

Owen. The document was signed by Jaime Castillo, president; Anna-Maria Cervone, vice president; and José Esteban González, executive secretary of the commission. According to the statement:

"1) The situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is a war of aggression, initiated and fostered by the Milosevic government and by other Serbian leaders. . . .

"2) The war has led and continues to lead to crimes against humanity. . . .

"3) At the present time, the Geneva negotiations seem to be leading towards the creation of ethnic states, i.e., states constituted on a *racial* basis, in total contradiction with the U.N. Charter and inalienable human rights principles.

"4) The result would legitimate the violation of international law by accepting borders modified by means of force and the destruction of a country member of the U.N.

"5) It is intolerable and an aberration that in the very U.N. HQ in Geneva, in the same building where the Subcommittee on Human Rights is currently meeting, individuals directly responsible for crimes against humanity are acting in total impunity, and that the President of Bosnia is compelled to sit down with the very persons who are victimizing his own people.

"6) To seek peace or a cease-fire at any cost, even at the expense of human rights and the respect for law itself, is unacceptable. . . .

"7) If an agreement is reached along the abovementioned lines, it will lead to the forced displacement of hundreds of thousands of persons and will not impede the Serbians from engaging in new territorial conquests.

"8) From the ethical point of view, there is ample justification to resort to armed force in order to — as the Pope has stated it — 'disarm the aggressor and defend his victims.'

"9) Maintaining the current situation of non-action will aggravate even further the future consequences for world peace.

"10) To depend exclusively on U.S. initiatives is neither sane nor reasonable, particularly in view of the current inconsistency and incoherence of the U.S. administration on this issue, which is causing it to lose all credibility.

"11) Even less should one depend on current EC decisions — regardless of the positions of individual countries — which appear to be more directed toward blocking, paralyzing, or diluting any U.S. initiatives rather than supporting them."

The document goes on to call for the U.N. to establish a protectorate over Bosnia, "not to substitute its government but to adequately support it"; for the U.N. to impose, through NATO, a cease-fire; for the establishment of a war crimes tribunal; and for immediate moves to rebuild Bosnia's economy. It concludes:

"The Christian Democratic heads of state and government should assume leadership and spare no efforts in fulfilling their historical and moral responsibilities."

Interview: Roberto Formigoni

'There is an attempt to weaken Europe'

Roberto Formigoni is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and the European Parliament, a leader of the Catholic youth organization Communion and Liberation and its political arm the Popular Movement, and currently the undersecretary to the Environment Ministry in the Italian government. This interview was granted to Liliana Celani on Aug. 24 during the "Meeting of Friendship Among People," the biggest annual Catholic youth gathering in the world. Organized by Communion and Liberation and Popular Movement, it is held in Rimini, Italy on the Adriatic Coast, not far from the military airport in Falconara where wounded Bosnian refugees are being landed daily to be taken to Italian hospitals. Last year the theme of the meeting was America, and one of the honored guest speakers was civil rights leader and Schiller Institute vice chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson, who spoke on the theme "Is America Still a Melting Pot?" She addressed 4,000 young people on the issue of personal freedom for U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche.

This year the theme was "Something Is Happening in the Orient," meaning not only Russia and eastern Europe, but also the area in which three major religions were born, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, and which is currently engulfed in wars. On this theme and that of European unification, an important debate took place on Aug. 22 featuring German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Deputy Formigoni, and Dep. Mino Martinazzoli, general secretary of the Italian Christian Democracy, which was recently renamed the Italian Popular Party. Formigoni asked Kohl and Martinazzoli why it is so important today to have Christian parties in Europe, and whether there is an attempt to prevent Europe from assuming a more important role internationally. Mrs. Celani interviewed Formigoni the day after the debate.

EIR: You asked Chancellor Kohl and Deputy Martinazzoli whether we can speak of a conspiracy against Europe in light of the current events in Bosnia and the collapse of the European Monetary System. I pose this question to you.

