

EIR

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Unabomber caught: It's Prince Philip!
Yeltsin tries new tricks to hold power
Reuters' censored interview with LaRouche

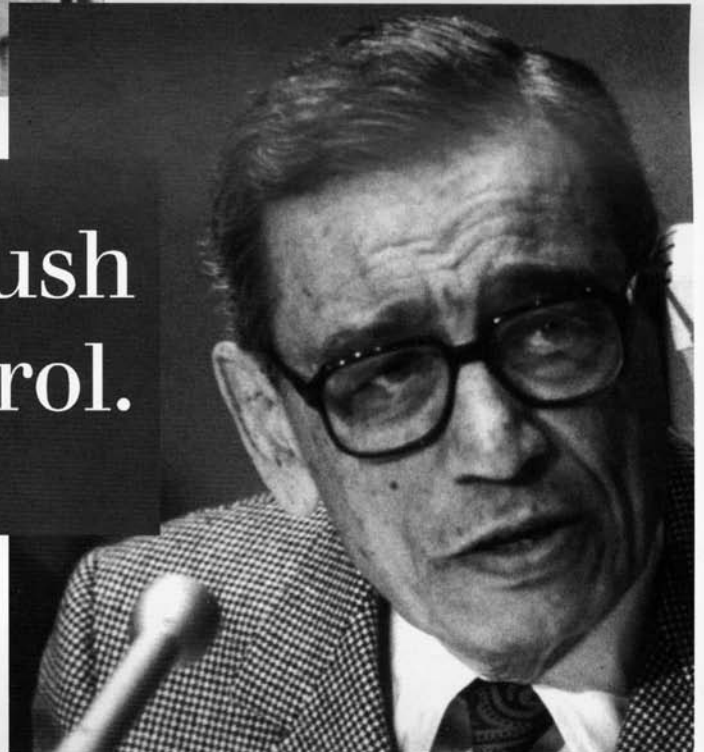
**Support Bosnia's resistance
to British genocide policy**





What do these two men have in common?

They both push population control.



Stop the UN's New World Order: Hitler in Blue Helmets.

DID YOU KNOW:

- that the population control movement is nothing but a whitewashed version of the Nazi eugenics policy, which was developed in Britain and the United States, then exported to Hitler's Germany?
- that the United Nations has set up a series of conferences, beginning with the September 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo, Egypt, whose purpose is to reduce world population by more than two billion people and institute a utopian world dictatorship?
- that National Security Study Memorandum 200, written under the direction of Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974, defines population growth as *the enemy* of the

United States, and targets over a dozen Third World countries on its "population enemies list"?

- that since NSSM 200 was written, American dollars have paid for the sterilization of roughly *half* of Brazil's women of childbearing age?

This report, revised and expanded from the 1992 Special Report "The genocidal roots of Bush's 'New World Order,'" is intended to help catalyze a fight for national sovereignty, the family, and human life in the face of the Malthusian onslaught of the United Nations and its one-world imperial supporters.

The new sections include texts of major statements against the Cairo population conference by the Schiller Institute, Vatican, and others, and self-indicting extracts from the planning documents drafted by the United Nations bureaucrats.

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From the Associate Editor

‘**W**henever the British come to make peace, people fight each other for the next half-century.’ That is the assessment of one Bosnian political figure quoted in our *Feature*, and it sums up the theme of our continuing series on how the British oligarchy foments war, terrorism, and ethnic insurgency around the world.

The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina is *not* over; it has been replaced by an unstable “peace,” unworkable in its own terms, and in which the dangers of renewed conflagration remain very great. As a complement to the *Feature*, see Paolo Raimondi’s eyewitness report from Sarajevo, to get a very graphic idea of just what the situation is there at this moment.

Lyndon LaRouche, in his March 2 nationally televised Presidential campaign broadcast, underscored what the problem is in Bosnia: the World Bank, which demanded that Bosnia pay \$5 billion of the debts of former Yugoslavia, before receiving a penny of aid for its economic reconstruction. “We could have a war breaking out in Bosnia,” said LaRouche, “because of the World Bank.” The problem is not the failure to deliver money, though that is a problem. “The problem is that we are supporting Adolf Hitler against his victims! Adolf Hitler, in this case, is the World Bank bureaucracy, which says that the Bosnians, *who are the victims of Serbian aggression*, including genocide, will not get a penny of the aid offered to them, unless they give \$5 billion to pay off the Serbian debt. And the United States does not denounce the World Bank and break off relations with the World Bank? Does not break off relations with Adolf Hitler?”

Washington is going to have to jettison the axiomatic assumptions of British free trade, and to go beyond pragmatic adaptation to “the rules of the World Bank’s game,” or else U.S. foreign policy is headed for disaster. LaRouche’s Presidential campaign is playing a critical role in making such a policy shift possible, and in building popular support for it.

This requires taking on the British without compromise. See our reports on the arrest of a “Unabomber” suspect and on Argentina’s commemoration of the 14th anniversary of the Malvinas War, for further evidence of why British geopolitics must be defeated.

Susan Welsh

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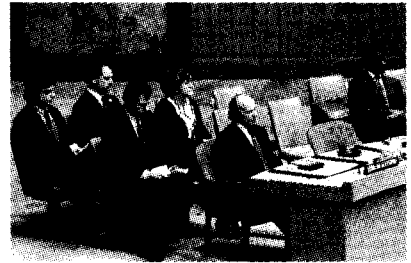
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Mad Cow disease is turning Europe against Thatcherism

by Marcia Merry Baker

The outbreak of “Mad Cow” disease, or bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE), first identified in England in the early 1980s, which was then needlessly spread by the free trade “deregulation” policies of the government of Margaret Thatcher (1979-90), has now become the occasion for renewed national economic security concern on the part of European Union (EU) members and other governments on the continent. Though as of mid-April, the exact actions that will be taken in the campaign against BSE have not been finalized, the EU member governments are under heat from public outrage over how London, and the EU Commission in Brussels, reassured them for years that BSE was “under control,” and that it was “no problem.” However, all along, over the 1980s and 1990s, BSE cases continued, and were spread abroad.

Thatcher’s deregulation policies are based on the same free trade premises as those of the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and the panoply of “one world” agencies. Therefore, the nationalistic response of many nations to protect the security of their food supplies, and to counter British free trade demands, constitutes a potentially healthy policy shift.

The ban on British beef

Many ask whether a maneuver by Britain’s John Major government in March to raise the issue of potential BSE-human links, was a deliberate scare tactic, to create conditions that would force the EU to pay for BSE clean-up. We can’t say for sure, but whatever the motivation, the style was outrageous, and provoked a counterreaction.

On March 20, British Health Secretary Stephen Dorrell told Parliament that there may be a link between BSE, and the human analog of BSE, called CJD (first described in the 1920s, by German researchers Creuzfeldt and Jacob). Dorrell

said that ten anomalous cases of CJD were under investigation (involving relatively young people, stricken in recent years), for a possible transmission from BSE, because the symptoms of the victims did not fit the usual CJD pattern. Dorrell provided no data. And those doing the study, in Edinburgh, said they were withholding specifics until published by *Lancet*, the British medical journal, on April 6.

France responded on March 21, by banning any imports of British beef. By March 22, dozens of nations had taken similar unilateral action. The EU Commission announced on March 21 that France’s action was illegal under EU treaty rules; but on March 23, the Commission reversed itself, and said that nations have a right to take “precautionary” action where an immediate threat to their food supply is perceived.

This isn’t the first time that EU member nations perceived London’s mishandling of public health matters as a threat to their own security. In May and June 1990, many EU nations unilaterally imposed a ban on British beef imports, including France (May 30), West Germany (June 1), Italy (June 6), and Switzerland (June 14). However, on June 7, 1990, the EU Commission pledged to tighten various measures regarding BSE control (cattle imports, contaminated feedstuffs, etc.), and France, West Germany, and Italy rescinded their bans on British beef.

On April 1-3, 1996, EU ministers held almost round-the-clock sessions on what to do about BSE. They decided that their ban on British beef would remain, until further notice. However, the EU approved, in principle, a generous compensation program, to pay Britain for cleaning up its herds. The level of compensation will be about 70% of costs, which is far greater than the 50% compensation rate specified in EU conventions for agricultural disasters. London is to provide the EU with a clean-up plan, involving selective culling of

herds, by the end of the month of April.

In truth, the spreading of BSE is no “natural” disaster. It is the result of willful negligence by the Thatcher government. This fact is not lost on farmers, nor on the general population in Europe.

Even so, the Major government has not even accepted the EU compensation offer. Still miffed by the EU intransigence over retaining the ban on British beef, the government has not decided to accept. British Agriculture Minister Douglas Hogg’s press conference on April 3, on the EU decisions, lasted only 22 seconds. When he gave a report-back to Parliament, he raved, “The ban is not justified. It is inappropriate and should be removed.”

Mad over paying for Mad Cow

But London’s fuming is nothing compared with the anger against London on the continent. The economics minister of the German state of Rhineland Palatinate, Bruederle (Free Democratic Party), called the EU’s 70% compensation offer completely unjust. He said that instead, Britain should pay compensation to German farmers, who are suffering huge losses from the public fear of beef.

The daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* wrote on April 2 that “Britain is like a combination of victims and culprits.” The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on April 2 accused Major and his government of “having the gall to suggest it [BSE] was now a European problem.” *Die Welt* on April 2 wrote, “Undoubtedly the crisis has unleashed an undercurrent of resentment which throws into doubt urgently needed European solidarity.”

In France, Luc Guyau, the head of the FNSEA, the largest farmers’ union, called on the government to form a “crisis group,” with the assignment to “preserve the revenues of cattle growers badly hit by this crisis of British origin.”

The best anecdote is from France, reported by the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*. A British reporter came to interview a French farmer whose entire herd was culled in late March, after one case of BSE infection was diagnosed. The British reporter asked the farmer, how he “felt about” seeing his cows killed. He grabbed the reporter by the hair, yelling, “You English swine! First you infect my cows, and then you ask me how I feel about it!” And now, the EU says that he must help pay the British for doing it.

British manipulation of science is ‘horrific’

British government irresponsibility over biological science has also come in for strong criticism, especially from France. Marc Savey, chief of the Health Department at the National Center of Veterinary Studies and French representative within the EU veterinary committee, told *Le Monde* on March 26, “We are in a situation which can properly be characterized as horrific, on the verge of scandal. It is intolerable that five days after the announcement of the British government, the scientific community still does not have access to all the medical information on this dossier [of the 10

CJD cases under investigation].

At the EU March 22 veterinary meeting, British representative Dr. Robert Will, who had authored the March 20 report to Parliament on transmissibility of the encephalopathy between cows and humans, did not provide any written material for his counterparts. After EU veterinarians met again on March 25, Savey told *Libération* on March 26, “It is scandalous” that Will gave only an oral report, with nothing for other European experts to study. “Today we still have no objective information. I had come [to Brussels] to discuss written documents. This is a total break with the scientific communication practices on such a very grave problem.”

How great is the danger?

Skip eating beef, is the response of much of the public. As of the end of March, national sector meat markets in Europe had fallen, on average, 30%. The German market fell 70%, the Portuguese market 50%, and the French market 35%. France has been severely hit by a collapse of 70% in its meat exports to Italy, its prime importer.

What is the danger of humans contracting BSE? The *Lancet* article on April 6 did not verify one way or another. Dr. Will wrote, “We believe that our observation of a previously unrecognized variant of CJD occurring, to date, only in persons under the age of 45 years, is a cause for great concern. That it is due to exposure to the BSE agent is perhaps the most plausible interpretation of our findings. However, we emphasize that we do not have direct evidence of such a link and other explanations are possible.” The Edinburgh group has studied the 10 cases, looking at what the victims ate, what factors they may have in common, etc. The victims were all between 16 and 39 years of age at time of diagnosis. (The peak incidence of classic CJD is at age 65.) The *Lancet* authors write, “The 10 cases of CJD . . . are remarkable in that they have a specific neuropathological profile which, to our knowledge, has not been described previously.”

Studies of the transmissibility of various forms of spongiform encephalopathies, from one mammalian species to another, have been undertaken for over two decades (minks, sheep, goats, elk, hamsters, mice, monkeys, domesticated cats). It has been the judgment, so far, that scrapie (the sheep and goat disease) and BSE are transmitted by neither a virus, nor a bacterium, but via a form of animal protein particle (sometimes called a “prion”), whose presence in the victim, over a relatively long time period, results in malformation of healthy animal protein in the brain and spinal cord. This agent does not seem to be transmissible in muscle meat, nor in milk, but only through the infected brain or spinal cord material.

The 30-year record of experimentation shows that, in the face of preliminary veterinary results of the 1970s, no responsible government could have taken any of the actions Thatcher did. *EIR* is preparing a “timeline” review of exactly how Thatcherism spread Mad Cow disease.

Fujimori names 'final solution' cabinet

by Sara Madueño

"All the structural reforms were accentuated. . . . In a country which has totally changed, it is a question of continuing on the same path." These were the statements of the recently named prime minister and fisheries minister of Peru, Alberto Pandolfi, which unveiled the background of the recent cabinet crisis which President Alberto Fujimori dealt with by obtaining the resignations of seven ministers, led by outgoing Prime Minister Dante Córdova, in the first week of April.

Córdova's resignation from the premiership and the Education Ministry—together with the departure of the ministers of agriculture; transportation and communications; fisheries; labor; health; and energy and mines—took place after his public quarrels with the free-trade extremist at the Economics Ministry, Jorge Camet. Camet had said he would stay in the government only if the clauses spelled out with the International Monetary Fund, in the letter of intent about to be signed with Peru, were faithfully carried out. This IMF letter demands an increased cooling of the already-frozen Peruvian economy, and an acceleration of the sell-off of strategic public industries, such as the telephone company, the electricity company, and so forth.

Among the new ministers ushered in with Camet are those known as the "czars" of privatization: Daniel Hokama, ex-president of Copri (the Privatization Committee), who has been named minister of energy and mines, and Pandolfi himself, who is presiding over the privatization of Petroperu, the State-owned oil company.

As soon as the new cabinet was sworn in, Fujimori manifested his opposition to the holding of a referendum which would decide whether or not the Petroperu privatization should proceed. The referendum is being promoted both by sectors which are really being oppressed by the free-market policy (unions, some construction authorities, etc.) as well as the "one-worldist" opposition (e.g., the would-be coup-maker, General Robles), who are only seeking to add grist to the destabilization mill.

