

Sweden's Schori wants 'U.N. new order' over Bosnian dead bodies

by Mark Burdman and Ulf Sandmark

Never one to eschew deals made over the dead bodies of others, former Swedish deputy foreign minister Pierre Schori has launched a propaganda campaign to promote the idea that the slaughter in Bosnia could be a good thing, since it could bring about a "new peace order" run by the United Nations, in which Sweden could play a central defining role. Toward this end, Schori, who under the late Olof Palme effectively ran Swedish foreign policy on a day-to-day basis, and is a close collaborator of Henry Kissinger and former British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, insists that no military action be taken against Serbia, that a U.N. "protectorate" be established over Bosnia, and that the international "peace movement" be revitalized around the perspective of "strengthening the United Nations."

Such arguments were the substance of an article that Schori wrote for the Swedish social democratic weekly *AiP*, in its April 30 issue. A condensed version of the article was published earlier, in the Swedish daily *Dagens Nyheter* on April 26. Copies of the *AiP* piece were circulated at a May 6 gathering of the Swedish Social Democracy's foreign policy institution, the Olof Palme International Center. The article was entitled "Shooting in Sarajevo: The Revenge of History or the Beginning of a New Peace Order?" The words "shooting in Sarajevo" were clearly understood by Swedes to refer to the assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand in 1914, the which event triggered World War I.

In both his written piece and his public statements, Schori postured as a great sympathizer of the suffering Bosnians, insisting that Bosnia, as "a member of the U.N. family, has the right to be helped, just like Kuwait." He said that Bosnia had "the right to protection from the United Nations" against what he referred to as "Croatian-Serbian" attacks. However, that "right" does not entail lifting the arms embargo on Bosnia or outside intervention against Serbia, since, according to Schori, "it is not possible to solve the situation militarily," and "those who say, 'Bomb the Serbs,' are wrong."

Instead, what should be done, in his view, is create "protected zones" for the Bosnians, which would be defended by a U.N.-sanctioned international force that would include Swedish participation. These "protected zones" would be a transitional measure, on the way to "a true U.N. protectorate over Bosnia-Herzegovina for a period of five years." Schori noted that the "protected zones" concept was, in essence,

modelled on that proposed by British Prime Minister John Major for the Kurds, after the Persian Gulf war against Iraq. (Indeed, during May, the British and French governments have been successfully lobbying within the U.N. Security Council, for the establishment of such "zones" for the Bosnians.)

Schori wrote that "after the end of the Cold War, it may be possible to form a new peace order on the basis of the U.N. statutes." He praised U.N. General Secretary Boutros Boutros-Ghali's "Agenda for Peace," which outlines an expanded global role for the U.N., as "innovative," and claimed that the document was essentially inspired by the original concept of "U.N. peacekeeping forces" developed in the 1950s by U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, who was also a Swede. "Sweden, in its foreign policy, should follow the Hammarskjold-Palme line," he stressed.

Allegiance to Carrington and the U.N.

Displaying his allegiances, Schori elaborately praised Peter Lord Carrington, the former European Community chief "mediator" for the Yugoslav crisis, contrasting Carrington's views favorably to those of the Germans, whom Schori accused of having brought about premature international recognition of Croatia and Slovenia. Carrington, Schori wrote, always understood the need for "gradual negotiations" that would lay the basis for a "total solution" of the Yugoslav issue. "The English Lord is still missed by democratic circles living in former Yugoslavia," Schori slobbered.

Schori's fawning over Carrington points to one aspect of the "hidden agenda" in his propagandizing. There are three essential components of the Swedish oligarchy's "hidden agenda" respecting the Bosnia issue.

It is undoubtedly more than coincidence that the first version of Schori's argument, in its abbreviated April 26 *Dagens Nyheter* form, was circulated one day after the conclusion of the April 22-25 annual gathering of the Bilderberg Society, which took place in Vouliagmeni, a suburb south of Athens, in Greece. Carrington presided over this meeting, and the notorious Lord David Owen, who replaced Carrington as EC mediator, also attended. During the proceedings, Carrington loudly argued against the lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnians and against U.S.-led military action against Serbia. Indeed, it was at the April 22-25 meet-

ing, that the agenda was worked out for the next weekend's May 2-3 Owen-Vance-led "Yugoslav conference" meeting, led by Owen and U.N. envoy Cyrus Vance, who worked out a Neville Chamberlain-modelled appeasement deal with the Serbs. The May 2-3 meeting was held at the same resort hotel in Vouliagmeni where the Bilderberg meeting had just taken place.

