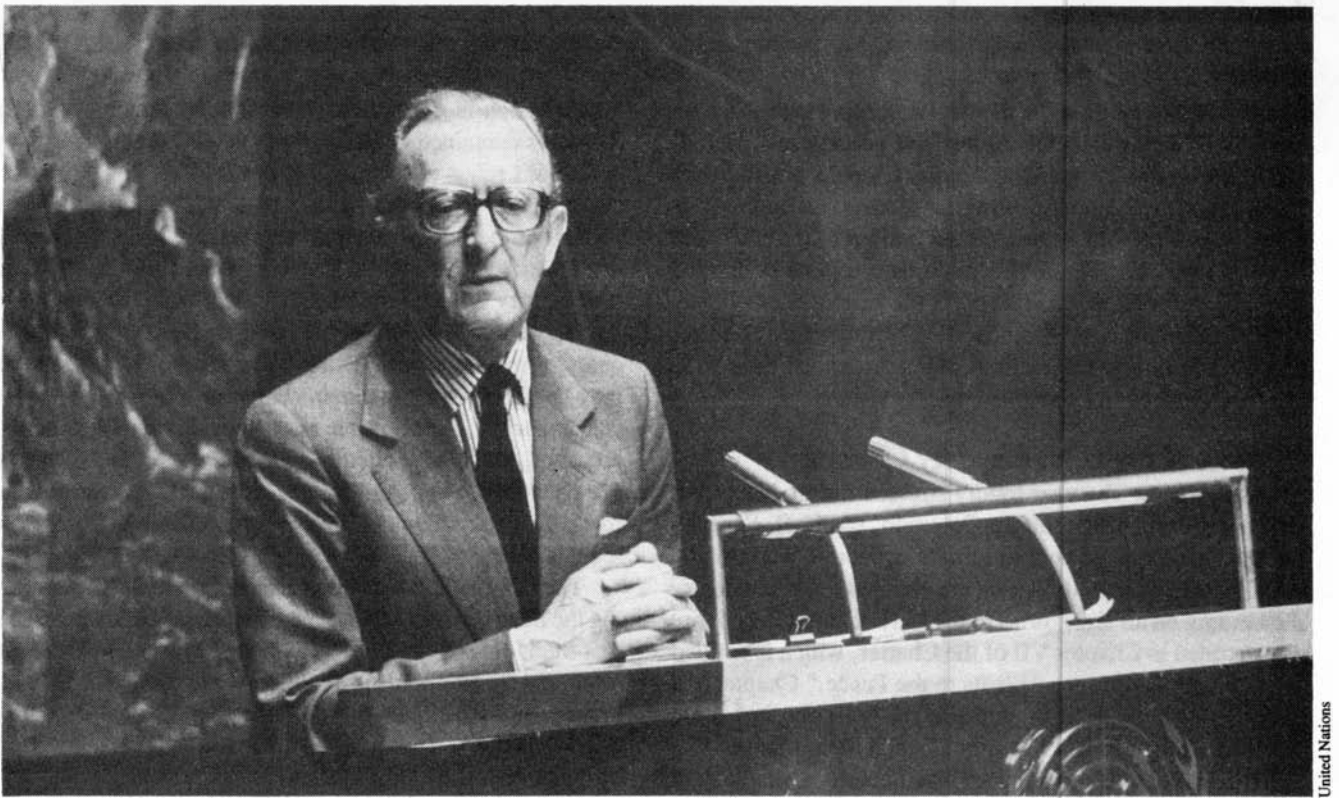
British steer Gulf crisis toward one world government

by Webster G. Tarpley

Peter Lord Carrington and other British oligarchical practitioners of the Great Game of geopolitical manipulation are attempting to direct the unfolding crisis in the Gulf toward the consolidation of new and more monstrous forms of one-world, supranational government. These British circles, who have promoted the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, seek to use a widening conflict to impose a new geopolitical and economic-demographic pattern on world affairs. The form of this world government will be the institutionalization of the present Anglo-American-Soviet condominium, with special roles for Red China, Israel, and perhaps France, through the organs of the United Nations Security Council. The content of the policies promoted by Carrington and his Foreign Office group is absolute, satanic evil. If London succeeds in its utopian scheming, the result will be genocide and a new Dark Age. If, as so often happens, the British machinations misfire, the great gamblers may succeed in squeezing a third world war out of the departing twentieth century. In any event, new Koreas and Vietnams, and far worse, will be the lot of the United States, unless London is stopped.

The Great Game, as understood by Carrington and his late associate, Lord Victor Rothschild, features the concept of the "splendid little war." This is the manipulated military clash that seeks not just to redress the balance of power, but to reorient the policies of states, state coalitions, and dominant institutions, sometimes for a whole historical epoch. The Spanish-American War, launching the United States on the path of imperialism and toward a clash with Germany, is a fine example of this method. The Korean War of 1950-53 also offers very relevant lessons of what London is up to today.