Lethal impact of IMF policy

In the very days when Fujimori was announcing his honeymoon with the IMF, the Central Reserve Bank published new statistics which confirmed the lethal impact of the enforcement of these same policies in the last few years. In his first report in March, the Central Reserve Bank con-

firmed that the deficit of the balance of payments in 1995 worsened by 78% with respect to 1994, i.e., the deficit grew from \$2.101 million to \$3.748 million; this, despite having toed the IMF line in the middle of last year to "cool off" the Peruvian economy, because supposedly it was "overheating" with its 1994 recorded growth rate of 12.5%. In the middle of last year, Camet, with Fujimori's blessing, started "cooling off" the economy, leading it to such a low temperature that by January 1996 it showed a decrease of 4.1% in GDP and a 7.5% drop in industrial production compared to January 1995. By February, the latter rate had fallen to a 10% drop compared to last year, according to revelations by the president of the National Society of Industries Eduardo Farah, who demanded "that Economics Minister Jorge Camet say publicly if he wants us industrialists to devote ourselves to industry."

For his part, the president of the National Chamber of Commerce (Conaco), Herless Buzzio, asked for businesses in his sector to be forgiven their back tax debt. He said that such debt was simply "unpayable," the daily *Sintesis* reported on April 8. He added that the private debts his sector had assumed with national and international banks are likewise unpayable.

Buzzio's statements were corroborated by *Sintesis* with regard to the substantial increase in bad debt of the banks. In January and February alone, 6% of delinquent debts went into legal collection proceedings, whereas in all of 1995, only 4.5% of the debt went into collection. In fact, a new phase of massive closings of the few small to medium-size firms that had managed to survive is in evidence, and the few private national companies that remain will soon be on the auction block.

The IMF's destructive recommendations, accentuated since the national figures were released in 1995, are continuing to take the country to the precipice. Hence, in January alone, imports grew 15%, which is 59% more than last year's figure. This forecasts a sky-high balance of payments deficit by the end of 1996, if there even are national accounts by then.

Armed Forces in the crosshairs

Meanwhile, the free market fanatics of the Mont Pelerin Society are outlining to Fujimori his next steps to finish dismantling the State: "We cannot go forward without a total restructuring of the State," says the daily *Expreso* in its April 4 editorial, and then gets to the bottom line: "In Peru, there are ministries and public organizations which are excessive or could be merged with others. *The Armed Forces themselves are oversized in personnel and superfluous spending*" (emphasis added).

And will the nationalist military, which up to now has backed Fujimori in his correct war on narco-terrorism, put up with this free market policy—to the extent of being buried with it?

Runaway banker Castro nabbed in Miami

Manhattan's District Attorney is cooperating with Venezuela's Attorney General in a portentous move.

Orlando Castro Llanes, a Cuban-Venezuelan banker and fugitive from Venezuelan justice, was arrested in Miami on April 3 under a warrant sworn out by Manhattan (New York), District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Together with Castro Llanes, his son, Orland Castro Castro, and his grandson, Jorge Castro Berrero, were also detained.

The Castro arrests could be the beginning of a series, hinted Venezuelan Attorney General Jesús Petit da Costa. During the press conference at which Morgenthau announced the charges against the Castros, Petit da Costa stated in New York that because of the inefficiency of Venezuelan justice, which allowed Castro to flee the country and never requested his extradition, "there had to be a way out. This way out was to resort to foreign cooperation." Petit da Costa added that he hopes that this international collaboration will end the impunity which the fugitive bankers have enjoyed by living abroad. He indicated that the Manhattan District Attorney's office carried out the investigation with the constant collaboration of the Venezuelan Attorney General's office.

Petit da Costa was referring to the fact that there are many fugitive Venezuelan bankers, many of them in Miami: such as Ricardo Cisneros, perhaps the most notorious, one of the directors of the fraudulently bankrupted Banco Latino and brother of Gustavo Cisneros, head of the Cisneros Group and owner of Venevisión.

Banco Latino went bust in January 1994, and in February 1996, Alejandro Peña Esclusa, the secretary of the Venezuelan Labor Party and chairman of the Ibero-American Solidarity Move-

ment of Venezuela, called on the government to seize the bankers' property, including that of the Cisneros family, in order to make sure that depositors be paid. While Ricardo Cisneros was fleeing, the Cisneros Group tried to jail Peña Esclusa with a judicial frameup, charging him with inciting people to destroy Cisneros property. The formal plaintiff was the president of Venevisión, Carlos Bardasano. Finally, Peña Esclusa won the case, and recently he brought a criminal suit against Bardasano for libel, injury, and perjury before a public functionary, committed against him. At the end of March, Bardasano was subpoenaed to answer these charges before Criminal Court 34.

The Manhattan District Attorney's accusations against the Castros include money-laundering, a \$15 million fraud against the Banco Progreso Interamericano's depositors (a Puerto Rican bank which closed its doors with a fraudulent bankruptcy in January 1995), and use of credits from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank for fraudulent ends.

The Castros—father, son, and grandson—are modern bankers; i.e., they are extremely heterodox, with no scruples about laundering money, funding terrorists (like Causa R, a Venezuelan arm of the Cuban-steered São Paulo Forum), or using lawyers formerly in public service to serve the drug kingpins. In a story datelined from Miami in the Caracas daily *El Nacional* of June 9, 1995, journalist Ricardo Guanipa wrote that, as a fugitive, Castro Llanes had contracted the services of the lawyer Joel Rosenthal, former federal prosecutor in Miami and New York, and suspected by the

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for his ties to Colombia's Cali Cartel. Accused among other things of having advised and received money from the Cali Cartel, Rosenthal pleaded guilty to money laundering.

El Nacional added that Rosenthal also helped Castro Llanes in 1994 in his lawsuit (in Miami) against Thor Halvorssen, a former Venezuelan Presidential anti-drug commissioner. In statements published by the Caracas press on April 8, Halvorssen commented on the Castros' arrest: "Finally the world of the untouchables has started to totter." According to the newspapers, Halvorssen also said that he had brought "irrefutable proofs" against Orland Castro and his family. The press recalled that Halvorssen and parliamentarian Luis Hernández had exposed Castro's ties to the Medellín Cartel of Colombia. The daily *2001* told its readers that "in 1989 Rep. Luis Hernández publicly exposed Castro Llanes for working with the Medellín Cartel and [drug kingpin] Pablo Escobar Gaviria. At that time, nothing could be proven, but the DEA continued investigating the banker's every move."

Caracas press sources say that Castro Llanes was a partner of Gustavo Cisneros in the hostile buyout of television Channel 10, Televen, in 1991, together with Banco Latino front men such as Andrade Arcaya, another fugitive and ex-director of the Banco Latino.

Queried by the press on the Castro Llanes case, the ousted ex-President of Venezuela, Carlos Andrés Pérez, claimed: "While I was head of the Executive, I had no relations with Orland Castro." The fact is, that just like Banco Latino, the Castros' bank grew enormously during the Pérez government, when Venezuela was turned into a paradise for speculation and money laundering.

Business Briefs

Russia

Duma battle grows with privatization ministry

The Russian Procurator General is reported to have agreed, following a meeting with the head of the Duma (parliament) Auditing Chamber, which has been investigating corruption and abuses in the privatization ministry, that there appear to have been violations of the law by individual officials responsible for the privatization process. Legal action is expected to be initiated against Petr Mostovoi and Alfred Kokh, deputy chairmen of the State Property Committee (GKI), on charges of abuse of office, according to an April 4 Interfax report.

Chairman of the Auditing Chamber Veniamin Sokolov made it clear on April 4 that the Duma will continue its investigations. Denationalization has "failed to improve the efficiency of the Russian economy," he said, and confiscation might be necessary. He called for a halt in mass-scale privatization and for the creation of a state inventory and property commission which would rule "who owns what in the country."

Aleksandr Kazakov, head of the GKI, told Interfax that the Procurator General was unlikely to challenge the results of last autumn's "loans-for-shares" auctions in the Court of Arbitration, or to invalidate their results. However, he said that if the communists win the Presidential election, "deprivatization" and confiscation could not be ruled out.

Finance

Markets controlled by 'lunatics,' says Schmidt

Former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned that financial markets are controlled by lunatics, on the TV station ARTE on March 28, the March 30 *Frankfurter Rundschau* reported. Schmidt, a monetarist and a malthusian, is not challenging the insanity of the current global financial system, or its proximity to collapse, but wants to make the system more "rational."

"Global financial markets today are

completely different from those 20 years ago. They are characterized today by extremely short-term, fantastic operations, performed by young people of 25 to 35 years of age. We are dealing here with futures and options and options of options. And every day there are 50 to 100 times more money moved at future markets, than there are goods and services traded," Schmidt said. "These are lunatics, who are playing around with money. And therefore, we should not care too much about what the markets are demanding. The directors of our big banks often don't understand what these young people are doing."

Schmidt appeared on the program with former French President Giscard d'Estaing, who are described as "the architects of the European Currency System." In 1992-93, France, Germany, Britain, and Italy "capitulated to the markets," Schmidt said, and effectively cancelled the European Currency System.

Schmidt said that there is a "wave of speculation on world financial markets." However, he foolishly suggested that a currency union in Europe, even among only Germany, France, and the Benelux countries, could create a regional island of stability.

South Africa

Soweto residents may go after British gold find

A major gold strike by the British mining company Tringor Minerals has been made under the black township of Soweto at the edge of Johannesburg, the *Sowetan* newspaper reported in March. "The gold deposits were discovered last year," said the paper, "but the news was kept secret. . . . About 4 million residents of Soweto will be moved and resettled in Krugersdorp . . . in the next 18 months, following the discovery of a mammoth gold-bearing reef below the sprawling township complex." A government spokesman said the government "is very excited about the discovery," because the gold will push up export earnings and "encourage prospective investors."

The British mining company said that "new townships were already being planned

. . . to house the millions of people who would be removed from Soweto." The paper reported that perhaps a "tiny portion of Soweto," maybe 10 or 15 houses where African National Congress (ANC) leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sizulu once campaigned, "can be saved for posterity, but the rest will have to go."

One of the worst crises the ANC faced upon assuming power, was to provide decent housing for millions of people who are either homeless, or virtually so, living in shacks. Only a few tens of thousands of housing units were constructed last year, according to some reports. To consider moving 4 million people, therefore, would seem unthinkable. The article has caused an uproar in Soweto, with people asking if the ANC government is mad, greedy, or both. Given that the British are involved, a destabilization of the government might be the intent, whatever the truth of the bizarre affair may turn out to be.

A South African observer told *EIR*, "I think the British are out to destabilize this country for a very long time to come."

Australia

Quarantine service ordered to cut costs

Under the headline "Quarantine Staff Fear Budget Razor," the *Courier Mail* reported on March 25 that Federal Primary Industries Minister John Anderson has ordered the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) to cut costs, as part of the new conservative federal government's plans to balance the budget. Anderson is a member of the prime minister's "razor gang," a parliamentary group responsible for making the cuts.

The cuts raise concerns that the AQIS will be unable to protect Australia's industries from diseases and pests. Only last year, Anderson's National Party, then in opposition, accused the governing Labor Party of being responsible for the incursion of the Papaya fruit fly into north Queensland because of cuts to quarantine staffing levels. The size of his cuts won't be known until August when the budget is released, but cuts are expected in meat inspection, production, and export operations.

Briefly

Such budget-cutting has raised broader concerns. Prof. Malcolm Fisher, head of the intensive therapy unit at Sydney's North Shore Hospital, told a national bioethics conference in Sydney on March 25 that Australia was in danger of going down the path of Holland, where treatment is being withdrawn from patients as a way of cutting costs, the *Australian* reported. "The only model we have is Holland and financial pressures play a part there," Fisher said. "It is quite frightening that there is the risk here that euthanasia will become driven by financial management."

A euthanasia law, called the "Rights of the Terminally Ill Act," was passed in the Northern Territory Parliament last May, and is expected to be operational by August. Euthanasia is also being debated in the New South Wales Parliament, and legislation is being prepared which Fisher described as "dangerous."

Fisher said that case-mix funding, which was introduced in the state of Victoria by Thatcher clone Jeff Kennett, and which provides funding based on the average cost of services so that hospitals compete for patients, provides hospitals with an even greater potential for carrying out euthanasia for financial reasons. "I'm not saying that hospitals would do it but the risk is there. The best way for a hospital to get ahead financially is for the patient to die on day one," he said.

Poland

Thatcherism has brought Manchester capitalism

After nearly six years of Thatcherite economic "reforms" and the end of the Lech Walesa era (illustrated by Walesa's return to the Gdansk shipyard on April 2), the condition of Poland's labor force in the fast-growing private sector economy recalls the "unbridled Manchester capitalism" of 19th-century Britain, the German daily *Tagespiegel* commented on April 3. The paper concluded that "more German expertise and support is required" to improve labor's situation.

"Workers have almost no rights, and the few that are written down on paper cannot

be realized in practice," the paper said. "It is depressing to witness that, for example, the salary of saleswomen in private bakery stores or other small shops is nominally cut by a two-digit inflation rate—with the cynical advice that whoever dislikes that, can quit immediately, because many jobless are just waiting for the job."

Many company owners consider the profitability of their employees to be their profit, which is owing to their own cleverness, and which they do not have to justify. "This, however, means a threat to social peace and to the young democracy over the medium term," the paper said. "The people must be won over to the new political and economic system. Poland could learn from the example of the young Federal Republic of Germany, the economic miracle of which was, after all, based on fair cooperation among social partners." The paper urged that active labor unions be built up in the private sector economy, which also require a partner for negotiations: "an association of entrepreneurs authorized to sign binding agreements."

Dope, Inc.

Capital inflows tied to drugs, officials fear

"There is growing concern among international regulators that a major part of capital inflows into the high-growth countries of Asia are tied to drug money laundering," a European banker told *EIR* on April 2.

"I just returned from a trip to Thailand where you see a bizarre fact of a huge balance of payments deficit, yet a monthly cash inflow from abroad exactly matching the deficit. Huge sums of illegal money are being laundered into and out of Thailand via real estate construction based on fraudulent billing. The same is more or less the case in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and other high-growth Asian capitals," the banker said.

"The real crisis, which is drawing the recent concern from the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and certain governments, will come when these capital inflows stop because the real estate market in a locale is saturated. This is now showing signs of beginning in Thailand."

