

EIR National

'Human rights,' one-world law, and terrorism

by Stuart Pettingell



On May 7, 1980 U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti told a conference of the Inter-American Lawyers Federation in Mexico: "We must provide greater political channels for the liberty of dissidents . . . only in this way will it be possible to achieve the end of violence to embassies." Civiletti meant "supranational" channels, outside the purview of nation-states.

Only one month earlier in Chicago, Illinois, members of the Puerto Rican FALN terrorist organization, under arrest for illegal weapons possession, announced to presiding Judge William Kelly that they refused to recognize the jurisdiction of his court and demanded a United Nations tribunal to intervene and protect them as "prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention."

In mid April of this year the Colombian terrorist M-19 organization released 16 diplomatic hostages after a two-month seige, when the government was persuaded to surrender its sovereignty on the issue of prosecution. The final agreement opens the Colombian judicial system to international intervention by "monitors" from the Organization of American States, and International Red Cross to prevent possible "violation of human rights."

These incidents are features of a concerted international campaign whose objective is not "human rights," but the subordination of nation-states to world-government "mechanisms." The vehicle to impose this supranational control is terrorism and allied forms of violent political destabilization.

In 1966 the United Nations adopted two covenants based on the 1948 U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social

and Cultural Rights. The covenants were and are intended by the U.N. to become a "world code of human rights law" which is supposed to become legally binding at the time a nation agrees to ratify them; at that point the nation loses its sovereignty, falling under the dictatorship of U.N. tribunals and commissions. The question is: how can nations possibly be induced to accept this very debridement of their stature?

'Human rights' vs. science

In a special report prepared for the New York Council on Foreign Relations' "1980s Project," Richard Falk explains the need for terrorism. Entitled *Enhancing Global Human Rights*, the Falk report states:

. . . the general inability to deal with severe violations of human rights is one of the principal weaknesses of the prevailing system of world order. This weakness is structurally linked to the distribution of power and autonomy among sovereign states and cannot be overcome without the emergence of a new system of world order . . .

Those who seek change must necessarily employ coercive strategies. Somehow the regime violating human rights must be toppled or its leaders induced to make fundamental changes. This can be done either through domestic struggle, outside intervention, or a mixture of the two.

Falk then sweeps out a broad definition of violations of "human rights" as virtually any imposition by govern-

ment upon the individual, especially cultural impositions—which he links to introduction of modern science and technology. If new technologies, such as nuclear power, erode the cultural identity of a small sector of a country, Falk insists it is “inflicting genocidal damage” on that minority. In sum, Falk declares human development a violation of human rights, and thus acknowledges that the principle objective of terrorism, inclusive of “One World” institutions, is to prevent economic and cultural development by nation-states.

Not surprisingly Falk is a leading organizer of the antinuclear movement in the United States.

The command structure of the international law apparatus, which Falk is part of, operates on multiple levels. At the center of all aspects of the operation is the United Nations, whose Human Rights Commission, UNESCO, UNITAR, Environment Programme, etc., are the critical elements.

The ILA and Permindex

The oldest and most prestigious institution in the command structure is the International Law Association (ILA) which was founded at the end of the 19th century in London, under the auspices of the European nobility. From its inception the ILA has served as an instrument of the leading oligarchical families.

The chairman of the Canadian branch of the ILA, Major Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, is typical of the ILA operative. Major Bloomfield not only controls a large portion of the international drug traffic through his law firm’s responsibility for maintaining the Bronfman family holdings. He is also the head of the Permindex (“Murder, Incorporated”) apparatus. Brought up through the ranks of British intelligence’s Special Operations Executive (SOE), Bloomfield became the head of the Permindex organization when it was founded in the early 1960s.

Permindex was documented by French authorities to have conducted between 30 and 40 assassination attempts against Charles de Gaulle. Permindex carried out the assassination of Italian Oil Minister Enrico Mattei in 1962, and was the target of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison’s investigations into the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy.

A specialist in various forms of “international law,” Bloomfield is now attempting to have an international commando “strike force” created, to operate freely against terrorists around the world. Reached for comment last month, Bloomfield explained, “. . . Countries are not bound to international law . . . Now, take the Entebbe raid [Israel’s incursion into Uganda in 1976 to free hostages]. Unfortunately a few lives were lost, but afterwards terrorism died down. We have to take a firm stand . . .” This proposed capability, if implemented, would be identical to Permindex.

Bloomfield’s close associate, Louis Rabcewicz-Zubkowski Kos, head of the Canadian ILA’s International Criminal Law Committee, recently elaborated how the terrorist side of the deployment is used:

At present states are too resistant to an international criminal court. Consequently they must be placed in a learning experience where they will understand the necessity of delegating their authority to an international court. . . . States will increasingly find themselves in a no-win situation with regard to terrorism. If they proceed to prosecute they will be accused of persecution and human rights violations. If they release the apprehended terrorists they will be subject to more terrorism. . . . As states learn of this dilemma they will increasingly turn to an international commission of inquiry and an international criminal court which we are working to establish.

