Europe, unless we break with International Monetary Fund policies and rebuild eastern Europe's ruined infrastructure and industry.

Both Bishop Hare-Duke and Dr. Godman strongly attacked British policy in the region. The bishop said he was horrified by Margaret Thatcher's strident calls for military intervention, since "peace does not proceed from the barrel of a gun." Equally irresponsible, he said, was the refusal of the British government to take in refugees, when Germany, for example, has taken over 400,000. "We cannot tell the refugees where they should go—or stay. They must choose where they want to go." If the European Community stands idly by, he said, refusing, because of the Greek position, to recognize Macedonia, the conflict would soon spread to Macedonia, Kosovo, and beyond.

Noting that he had been cooperating with the Schiller Institute in the attempt to prevent the Belgrade authorities from carrying out death sentences on captured Croatian soldiers, Godman said he feared that behind the proposals for NATO military intervention, lie unstated aims which directly violate the NATO Charter. He said he did not know what the answer should be, or even whether the U.N. or Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) could militarily intervene, but in any case, it cannot be tolerated that such

decisions be taken in secret, out of sight of the people's elected representatives in Parliament. The Balkan war, and the Baroness Chalker's scandalous statements on keeping refugees "as close as possible to their homes," made recalling the Parliament to London of utmost urgency.

The press conference went on for over two hours, as the dozen or so journalists and 40 to 50 observers debated what is to be done. Representatives of relief and child care agencies demanded that the British government allow in refugees. The conference was covered on Scottish television on the 1 o'clock news, on BBC Radio Scotland, by the Glasgow Herald, the Scotsman, the Catholic Observer, and the Glasgow Evening Times. Bishop Hare-Duke's remarks however, were taken completely out of context by the Daily Telegraph of London, so that it seemed he had taken an extreme stand against any form of intervention.

In the following days, Anna met with the Scottish members of the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, lawyers, church figures, and activists in the nationalist cause. Her interpreter, a 19-year-old girl, was a Canadian of Croatian origin who, despite a severe hip injury, flew to the war zone three months ago to help Caritas do relief work. This beautiful young girl made a deep impression on the Scottish teenagers who came to hear Anna speak.

## LaRouche on Bosnia crisis

Released Aug. 11, 1992 by independent presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.:

On the 11th of August, a display ad appeared in the pages of one of Germany's leading daily newspapers, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, whose contents I fully support, on the subject of policy for relief and assistance to victims of Serbian aggression in the region of former Yugoslavia.

The United States has an obligation in this matter, because the war could have been prevented had not the associates of Henry A. Kissinger—specifically Lawrence Eagleburger in the U.S. Department of State and Lord Carrington from London—acted to spearhead actions to unleash the Serbian aggressors against their neighbors, first against Slovenia and Croatia, where bloody violations of human rights and aggressive war were conducted, and most recently against the Bosnians and implicitly threatened against the people of Albanian stock in Kosovo region and against the people of Macedonia.

In this situation, with over 100,000 dead, and perhaps up to 3 million refugees already generated by the Nazilike Serbian operation, we cannot sit by on the sidelines and say this mess is too great, we cannot meddle in it. We must take effective action. In my circumstances, I cannot prescribe in great detail effective action, because to have effective action, would mean to contact the various forces involved, and to come to agreement on a package of action.

However, we must understand one thing. We must not spread the Balkan war; we must contain it, and while containing it, we must secure some relief for the people of particularly Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina, who are the immediate primary victims thus far of Serbian Nazilike aggression and Nazi-like concentration camps and Nazi-like people removal.

We are on the verge of what might be called a final solution method practiced by the Serbs, Hitler-style, against Croatians and Bosnians, and we know not what other peoples tomorrow. We cannot stand by again and watch this happen without doing something. Let us hope we do something effective, that we stop the war, and we do not spread it.

I should add one thing to this, that what we must do of course is to come in—as the ad itself in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung says—and introduce an economic reconstruction program. Economic development is the essence of the works of peace. The best weapon against war is not war, though sometimes we have to take military action; the best action against war, is the works of peace, the positive, affirmative works of peace.

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