THE ONTARIO Public Service Employees Union won its strike against the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Mike Harris on March 30. It was the first civil service strike in the province's history, and was launched to stop the worst union-busting aspects of a major downsizing of the government workforce. Harris is tied to the Gingrich crowd in the U.S. Congress.

GEORGE SOROS is backing Westfield Holdings Ltd. in its campaign to buy part of the forthcoming \$2 billion Sydney Airport privatization, the March 26 *Australian* reported. Westfield is a shopping center developer owned by Frank Lowy, a backer of the neo-con *Australia Israel Review*, the main anti-LaRouche propagandists in Australia.

HEALTH BUDGET cuts in Australia, which are forcing the release of psychiatric patients, may help to explain the high incidence of fatal police shootings, many of which involve mentally ill people, Victoria state Chief Magistrate Nick Pappas said on April 1, the *Herald Sun* reported. Victorian police have been responsible for three times the national average of fatal shootings.

DERIVATIVES trade daily turnover in Frankfurt has more than doubled since January, according to London bond market sources. "This is related to the high degree of uncertainty lately about future moves in Bundesbank interest rates," he said.

CORN PRICES have increased more than two-thirds in the last year, the April 1 *Wall Street Journal* reported. But they are still far below a parity price. On March 29, the USDA estimated that U.S. supplies of corn on March 1 were 3.8 billion bushels, 32% below 1995.

CHINA dramatically reduced import tariff rates on April 1, from an average of 35% to around 23%, in an attempt to join the World Trade Organization, the Chinese *Economic Daily* reported.

Who will support Bosnia's resistance to British genocide?

by Umberto Pascali

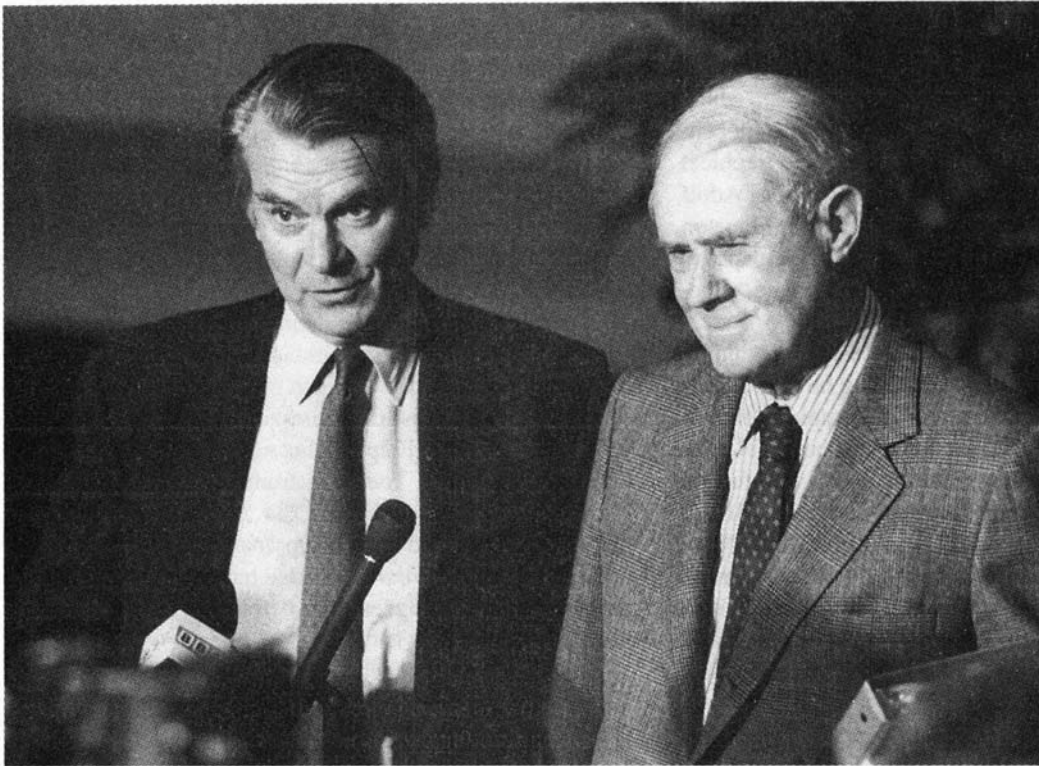
As Roosevelt said to Churchill: We cannot allow colonialism and the British Empire, and British methods, to continue in the world beyond this war. Because if we allow this, there will be no security for the United States or any other nation, because these conditions can lead to a new source of conflict and of danger to civilization.—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., televised address to the nation, March 2, 1996

In this report, we present some of the most appalling evidence of the British role in triggering and fostering the genocide against the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Republic of Croatia, and other republics that were part of the former Yugoslavia.

This magazine has been conducting a campaign to prevent this horrible crime since at least 1988, when Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., then a candidate for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, went on national television to warn that the British geopoliticians had selected former Yugoslavia as the center of an artificially provoked social and military earthquake, which was supposed to draw in the whole Balkan peninsula and Europe.

Since then—while the bloody “experiment” escalated, while the Greater Serbians of Slobodan Milosevic, Radovan Karadzic, and Ratko Mladic slaughtered the defenseless civilian population of Croatia and Bosnia—*EIR* has been the strongest voice denouncing the real puppet master, the British Empire.

Many times we have been asked, “Why this genocide?” Bosnians and Croats have asked us, “Why, after all the negotiations and U.N. interventions, does the aggression continue?” Many times we have heard, in the United States and Europe, the most racist banalities—such as, “those people just like to kill each other”—presented as a sociological analysis of the war. In reality, it is impossible to understand the genocide in the Balkans, let alone to reverse it, if we do not free ourselves from the popular and academic prejudices that cloud our judgment.



Lord David Owen (left) and Cyrus Vance, then-co-chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, at the United Nations on April 1, 1993. Britain's "Invisible Empire" deployed both the Greater Serbian aggressors, and the United Nations peacekeeping apparatus, in a plan to wipe out the nation-state of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

'The Invisible Empire'

First of all: Croatia and Bosnia are the victims of an international apparatus known historically as the British Empire. It was this apparatus that deployed the Greater Serbians, and that dominates the United Nations Organization, through its Security Council.

By British Empire, we do not mean a Hollywood fantasy, or the image that that empire projected at any particular historical moment. We mean a number of powerful families grouped into an oligarchy, whose power is based on a huge, usurious financial apparatus; vast control of raw materials; an international controlling apparatus of secret services, organized crime networks of different ethnic varieties; instruments of violence and provocation, including terrorist groups; and a geopolitical capability, also known as diplomacy.

The philosophical outlook of this oligarchy is the typical feudal outlook: The peasants, servants, or any human being living on the land owned by the feudal lord, belong to that feudal lord, just as do the trees, grass, rocks, minerals, sheep, and cows. There is no difference between human beings and animals. Any idea of a republic (*res publica*), or nation—a society of free individuals, endowed by law with inalienable rights, dignity, education, productive employment; a society in which every child has the right to fulfill his or her highest potentialities; a society based on its members' creativity, applied through science and technology, generating the progress and development of that whole society—any such conception is seen by the feudal oligarch as a mortal and personal threat.

In this section

Since British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher first gave the "green light" for the Greater Serbia lunatics to launch a war of aggression against Croatia and Bosnia, *EIR* has been documenting British perfidy in the region. In this *Feature*, we assemble for the first time, all in one place, some of the most powerful documentation of that British role.

First, we identify the strategic parameters in which the war in the Balkans has occurred, and the concept of Empire that motivates the British oligarchy.

Then comes a review of the new book by former European Community "mediator" Lord David Owen, *Balkan Odyssey*. Following this are statements by leaders of Bosnia and Croatia, showing how clearly they see through the British strategy, and a selection of documents published by *EIR* in the past, which refute Owen's lies most incisively.

We conclude with a synopsis of *EIR's Special Report* of March 24, 1995, explaining how Britain's Entente Cordiale of 1904 lit the fuse for World War I, which started, of course, in the Balkans.

When this outlook is moved from the small piece of land of the feudal lord, to large geographical areas or to the whole world, then the oligarchy feels the need for more efficient control techniques; hence the pseudo-science of “geographical politics” or geopolitics. It is no coincidence that one of Adolf Hitler’s teachers of geopolitics, was British oligarch Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who felt the urge to go to Germany to convince the Kaiser that indeed the Germans were the “superior race.”

Geopolitics sees the world as a large estate containing minerals, vegetables, and animals (including humans). This estate is conceived as immutable. It must be kept under control. So, what is the most efficient force one can deploy to control the largest possible area? Without going into further details, suffice it to say that from this theory derives the British theory and practice of “chokepoints”: The British Royal Navy is still sent to war today, in order to keep control over a group of apparently unimportant islands in the South Pacific, which had been stolen from Argentina, the Malvinas (renamed Falklands). Still today, the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, Gibraltar, is under British control.

So, looking back, one can see Britain’s apparent obsession with Singapore, Hongkong, Malta, South Africa, certain islands of the Caribbean, and so on. Sometimes, certain “geopolitically important” areas were not occupied outright, but controlled through other means. This, for example, has been the tragedy of Sicily, at least since it was temporarily occupied by Adm. Horatio Nelson during the Napoleonic period.

In other areas, the British oligarchy establishes a special relationship with local satraps, as in the case of India, where the British sought an alliance with the most backward groups or tribes, to be used to control the others. This is the modus operandi that was applied in the Balkans. Here, as we shall see, Britain’s “watchdog” was the Serbian monarchy, and especially those forces who identified themselves with the racist supremacist ideology of Greater Serbia.

By “British Empire,” we do not mean that this apparatus is a sort of secretion of the people living in the so-called United Kingdom. On the contrary, the “empire” is a supranational and anti-national institution by definition. It did not originate in England, but rather it took over England, as a parasite takes over living tissue and feeds on it. Whenever a nation or a potential nation is being used by an oligarchy, the first victims are the people living in those areas. The resistance of these peoples is broken, not just by force, but first of all by poisoning their minds with an increasing level of “blood and soil” chauvinism and irrational fantasies of racial superiority. Indeed, wherever the oligarchical parasite lays its eggs, historically we can always see a sort of exhilaration and racist brainwashing among the population (“we are superior,” “we are the chosen ones”), which later turns to misery and destruction.

The empire always destroys the host nation. This hap-

pened with the Babylonian and Persian empires; it happened with the Roman Empire; it happened with the father of the British Empire, the Serenissima “Republic” of Venice. While used by the oligarchy as a base for looting and evil operations against other countries, the “host” does not gain anything, but it is slowly crushed morally and physically, the last stage normally being a demographic collapse. Then, the “parasite” moves to another “host.”

There is no way to understand what has been done and is still being done to Bosnia, without understanding the reality of the British Empire and British oligarchy. Admittedly, this empire today is—to use the expression coined for the Ku Klux Klan—an “Invisible Empire,” but not for that reason any less evil and threatening. Today, instruments such as the United Nations have been perfected. The “empire” has achieved, through the U.N. and related supranational financial institutions, a disguise of *naturalness* that has been the dream of so many imperial ideologues since before Rome. The oligarchy has truly become “invisible.”

The two main tentacles of the beast—the financial and the geopolitical—have become more efficient than ever in disguising themselves.

As we write these lines, Bosnia is being attacked by these two tentacles. The aggression and genocide by the Greater Serbians has been replaced by “genocide through financial means” by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The financial tentacle is determined to prevent the reconstruction of Bosnia. The World Bank is demanding that the destroyed country agree to pay 18% of the debts of former Yugoslavia: the debts of its aggressor.

Bosnia resists

This “Invisible Empire” assaulted a small country, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Greater Serbians were its *longa manus*. The horrors that such aggression unleashes are frightening, but not difficult to imagine. And we saw them.

But what was not expected, was Bosnia’s resistance, the ability to stand firm, and ultimately the ability to survive. In doing that, in being the little soldier that stops the whole enemy army, Bosnia has given the rest of the world the historic opportunity to fight back against the British. Thus, it is not the rest of the world that has helped Bosnia (in fact, little or no help at all was extended), but it is Bosnia that has helped the rest of the world and given it the chance to get rid, once and for all, of the last empire. The most important victory of this resistance is the possibility to wake up the United States, to bring it back to the principles that led it to its own War of Independence.

Also two centuries ago, the British assaulted a small force with brutality, a colony they thought could have been broken easily. But the courage of the American leaders, and their international deployment to build support for their cause, created, around the War of Independence, a coalition that in-

cluded a large part of the major powers of that time. The American Revolution won, but that war is, in fact, still going on: It will last until the evil British Empire is thoroughly beaten.

The resistance of Bosnia has put that historical confrontation back on the agenda: the war between two opposite conceptions. On one side, is the conception that gave birth to the United States, and which represents, beneath the oligarchical encrustation in America, the soul and the potential for survival of the country. On the other side is the empire, with all its tentacles, agents, and lackeys. Therefore, this is not just a war for the survival of Bosnia, but for the survival of the United States and the entire world.

Sarajevo: June 28, 1914

Eighty-two years ago, in the Bosnian capital, a young, Greater Serbian terrorist, Gavrilo Princip, killed the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his pregnant wife. That was the trigger for World War I, a war on whose battlefields more people died than in World

War II. Princip was part of a clandestine organization called the Black Hand, which had been created by the head of Serbian intelligence, Dragutin T. Dimitrijevic, known as Colonel Apis.

Colonel Apis was working for British intelligence. On behalf of London, he had been following a precise plan: to shape Serbia into the British "watchdog" of the Balkans. Eleven years before the Sarajevo assassination, Apis had managed a coup that brought to the throne of Serbia, the parvenu merchant family Karageorgevich. Then, from Serbia, he began to orchestrate its operations. In 1911, he created "Union or Death," whose terrorist branch was the Black Hand.

A war, a cataclysm of unprecedented proportion, had been planned by the British Empire for several years. The reasons were fundamentally the same as those that led to the decision to unleash the Greater Serbians after 1989. The empire was losing ground and control. The geopolitical pillars of its domination were being drastically challenged, by those continental European and American factions which were developing the Berlin-Baghdad railway (**Figure 1**) and the Trans-Siberian

World Bank bleeds Bosnian war victims

The World Bank is demanding that Bosnia pay 17% of the debt of former Yugoslavia—the entity that unleashed four years of genocidal aggression against it—as the price for any serious credits for economic reconstruction. The following is from the World Bank Report to the Dec. 20-21, 1995 Brussels Conference on Reconstruction of Bosnia. The report's preamble recognizes that 80% of the Bosnian economy has been destroyed, and half the population either killed, maimed, or expelled.