The purpose of launching the Korean War was the consolidation of the institutions of decades-long U.S.-Soviet rivalry known as the Cold War. When that war broke out in 1950, NATO existed on paper, but had no troops and no command structure. The Korean emergency was used to promote American rearmament, back from a postwar low of a land army of just 500,000 men, toward a permanent,



Top British oligarch Peter Lord Carrington, speaking before the United Nations, one of the Anglo-American oligarchy's playthings in its racist "Great Game" of manipulating nations into genocidal population wars against the peoples of the Southern Hemisphere.

large-scale military economy, and also to set into motion the process leading toward German rearmament and the long-term division of Germany. Korea further gave the decisive impulse to the creation of bases and alliances for the permanent encirclement of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The treachery and double-dealing of perfidious Albion back in the days of General MacArthur are instructive keys to London's scheming today. The Korean War was facilitated by the famous speech of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson which announced to the world that South Korea and Taiwan lay outside of the U.S. defensive perimeter. The British encouraged Truman to intervene against North Korea's invasion despite that announced policy. Later, when Red China intervened, we saw the British formally participating along with the United States in the U.N. police action—with the usual token and Commonwealth forces, just enough to acquire rights to the relevant dispatches—while they worked behind the scenes to help Mao Zedong to consolidate his murderous regime. The bloody saga of Korea, which cost upwards of 5 million lives, reminds us that for the British, both nominal allies and nominal enemies are there to be manipulated to their own destruction.

The U.N. and the Cold War

Today, the British elite feels that the time has come to recast the dominant conflict of world affairs into the form of economic and demographic warfare between the developed countries of the Northern Hemisphere and the underdevel-

oped South or "Third World." This means that institutions left over from the East-West conflict must either be junked, or rebuilt to fill the needs of North-South animosity. The British have been promoting a North-South axis of confrontation since the late 1970s at the latest. This was one of their main goals in Margaret Thatcher's Malvinas-Falkland adventure of 1982, and this tendency had been strengthened by such exercises as Grenada and Panama. The current Persian Gulf conflict is designed to complete these transformations, with the Anglo-Americans, Europe, the Soviets, and Japan all lining up, the British intend, against the developing sector. The creation of Saddam Hussein as a new enemy image along the lines of General Noriega, is an integral part of London's plan. Germany and Japan are the big losers in this scheme.

The Cold War was a wretched epoch of human history, but it had one benefit in comparison with what seems to be emerging: The constant conflict between the United States and the U.S.S.R., or, failing that, between the U.S. and Red China, virtually guaranteed the paralysis of the U.N. Security Council. In the Security Council, each of the permanent members (Washington, London, Paris, Moscow, and Beijing) has a veto power. During the Cold War, it was generally the Soviets who could be counted on to use their veto, followed by the Chinese, and occasionally the Americans, the British, and the French.

Much to the detriment of national sovereignty, independence, and human progress, the Security Council would ap-

pear to be functioning at the moment according to the original Franklin D. Roosevelt plan for the "five policemen," according to which the permanent members would preside over frequent and sweeping use of military forces and international police powers against recalcitrant nations of the small and medium rank. The result is a nightmare regime of limited sovereignty for all states, except for the permanent members of the Security Council, since all other states can be dragged into military operations and war against their will, and regardless of any constitutional provisions.

The role of the U.N. Security Council

As Margaret Thatcher loudly stressed during her recent visit to the Aspen Institute in Colorado, the U.N. Security Council possesses powers to initiate economic warfare and actual hostilities in ways which are claimed to be mandatory and binding on all signatories to the U.N. Charter. These are concentrated in Chapter VII of the Charter, which is entitled "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace." Chapter VII is explicitly cited *in toto* as the legal basis for economic sanctions against Iraq in Security Council Resolution 661.

Article 39 reads as follows: "The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security." This sweeping provision was the basis used for the June 1950 U.N. "police action" with multinational military forces under United Nations command that became known as the Korean War. The Korean police action was made possible by the fact that the Soviet delegate, Malik, was boycotting council meetings in support of the demand that Red China be seated, and thus cast no veto. Malik's return began a 40-year logjam in the council which, ominously, now seems to be ending. Article 39 has also been used to set up "peace-keeping forces" in the Congo (Zaire), Yemen, Cyprus, and elsewhere.

This is only the beginning of a sinister ladder of supernatural escalation. Next comes Article 40, which allows the Security Council to call on the parties to any dispute to "comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable."

From there the Charter escalates further to Article 41, which reads as follows: "The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communications, and the severance of diplomatic relations." These provisions were never used until December 1966, when mandatory international economic sanctions were applied against Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), and they have never been applied since. This is the

article which most explicitly allows the economic warfare measures contained in Resolution 661, although, as already noted, 661 refers to Chapter VII as a whole.

Chapter VII also contains Article 42, which allows the concert of the five permanent members to declare universal war on a state or states. The text is as follows: "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations." Article 42 has never been formally invoked, but its invocation against Iraq would now seem to be imminent.

The most celebrated attempt to apply Article 42 was during the Suez crisis of 1956, when the Soviet Union proposed that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., along with other states, be delegated the task of using armed forces to discipline Britain, France, and Israel into obeying Security Council decisions bearing on their ongoing invasions of Egypt. This was vetoed by the British and by the French.