Formigoni: Maybe the term "conspiracy" is not the most appropriate. There is certainly an attempt to weaken Europe, to weaken its economic and political structure. We have a tragic war and genocide happening on our continent under the apparent indifference of many, together with the dissolution of that European unity which we were trying to create.

These are facts. We are obliged to ask whom to blame, but it's obviously more difficult. One thing is certain: There are people who profit and draw satisfaction from this weakening of Europe. I am thinking about the international speculation against this or that currency, which means against this or that country, because we are talking about real transfers of wealth which mean an impoverishment of the people. It is certainly easier for international big capital to buy up cheaply entire chunks of the productive system, for example here in Italy, and it is certain that the difficult economic autumn in our country will also be due to the fact that entire chunks of our productive system have been sold out, or are going to be sold out, to foreign capital. It is certainly indicative that for a long time, Anglo-Saxon forces have been trying to fight European unity, and now they see their plans, if not fulfilled, at least closer to fulfillment.

EIR: U.S. Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.) and the former Bosnia desk head at the State Department, Marshall Harris, recently demanded, in press conferences in Washington and Geneva, that Lord Owen resign, since his "peace plan" would dismember Bosnia, favor the Serbs, and condemn a nation to death. Do you agree with them, and what do you think about the situation in Bosnia?

Formigoni: What one can see clearly is that the negotiations which have taken place up until now, starting with Lord Carrington's negotiations, when Croatia was under the heel of the aggressor, although they pretended to seek peace, in reality always presented peace plans which were either impossible to implement or which favored, sometimes even openly, the aggressor.

This is connected to what I was saying before: Inside Europe, the viewpoints regarding the interests of the continent, and also on human rights and people's rights, are widely divergent. And it is obvious that people in the Anglo-Saxon sphere gave first priority to their atavistic relations with one part of the inhabitants of former Yugoslavia, and instead of conducting an even-handed negotiation, they favored this kind of interest.

EIR: The Catholic bishop of Sarajevo, interviewed recently by the Catholic daily *Avvenire*, spoke of the "collapse of civilization" if the principle of brute force were accepted in international relations, as seems to be happening. What are the consequences of western inaction?

Formigoni: There are two kinds of consequences. One, what is being undermined are the foundations of international law, of human rights, people's rights, and state rights, and it is important to put them in this order: first human rights, then people's rights and state rights. What is happening is challenging the illusion, the unfounded optimism, which many cultivated, that after the collapse of communism a golden age would start, which is not taking place. The first consequence is therefore a juridical one, in terms of coexis-



A demonstration in Munich in March 1993, calling for solidarity with Bosnia-Herzegovina. "The negotiators always presented peace plans which were either impossible to implement or which favored the aggressor."

tence among people. There will, however, also be practical consequences: A Europe in which the problem of former Yugoslavia is not resolved, but on the contrary remains tragically open, is a Europe which sees its economic and political strength shaken, to the advantage of other reference points which aim at hegemonizing the world. Therefore, the whole world suffers consequences from this.

EIR: Another American politician, Lyndon LaRouche, sees the attack against Italy and against the Vatican, and the attempt to reduce the international role of both, in the context of the Balkan crisis, and recently raised the question whether the bombs in Florence, Milan, and at St. John Lateran in Rome were discussed by the same circles which decided to privatize the Italian economy, at the secret meeting which took place on the Queen of England's royal yacht *Britannia* off the coast of Italy near Rome. What do you think about this connection?

Formigoni: Such a connection can be plausible, and I understand that somebody may pose the possibility of such a connection. I have no concrete element or evidence to reach such conclusions, but there is no doubt that, from different fronts, people are trying to weaken the role of Europe, and of Italy inside Europe and in the world. This is a fact. Personally I have been convinced, at least since the time of the terrorist murders of Judges Falcone and Borsellino, that the matrix of these attacks is not domestic but international. Many people are apparently disturbed by the important role Italy has assumed in the last decades. Italy is no longer a frontier province, and they decided to make us pay for it.