Bosnia could become a successful economy, provided international assistance can be mobilized.

. . . [A] particularly serious threat to the current policy stance is the rapidly accumulating arrears in wage and pension payments and the past State liabilities to households for their lost foreign exchange deposits in the banking sector. These could overwhelm the budget if the government were to take them on. . . . In seeking solutions, every effort should be made to limit the government's use of domestic banking funds, especially central bank financing. Large amounts of these liabilities . . . may have to be written down or written off outright through schemes such as trading wage and pension arrears for foodstuffs

and other aid.

The government must move toward a convertible dinar and should maintain a flexible position on exchange rate arrangements. . . . The government should undertake . . . rapid privatization of the idle assets of State enterprises. . . .

An integral component of economic revival is the efficient deployment of scarce resources to help the poor . . . [but] a bloated social assistance budget would undermine fiscal prudence needed for stability. Inappropriate targeting and excessive amounts of social assistance would discourage work and enterprise restructuring. . . .

. . . Bosnia . . . has accumulated substantial arrears, including to the IMF, the World Bank, and other international financial institutions, bilateral creditors and commercial bank creditors. Based on an assessment of the entire external debt situation, economic prospects, the postwar reconstruction and recovery needs, the government will need to design, jointly with the IMF, the World Bank, and other creditors, a medium-term balance of payment and external financial plan that would help to provide resources for the postwar rehabilitation of the country and enable Bosnia to normalize its international financial relations while maintaining an acceptable level of imports and reserves.

The most important conditions for World Bank membership are for Bosnia to assume an agreed share of the outstanding bank loans to the former Yugoslavia and agree on a plan to eliminate arrears on these loans.

FIGURE 1

The Berlin-Baghdad Railway by 1914

- The Berlin-Baghdad railway. The Adana-Aleppo and Mardin-Mosul sections were not completed on the outbreak of war in 1914
- Serbia: the only country on the Berlin-Baghdad Railway not associated with Germany, and also hostile to Austria-Hungary
- ++++ Branch line completed by 1914
- - - Branch line proposed to the Persian oil fields



railway (see article, p. 42). These amazing technological triumphs were the result of a policy, and a philosophical conception, diametrically opposed to the oligarchical conception.

The Berlin-Baghdad railway

The idea of applying human creativity through technology had never before been made so hubristically clear. Rivers of development, these railways had changed forever the conditions of Europe and Asia. From the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, the empire's obsessive control of chokepoints and sea passages, its reliance on the Royal Navy to punish those who challenged its rule—all this was broken. Not by war, but by progress. And this new geometry of countries was going inexorably to establish similar relations of mutual development with the United States of America. The oligarchical families saw their worst nightmare becoming reality, and they reacted. It had to be stopped.

Especially through the project for the Berlin-Baghdad railway, countries such as Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, and the peoples of the Middle East had found potentially a new way toward mutual economic development, freedom, prosperity, and peace. The Balkan peninsula (the future Yugoslavia) was the way through which Europe had broken its containment. For the British, it was necessary to burn the whole estate, in order to keep it under control.

The senior British military adviser attached to the Serbian army, R.G.D. Laffan, warned: "If 'Berlin-Baghdad' were achieved, a huge block of territory producing every kind of wealth, and unassailable by sea-power would be united under German authority. . . . Russia would be cut off by this barrier

from her western friends, Great Britain and France. . . . One little strip of territory alone blocked the way. . . . *That little strip was Serbia.* Serbia stood small but defiant between Germany and the great ports of Constantinople and Salonika. . . . Serbia was really the first line of defense of our eastern possessions. If she were crushed or *enticed* into the 'Berlin-Baghdad system,' then our vast but slightly defended Empire would soon have felt the shock."

In this intelligence report we have, clearly stated, the reasons for Britain's triggering of World War I and four years of genocide in the 1990s and, potentially, for triggering World War III.

A few points are to be underlined in Laffan's warnings. First of all, the importance the empire's agent attaches to the French and Russian allies, the so-called Triple Alliance (see article, p. 42). Russia could be "cut off"—or better, could be freed from the British control—through the concrete possibility of economic development. And even Serbia could be in danger to get away, by being *enticed* into the Berlin-Baghdad system, i.e., again into a program of economic development. Second, the empire is vulnerable, weak, defeatable, and, in fact, unnatural, based on coercion and manipulation. Third, Germany is personified as the ultimate enemy and evil. When the imperial apologist speaks about Germany, he is not referring to it as a country; what the British were and are, instinctively, frightened of, is a conception and a system of development.

The 'Fourth Reich' scare

London needs this kind of fetishistic enemy image. More than 80 years after Laffan wrote, British Prime Minister Mar-

garet Thatcher needed to launch the campaign against the reunification of Germany, saying it would become “the Fourth Reich”: a totally invented image, psychological warfare to manipulate irrational feelings, like those of the Greater Serbians, who, through Slobodan Milosevic and Radovan Karadzic, kept repeating that their racial genocide was carried out in order to stop the advance of the Fourth Reich in the Balkans.

During the recent genocide against Bosnia, the British deployed some of their most trusted propagandists, such as Kenneth DeCourcy and his *Intelligence Digest* (see box p. 16), to combat any possible alliance between a part of Europe and the United States, against the genocide in the Balkans. DeCourcy denounces any attempt to counter the Greater Serbians’ aggression: “America’s solution is to encourage and support German hegemony. . . . Washington urgently needs to think again before it is too late; its policy for Europe is not a policy for future stability; it is the reverse.”

DeCourcy’s “analyses” were—and are—regularly taken up by a network of pseudo-Christian fundamentalist maga-

zines and other outlets in the United States, a sort of synthetic “Court of Miracles” that is very active on the dark side of certain American minds. The outlets include the magazine *Philadelphia Trumpet* and assorted late-night televangelists, who hammer on the theme of war between, on the one side, Britain and Serbia as the “new Israel,” and, on the other, Germany-Croatia-Bosnia as the “new Babylon.” Croatia is branded “the beast of the Apocalypse,” while Germany is “the Holy Roman Empire,” as opposed to the friendly British Empire.

The enticement of Russia

By deploying the Greater Serbians, the British did not intend to destroy only the Balkans. One of their longer-term strategies was to force Russia into the game, to force it to come to the aid of its Serbian “Slavic brothers.” By the IMF-World Bank financial tentacle, the British prevented any possible economic development in post-Communist Russia; at the same time, through the deployment of operations like the Lord Byron Foundation for Balkan Studies, they kept

ADL mouthpiece Brin backs Serbian butchers

Among many Bosnian patriots, there is a widespread illusion that the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL) is among the leading “friends” of the Bosnian people.

It is true that, in addition to many Arab governments in the Middle East, the Israeli government of Yitzhak Rabin, and, later, Shimon Peres, has provided both material and moral support to the Bosnian government, combatting Greater Serbian genocide. But this is a totally different matter from the ADL.

The ADL, apart from efforts to cozy up to Bosnian diplomats in New York and Washington, is on record—through at least one of its best-known mouthpieces—overtly backing the Serb butchers! Herb Brin is the publisher of *Heritage Southwest Jewish Press*, a Los Angeles-based weekly that spouts the ADL line on every major policy issue.

When San Francisco police raided the West Coast offices of the ADL to break up an international espionage ring in December 1992, and again in April 1993, Brin published a full-page ad, under his own byline and under the ADL logo, defending the group. Brin admitted that he has been an intelligence operator for the League for at least 30 years (“Hardly a week passes that I don’t supply Jewish

defense material to David Lehrer, head of ADL in the region . . .”).

Just two weeks before the publication of the ad, Brin published a shameless defense of the Serbian genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, by William Dorich, under the headline, “Socrates and the Balkans—In Defense of Serbs.” The article attempted to dismiss reports of mass rape of Bosnian Muslim women by Serb irregulars as pure fraud, even accusing the Bosnians of “willingness to kill their own people to gain international sympathy.”

In February-March 1993, Brin traveled to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and to the Serb-held town of Banja Luca, Bosnia, on a “fact-finding” mission, paid for by the Jewish-Serbian Friendship Society. He published a series of dispatches, dateline Belgrade, that covered up the genocide, under such headlines as: “Serbs Label Rape Charge as Foes’ ‘Slick’ Campaign,” “Who’s Doing Cleansing?” and “World War II Never Ended in the Balkans.” In an article published in *Heritage* on Feb. 19, 1993, Brin quoted from rabid British Serbophile Sir Alfred Sherman, denouncing the idea of a parallel between the Nazi Holocaust and the “Muslim suffering in Bosnia.” “If there is a parallel,” Brin quoted Lord Sherman, “it is the martyrdom of the Serbs in Croatia-Bosnia, who account for a third of the Serbian nation.”

All the while, the pages of Brin’s *Heritage* were filled with articles defending the ADL from the espionage allegations, and viciously slandering people like Lyndon LaRouche, for daring to publish the ugly truth about the ADL.—Jeffrey Steinberg

fomenting the worst instincts of certain Russian factions. Any possible U.S. intervention to stop the genocidalists, the foundation leaders said (starting with the original sponsor of Maggie Thatcher, Sir Alfred Sherman), is a direct attack on Russia. Russia has to react (see box).

In normal conditions, such propaganda would be dismissed as delirious; but under the destructive conditions imposed by economic shock therapy, irrationality can flourish. The British have been actively flirting with a scenario for World War III.

In fact, one of the reasons for the long non-intervention of the Clinton administration—and one of the reasons for the unjust Dayton agreement—has been the fear that Russia might be drawn into the war. The British, in the middle of the game, kept the genocide going, preventing any possible positive U.S. intervention through direct sabotage (see the story of Gen. Sir Michael Rose, p. 26).

LaRouche's 'Productive Triangle'

What prompted the British decision to launch the Greater Serbians around 1989, was the perception of an immediate and overwhelming danger, just as London's man Laffan warned of before World War I. The end of communism and fall of the Berlin Wall had opened, *mutatis mutandis*, a perspective of development comparable to that in the years preceding World War I. In particular, as readers of *EIR* know, the end of the geopolitical division of Europe and the world coincided with the elaboration by Lyndon LaRouche of his conception of the Productive Triangle: an area of great development centered in the Berlin-Paris-Vienna triangle, which could become the engine for the modernization and reconstruction of the countries of the former Soviet bloc, but also the rest of Europe, the Middle East, and so on.

According to LaRouche's elaboration, the Triangle was

British propaganda for a new Triple Entente

The following statements by British policymakers document their visceral hatred of Germany, and their effort to manipulate Russia into an alliance with Britain against the United States.

Margaret Thatcher, former British prime minister, in a speech in September 1995, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, at a meeting of the Forum for International Policy: Germany's "national character is to dominate. There is something in the character of the German people that led to things that never should have happened. Why was it that the German people let Hitler do the things he did? This is something I still fear. Even to this day."

Kenneth DeCourcy, editor of *Intelligence Digest*, Aug. 11, 1995: "American generals trained and advised the recently triumphant Croatian Army, and German pilots have been training the Croatian Air Force (U.N. sources at Zagreb airport say air traffic control frequencies 'resound to the voices of German pilots'). Yet the recent events in the former Yugoslavia, important (and dangerous) as they are, form only a small part of an overall U.S.-German plan for Europe. . . . America's solution is to encourage and support German hegemony in both East and West Europe.

"Washington urgently needs to think again before it is too late; its policy for Europe is not a policy for future

stability; it is the reverse."

Michael Martin Stenton, representative of the Lord Byron Foundation for Balkan Studies, in a press conference in Moscow on Oct. 9, 1995, sought to turn the Russians against Germany and the United States: "The new Germany has been tested, the attitude of the United States has been made clear, the weakness of Britain and the weakness of Russia have been proven. The solution to the question of the autonomous rights of the Serbs in Croatia has now been revealed: the military destruction of the Serbian community by an army trained by the United States, politically encouraged by Germany and tolerated by the new Yugoslav authorities in Belgrade.

"Another experiment was made, and that experiment was to give NATO military authority. NATO was introduced into the former Yugoslavia as an air power to police the air exclusion zone on behalf of the United Nations. . . .

"What we must now conclude is that the experiment is finished. We have absolute evidence that NATO is not prepared to behave in a neutral fashion, that it wishes to move towards a solution in a unilateral and extremely violent fashion."

The NATO bombing of Serbian forces at Sarajevo, Stenton continued, "is one of the first uses of military force that has had positive approval by the pope of Rome. . . . The question is, will this political intimidation, which forces Britain to bomb people when Britain does not want to go to war and which forces Russia to remain silent when it knows what is happening, will this political intimidation continue?"

Stenton then discussed the proposal that there be a NATO military force in Bosnia, to which Russia and

to be linked, through railroad and other transportation and communication infrastructure, to the main areas of reconstruction. One of the main branches, of course, was to run through the Balkans. No national leadership in its right mind would have failed to jump at the opportunity. The British had to move fast.

Through Slobodan Milosevic, already the principle of racist irrationality—Greater Serbia—had been revived. Milosevic, a banker trained in the United States, was a product of the Henry Kissinger grouping. Frantic meetings took place in Britain and elsewhere with Serbian envoys. The green light was given.

From then on, as this magazine has regularly documented, the “Invisible Empire,” either directly or through its U.N. incarnation, made sure that nobody would interfere with the war “experiment.”

The treason of General Rose, when he and his Special

Islamic countries could contribute. Stenton warned: “Every Russian should have no doubt that this is a poisoned offer, and I recommend you strongly not to accept it. Russia will buy no influence for herself, nor buy any advantage for the Serbs, by sending forces to Bosnia under NATO command. If there is a NATO force in Bosnia, it will be the dominant force. . . .

“If NATO is allowed to send a very powerful American force to Bosnia it will in all probability behave in exactly the same way. Except that this time . . . it will be American Special Forces seizing control in Pale, Banja Luka, Brcko, and ultimately on the River Drina itself. And if there are Russian troops present, they will be helpless to do anything about this. Which is why I recommend Russia to avoid the poisoned gift, to not send your troops and to not vote in favor of a new United Nations resolution to give NATO permission to send a military force into Bosnia. . . .

“The question that Russia ought to ask itself is whether the presence of a NATO contingent in Bosnia will make a NATO air base in Tallinn [Estonia] in 10 years time more or less likely. Russia is facing a new Cold War look-alike situation whether it wants to admit that or not. By acting now to assert its legitimate national interests and its geopolitical concerns, Russia, in fact, may prevent this situation from blossoming into a fully blown Cold War. . . .

“NATO has changed for the worse. NATO has become a giant without any checks, balances, and controls. . . . NATO now, as has been proven in Bosnia, is not only a threat to Russia, it is a threat to its own members because NATO is behaving in a way which may push many reluctant members into a sort of confrontation nobody wants, but a small group of adventurers in Bonn and Washington.”

Air Services (SAS) sabotaged NATO strikes against the Karadzic gangs assaulting the U.N. “safe area” of Bihac, is one of the examples that came out publicly. The war among the victims, the British intelligence authorship of the confrontation, in 1993 in Central Bosnia, between Muslims and Catholics, is another of these sickening examples (see *Documentation*, p. 32).

Unleash the power of the American economy

But that treason is only the tip of the iceberg. There are few U.S. observers and military personnel who have been in Bosnia, who have not been sickened by the British modus operandi. It is reasonable to believe that much more evidence of London’s perfidy is ready to pop up. The NATO air strikes that freed Croatia and put the genocidalists on the defensive in Bosnia, took place, after innumerable British actions of sabotage, because of a decision made in Washington. It showed that the British game was psychological warfare, and a courageous decision could have broken the “game” at any moment. Of course, London agitated the scarecrow of a Russian intervention in defense of the Serbians, and the operation against Karadzic’s new Nazis did not go as far as it could have. And then there was Dayton.

The ideologues of the Empire are progressively showing signs of paranoia vis-à-vis the role of the United States in Bosnia. This is what Hollinger Corporation operative Ambrose Evans-Pritchard wrote after the air strikes, in the London *Sunday Telegraph*: “Gone is the automatic trust that once tied the British and American armed forces. President Clinton ordered a secret policy that undercut the British army. . . . Now he expects London to provide . . . loyal Gurkhas for his plan.”

The current policy fight over the economic reconstruction of Bosnia does not concern only the Balkans; it concerns the economic reconstruction of the United States as well.

On April 3, for causes still under investigation, the plane carrying U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and 31 other people, including executives of several of the most important U.S. industrial firms, crashed near Dubrovnik, Croatia, en route from Tuzla, Bosnia. Brown was involved in channelling huge investments that, according to observers, do not seem to fit the agenda of the World Bank and IMF. A source told *EIR*: “There was a potential of investment exceeding \$40 billion on that plane.” In his last speech in Tuzla, Brown said: “I think we shouldn’t just look at aid. Aid is kind of a one-shot deal. We’d better look at long-term economic development, and it can only come through investment.”

Speaking of Brown at the Commerce Department on the day of the fatal crash, President Clinton recalled: “When we met earlier this week, right before he left for the Balkans, he was so excited, because he thought he would be able to use *the power of the American economy to help the peace take hold in the Balkans.*”

Book Reviews

The Hobbesian diplomatic world of Britain's Lord David Owen

by Susan Welsh

Balkan Odyssey

by David Owen

Harcourt Brace & Co., New York, 1995

367 pages, hardbound, \$25

In a May 10, 1982 public address, (Sir) Henry A. Kissinger bragged of having worked, during his employment as both U.S. national security adviser and secretary of state, as an agent of the British foreign service, behind the backs of Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford. That address was delivered at "Chatham House," also known as the British Foreign Service's Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA), the institution which has sponsored, trained, and directed Kissinger since early 1950s assignment to training at Chatham House's Wilton Park subsidiary, at Harvard University. The subject of that address was Kissinger's attempts to justify his virtually life-long dedication to combatting the traditional American values of President Franklin Roosevelt, on behalf of the British imperial tradition represented by Roosevelt's war-time political adversary, Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

As part of his rejection of the patriotic tradition of the United States, Kissinger included the following paean to British lack of morality: "Philosophically, she remains Hobbesian: She expects the worst and is rarely disappointed. In moral matters Britain has traditionally practiced a convenient form of ethical egoism, believing that what was good for Britain was best for the rest."

This aptly summarizes the philosophical outlook of Lord David Owen, who served as the European Union's "mediator" in the Balkan wars, and co-chairman of the steering committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (ICFY), from August 1992 to June 1995. Owen's Hobbesian diplomacy made him complicit in the worst ethnic cleansing and genocide since the Nazi Holocaust.

Kissinger went on to claim that Britain has always prac-

ticed her Hobbesian philosophy and ethical egoism "with an innate moderation and civilized humaneness such that her presumption was frequently justified. In the nineteenth century, British policy was a—perhaps *the*—principal factor in a European system that kept the peace for 99 years without a major war." It can be doubted that the victims of this *Pax Britannica* would agree with Sir Henry's lie; certainly, the victims of the Balkans war do not.

Like Hobbes and Kissinger, Lord Owen is a consummate liar. A skillful diplomat and former British Foreign Secretary, he has long experience in convincing his interlocutor (in this case, the reader) that he is really a nice guy who is doing the best he can to bring peace to a troubled world. Any fact which might disturb this fairy tale, he simply does not report, or lies about.

The only way to refute Owen's picture of the wars in former Yugoslavia, therefore, is to introduce the information that he suppresses. In this article, we draw upon *EIR*'s extensive coverage of the Balkans during the period of Owen's tenure, a period in which this magazine played a unique role in getting the truth to people around the world, exposing the British strategic gameplan behind Owen's diplomacy.

Owen's cover-story

Owen's line is that, before he became ICFY co-chairman, he was a staunch advocate of military strikes against the Serbian aggressors, to stop the genocide against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. In fact, he says, his views on this were identical to those of Bill Clinton in July 1992, who was then campaigning for the Presidency on a similar program. Owen was, during the summer of 1992, an outspoken opponent of the British government's refusal to take military action. But after that same British government secured his appointment to the post of EU "mediator," he soon learned the hard, cold realities of Balkan politics, and lost his naiveté. He came to realize that no military solution were possible, since no Western government was prepared to ask its people to risk their lives to defeat the Serbs. Owen quotes Otto von Bismarck that "the Balkans were not worth the healthy bones of



David Owen (center) with French Maj. Gen. Philippe Morillon (left), then-chief of Unprofor in Bosnia, and Bosnian Serb mass murderer Gen. Ratko Mladic (right), shown here in Sarajevo, December 1992. Lord Owen writes that there are “no innocents” among the leaders of the warring Balkan ethnic groups.

a single Pomeranian grenadier,” and reports his own growing realization that “it was this view which was held by all the key governments when it came to committing troops on the ground in Bosnia-Herzegovina and which ensured that international diplomacy without military power was the hallmark of every attitude and action toward the former Yugoslavia.” Reviewing the history of the now-defunct Vance-Owen Peace Plan (VOPP), he argues that this was the very best “deal” that Bosnia could have gotten—much better than what they have now—and that had it been adopted, it would have prevented many deaths and much suffering.

Owen further explains how he came to realize that there are no “good guys” or “bad guys” in a “civil war” such as that in former Yugoslavia. All sides have committed terrible atrocities, he claims. “Within a week of taking the position of co-chairman,” he writes, “I had come to realize, and to say publicly, that there were no innocents among the political and military leaders in all three parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina.” The negotiator must therefore be impartial, must practice conflict resolution among “the Muslims,” “the Croats,” and “the Serbs,” convincing each to give a little, in the interests of a peace settlement, which is judged to be the primary aim. This means that the Serbs have the right to keep at least a portion of what they have seized by force: After all, how can you expect them to withdraw, when they are in a superior military position, and you are not prepared to use military force to dislodge them?

As to the Bosnian demand that the West lift the arms embargo and allow the government in Sarajevo to defend itself, Owen argues that this would be detrimental, since it would make the Serbs angry, and therefore would wreck his efforts to convince them to “give a little” at the negotiating

table. Further, it would make the Russians angry, and this might lead to World War III.

Above all, Owen’s view absolutely precludes the idea, which Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have insisted on, that a Balkan settlement must include a “peace-winning policy”—a new “Marshall Plan” of assistance to rebuild the shattered economies of the region, while integrating them into a Productive Triangle of European and Eurasian infrastructure development. This policy is axiomatically rejected by the British, and the U.N. apparatus; no hint of it appears in this book.

Hobbes: ‘war of every man, against every man’

What, then, is the Hobbesian world view of Owen, Kissinger, and the British oligarchy?

For Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), men are nasty and brutish creatures, destined to fight continually among themselves, unless some greater power, the *Leviathan*, emerges to keep them in their place. (In Hobbes’s day, of course, this power was the British monarchy; today, that role is to be played by a one-world government, the United Nations, as an instrument of that monarchy.)

As Hobbes writes: “Hereby it is manifest, that during the time men live without a common Power to keep them all in awe, they are in that condition which is called Warre; and such a warre, as is of every man, against every man. . . . In such condition, there is no place for Industry; . . . And the life of man, solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short. . . .

“The only way to erect such a Common Power, as may be able to defend [men] from the invasion of Forraigners, and the injuries of one another, and thereby to secure them in such sort, as that by their owne industrie, and by the fruites of the Earth, they may nourish themselves and live contentedly; is,

to conferre all their power and strength upon one Man, or upon one Assembly of men, that may reduce all their Wills, by plurality of voices, unto one Will: . . . made by Covenant of every man with every man. . . . This is the Generation of that great *Leviathan* . . . to which wee owe . . . our peace and defence.”

How is this happy state of peace to be achieved? In Hobbes’s world, there is a place for Lord David Owen, the “Arbitrator”: “It is also a Law of Nature, *That all men that mediate Peace, be allowed safe Conduct.* . . . Unlesse the parties to the question, Covenant mutually to stand to the sentence of another, they are as farre from Peace as ever. This other, to whose Sentence they submit, is called an *Arbitrator*. And therefore it is of the Law of Nature, *That they that are at controversie, submit their Right to the judgment of an Arbitrator*” (emphasis in original).

Hobbes specifies that the Arbitrator must not in any way *take sides* between the warring parties, even when it might seem a matter of honor (and morality) to do so: “And seeing every man is presumed to do all things in order to his own benefit, no man is a fit Arbitrator in his own cause. . . . For the same reason no man in any Cause ought to be received for Arbitrator, to whom greater profit, or honour, or pleasure apparently ariseth out of the victory of one party, than of the other: for hee hath taken (though an unavoydable bribe, yet) a bribe; and no man can be obliged to trust him. And thus also the controversie, and the condition of War remaineth, contrary to the Law of Nature.”

Unexamined, is that class of arbitrators, who, even when their neutrality be real, serve a partisan, *third* interest: their own policy, of “let’s you and him fight.” This is the job for the Kissingers and Owens.

Britain’s strategy in the Balkans

David Owen is at pains to emphasize that he is *not* an instrument of British policy, but an independent operator, in the employ of the European Union. On page 25, he reports that he refused a salary from the British government, for the job of EU mediator, because “I had no wish to be seen as a British diplomat or civil servant and preferred not to accept the ‘Queen’s shilling.’ ” Not until page 297, do we learn that his period of service without pay was of short duration; evidently he decided that his dirty work merited a Queen’s shilling or two. One is reminded of the story of the Emperor Vespasian, who gained notoriety for imposing a tax on the public urinals of the city of Rome. When his son Titus complained about this practice, Vespasian handed him a coin and asked, “Does it smell bad?” Titus admitted that it did not. “Yet it comes from urine,” said Vespasian.

It doesn’t take a pay stub to prove that Lord Owen acted in closest coordination with the British government; indeed, the book itself documents this time and again. Just one example, is the way Owen worked with Prime Minister John Major and Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd to “handle” the Americans. The diplomatic push for the VOPP went into high gear

at the end of 1992 and early 1993, after George Bush’s defeat in the November 1992 elections. Owen and Vance worked intensively with the lame duck Bush administration officials, including the President himself, urging them to press the Serbs and the Bosnians to sign the VOPP right away. Clearly, they were trying to lock things in before the inauguration of Clinton, whom the British were not sure they could control. Owen sent a telegram to British Ambassador to the United States Robin Renwick, for example, expressing his frustration with the Clinton administration: “We have this administration briefing the press in a way that could not but stiffen those Muslims who want to continue the war.”

Owen writes further, that “the British position throughout my open battle with the U.S. administration had been totally supportive, largely due to John Major, but also to consistent backing from Sir David Hannay, our representative at the U.N. in New York.” At no point did Owen’s policy conflict with that of Her Majesty’s Government on any substantive issue.

British policy in the Balkans is determined by the broader strategy of neutralizing or destroying any nation-state that poses a threat to British geopolitical domination. This has historically meant:

1. *Balance-of-power manipulations to prevent the emergence of a power bloc oriented toward the economic development of the Eurasian land mass.* This was, for example, the policy of the Entente Cordiale and the Triple Entente, which led to World War I (see article, p. 42). The British create ethnic insurgencies, revolutions, and wars, as their weapon for weakening the nation-state. An example of this today is the “clash of civilizations” policy, enunciated by Harvard’s Samuel Huntington: encouraging “Islamic fundamentalism” as a battering ram to destroy potential cooperation between the Islamic countries and others, including Israel.

2. *Keeping the United States on a British leash,* including the assassination of U.S. Presidents, as necessary.

During the mid-1980s, Britain’s Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and France’s President François Mitterrand had revived the arrangement which had been behind British King Edward VII’s 1902-11 efforts to organize World War I: the notorious, Anglo-French Entente Cordiale. Beginning 1991, the revived Entente Cordiale of Thatcher and Mitterrand had succeeded, with help of the Bush administration, in unleashing Kissinger Associates’ Serbia client, dictator Slobodan Milosevic, in atrocities against Serbia’s Croatian and Bosnian neighbors. Thatcher and Mitterrand sought to ally Russia with Milosevic’s Serbia, seeking to revive the Anglo-French-Russia “Triple Entente,” which was the actual guilty party in launching World War I.

In October-November 1989, with the fall of the Berlin Wall, Thatcher and her government began to scream that a reunified Germany would mean a “Fourth Reich.” London feared that East Germany would be rebuilt economically, and that a unified Germany would become a force for Eurasian infrastructure development, threatening British balance-of-

power domination of Eurasia. Thatcher easily secured the support of President Bush for her policy—the man who announced sourly, as communism was being toppled in East Germany, that he, for one, was not going to “dance on the Berlin Wall.”