The head of the U.S. branch of the ILA, C. Clyde Ferguson, is similarly a special operations officer. Beginning his career as the civil rights adviser to New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Ferguson became a founding trustee of the Institute for Policy Studies, the Washington D.C.-based command center for virtually every “new left” terrorist group and terrorist support organization. In 1964, Ferguson became the U.S. Expert to the United Nations Sub-Committee on Discrimination and a dean of Harvard Law School. Ferguson’s present activities include working with Richard Falk at his Institute for World Order.

On the level below the ILA are an array of specialty organizations which are responsible for meshing terrorist operations with human rights campaigns against target nations. Involved on this level are the following:

International Commission of Jurists. The ICJ is the in-depth legal profiling operation. Composed of former judges, lawyers and law professors “above suspicion,” the ICJ works closely with the United Nations human rights organizations to prepare nations for destabilization. For example, in 1975, the ICJ launched a comprehensive investigation into violations of human rights by the Shah of Iran. Working under the advisement of Muslim Brotherhood controllers Marvin Zonis, Richard Cottam and James Bill, the ICJ report, titled *Human Rights and the Legal System in Iran*, was the basis for the activation of every aspect of the revolution in Iran. To this day the ICJ report is used by President Bani-Sadr and the “student militants” as justification for holding 50 American citizens hostage.

The key figures in the ICJ include Sean MacBride, a former terrorist leader of the IRA, now with Amnesty International; Lord Gardiner, former Lord Chancellor

to the Queen of England; and Eli Whitney Debevoise, former deputy to U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, John J. McCloy. Debevoise heads the American Association of the ICJ from his elite Wall Street law firm, Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons and Gates, the representatives of the Ford and the Russell Sage foundations.

Also board members of the American branch of ICJ are Whitney North Seymour, a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a director of the Carnegie Endowment, and a director of the Natural Resources Defense Council; and Jerome Shestack, the U.S. Representative to the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Institute for World Order. The IWO is a policy planning center for human rights operations, featuring Richard Falk, who was directly involved in the Iranian Revolution, traveling to Iran and the Mideast several times during 1978 to monitor progress. With case officer Professor Norman Forer, Falk prepared the seizure of 50 American hostages by "student militants," many trained by Forer at the University of Kansas. Falk also works closely with the controllers of the American Indian Movement and the environmentalist movement.

While Falk is responsible for the terrorist deployment aspects of the IWO operation, Saul Mendlovitz, IWO president takes care of related legal manipulations. In a recent interview, Mendlovitz explained the IWO program for "human rights":

Falk and I are involved in trying to resuscitate what we call the Nuremburg responsibility, although we have not gone public on that . . . *you have to cut through the notion of sovereignty* to provide redress for the grievances that these people have . . . it's a way of getting off the hook if you can find a forum where the grievances can be aired rather than having to deal with them on the hostage negotiating level. (Emphasis added)

Sherle Schwinger, IWO "terrorism expert," was even more explicit. "Governments have already surrendered their sovereignty by virtue of human rights legislation. Our whole thrust in that direction has made it hard for states to justify that argument any more."

One of the IWO's most extensive operations is the World Order Models Project. Here some of the top genocide specialists have been brought together with the leaders of the "human rights" movement, including Robert S. McNamara, former U.S. defense secretary and the initiator of the Operation Phoenix genocide program in Vietnam; George W. Ball, author of the "Paddock plan" which calls for the immediate reduction of the Mexican population by 50 percent; Paul T.K. Lin, the Canadian controller of FLQ terrorism and drug traffic

via Hong Kong, and a close collaborator of the Chinese government. Also on the World Order Models Project board are C. Clyde Ferguson and Harvey Cox, the head of Amnesty International's U.S. branch.

International League for Human Rights. Formerly the International League for the Rights of Man, the ILHR brings together specialists from the International Commission of Jurists and the IWO. Five members of the ICJ are on the board: Sean MacBride; John P. Humphrey; Jerome Shestack; Haim H. Cohn (former Israeli justice minister) and Per Federspeil (ICJ vice president); also, Richard Falk, Theodore Hesburgh, the "liberation theologian," and others from the Institute for World Order.

Founded in 1942 by Roger Baldwin, founder of the American Civil Liberties Union, the ILHR was responsible for drafting the Human Rights Standards which were incorporated into the U.N. Charter and Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Since that time, the ILHR and its 20 international affiliates have dominated the U.N. Human Rights Commission. One example of ILHR's control over the lower levels of the terrorist command structure is ILHR board member David Carliner, the attorney for the Iranian Student Association, the Persian speaking branch of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist networks in the United States. Carliner is a close associate of Abolhassan Nahidian, the U.S. station chief of Ayatollah Khomeini's secret policy, the SAVAMA.

Another example is Morris B. Abram. Abram, a partner in the Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison law firm, which formerly included Ramsey Clark, began his career as a counsel on the American Prosecuting staff of the Nuremberg Trials. Then from the Peace Corps, Abram went to the U.N. Sub-Commission on Discrimination, to the U.N. Human Rights Commission (1965-68), and then became president of the Field Foundation, one of the largest funders of terrorist organizations in the United States.

