

Leading Mainstream Papers Incite 'Supreme International Crime'

By [Jim Naureckas](#)

Global Research, April 03, 2015

[FAIR](#) 30 March 2015

Region: [USA](#)

Theme: [History](#), [Media Disinformation](#), [US](#)

[NATO War Agenda](#)

Image: Op-eds in the Washington Post (left) and New York Times called for unprovoked military attacks on Iran.

After the New York Times printed John Bolton's "To Stop Iran's Bomb, Bomb Iran" ([3/26/15](#); FAIR Blog, 3/26/15), following the Washington Post publishing Joshua Muravchik's "War With Iran Is Probably Our Best Option" ([3/13/15](#)), veteran investigative reporter Robert Parry made an excellent point (Consortium News, [3/28/15](#)):

If two major newspapers in, say, Russia published major articles openly advocating the unprovoked bombing of a country, say, Israel, the US government and news media would be aflame with denunciations about "aggression," "criminality," "madness" and "behavior not fitting the 21st century."

But when the newspapers are American – the New York Times and the Washington Post – and the target country is Iran, no one in the US government and media bats an eye. These inflammatory articles – these incitements to murder and violation of international law – are considered just normal discussion in the Land of Exceptionalism.

Advocating for war is not like advocating for most other policies because, as peace activist David Swanson points out, [war is a crime](#). It was outlawed in 1928 by the [Kellogg-Briand Pact](#), in which the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, Germany, France, Japan and [55 other nations](#) "condemn[ed] recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce[d] it, as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."



Image: Defendants at Nuremberg were found guilty and hanged for carrying out the policies advocated by the Washington Post and New York Times op-ed pages.

Kellogg-Briand was the [basis](#) for the “crimes against peace” indictment at the Nuremberg Trials for Nazi leaders, several of whom were [hanged](#) for “planning, preparation, initiation, or waging a war of aggression.” At Nuremberg, chief US prosecutor Robert H. Jackson [declared](#):

To initiate a war of aggression, therefore, is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole.

The spirit of Kellogg-Briand was embodied in the formation of the United Nations, whose [charter](#) commits its signers to renouncing war and the threat of war:

All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

So to advocate for war, as the Washington Post and New York Times op-ed pages have done, is to incite a crime—“the supreme international crime,” as Jackson noted. How would we react if leading papers were to run articles suggesting that genocide was the best solution to an international conflict—or that lynching is the answer to domestic problems? Calling for an unprovoked military attack against another nation is in the same category of argument.

Notes:

The Washington Post can be reached at letters@washpost.com or via Twitter [@washingtonpost](https://twitter.com/washingtonpost). The New York Times' email is [:letters@nytimes.com](mailto:letters@nytimes.com) and Twitter account is [@nytimes](https://twitter.com/nytimes). Remember that respectful communication is most effective.

The original source of this article is [FAIR](#)
Copyright © [Jim Naureckas](#), [FAIR](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Jim Naureckas](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca