

LaRouche's policies

It is necessary to make a brief summary indication of LaRouche's beliefs because they directly set the context for vital information central to the Agenda item on the new international economic order. LaRouche's beliefs center around three themes which he has aggressively struggled to introduce into the political arena:

1. His promotion of science, technology, and physical economic progress for the developing nations. He has proposed large-scale economic infrastructure and development projects for the very areas in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Eastern Europe which the international banking community has written off.

2. His opposition to the "demographic political warfare," or "Malthusian genocide," to use a more direct term, which has been waged against the Third World.

3. His opposition to the proliferation of a counterculture and his promotion instead of a revival of classical culture which celebrates the sacred dignity of all men and women as equally the children of God.

This brings me to my concluding contribution. Over the past few years, the U.S. government has declassified a series of National Security memoranda from the period of 1974-77 in which the U.S. government declared the movement for a New World Economic Order as a "national security" threat to the United States. This not only sheds light on why Mr. LaRouche was targeted in particular, but why major human rights violations with respect to Agenda item 7 and 13 have occurred.

The critical document is National Security Study Memorandum 200, "The Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security an Overseas Interest," which was written in 1974 by National Security Advisers Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft.

One of the major concerns of NSSM 200 was to check the spread of beliefs which encouraged a New World Economic Order with increasing population growth in the Third World. The document cites 13 "key countries" in which there is a special U.S. "strategic interest" in imposing population control and diminishing economic expectations.

Two years after NSSM 200 was written, in May of 1976, the National Security Council of the United States released a related memorandum reporting on progress. This report was forwarded to then-CIA director George Bush. This report, recently declassified, stated that it was in U.S. national security interests to eradicate "wishful thinking that economic development will solve" the problems in the developing sector.

I submit to the world community represented here that it is precisely opposition to the "wishful thinking" of a New World Economic Order which is at the center of the major human rights violations which are the subject of Agenda items 13 and 7.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Iran's Bakhtiar murdered in France

by Mark Burdman

Former Prime Minister of Iran Shahpour Bakhtiar and his chief aide Soroush Katibeh were stabbed to death in Suresnes, a suburb of Paris. On Aug. 6, their bodies were found approximately 36-48 hours after they were murdered. The murders occurred despite the fact that Bakhtiar was extremely well guarded, and had already been the target of a serious assassination attempt back in 1980. Making matters worse, his guards had clear indications, within hours after the actual killings, that something was amiss, yet, for some reason, no check was made on Bakhtiar's quarters for almost two days, giving the assassins plenty of time to escape.

On Aug. 13, it was further revealed in France that the three men suspected of the murder had attempted to cross the French-Swiss border, 12 hours after the killings. The Swiss customs officers turned them back, claiming their passports were forged, but the French simply set them free, because their names matched those of no known criminals! The formal alibi, of course, is that it was not known at that point that Bakhtiar had been killed. But the fact is, nonetheless, the assassins were then free to escape, whether within France or across a different border, perhaps into Belgium or another country.

The 76-year-old Bakhtiar, the last prime minister before the Shah was overthrown, had remained an outspoken critic of the Iranian Islamic fundamentalist state until the moment of his death. He was in a position to know, from the inside, how Khomeini's Iran had been helped to take power from outside Iran, since his own government was overthrown in early 1979 to make way for Khomeini, by the combined capabilities of the United States, Israel, Britain, and possibly others.

Kissinger made Iran a hell

The overthrow of Bakhtiar in early 1979 goes to the heart of the process of how the Middle East-Gulf region has become a genocidal hell since the mid-to-late 1970s, under the aegis of Henry Kissinger and his friends in the U.S. and British policy establishments and in Moscow and Paris, all of which seek to bring about a new Dark Age in this region. The process began with Kissinger's authorizing and orches-

trating the destruction of Lebanon in the mid-1970s, and escalated massively with the installation of Khomeini. Bakhtiar, a pro-western nationalist who had formerly been a minister in the 1950s nationalist Mossadegh government (which was also overthrown by joint action of British and American intelligence operatives), might have provided a rallying point for sane forces opposed to both the Shah and to the ayatollahs, which is exactly why he was overthrown.