Amnesty International: Amnesty International encompasses nearly all of the personnel from the other organizations in the human rights command structure. It serves as cover for international espionage operations, capable of penetrating any country in the West or East Bloc using its "humanitarian cover."

Based in London, Amnesty International's membership ranges into the thousands. It was founded in 1961 out of a propaganda campaign in the London *Observer* run by Peter Benenson. The original purpose of the organization was to bring world opinion into support of "those unknown persons who are being imprisoned, tortured, or executed because their opinions or religion are unacceptable." The ultimate aim, Benenson declared,

was "to succeed in making a government relent."

Included among the U.S. advisors and directors of Amnesty International are Ramsey Clark, Clyde Ferguson, David Carliner, Richard Falk, Telford Taylor, the former Nuremberg prosecutor and specialist in East Bloc penetration, Rev. Paul Moore, the Episcopal priest caught harboring FALN terrorists in 1977, and William F. Buckley, Jr.

Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court: The Foundation was established in 1971 by international law expert Robert K. Woetzel, under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, Samuel Rubin Foundation, and the Johnson Foundation, at the latter's center in Racine, Wisconsin. The Foundation's role is to codify international criminal laws, and advise the United Nations on all such matters.

Robert Woetzel began his career as a correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* at the Nuremberg trials. He then graduated to a post at Oxford University teaching international law. Presently, Woetzel is the Senior Professor of International Law at the Jesuit Boston College.

In an interview last February, Woetzel described the Foundation's whole-hearted support for terrorism:

What is involved essentially is demands by guerrilla forces or partisan groups. And these demands have to be met with certain expectation from the governments, or the incumbents, so to speak, because today's terrorism is tomorrow's heroism . . . If you are going to treat the other side, that is, so-called freedom fighters or guerrillas, as ordinary criminals . . . then you can expect embassy takeovers. . . . I don't think there is any way except the strategy of leverage to convince governments that they will have to respect the rights of guerrillas according to the protocols of the Geneva convention . . .

These situations like Colombia and Iran occur because guerrilla movements, and insurgents and belligerents, as they're called in international law, are not treated properly. So they are trying to gain leverage, and one way or the other they know they will win . . . This will continue until the U.N. code of offenses is ratified and a commission of inquiry is institutionalized, and tribunals are instituted for the trials of, not just guerrillas, but also officials.

In June, there is a test, when it (the code of offenses) is going on the agenda at the U.N. If the Americans object to it being made a high priority item, you can get two more embassies taken; at least . . . this is an international mood. It is an international strategy of these movements, some are more effective than others; like the American

underground is terribly ineffective . . . but eventually it will come here, too.

International Association of Democratic Lawyers: The IADL has been associated with virtually every terrorist defense case in the United States and Western Europe. Exemplary is a private meeting of IADL operatives, held in New York City in 1975 to discuss the handling of the defense of Baader Meinhof terrorists in Germany. Present at the meeting were Kurt Gruenwald and Klaus Croissant, the Baader Meinhof attorneys, Ramsey Clark, William Kunstler, William Schaap and Peter Weiss, the U.S. experts in terrorist support. At the meeting the decision was taken to model the Baader Meinhof trial on Kunstler's "Chicago 8" show trial to "highlight the injustice of the judicial system." However, Gruenwald and Croissant, not allowed to do this, were thrown out of court. Clark, Kunstler, and Weiss went to Germany to take over the defense but were also refused. Following this, a new wave of terrorist bombings began in Germany. In 1977 Croissant went underground after police discovered evidence directly linking him to Baader Meinhof terrorist actions; he was later arrested in Paris.

Italian members of the IADL include Horberto Bobbio and Lelio Basso (deceased), both directly tied to the Red Brigade terrorist networks.

In the U.S., the IADL works primarily through the National Lawyers Guild and Center for Constitutional Rights, the defense apparatus for terrorists from the Weather Underground, American Indian Movement, Black Liberation Army, SLA, the FALN, etc.

Among the most notable members of IADL is Ramsey Clark. A partner of Morris Abram's law firm, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison, and a member of Amnesty International, Clark is a top level case officer for numerous terrorist projects. During the Iranian revolution, Clark traveled to Iran with Richard Falk on several occasions. As former U.S. Attorney General (1967-69), he was instrumental in Justice Department reforms which effectively protect terrorist organizations from investigation.

IADL figure Peter Weiss was a founding member of the Institute for Policy Studies and a director of the Samuel Rubin Foundation, sponsor of IPS as well as the Foundation for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. IADL's Lenox Hines is a member of the Center for Constitutional Rights and a special advisor to the legal team currently defending 11 FALN terrorists in Chicago. Hines submitted an 800-page legal brief to the United Nations Human Rights Commission last year documenting "human rights violations against every minority group in the country." His petition is still pending.