As long as Bush was President, the British could run the United States as they wished, as Thatcher boasts in her memoirs. But President Clinton has not only refused to go along with the British policy; he has broken the “special relationship” with London, and oriented his foreign policy toward achieving a partnership with Germany, France, and Russia.

Since the collapse of Soviet power, Britain’s strategy against the United States has been shaped by the effort to elevate the United Nations Organization to the status of “The World Government,” thus reducing the United States to a mere satrapy of a U.N.O. empire, virtually controlled by the British monarchy’s far-flung financier oligarchy and intelligence services.

Today, London’s Balkan policy is one of the leading strategic operations which the British monarchy has deployed in the effort to topple the U.S. Clinton Presidency, and to break the United States to Britain’s will.

Diplomat Lord Owen would claim that he does not support these objectives. He says that he upholds Germany’s strengthened role in Europe, for example, and thinks that the European Union should run its affairs in such a way as not to trample upon the rights and interests of the sovereign nation-state.

Perhaps the lord doth protest too much; more revealing, is his homage to the British concept of World Federalism:

“The world is still a long way from achieving Tennyson’s dream, a text which U.S. President Truman carried in his wallet all his life and which Winston Churchill called the most wonderful of modern prophecies:

“For I dipt into the future; far as human eye could see.
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that
would be. . .
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain’d
a ghastly dew
From the nation’s airy navies grappling in the central
blue. . .
Till the war-drum throbb’d no longer and the battle
flags were furled
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the
World.”

We now examine more closely the four principal axioms of Owen’s book, to show how each is a lie.

Lie #1: All sides are guilty

Lord Owen bristles at being compared with Neville Chamberlain, whose appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938 delivered Czechoslovakia into Nazi hands. When a journalist

raised the parallel at a press conference on Aug. 25, 1993, covered by *EIR*, Owen shot back: “I’m tired of this parallel, which is not applicable. Munich was before the war; now we are in the middle of a war. I don’t want to hear that word ‘appeasement’ again.”

One of the ways Owen dodges accusations that he “appeased” the Serbs, is by the scurrilous charge that all parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina are “masters of disinformation, propaganda and deceit,” that all are guilty of ethnic cleansing and atrocities against one another (he concedes that the Serbs behaved a bit worse than the others). According to this “logic,” the war in former Yugoslavia is not a war of aggression by Serbia against its neighbors, but a civil war, a war of “every man against every man,” as Hobbes put it, a war among people who have been killing each for centuries, and will always be killing each other, unless someone from outside stops them.

This obscene argument, playing rhetorically on widespread popular prejudices, is not unique to Lord Owen, as shown by the following statements quoted in *EIR*, Sept. 4, 1992:

U.N. Special Envoy **Cyrus Vance**, Nov. 5, 1991, claimed that it was “not at all clear who is the aggressor and who the victim in this conflict.”

Deputy U.S. Secretary of State **Lawrence Eagleburger**, Nov. 18, 1991: “This should be fought out among the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves.”

French President **François Mitterrand**, Nov. 29, 1991, interview with the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*: Refusing to name the aggressor, he said: “All I know is that the history of Serbia and Croatia has been filled with such dramas for a long time. Especially during the last world war, many Serbs were killed in Croatian camps. As you know, Croatia was part of the Nazi bloc, Serbia wasn’t. . . . Since the death of Tito, the latent conflict between Serbs and Croats had to break out, once again. The time for that has come now. I do not think that Serbia intends to launch war to keep Croatia, but rather to achieve a redrawing of the borders and some kind of direct or indirect control of the Serbian minorities.”

President **George Bush**, Aug. 17, 1992: In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report*, the President disputed reports that the Serbians were committing genocide. “We’re trying very hard to get whatever intelligence we can on the charge that there’s a genocidal wave sweeping through these camps. But in all fairness I have to say to the American people there is no evidence that what’s happening is genocide.”

Lord Owen and his friends are lying.

Take the example of the bombing of the marketplace in Sarajevo on Feb. 5, 1994, in which 49 people were killed and over 200 wounded. Owen uses this incident to bolster his claim that there are “no innocents” in this war. He cites the Serbian press agency Tanjug, quoting Unprofor sources, that this atrocity was carried out from behind “Muslim” lines, firing against their own civilians in order to attract international sympathy.

Reviewer Noel Malcolm, writing in the *Sunday Telegraph* on Nov. 12, 1995, points out, however: "What Lord Owen does not tell us is that a second, more thorough [Unprofor] investigation found that the first had made mistakes in its calculations, and concluded that the shell could equally have come from the Serb side. It is surely inconceivable that Owen is unaware of this second report; yet he chooses not to mention it."

Lie #2: The war is basically an ethnic conflict

Related to the previous lie, is Owen's fraudulent claim that the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina is an ethnic dispute among "the Muslims" and "the Serbs" and "the Croatsians." He always refers to the Bosnian government forces as "the Muslims," and dismisses Bosnia-Herzegovina's multi-ethnic Presidency as a sham.

In fact, it is long-standing British policy to manipulate and provoke conflicts among the various ethnic groups of Yugoslavia, to keep the war going, in service of the doctrine of "divide and rule."

As Lyndon H. LaRouche wrote in *EIR*'s Oct. 13, 1995

Special Report on terrorism in South Asia: "London's strategic use of 'ethnicity' . . . is key to all British long-term strategy in the Americas, Eurasia, and Africa, during the past 20 years. It is the basis for the British monarchy's genocide campaign against Rwanda and Burundi, and London's current efforts to bring about the total destruction of Nigeria and Sudan. It is also an integral component of London's strategic orientation toward the intended dissolution of Canada, of the United States, and of every presently existing nation of Central and South America. *Ethnicity*, whether in the foreign-directed insurgency within Mexico's federal state of Chiapas, Africa, and Eurasia, or the ongoing destruction of Australia, is the theme of the new, massive wave of international terrorism which London offices are directing today."

See *Documentation*, p. 32, for excerpts from an article in the Croatian publication *Danas*, reprinted in *EIR* on Aug. 27, 1993, which shows exactly how this manipulation was carried out in the case of the war between Croatsians and Bosnians.

We can refute Owen's lie about the ethnic nature of the war, by quoting the participants in the conflict themselves. The following chronology gives a very different picture (the dates refer to the issue of *EIR* in which the item appears):

Jan. 15, 1993: Prof. Dr. Kasim Trnka, "Ethnic Constitution Is Unacceptable." Dr. Trnka is an adviser to Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and a member of the delegation

Locke Society promotes balkanization, secession

Thomas Hobbes's partner in crime, in developing the concept of the "social contract" by which man allegedly overcomes the bestial "state of nature," was John Locke (1632-1704)—another philosophical mentor of Lord David Owen. Charles K. Rowley, general director of The Locke Institute in Fairfax, Virginia, spells out his vision of Lockean classical liberalism, and a call for the demolition of the nation-state, in a treatise titled Property Rights and the Limits of Democracy (1993), quoted below. Rowley, an Englishman, came to the United States in 1984, where he is active in promoting "limited government and the free enterprise system." For more on Locke's political philosophy, see Philip Valenti, "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution," EIR, Dec. 1, 1995.

Locke himself had no notion in mind that democracy might enfranchise the property-less classes who would place no high valuation on protecting property, and who might welcome democracy only as an instrument of plunder. Yet, in modern times, attempts to limit the franchise would invoke

alienation and disaffection on a scale that would surely threaten the basis of civil society.

Given such constraints, those who value liberty highly and who seek to obtain for themselves the right to life, liberty and property, might do well to argue in favour of the dismantling of mega-states, at least for all purposes other than defence, and to favour the balkanization of civil societies into a set of smaller clubs that allow individuals real choices with respect to civil government. If certain clubs, such as the District of Columbia, should evidence strong preferences for welfare state socialism, gradually inward and outward migration would consolidate that tendency. If other clubs, such as Indiana, should evidence strong preferences for a Lockean society, true believers in liberty might cluster there, just like the Pilgrims in New England. . . .

Unlike the Pilgrims, there is no obvious wilderness to which classical liberals may relocate in a dramatically narrowing world. Only by making the case for secession and balkanization of states can they reasonably expect to achieve a society of like-minded individuals who recognize the importance of minimal government as the only safeguard for liberty available in a world increasingly characterized by individuals rather than to themselves for the solutions to their perceived problems.

of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina in Geneva. He comments on the Vance-Owen Plan: "Unfortunately, now, again, amongst the ten additional principles that were introduced, there is a clear reintroduction of three constitutional units, based on an ethnic principle. . . . In their discussion on these arrangements, the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation, having a strong interest in a unified, sovereign, and unbroken territory of the country, and with regard to the suggestion of the co-chairmen, insists on organizing the provinces on geographic, cultural, economic, and ethnic principles. The other two delegations (Serb and Croat) insist that those are the negotiations of three nations, and favor strictly ethnic criteria, that is, when it suits their purpose."

July 23, 1993: "U.N., Owen Push 'Final Solution' Against Bosnia," by Umberto Pascali, quotes **Lord Owen** in an interview with British Sky News and the French weekly *Le Journal du Dimanche*: "It's not aggression, it's a civil war." When asked whether what happened in Bosnia couldn't be called "ethnic cleansing," Owen replied: "Ethnic cleansing? If we talk about ethnic cleansing then we ought to talk about the ethnic cleansing the Serbs suffered in the 1940s of this century, the worst after the one suffered by the Jews." Pascali writes: "Regardless of the fact that the statement is factually incorrect—6% of the Serb population, 6.8% of the Muslims, and 5.4% of the Croats died during World War II—or that Belgrade was proudly presented to the Nazi government of Germany by the Serbian authorities as the first 'Jew-free' city in Europe, Owen is providing justification to the proponents of Greater Serbia, an asset of the British Empire, for their ongoing genocide."

Jan. 21, 1994: A Bosnian Muslim source tells *EIR* that British operatives are posing as "Muslims": Former British officers came as volunteers to fight in Croatia, during the period when Croatian extremist Mate Boban began his chauvinist drive against the Muslim population. A similar process has occurred in the Bosnian Army. "For example, there is a gentleman who was a colonel or captain in the British Special Forces, his name is David Owen—no relation to the so-called mediator, at least as far as I know. Two years ago, David Owen suddenly converted to Islam and he became . . . Sheik Dawud."

April 22, 1994: **Francis A. Boyle**, professor of international law at the University of Illinois and formerly the attorney for the government of Bosnia and Hercegovina, has submitted a document to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, analyzing the Washington Agreements of March 18. He writes that the accords are intended to prepare the way for the ultimate partition of Bosnia-Hercegovina, over a period of years. "The Vance-Owen Plan violated the 1973 Apartheid Convention and the 1965 Racial Discrimination Convention. The same is true for the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan. Indeed, this document seems to combine the worst features of both the Vance-Owen Plan and the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan. This document partitions the Republic of Bosnia and

Hercegovina in accordance with the principles of ethnicity and apartheid (like Owen-Stoltenberg), and then 'cantonizes' the so-called Federation in accordance with the principles of ethnicity and apartheid (like Vance-Owen). So this document is far worse than the Vance-Owen Plan, where at least you kept 100% of your independent state. Perhaps the Washington Agreements should most appropriately be called the Vance-Owen-Stoltenberg Plan."

The U.S. State Department is no friend of Bosnia-Hercegovina, writes Boyle. "As far as I can tell, these documents were drafted for the express purpose of putting you out of business as an independent nation state. This is typical of the way U.S. State Department lawyers do their dirty work around the world: Genocide by means of a word-processor."

Concerning the lawsuit which Bosnia had intended to press against Britain, for violation of the Genocide Convention (see *Documentation*, p. 31), Boyle writes: "As you may know, threats by the British government and several other European states forced the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to withdraw from this proceeding last December. But when I informed the Court of Bosnia's intention to withdraw, I also told the Court that the withdrawal was being made under duress, threats, and coercion. I therefore reserved the right of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to sue Great Britain at any time. Now is the time for the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to sue Great Britain in order to break the arms embargo and stop this carve-up!"

May 13, 1994: A Conference of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia took place in Brussels on April 28-29. One of most important achievements of the conference was to bury the idea that the war in Bosnia is a war of Christianity against Islam. **Dr. Nedzib Sacirbey**, the personal representative of President Izetbegovic, said: "Do not help us because we are Muslims. Help us because we are right. Help us in the name of dignity and of the law."

Aug. 18, 1995: The London *Times* recently published a map of Bosnia, divided between Belgrade and Zagreb, supposedly drawn by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman during his May 6 visit to London. This was intended to provoke a Bosnian backlash against Croatia. But a few days later, the "map" was unmasked as a fraud: Croatian Ambassador in London Ante Cicin-Sain revealed that the source of the map (which included obvious misspellings and geographic errors) was British Liberal Party leader **Paddy Ashdown**, who had himself drawn the "incriminating annotations" on the map. Ashdown is a "former" member of the British Special Air Services (SAS).

Sept. 15, 1995, interview with **Mirko Lazovic**, member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, president of the Parliament of the Republic, and a Serbian Orthodox. *EIR* points out that the British press speaks of Bosnia as a 'Muslim State.' Lazovic: "Such affirmations are, simply, *untrue*. Western politicians speak of a 'Muslim State,' so they can get on with dividing Bosnia. It is perfectly logical

that there should be a great number of Muslims in the Army or other institutions. But the Army is *not* fighting for 'Muslim interests' alone. They are fighting for our State, in which all religions will freely share."

Interview with **Jovan Diviak**, a general of the Army of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and a Serbian Orthodox. He points out that there are many Serbians in the Army (4%) and the units of the Interior Ministry (14%), and that many Serbians have been decorated for valor. "A great many Serbs know that they can perfectly well live alongside the Muslims. There are also many who protest in the Serbian-occupied parts of Bosnia against Radovan Karadzic's regime. They protest. But they are under pressure and they are not able to say what they think. To wage this war, the Serbians were forced to bring in many people from other parts, especially, for example, from Montenegro. Because it was not easy to make the Serbians born in Bosnia fight against their country."