Similarly, it is no accident that his death occurred precisely at the moment that a new complex of dirty deals, reminiscent of the kinds of deals that were revealed in the many investigations into the Irangate scandal, is being negotiated, under the cover of the furious trading in human hostages. In this emerging "new world order," as applied to the Mideast, Iran and Syria are being portrayed as heroes, for their supposed efforts to help gain the release of British hostage John McCarthy and American hostage Edward Tracy (and likely others in the coming days), even though it was the same Iran and Syria which control the terrorist gangs that took the hostages in the first place. The establishment's consensus is that Iran and Syria must now be rewarded, especially as the Assad dictatorship is a full ally of the U.S. in operations against Iraq, and in the "diplomatic peace efforts" of U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III. Both countries were explicitly praised by George Bush on Aug. 11. Obviously, the murder of Bakhtiar is one such reward. On the same day that Bush was praising Iran, the Iranian daily *Jahar-e Islam* rejoiced over Bakhtiar's killing, proclaiming, "Destruction of elements such as Bakhtiar gladdens the nation and the suffering families of martyrs."

'Silence embarrassing witnesses'

If the process is not stopped, there will be many others killed as Bakhtiar was. Explicit warnings to this effect have come in the past days from former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Reza Shah Pahlavi, son of the late Shah.

In Bani-Sadr's view, the release of John McCarthy provided a convenient international diversion for the murder of Bakhtiar. Beyond this, Bani-Sadr claims that such murders are meant to sabotage further investigations into Irangate and, specifically, into the story of the "October Surprise," involving alleged Reagan-Bush election campaign efforts to postpone the release of American hostages held in Teheran until after the November 1980 elections, to ensure the defeat of Jimmy Carter. Bani-Sadr himself is one of the main sources of the "October Surprise" story, partially as outlined in his book, *My Turn to Speak: Iran, the Revolution, and Secret Deals with the United States*. He was recently in the U.S. to discuss the English-language translation of his book and the scandal itself (see *EIR* May 24). Soon after he left, it was announced that both the U.S. House and Senate would initiate an investigation into the "October Surprise." As Bani-Sadr and many others know, a truthful investigation into the

October Surprise and Irangate would expose how the Middle East-Gulf region has been consciously transformed into a madhouse of conflicting religious, ethnic, tribal, and sect atavisms, in which sane nationalists have been destroyed and/or killed. Already, tens of persons cognizant of Irangate deals have died under strange circumstances.

In statements made to the *International Herald Tribune* Aug. 9, Bani-Sadr warned that killings like that of Bakhtiar could be a way of discouraging witnesses from appearing before the congressional inquiry. "Under these circumstances, they will ask, 'Who can guarantee our security?'" he said.

In an interview with the French daily *Le Figaro* Aug. 9, Bani-Sadr warned that his own life was threatened and stated: "For ten years, I have denounced the secret relations which have existed between the White House and the mullahs installed in power in Teheran. During this period, I have therefore been an embarrassing person. But I think that, at the time when, in the U.S., they are putting together a congressional commission charged with investigating these relations and clearing up the mysteries that are now being uncovered, this can only accentuate the desire of certain people to reduce the embarrassing witnesses to silence. And that certainly increases the threat to me. And for many others, besides."

He further told *Le Figaro* that he has received from his own sources inside Iran, indicates information that more Bakhtiar-style murders will soon occur in Europe, not only in France, but also in Austria and Switzerland. Similarly, he told the Agence France Presse Aug. 9, that following his recent visit to the United States, he received information that the situation was "very serious and that the mullahs in power had decided to suppress me. Three or four days ago, a list was received of opponents that the regime had decided to suppress, and among them there was Shahpour Bakhtiar."

Bani-Sadr affirmed that the killings were the direct work of Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani, whom the Bush administration describes as a "moderate." According to Bani-Sadr, Rafsanjani is under great internal pressure inside Iran, as the collapsing economy and attempted "liberal" austerity reforms produce an angry backlash in the population.

In another interview with *Le Figaro* over the Aug. 10-11 weekend, Reza Shah Pahlavi also blamed Rafsanjani for the murder, saying that the powers-that-be in Iran "are all part of the same clan, the same group, the same mafia—a terrorist regime and nothing more."

Reza Pahlavi also expressed irritation with the French authorities, for having failed to heed his warnings: "What revolts me is that this murder could have been avoided if there had been more vigilance. My networks had informed the French authorities of the presence in France of a small Iranian group. The information had been known for 72 hours, but apparently security was not reinforced."

He said that he expects more such murders in the days or weeks ahead.