

Paris conference in 1919 and the "Wilsonian concept" of the League of Nations were based on a more "democratic principle" where nations should be ruled "under law," he says. This concept Bassin traces back to "Kantian humanism, the French Enlightenment, and to 17th-century empiricism," especially to the influence of John Locke and the French philosopher Montesquieu.

When the U.N. was created in 1945, it contained "some elements of both the aristocratic and the democratic tradition," he states. The influence from the democratic tradition can be seen in the U.N. Charter of Human Rights, based on the concept of the social contract as the 17th-century empiricists viewed it. The influence from the aristocratic tradition can be seen in the U.N. Security Council where the Great Powers are able to influence and direct the work of the U.N.

He explains that the 1945 concept is the best concept to use in the coming U.N. reform: "While it has to continue to accommodate the interests of the Great Powers, its long-term development objectives should conform to the liberal, humanist ideals of the charter."

The new system of "international governance" should be based on the U.N. as a "proclaimer of international rules, norms and standards," Bassin writes. The U.N. should therefore be able to use "aristocratic" methods to "enforce" these

"international rules" in the future. To this end, the U.N. should be "the world's police force and humanitarian rescue service," and should have the capacity to "bind member states" to its decisions, according to Bassin.

### The philosophy of evil

The truth is that there is no difference between these two philosophies, the one represented by Hobbes and the other by Locke. These two philosophies are nothing but pure evil, and a mixture of them in the form of a new "global governance" would be worse than a disaster for mankind.

Hobbes stated that whatever a king commands is right because the king commands it, and what the king forbids is wrong just because the king forbids it, and that the individual citizen never can claim that he knows what is right or wrong because "might makes right." In his philosophy, natural law, a higher concept of right and wrong, does not exist. Therefore, according to Hobbes, we should obey the laws of God not because they are just and good but only because God has the power and commands us to obey his laws.

The philosophy of Locke is no better. He shared Hobbes's basic idea of God. According to his "Essays Concerning Human Understanding" from 1690, God has given us laws and rules which we should obey because "we are his

## Who's boycotting Cairo '94

As of Aug. 31, three nations had withdrawn their delegations entirely from the Cairo '94 depopulation conference. One of the greatest blows to the depopulators came on Aug. 30, when the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced its plan to boycott the conference. As the *International Herald Tribune* noted, Saudi Arabia is "widely considered to be the Muslim world's most influential country," and its boycott announcement "raises fears that other Islamic nations will follow suit." Jyoti Shankar Singh, executive director of the Cairo event, confirmed that Saudi Arabia had sent a letter to the secretariat of the International Conference on Population and Development, proclaiming that the country would not attend the conference. According to Singh, "they gave no reason."

Notwithstanding, the highest Saudi religious figure, Sheikh Abdulaziz ibn Baz urged his country and the rest of the Muslim world to "boycott the conference. It is incompatible with the Muslim religion."

In addition, Sudan and Lebanon have withdrawn from the conference. Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik al-Hariri announced the decision on Aug. 30, although he gave no reason. In both countries, the conference agenda promot-

ing abortion and extramarital sex offend the major religions of Islam and Christianity.

Other countries have downgraded their delegations: Two women heads of government of populous, largely Muslim countries have withdrawn: Bangladesh's Khaleda Zia and Turkey's Tansu Ciller. Begum Bhutto was scheduled to give the opening speech at the conference. President Suharto of Indonesia has announced he will not attend the conference.

Some countries which are attending have made clear that they will not meekly go along with the Cairo agenda. Israel's first ambassador to the Holy See, Shmuel Hadas, told the Aug. 30 German-language issue of the Catholic publication *Thirty Days*: "The State of Israel is still working out its position. . . . I think, though, that the position of the Jews, in this matter, will be closer to that of the Vatican than to the other side in the debate. This was manifest in a meeting on the family, which took place in May, in Jerusalem, and which was co-sponsored by the Vatican Commission for Relations with the Jews and the International Jewish Committee for Inter-Religious Dialogue."

A government official working on Israel's position told *EIR* that the Israelis would be uncompromising on the importance of the family as an institution, and would insist that decisions on childbirth and related matters must be made on the family level, not imposed by governments. Furthermore, Israel would be against "abortion on demand."