Only two prime ministers attended the Bilderberg meeting. One was Greek Prime Minister Constantin Mitsotakis. The other was Carl Bildt, representing Sweden. Although Bildt is from the Moderate Party, for which the Social Democrats are the opposition, his views on Bosnia are identical, in substance, to those of the Social Democrats.

From this standpoint, Schori's propaganda blitz should be seen as building an international Scandinavian flank for Carrington and Vance-Owen, and against a U.S.-led military intervention into Bosnia.

But there is a second level, an "agenda within the agenda" in all this, namely that Sweden, together with other Scandinavian countries, is hoping to have the political influence of a virtual world power, through the agency of a strengthened U.N. That has been the intense preoccupation of the majority faction of the Scandinavian oligarchy, whether social democratic or otherwise, since the end of the Second World War. It is noteworthy that the two first secretaries general of the U.N. were Trygvie Lie of Norway and Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden.

We see this tendency prevailing to the present day. The Scandinavian nations pay a disproportionate share of the overall funding for U.N. operations, including, it is estimated, 80% of the funding for U.N. family planning and population control programs. Leading Swedes have positions at the various "chokepoints" of the U.N. global structure. For example, the new U.N. deputy secretary general responsible for U.N. relief aid operations, is Jan Eliasson. Eliasson is formerly head of the political department of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and is seen by informed Swedes as a clone of Schori. Eliasson replaced the Sadruddin Aga Khan in this post; whatever the latter's failings, he did oppose the draconian post-Gulf war sanctions regime against Iraq, and has more recently attacked the international community for failing to act against Serbian genocide. Eliasson's view is that the Gulf war was a positive, historical turning point in the building of a U.N.-centered "new world order."

Swedish efforts are also encapsulated in a commission on "global order and strengthening the United Nations system," which is due to issue its findings during 1994. That commission is co-chaired by former Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson and former British Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath ("Sonny") Ramphal. In public statements made during the last weeks of 1992, Carlsson called for the U.N. to strengthen its presence in various parts of the world, and asserted that "the U.N. polity must go on the Hammar-skjold-Palme line."



Pierre Schori: He and his friends in the Swedish oligarchy have a "hidden agenda" in their policy toward the Balkans.

Since 1994 will also be the year of the U.N.-sponsored conference on "Population and Development" in Cairo, it is obvious where matters are heading, with the U.N. being the coordinating body for global malthusian policies, and the Scandinavians playing a key role therein.

From the Norwegian side, an earlier U.N. commission on "environment and development," which formed the basis for the 1992 "Earth Summit" in Rio, was headed by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro-Harlem Brundtland. Noteworthy too, is that the announced replacement for Cyrus Vance, as the U.N. partner of Britain's Lord Owen in future Balkans diplomacy, is former Norwegian foreign minister Thorvald Stoltenberg.

By such activities, the Swedes and Norwegians can operate as "Trojan horses" for British world-federalist policy, but they also achieve a global influence way out of proportion for countries with a combined population of less than 13 million.

To neutralize the LaRouche influence

A third aspect of the Schori offensive, is that the Swedish elites are frantic to contain the influence of the political movement of Lyndon LaRouche within Sweden. By mid-April, LaRouche associates in Sweden were beginning to get an unusual amount of attention, because of their months of work in mobilizing for solidarity with the Bosnians. On April 20, collaborators of the LaRouche effort were featured on Swedish television, giving interviews on the occasion of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic's trip to Stockholm. The reason this happened, is that the LaRouche-associated solidarity organization was the *only* one to come out and demonstrate for

Bosnia when Izetbegovic arrived.

