

## Editorial

### *Bush, John Major, and more wars*

Just as the North Dakota primary vote for Lyndon LaRouche demonstrates massive discontent with the U.S. administration by the American people (discontent which the Perot candidacy is designed to defuse), so, too, a similar mood is sweeping Europe. Here, the target is the plan to submerge the nations of Europe into a supranational entity. But the dramatic repudiation by the Danes of the Maastricht Treaty has catalyzed a wave of political remoralization. Polls in Germany, Norway, and Britain show that voters there are prepared to follow the Danish example.

Seen in a broader context, Americans and Europeans are registering their growing discontent with the destructive policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Anglo-American free-market ideology. There is even a revolt within British Prime Minister John Major's own Tory party, where 100 Conservatives have announced their opposition to the treaty, thus rebelling against their own leadership.

The Bush administration has put its weight behind European integration as a way of forcing the Germans into line behind Anglo-American foreign policy. Ironically, the same people who are now considering armed intervention against Serbia, cite the unilateral recognition of Croatia by Germany in support of their argument. In other words, they wish to orchestrate wars and economic chaos as they choose.

Are we to see a Desert Storm on the European continent? The parallels to war against Iraq are chilling, although there is one crucial difference. Claims by the U.S. propaganda machine that the nation and people of Iraq were guilty of atrocities that made intervention necessary, have been largely disproved, which even the U.S. media admit. The Serbs, on the other hand, have inflicted a slaughter on the Croatian, Slovenian, and Bosnian people.

A similarity emerges in the role of the Bush administration, which encouraged Iraq to believe that the United States had no interest if it were to occupy Kuwait. There is Ambassador Glaspie's message to President Saddam Hussein before Iraq moved against Kuwait. In the case of Serbia, the United States and Britain signaled a go-ahead to Serbian aggression by vigorous-

ly opposing Germany's recognition of Croatia.

The peoples of Croatia and Slovenia have fought for their right to be nations under conditions in which to remain within the fictional nation of Yugoslavia, meant to be condemned to the harsh austerity being imposed upon Yugoslavia by the IMF. In the 18 months before the outbreak of war, living standards and industrial production throughout Yugoslavia were reduced by 40%. If we look at the outbreak of "small" wars around the globe, we find a similar situation everywhere.

The worsening global depression, exacerbated by the usurious demands of the IMF, is creating the conditions whereby increasingly desperate populations are trying to fight against tyranny. The kind of supranational European entity which would be created by the Maastricht Treaty, were it to be ratified, would place Europe under a tyranny equal to that of the former Soviet communist government.

Every facet of the danger may not be clear to the Danes and others who oppose the treaty, any more than the deeper issues may have been completely clear to the Croatian freedom fighters, but it is the reality. We applaud the action of the voters of Denmark, just as we applaud the voters who voted for LaRouche in North Dakota. And we applaud the actions of the Schiller Institute which catalyzed resistance to Serbian aggression against Croatia by forming the worldwide coalition to save Croatia.

There is an opportunity now to make up for the missed historical chance of 1989, when LaRouche's proposal for massive investment in a "Productive Triangle" from Berlin, to Paris, to Vienna, which would be the focal point for the expansion of infrastructure to the east, was not implemented. It is necessary to say "no" to tyranny, but the bankers' dictatorship of the IMF through supranational agencies such as would be put into place by the Maastricht Treaty, can only be successfully opposed by a concerted effort by the nations of Europe for development.

In such an environment, Serbian aggression can be contained. Without this, military intervention into Serbia can only bring the world closer to world war.