Sept. 29, 1995: Interview with **Mirko Pejanovic**, president of the Serb Civil Council of Bosnia and a member of Bosnia's collective Presidency: "The Karadzic regime is one thing and the Serbian people a different one. The majority of the Serbs living in areas controlled by Karadzic do not support him. . . . Karadzic's propaganda was already proven wrong by the Serb Civic Council. We proclaimed to the world community that *we are Serbs who are not with the aggressors*, and that the total number of the Serbs against

the Karadzic regime is *bigger* than the number under his control. The total number of loyal Serbs is 650,000; under Karadzic's regime there are 500,000. And if we put aside for a moment the Pale regime itself, I only want to say that the people under that regime *do not identify with it*. Those people who live in the area under Karadzic's control are *not supporting him*. . . . [President Izetbegovic] is a Bosnian Muslim, but he is the President of a Presidency in which there are two Serbs, two Croats, and he never discusses topics about Bosnia with anyone, *without the presence of a multi-national, multi-ethnic delegation*. They are always putting him forward as a Muslim. Some governments call our army the 'Muslim Army,' even though there are Serbs fighting in it, and we are resisting that."

Lie #3: There is no military solution

Lord Owen's argument that there is no military solution to the Bosnian war, is intended primarily to con the Clinton administration into the British game of Hobbesian diplomacy and cabinet warfare. The reality is, that from day one of the war, the British were out to prevent or sabotage any decisive military operations against Serbia. The following chronology

The man who would 'plug his wife into the mains'

In a cover story on Feb. 12, 1993, "Nazi Psychiatrists Behind Serbia's Reign of Terror," EIR documented the fact that many of the top leaders of the Serbian Chetnik forces are psychiatrists, trained at London's Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, the University of Frankfurt's Institute of Social Research ("Frankfurt School"), or affiliated institutions. Tavistock was, during World War II, the psychological warfare arm of British intelligence. After the war, it became a laboratory for the development of hard-core brainwashing techniques. That's where Dr. David Owen comes in.

Owen, in his 1991 autobiography, Time to Declare, describes his training with Dr. William Sargant, a Tavistock researcher in the 1950s and '60s. Sargant was a controversial proponent of using both leucotomy—a method of cutting out parts of the brain, which has been made illegal in Europe—and electro-convulsive shock therapy. The following excerpts from Owen's book describe events in 1964:

I returned to London, quite happy to switch right out of politics and to concentrate on medicine. . . . At the hospital I was now combining what I had always wanted to do, psychiatry, with neurology, and working for Dr. William Sargant. He was a giant both physically . . . and clinically, a dominating personality with the therapeutic courage of a lion, author of a best-selling book on brainwashing called *Battle for the Mind*. That generation of psychiatrists who worked at the Maudsley Hospital transformed British psychiatry. They pioneered the unlocking of all doors and the treating of psychiatric patients in all respects like patients in medical wards of general hospitals. Before the war psychotherapy and psychoanalytical treatments had done nothing to cut the size of the large remote Victorian psychiatric hospitals. People were protected in hospital wards rather than treated. The most many psychiatrists could hope to do was to shield them against the three Ss: starvation, sleeplessness and suicide. Even after the war patients were still virtually imprisoned with wards locked and, in all too many cases, patients neglected. The transformation of their life during the 1950s was a social revolution. Psychiatric patients began to be treated with physical methods like electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) and the special anti-depressant drugs began to appear. . . .

William Sargant was a human dynamo. Controversial,

of *EIR*'s coverage proves the point (see also *Documentation*, p. 34 and p. 38, articles by Croatian journalist Srecko Jurdana and Germany's Gen. Count Hanno von Kielmansegg):

Dec. 17, 1993: At a meeting in Königswinter, Germany Dec. 1-2 of the Conference of International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Germany's **Gen. Count Hanno von Kielmansegg**, former NATO commander for the Northern Region, and until recently head of the Unprofor headquarters in Bosnia, said: "Moral appeals to England are useless. All we can do is to try to make it clear to the English that their behavior is not, in the real sense, in their own interest. Our strength is in our own populations, where there is still some moral spark, no matter how feeble. In any event, the only way we can save Bosnia is by military intervention against Serbia. We must. I agree with Representative Wilson that the British and French troops are deliberately kept there as hostages. It would be better to pull them out now. The lifting of the embargo against Bosnia would be far more effective to save her, than keeping such troops there."

April 1, 1994, "British Military: 'We Have Quietly Taken over Bosnia,' " by Katharine Kanter. The London daily *Independent* recently wrote: "Great Britain has quietly taken control of much of the U.N.'s Bosnia operation." As soon as **Gen. Sir Michael Rose** arrived in February, as the new commander of Unprofor, he created two new military sectors, and reorganized the U.N. command. According to the London *Daily*

Telegraph, "at least 50 British special forces troops are engaged in covert operations in Bosnia" under the direct command of General Rose. This is the first time that British special units have been officially deployed as part of a U.N. force. They are designated as "U.N. military observers," and are deployed throughout Bosnia, according to the *Telegraph*, "wherever Serbian gunners have long-established firing positions." On March 19, the *Telegraph* reported on "impromptu" seminars given by British **Brig. John Reith** and General Rose, to the Muslim and Croatian militia leaders. Reith: "We told them they lacked the mobility, firepower, and logistics for maneuver warfare . . . that they were locked in a war of attrition." Reith and Rose "convinced" the Croatians and Muslims that they had "no military options left," and this, according to the *Telegraph*, was what led to the Washington agreement of March 19 being signed. *EIR* points out that this pact between Bosnians and Croatians was brokered by the United States, not Britain, but the British were just trying to insinuate themselves into the process.

April 22, 1994: On April 10-11, American bombers carried out extremely limited bombing of Serbian matériel used in the siege of Gorazde. According to British Labour Party sources, **Gen. Sir Michael Rose**, commander of the U.N. troops in Bosnia, was not informed in advance. He told BBC radio: "It was the Pentagon which launched the attack, not the U.N. Security Council." The London *Times* reported on April

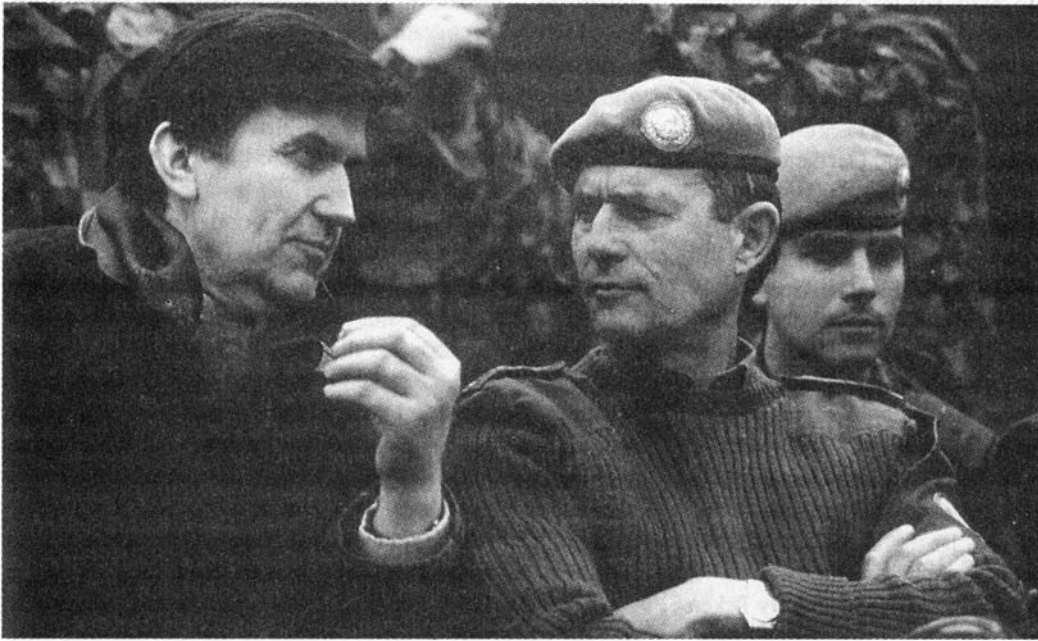
committed, he was the sort of person of whom legends are made. . . .

To work for Sargant was a delight because he was so enthusiastic. He was, as his critics claimed, often infuriating and he did at times stretch the evidence and exaggerate the effects of his preferred treatment. . . . Sargant claimed that he was entitled to take some risks with the treatment of a depressed patient in the same way that a surgeon takes risks with his patients. When side-effects were discovered for such successful drugs as chlorpromazine hydrochloride, commonly called Largactil, used in the treatment of schizophrenia, or the then newly discovered monoamine oxidase inhibitors used for anxiety depression. Sargant would not only refuse to stop dispensing them but he would defend the side-effects by reference to the number of patients who were expected to die just by virtue of having an anaesthetic. . . . To his critics all this was dangerous bravado. To his supporters it was robust common sense. . . .

In the psychiatric department a great deal of careful thought was given as to whether to refer schizophrenic patients to the neuro-surgeons for a modified leucotomy operation. The operation Sargant favoured cut the lower medial quadrants of the frontal lobe of the brain and specifically avoided the upper quadrant. Sargant found in a

careful follow-up that when all other treatments had failed many of these carefully selected patients did well. Leucotomy also helped some very bad obsessional cases, people with rituals such as having to wash their hands non-stop, provided that they had a good previous, albeit obsessive, personality. For some psychiatrists the fact that Sargant was even prepared to contemplate recommending a leucotomy was a sign of derangement and his conduct aroused bitter controversy.

The widespread use of electro-convulsive therapy in St. Thomas's also shocked people. Yet I saw too many patients respond dramatically to ECT to harbour many doubts about its efficacy in carefully selected patients suffering psychotic rather than neurotic symptoms. . . . I was reminded how controversial all this treatment was when some years later I was having lunch in Soho with Anthony Howard, then editor of the *New Statesman*, and a doctor friend of his. Talking as one might among doctors I used the shorthand description for ECT and said that if my wife ever got depressed after childbirth "I wouldn't hesitate to plug her into the mains" [electrical outlets]. A few months later he used that quote in a profile and, ever since, it keeps recurring without any linkage to post-puerperal depression. So I simply became the man who would not hesitate to plug his wife into the mains!



Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic (left) with Gen. Sir Michael Rose, in Sarajevo, 1994. General Rose secretly sabotaged NATO air strikes against Serb targets in November 1994. Ganic's assessment of the British: "The British want to create chaos in the Balkans, and they need the Serbian cowboys for that. Germany is to be forced back."

12: "By calling in tactical bombing, Rose is staving off American pressure for blanket bombing."

Nov. 11, 1994: The Bosnian Army has begun to turn the tide against the Serbian war of aggression, with a three-pronged counteroffensive. The Serbians have responded to the offensive in northwest Bosnia by shelling, from bases located *inside the Unprofor zone* in occupied Croatia, against Bosnian towns, including the suburbs of Bihac. Unprofor commander **Gen. Sir Michael Rose** speaks of launching NATO air strikes against *Bosnian Army* positions. Rose: "The strategic balance is slowly turning against the Bosnian Serb army. . . . If the Bosnian government . . . [returns] to a full-scale war . . . it would be a catastrophe for the people of this country."

May 13, 1994: Interview with **Zvonimir Trusic**, president of the Croatian Volunteers Association: "I led the last attempt to break through [the Serbian siege] to Vukovar, and I categorically confirm that Vukovar could have been defended. The military encirclement of the city was never total. In the last days of its defense, groups of people were pulling out through certain corridors, through which it was possible to get in. The action to actually get through was stopped in Zagreb. When it was known that our group wanted to go to Vukovar, there was a refusal to supply the necessary anti-tank and armor-piercing weapons. In the end, I was forced with my unit to take over by force a storehouse from the Croatian Army to get the necessary supplies. They sent military police with armored vehicles after me, to prevent me. From a military standpoint, it is very clear that Vukovar could have been defended, but obviously, other motives were crucial in this matter."

Oct. 27, 1995: Assistant Secretary of State **Richard Hol-**

brooke gave an interview in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* of Oct. 16, stressing that the Bosnian-Croatian Operation Storm '95, which freed the occupied Krajina in Croatia and saved the Bihac region of Bosnia, was launched with U.S. support and "in opposition to European advice." He revealed that the United States had resisted British efforts to stop the air strikes: "The British told us the Serbs would use U.N. personnel as hostages if we bombed them. This was wrong."

Feb. 16, 1996: "British General Sabotaged NATO Bombing of Serbs," by Umberto Pascali. The London *Guardian* on Jan. 29 quoted U.S. intelligence sources and other U.S. officials, that **Gen. Sir Michael Rose**, the British Unprofor commander, secretly sabotaged NATO air strikes aimed at stopping the Serbian slaughter of Bosnians in the "U.N. Protected Area" of Bihac in November 1994. Rose is a former commander of the SAS. Secret U.S. intelligence monitoring of his communications with SAS men in the field, revealed the extent of his treachery. As the Serbian assault on Bihac intensified, Rose insisted that the U.N. "cannot be used to alter the military balance in a civil war . . . a peacekeeping force cannot allow itself to be hijacked by political pressures and become involved in the conflict. . . . There exist obvious limitations on the use of air power in any confused war situation. It is simply not possible to secure safe areas . . . by the use of airpower alone." When the United States insisted that NATO air strikes would proceed, according to the *Guardian*, "This is what happened. General Rose heeded [the civilian head of the Bosnia U.N. mission] Kofi Annan's request for close air support from NATO—an intervention within the strict rules stipulating that the pilot had to find a smoking gun [a precise military target] before he could strike. *The men responsible for locating the smoking gun* were the SAS teams

in radio contact with General Rose's headquarters. That night NATO planes took off from the U.S. Air Force base at Aviano, Italy. . . . For General Rose's command, there was *only one* way to stop the bombing: They would have to tell the SAS scouts not to identify the target for NATO to bomb. The rules of engagement were clear: no target, no bombs.

"The American intelligence sources now allege that this is what Unprofor command did. It was a careful decision. . . . By the end of the weekend, Serb tanks were blasting their way through the suburb of Bihac." According to these sources, General Rose's order to the SAS was: Hold off, do not identify the targets. "The NATO pilots were shown nothing; their planes came and went, impotent. It was a measured instruction highly secret, defiant of NATO."

Lie #4: The solution is in 'conflict resolution' by an 'impartial mediator'

Where would the world be today, if Lord David Owen had been around in 1776, to "mediate" the war between the British Crown and her upstart colonies in America? Or in 1943, to mediate the "quarrel" between Hitler and the Allies?

