

ies—within Bangladesh.

In addition, of course, Nepal in the north is a major drug distribution point as a recent, large breakup of a heroin racket underlines. The capital of tiny Nepal, Kathmandu, is fast becoming an entrepot, where dealing in drugs, gambling casinos, and the flesh trade is readily accessible to northeast guerrillas, particularly those located in Assam.

Insurgency sprouting

Manipur, the main entry point of heroin and the meeting point of various tribal insurgency groups, itself nurtures two major terrorist outfits—the People's Liberation Army and the National Social Council of Nagaland (NSCN). The People's Liberation Army, which has become highly active in recent days, after years of controlled activities, is ostensibly against drugs—a posture which is in all likelihood to garner public support within the society. The National Social Council of Nagaland is powerful in three hill districts and run by various tribes commonly clubbed together as Nagas. Both NSCN and the PLA reportedly will be decisive factors in the coming elections as their writ goes deep into the rural areas.

In Assam, where Governor's Rule was imposed to deal with the fast-growing ULFA, the secessionist movement has brought under its umbrella a number of mainstream politicians. The ULFA, which champions the cause of the Assamese against the many well-to-do non-Assamese based in Assam, is well-armed and is now posing a serious challenge to the Indian Army.

In the states of both Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh, where terrorist activities are recent developments, small groups of insurgents such as the Meghalaya United Liberation Army (MULA) and the United Liberation Volunteers of Arunachal Pradesh (ULVA) have emerged and are in the process of linking up with the three major secessionist groups—People's Liberation Army, United Liberation Front of Asom, and the National Social Council of Nagaland.

In the state of Mizoram, where an accord was signed with the underground Mizo National Front (MNF) in 1988 that brought the guerrillas out of the foxholes to join the mainstream politics, a new insurgency group in the hills has emerged. This group, Hmar People's Council (HPC), has already made its mark, when it killed a former minister of Manipur, besides indulging in other terrorist activities.

Separate . . . for now

While the various insurgent groups in the northeast have remained separate so far because they are based on the myriads of tribes who eye each other suspiciously, there are allegations that the insurgents have infiltrated the mainstream politicians, churches, and other social institutions.

There are also reports that these insurgents are now linking up with each other with the purpose of launching a region-wide armed movement to carve out a tribal nation in the east bordering China, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.

Trilaterals dictate refugee policy

by Mary Burdman

At the meeting April 20-22 in Tokyo of the Trilateral Commission, the elite group of financiers and policy influentials from North America, Western Europe, and Japan, North American chairman David Rockefeller stated that one of the critical "post-Cold war . . . transnational issues [is] increased social and ethnic conflict including the large refugee and migrant flows they often create." To deal with this, he announced, "In 1991-92, the commission will be concentrating in particular on migration and refugee issues, inspired by the remarks of U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Mrs. Ogata."

Rockefeller's statement is all the more ominous, because his family was instrumental in setting up the very regime of usury and malthusianism which prevented viable solutions to the very crises which are causing population migration. After robbing the nations of the South of 25 years of development, the Trilaterals and their ilk are now stating outright that not only must population growth in those nations be stopped at all costs, but also that population movement, whether to flee disasters or seek a better living, must be stopped.

On her inauguration as High Commissioner in March, Sadako Ogata asserted that nations "producing refugees" must be held responsible, the German daily *Tageszeitung* reported May 13. This concept was first put forward by the U.N. apparatus in an attempt to stop the expanding flow of refugees from Vietnam in 1988, and taken up by the British Ditchley Foundation in 1990 after the Eastern European revolutions of 1989. But Ogata goes further: Those countries, she said, which "create a burden on other states" must pay compensation. States that "produce refugees" could be forced to cooperate with the High Commission and the World Bank on a new conditionalities scheme linking aid to social budgets, so that the stream of refugees is contained—a plan, *Tageszeitung* wrote, which is already being tested in eastern Africa where refugees have fled Rwanda and Burundi.

It is a little known fact that Ogata herself is an executive committee member of the Trilateral Commission—one of a tiny group of 36 people, including Henry Kissinger, Robert McNamara, and Paul Volcker, shaping the malthusian world order. Another Trilateral Commission member, Italian Socialist Margherita Boniver, controls another choke-point of

population flows: She is now Italian minister for immigration. Italy, which along with Spain has always been Europe's bridge to Africa, has enacted the strict new "Martelli Code" against immigrants, and has turned back 30,000 already this year.