Soon thereafter, letters began to appear in Swedish newspapers—obviously not in a spontaneous way—complaining that “the LaRouche sect” was the only group in Sweden vocally organizing on behalf of Bosnia. These letters warned that the vacuum must be filled by others; otherwise, the LaRouche-associated European Labor Party could achieve considerable political influence, given the fact that many Swedes sympathize with the plight of the Bosnians. From the first week of April, one can date an intense Swedish social democratic campaign to counter, and if possible shut down, efforts of LaRouche associates in favor of solidarity with the Bosnians.

The other side of this coin, is that Schori, in his article and May 6 speech, promoted the idea of a new burst of “peace movement” and Socialist International activity, around the Bosnia issue. This, undoubtedly, was to convey the impression that the vacuum was being filled.

He boasted about his own links to the “Praxis” movement, a movement of self-professed “democratic dissidents” that grew up during the Tito era. “Praxis” operatives have been key in building up the political-psychological climate for war in former Yugoslavia. (See “The Tavistock Psychiatrists Behind the Rape of Bosnia,” *EIR*, Feb. 12, 1993.)

Schori also boasted about his ties to the social democratic movements in both Slovenia (where he traveled during Easter) and Croatia (whose head, Branco Horvath, visited Stockholm recently), claiming that these movements were instrumental in shaping the proposals for U.N.-managed “protected zones” for Bosnia.

He further wrote: “For a couple of years, we have supported the political and trade union resistance against nationalism and war, developed by the Croatian-American socialist Bogdan Denitch.” This is directly germane to the anti-LaRouche operation: Denitch had been a close collaborator for years of the League for Industrial Democracy’s Arch Puddington, the latter the mentor of Dennis King, the number one author of slanders against LaRouche in the United States. Moreover, Schori himself collaborated with the U.S. Anti-Defamation League and communist intelligence services to spread the lies that LaRouche and his Swedish associates were responsible for Olof Palme’s murder in 1986.

Among this complex of allies, Schori cited the international “peace movement.” He and his British and Scandinavian co-thinkers hope to mobilize a new such movement, on the scale of the Vietnam War-era youth and student movements, against any outside military intervention to stop the Serbs, against U.S.-led moves into Bosnia, and for the United Nations. However, it is very doubtful that a mass base can now be emotionally catalyzed around such activity, since real sympathy for the Bosnian people remains strong among Swedes, and the growing Balkan refugee population, and since the U.N. has already been significantly discredited by its Serbia-appeasing policies in former Yugoslavia.

Interview: Yves Dubois

Alsace-Sarajevo relief convoy forces a breach

On March 1, the convoy of trucks belonging to the Coordination Alsace-Sarajevo returned with great fanfare in front of the Council of Europe headquarters in Strasbourg, France. The scene was one of joyous reunions of the truckers with their families and friends, who had followed, not without grave concern, this “mad project” of bringing solidarity from the entire region of Alsace into the heart of horror—Sarajevo. What a road was traveled in such a short time!

In November 1992, several friends got together in a café to conceive the project. On Dec. 17, 1992, the demonstration of the Coordination Alsace-Sarajevo was joined by personnel from the Council of Europe to denounce the complicity of the United Nations, institutions, and governments with the genocide taking place in Bosnia. On Jan. 17, 1993, Alsations brought nearly 6 million francs [roughly \$1.13 million] to mayors’ offices throughout Alsace in order to finance the Coordination project. Doubts and difficulties soon followed. But on Feb. 17, the trucks made their rendezvous in front of the Council of Europe, exactly two months after the demonstration—and thence departed for Sarajevo.

Catherine Brannan of the Schiller Institute, which supported the launching of the Coordination, met with Yves Dubois, editor-in-chief of the France 3 regional television and president of Coordination Alsace-Sarajevo, and provided the following interview from Strasbourg.

Q: Can you tell us your reflections and feelings on this “mission impossible,” now that it’s completed?

Dubois: What we hope to achieve by sending the largest convoy ever organized to Sarajevo rests on a grand idea, without any doubt “utopian” on several levels. I want to insist on the fact that in the first place, we wanted to make a demonstration “on the ground” to say that we, citizens of Europe, do not accept what is going on in Sarajevo. One hundred and forty people traveling in 64 vehicles—we were no longer content to go watch with our hands in our pockets. Therefore, we brought food and medicines, 350 tons in all. But this was only food added to the moral support. The aim