Article 45 creates the further obligation for member states to "hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action." The specifics of these supernatural air fleets are to be determined with the help of something called the Military Staff Committee. What is this Military Staff Committee? Article 46 gives it the following additional assignment: "Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee." In Article 47, we learn that "there shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament. . . . The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives."

In the good old days of the Cold War and of East-West confrontation, the Military Staff Committee was quiescent, but it has existed for 45 years, with regular monthly meetings. The present chairman is a Soviet officer, Gen. Maj. Grigori Yakovlev. During the current crisis, the U.S.S.R. has ruled out taking part in a U.S.-led force in the Gulf, but is holding open the possibility of joining a U.N.-sponsored force. The U.S.S.R. has suggested that it would be open to revival of the Military Staff Committee for the purpose of planning such actions. The Soviet Foreign Ministry says it is "prepared for immediate consultations" within the framework of the committee, "which, according to the U.N. Charter can perform very important functions." Similarly, France has ruled out taking part in a U.S.-led or NATO intervention force,

but remains open to the idea of a force brought into existence under the aegis of the Security Council.

The end of national sovereignty

The U.N. Charter, established at San Francisco in 1945, is everywhere adamant that the sovereignty and laws of all states be subordinated to the diktat of the Big Five. In addition to their immorality, these provisions are now also anachronistic, since many states, notably Germany and Japan (against which, along with Italy and other former Axis states, the several "enemy states" clauses of the Charter are explicitly directed), but also Brazil and other developing countries, could claim economic, strategic, and even military primacy over a devastated oligarchy like Britain.

Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations George Bush is presumably thoroughly familiar with this monstrous edifice of international coercion. Such figures as Thatcher and Kissinger clone Joseph Sisco (the former Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East) have gloated that decisions of the Security Council, such as resolutions 660, 661, and 662 (the last voids Iraq's attempt to annex Kuwait) are *ipso facto* universal and international law, mandatory for all nations. It is the manifest intent of the condominium to activate this principle, first to blockade Iraq by land, sea, and air, and then perhaps to mandate an attacking force of which U.S. forces would be the centerpiece. The new prominence of the Security Council is a frontal assault on the sovereignty of every independent nation on the planet. Where is Stalin's veto-happy U.N. ambassador, the grim Andrei Vishinski, now that the world might derive some benefit from his favorite pastime of tying up the Security Council with his *nyets* and vetoes?

The Persian Gulf: a British lake

by Webster G. Tarpley

Virtually all of the conflicts that have plagued the Middle East since World War II have their roots in colonialism and the British Empire, and the current Persian Gulf crisis is no exception. The Gulf has been a British lake throughout this century, and all of the Gulf actors in the present upheaval are

either former British colonial possessions, or components of the British sphere of influence. In particular, the family of Jabir Ahmad Jabir Sabah, the now-deposed Emir of Kuwait, for whose restoration American soldiers may shortly be called upon to fight and die, and for whose restoration American taxpayers are already paying, has been an imperial satellite and pawn of the British Foreign and Colonial Office for almost a century.

The Gulf as a British lake began well before the exploitation of the area's immense petroleum reserves. British imperialism in the Gulf was a hobby of Lord Curzon during those *fin de siècle* years when he was viceroy of India. This is the same Lord Curzon who gave his name to the Polish line of demarcation.

In the late 1890s, Sheikh Mubarak al Sabah, the ancestor of the present toppled ruler, was a down-on-his-luck petty warlord of the arid Gulf littoral. Kuwait, according to tradition, had been founded in 1710, and an emirate under the Sabah family is said to have existed from 1756 on. The entire region was, of course, formally a part of the Ottoman Empire, and Kuwait remained ultimately subject to the Sultan in Constantinople, but the authority of the Sublime Porte was already tenuous in the upper Gulf, where various petty rulers were seeking to break loose from the Sultan in the direction of the Court of St. James. In March 1897, Mubarak asked to be placed under the protection of the British Crown. The Foreign Office declined, but Mubarak kept repeating his offer.

The British became more interested when they began to perceive that other great powers, notably Russia, might be interested in taking over Kuwait. The British became especially alarmed when it appeared that Kuwait might become the southeast terminus for the Berlin-to-Baghdad railway, which was being projected by Germany. "We don't want Kuwait, but we don't want anyone else to have it," wrote a Whitehall official to Lord Curzon. Lord Curzon was so concerned about countering German influence, that he proposed that Britain occupy Bubiyan Island in order to be able to cut off Kuwait city from access to the Gulf.

Therefore, in January 1899, an agreement was signed between Sheikh Mubarak and Colonel Meade, the British political resident in the Gulf, which made Kuwait a protectorate of the British Crown. One of the provisions of this accord was that it was to be kept secret. Kuwait thus became a British protectorate and was to remain one until 1961, when its nominal independence was established. But as far as the Sultan and even world public opinion were concerned, Kuwait in 1899 remained a part of the Ottoman Empire. According to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, "a shadowy suzerainty may be exercised by the Sultan over the Sheikh, but the Sheikh should not be described as 'technically a subject of the Sultan.' "* In 1899-1902, the Royal Navy employed or threatened armed force numerous times to protect Mubarak from the Turks.