The irony of all this is that there are severe labor shortages in Europe, Japan, and the United States. These regions all face population collapse due to years of negative growth rates, and will need an influx of young workers if there is to be any real industrial recovery. Before the 1973-74 oil hoax, Germany had to actively recruit workers for its "economic miracle" from the very countries now being targeted.

But the European Community, as well as the U.N., is being mobilized to impose sanctions on any impoverished "refugee producers." "Europe braces for migrant invasion" was the hysterical headline of the May 10 *European*, the continental outlet of Czech-born British publisher Robert Maxwell, onetime friend of Erich Honecker, Nicolai Ceausescu, and others. Immigration is the "greatest challenge of the nineties," the article claims, but the real cause of alarm is not the East, but the Mediterranean nations from Yugoslavia to Morocco. "Confidential figures" from the EC headquarters in Brussels say that up to 800,000 people a year could try to enter Western Europe from the East, but even more "alarming" is the "population explosion" in the Mediterranean, the *European* claimed. Reportedly, the EC has drawn up a 12-page document advocating stronger measures against illegal immigration, and targeting aid to countries considered most likely to add to the "migrant flood."

Final solutions

The ultimate aim of the Trilaterals is to stop population growth altogether, as Flora Lewis, fresh from the Tokyo meeting, made clear in her column on the Bangladesh cyclone, in the May 7 *International Herald Tribune*. Headlined, "To Remove the Curse of Malthus," she wrote, "The Bangladeshes of this world will never be able to emerge to decency if they keep producing more babies than anything else. Malthus will apply not only to them but to the whole planet if things go on this way."

Lewis called the killer cyclone one of the "familiar terrors in an area which has been the classic example of Malthus's theory for centuries." The region's great fertility allows people to "proliferate to the very brink of survivability. Only recurrent, quite expectable natural disasters put some limit on population growth, and not much at that." Lewis notes that despite all that natural disasters can do, the population has grown from 88.7 million in 1980 to 110 million in 1990. This level of population "guarantees utter poverty," Lewis asserts.

Part of the problem, Lewis states, are the "overwhelmed relief groups," including the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, and the "deficiencies of the Bangladeshi government."

But the malthusian elite have "final solutions" in the works for these problems. British Prime Minister John Major is calling for a new, supranational "disaster relief" agency, which, under the U.N. flag, will be able to move "with military precision" to deal with calamities in the developing sector, the *Guardian* reported May 15. He will present the idea at the London Group of Seven summit in July.

The agency described by the *Guardian* will simply sweep aside national governments and national military forces, to carry out its purpose "under the command of a senior military figure or logistics expert," in the General Schwarzkopf mold. It will "absorb" existing U.N. relief agencies into a single, well-funded agency which has the "necessary authority to work across national boundaries." The British Foreign Office and Overseas Development Administration "believe" that the Kurdish rescue mission has set an important precedent for relief operations "which brush aside national sensitivities," the *Guardian* explained. They envisage a powerful U.N. agency, with advanced equipment, able to use its own logistical expertise and systems to ensure that aid supplies "do not stack up" in countries such as Sudan and Ethiopia, but are distributed directly to those in need.

Britain is encouraged by the response to its "leadership" of relief operations for the Kurds, Bangladesh, and Africa, where it has put in more short-term disaster relief than any other G-7 country—although its contribution to longer-term development aid, compared to Germany or France, is "lamentable." Preliminary consultations on the agency, to be set up in Geneva, are already under way. Japan has not yet accepted the British proposal, but Tokyo will be "brought into line" at the summit, the *Guardian* reported.

Another precedent is being created in the tragic situation in Bangladesh. George Bush has diverted at least 8,000 Marines, on their way home from the Gulf, to join the relief effort there. Although the Marines are undoubtedly equipped, especially with water-purification equipment, to offer help in the situation, serious questions are raised. This level of U.S. military deployment for such a purpose is unprecedented; the immediate precedent for sending in the Marines was in the combined "disaster relief and civil unrest" in Liberia, a U.S. embassy military officer in Europe told a caller.

But why, asked a May 13 editorial in the *Dialogue* of Dhaka, does Bangladesh's own military, in a country which lies in a region very vulnerable to floods and hurricanes, only have 12 helicopters and a few dozen speedboats of its own? "The stock excuse that Bangladesh is an impoverished nation is a poor one." The Bangladeshi military should be equipped with modern communications and a substantial fleet of helicopters and speedboats, and "permanently allotted the role of relief and rehabilitation," the editorial stated. "There is no reason to believe that the armed forces, maintained and equipped primarily for national development, will pose a threat to democracy."