enumerated five points, which make clear that the crux of his government's objection to further "globalization" of the Khmer Rouge issue is defense of the nation's sovereignty. The five points are: 1) an international tribunal would be managed by those who formerly supported the Khmer Rouge; 2) UN Security Council members would exercise their veto power to kill any tribunal; 3) the Phnom Penh government has successfully worked to dismantle the political and military organization of the Khmer Rouge and is entitled to complete the task; 4) under Cambodia's constitution, it is illegal to extradite any Cambodian for trial abroad; 5) those who committed the crimes are Cambodians, their victims were Cambodians, and the crimes were committed in Cambodia, thus a Cambodian court should have jurisdiction.

On March 16, in the first indication that the UN might compromise on its trial recommendation, Secretary General Annan's special representative for human rights in Cambodia, Thomas Hammarberg, said from Phnom Penh that the UN is willing to organize a trial in Cambodia, if authorities can guarantee the proceedings will be fair.

From Jakarta, Indonesia, where he is on a state visit, Prime Minister Hun Sen invited the UN to find a lawyer for Ta Mok.

Before the lynching, define the crime

On Feb. 15, during the Presidents' Day conference of the Schiller Institute in northern Virginia, Gail G. Billington had an opportunity to raise the subject of a tribunal covering Cambodia's tragic experience with EIR's founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. His answer follows:

What should be done in the case of Cambodia, is that a White Paper should be produced, as a national White Paper on the entire period, which begins with Henry Kissinger's actual role in launching the expansion of the Indo-China War from Vietnam into Cambodia and that whole period. There should be a White Paper on the overall case, and the question of the trial, of responsibility and culpability of individuals and parties, should be located within the White Paper of what happened to the country.

What was done to the country?

That should be our view, and that should be the view, I think, we should recommend to the country and to other countries. The idea of trying to find a few scapegoats to try is a way of cleansing the conscience without actually addressing the problem—and is itself an injustice. You have to do justice for the whole nation, and, therefore, you have to have a White Paper which deals with the crime to the nation and, within

that context, identifies individuals and organizations which played an exemplary criminal role.

Don't go for exemplary criminals without defining the crime done to the nation, and that crime involves Henry Kissinger. He is the number-one person to go on trial in this case because, as head of the National Security Council and, later, as Secretary of State, Kissinger's role in this whole affair, particularly in the transition from Lon Nol to the overthrow of the Lon Nol government and the Khmer Rouge's "killing fields"—that was Kissinger. Kissinger set it up. And that should be done.

But it would be an injustice to go for specific criminals without defining, as a White Paper should do, what was done to Cambodia from the whole period. This [has been going on] now since the end of the 1960s, when the war was being first spread from Vietnam into Cambodia. There were cross-river fights all the way through, cross-border fights. And then you had the official business, which is the transfer of power to Lon Nol, who was set up by Kissinger and company, and then you had, of course, the overthrow, the killing of the Lon Nol government, and the "killing fields" policy which followed.

But this is a long period; this is almost 30 years, and without covering that 30-year, or nearly 30-year history, there can be no truth and no justice therefore.

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