Apart from the moral bankruptcy of Owen's Hobbesian "conflict resolution" approach—that there can be no right or wrong, but only a calculus of opposing self-interests—the very idea that he, and his British and French cronies in the new Entente Cordiale, are "impartial," is a fraud. The following chronology of *EIR* articles covers some of the more despicable actions of the U.N. commanders, and commentaries by outspoken opponents of their policies.

Jan. 22, 1993 and *EIR Special Report*, "Why the U.N. Plans for World Government Must Be Stopped" (1993): On Jan. 8, Unprofor was implicated in the most outrageous crime of the many perpetrated since they arrived in former Yugoslavia. The deputy prime minister of Bosnia-Herzegovina, **Harika Turajlic**, was assassinated by Serbian killers, while under the protection and escort of French U.N. troops and while inside an armored personnel carrier. Responsible for Turajlic's security was **Col. Patrice Sartre**, the man in charge of the U.N. battalions at the Sarajevo Airport. Colonel Sartre "negotiated" with the killers for several hours, insisting on sending away all other U.N. convoys that passed through the roadblock where the vehicle had been stopped by two Serbian tanks. This, despite the fact that at least two of this convoy's officials insistently offered to assist the French U.N. military. In the end, someone opened the door of the carrier—which *can be opened only from the inside*—and a Chetnik killer executed the Bosnian official.

U.N. Secretary General **Boutros Boutros-Ghali** named an investigative committee. On Jan. 19, in a letter to the Security Council, he stated: "The assassination was the work of a

single assailant acting unilaterally." The letter blamed the Bosnian government because it "did not follow proper procedures." He also stated: "As a result of the above, Unprofor failed to adhere to the Standing Operating Procedures normally applied to escort civilian VIPs. . . ."

Bosnian Interior Minister **Jusuf Pusina** asked the U.N. to replace French **Maj. Gen. Philippe Morillon**, the chief of Unprofor in Bosnia, and **Maj. Gen. Hussein Abdel-Razek**, the U.N. chief in Sarajevo. Pusina declared them *personae non gratae*. Morillon, in an arrogant statement, said he would stay, because his job is not over.

July 23, 1993: Lord Owen reported on July 12 to the U.N. Security Council that humanitarian aid may be impossible to continue, if a negotiated settlement is not reached soon. After this, elements based in Croatia of the ruling party of Bosnia, the Party of Democratic Action, demanded the resignation of Owen as mediator: "The word 'mediator' has a very precise meaning. The duty of Lord Owen as a peace mediator is to find out the attitudes of the opposite sides and establish a solution which he believes all three sides would voluntarily accept. A mediator does not decide. Lord Owen does the opposite. He continuously pressures Bosnia, and sometimes Croatia. He even blackmails Bosnia with humanitarian aid in order to force Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities into 'negotiations,' and even to negotiate about a confederation without previously consulting the Bosnian delegation."

Aug. 13, 1993: Francis Boyle, the counsel to the Bosnia and Herzegovina government, accused Owen and Stoltenberg of lying to President Izetbegovic, to get him to sign an agreement on the Union of Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Izetbegovic wrote to the ICFY co-chairmen saying that he could not accept the draft because, contrary to what they had told him, the agreement implies that Bosnia would lose its statehood. Article 1, in the draft originally presented to Izetbegovic, reads: "The Union of the Republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina is composed of three Constituent Republics." The formulation avoided the use of the word "State."

In a July 31 press conference, Boyle was asked whether Owen "had lied" and whether he had tried to "trick" Izetbegovic. He replied with an unequivocal, "Yes, Owen and Stoltenberg lied!"

Dr. Paul Szass, the legal adviser of Lord Owen, in a discussion with Bosnian officials on July 31 in Geneva, admitted that his original formulation of the agreement had been changed by his superiors. Boyle wanted to know whether the "Union" was in fact intended to be a State. Szass: "There were so many disagreements, that we wanted to avoid using certain words and expressions, like that of State." Boyle objected that this would destroy the continuity of the Bosnian State. Szass: "This language is meant to establish a new State without explicitly using the word State. . . ." Boyle: "Did you write this, Dr. Szass?" Szass: "I had tried to be more precise about the question of statehood in my original wording. *But it was changed. . . .*"

May 13, 1994: In early 1994, the French general commanding the 92nd Regiment of Infantry for Unprofor at Bihac in Bosnia, gave a speech which was made available to *EIR*. It was an internal briefing intended for French officers deployed to Bosnia, and exposes the reality behind the hypocritical "impartial diplomacy" of the French government:

"The Serbian strategic aim is clear: restore the unity of the Serbian nation. They consider that such a union can be got, only by dividing Croatia and Bosnia. What has abusively been called ethnic cleansing, will allow for regrouping the populations according to their nationality and will thus make this division feasible. . . .

"The Serbian position is relatively well-grounded. . . . Bosnian unity, assuming that it did ever exist, has become a fiction. That unity is, in any case, far less legitimate than Yugoslavian unity which was quickly dropped.

"The obstinate determination to uphold that unity is mainly due to ideological reasons. But the Serbians and the Croats don't want to belong to Bosnia anymore. . . . That puts [to rest] any debate about the survival of a multi-ethnic Bosnian state.

"The Bosnian leadership will find it hard to sign a peace accord, because they bear responsibility for unleashing the war and they have attached their name to the principle of upholding Bosnian unity.

"Since the beginning, they have tried to bring the world onto their side by using the mass media very effectively, and multiplying provocations. . . . All of our dead [the French soldiers killed] were killed by the Bosnians.

"At Geneva, the Bosnians wrecked the talks deliberately by their excessive demands. Their leaders are die-hard nationalists, who are now going to have to prove just how representative they really are. They are getting more and more radical, and have reorganized their Armed Forces. Bosnia lives today under a military regime. They have been backed in that way of thinking by the U.S.A., which has played an ambiguous role toward Bosnia. . . .

"I know I may seem anti-Bosnian or pro-Serbian by saying all this . . . but *facts are facts*, and hiding them will only bring us further away from a realistic solution. . . .

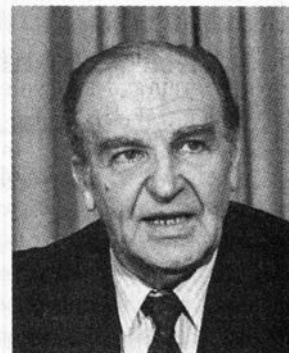
"The Muslims must be pressured to see that their idea of a unified Bosnia is dead and buried, and give in to a three-way confederation with a realistic carve-up. . . .

"At Zagreb you would think yourself in Germany or in Austria. There are a lot of Croatian emigrés in Germany, and, therefore influential pro-Croatian pressure groups in that country. They are very nationalist and high-strung. The U.N. has a bad image in Croatia, and the Croats are doing everything they can to disrupt the U.N. troops' activities. Generally speaking, they do not like us, for historical reasons (we have always been their enemy). . . . It will be very hard, not to say impossible, to change this image. Croatia, as well as Slovenia, will become the rich nations in the region, and they are both the private hunting grounds for Germany."

Balkan leaders expose the British gameplan

The following statements by leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia reflect a very precise understanding of the perfidious role being played by the British in general, and Lord Owen in particular. The dates in boldface refer to the issue of EIR in which the statement was quoted. See also p. 31 for the Bosnian government's lawsuit against Britain for violation of the 1948 Genocide Convention.

Jan. 22, 1993: President **Alija Izetbegovic** compared the Geneva Conference to the one in Munich in 1938, and the Owen-Vance mediation to the diplomacy of Neville Chamberlain. "There are many analogies to Munich," he said on Jan. 12. "Instead of Munich, today it's Geneva. Instead of Benes, it's me. Vance and Owen, in our opinion, should save Bosnia, and they are saving the conference."



Alija Izetbegovic

Aug. 20, 1993: Interview made available to *EIR*, with **Niaz Durakovic**, head of the opposition Bosnian Social Democratic Party. "In Bosnia we always said: Whenever the British come to make peace, people fight each other for the next half-century."

Aug. 27, 1993: Interview with Vice President **Ejup Ganic** in *Der Spiegel* magazine: "The British want to create chaos in the Balkans, and they need the Serbian cowboys for that. Germany is to be forced back."

Nov. 26, 1993: **Zeliko Milicevic**, a leader of the Bosnian and Croatian community in Canada, describes a speech he gave to a meeting of the ambassadors of the Organization of Islamic Countries in Ottawa:



Zeljko Milicevic

"Going back to the Roman Empire, 'divide et impera' was the way of the Roman Empire. The British Empire took that and converted it into 'divide and conquer.' We know that wherever the British Empire went, blood was shed. The British Empire needed to preclude Germany from getting oil

through a pipeline from what today is called Iraq. By around 1912-13, the Germans signed treaties to exploit and pipe oil from what today is the Middle East. It was very obvious that it would be a strategic advantage to the German Empire. The British Empire found a little tiny country on the map through which part of that pipeline was going to go, and that was Serbia. And I tell you that the British created World War I and that the Serbs, through assassinating Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, were an agent of British intelligence. And the British were those that drew the first map of Yugoslavia and presented it at the 1918 peace treaty in Versailles. And they re-created Yugoslavia in 1945 at Yalta, when we saw the borders of Serbia become much greater. And they are re-creating it yet today. They are now creating Yugoslavia number three.

"This is not a civil war; this is a first-degree murder of massive proportions. . . .

"The British Empire has gone underground; it is going down the drain and it is trying to drag the rest of the world with it. It operates through media. It operates under such *modus operandi* as the Tavistock Institute of psychological warfare in London, which is the institute which literally created Hitler. Today people forget, but the theory of 'pure race' was developed by British think-tanks and sold to Hitler who bought it hook, line, and sinker. I charge that the Empire still exists, that the Second World War has not ended, and that the crusades against Islam have not ended either. What you must do in Bosnia—what we must help you do—is but a first step toward saving Islam. And it must be done not because of Islam per se, but because of principles. . . .

"One of the ambassadors at the OIC meeting then asked me about one of the massacres of Muslims by Croats in Central Bosnia. I explained that the real reason that the Vance-Owen plan was introduced to begin with, was to accelerate a process of driving a wedge between Croats and Muslims in Bosnia. It was essential not only to divide Muslims and Croats but to divide Croats among themselves, and Muslims among themselves.

"I then explained to the questioner what the role had been of the Cheshire Brigade, the special British unit deployed in central Bosnia that has now been accused by both Croats and Bosnians as having literally started the fighting between the two communities. Normally the Cheshires are deployed in Northern Ireland and are trained in psychological warfare and 'anti-terrorism.' . . ."

Dec. 17, 1993: At a meeting in Königswinter, Germany, Dec. 1-2 of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina," Bosnian Vice President **Ejup Ganic** spoke: "David Owen has been going round telling people, 'Dr. Ganic can afford to refuse a deal, because he is a mathematician, and can get a job in the U.S.A. any time. But you, the Bosnian people, you have to stay there. So tell Ganic to cut the deal.' . . . When I proposed to move the talks from Geneva to New York, so that we could not be carved up in

silence, Secretary of State [Warren] Christopher said to me, 'You want to create a media zoo in New York, Dr. Ganic.' It is always through British channels that the State Department handles the media in Europe. That is what I am told. That is a big problem.

"There are many spy agencies in Bosnia, but only 85 registered mujahideen. I went to the 85 registered mujahideen and I said, 'You are a headache. All you 85 do is bring the attention of the Western press onto 'fundamentalism.' But we Bosnians will never be fundamentalists. As for the rest of the so-called 'mujahideen,' well, they are finely equipped and kitted out, their English is terrific, but strangely, they speak no other tongues.

"As for the conflict with the Croats, it was much supported from outside. . . .

"There is a huge operation by British intelligence to destroy the Muslims from the inside. Abdic is a creation of Lord Owen. Owen told him at Geneva, go with it! But Abdic was not able, so they had to drop it; they said to him, we gave you everything, but you didn't fly!"

March 4, 1994: *EIR* interview with **Zvonimir Separovic**, former foreign minister of the Republic of Croatia, and a member of the executive committee of the World Society of Victimology, as well as president of its Croatian section. On Feb. 6, he participated in the Assembly of the Parliament of Bosnian Croats, arguing for maintaining Bosnia-Herzegovina as a unified State. This



Zvonimir Separovic

was the day on which a Serbian massacre occurred, killing more than 40 people. "In the afternoon, I visited the site of the massacre, and watched as the Unprofor people were hosing down the pavement to wash away the blood. That's a fitting metaphor for Unprofor's role in this war: Instead of preventing or stopping something like this, they come in after it's all over, wash away the remains, and then wash their own hands. . . .

"Owen is a pathetic, absolutely negative person. His activities are aimed at partitioning Bosnia-Herzegovina, as is shown in his *Realpolitik* of negotiating with the Serbs over 2-3% of the territory occupied by them. The issue, however, isn't the 2-3%, but rather that the Serbs have occupied these areas, and that they are waging a war of aggression. He should not continue to act as Europe's representative on Bosnian affairs. . . .

"[As for U.N. Commissioner on Refugees Yasushi Akashi,] his first statements were: 'Everyone is at fault, all are equally bad.' That's what Cyrus Vance also said about the Croats and the Serbs in the beginning of 1992."

July 16, 1995: Speech by Foreign Minister **Irfan Ljubi-**

jankic on April 28, 1994 at the meeting in Brussels of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia. Dr. Ljubijankic was killed on May 28, 1995, when his helicopter was shot down by Serbian militiamen:

“Very often the bloody curtain of current events covers the essence of the conflict.

“First of all, is it a civil war or not? We used to live together for centuries. Bosnia has never existed as an exclusive national territory. What has happened, is that those peaceful people started to fight each other. There is an answer: the dream of a Greater Serbia. The Serbian national program is more than 100 years old. It was created by academicians; it has a methodology. The methodology that is implemented in Bosnia is the methodology of creating quisling power states within sovereign states. We saw such a methodology in the Second World War, when Hitler created such states. What is the aim of such states, those creations? Nothing more than a first tactical step in annexation of territories. If the French Resistance was a civil war, then we can say that the Bosnian war is a civil war. Fortunately, it is not true; it is a clear aggression.

“The leader of the so-called Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, saw Bosnia for the first time when he came to study at a Bosnian university. Now the international community calls him the leader of the Bosnian Serbs. He is Montenegrin; he is not Bosnian. He has never been Bosnian. If he knew Bosnia, he would never do such things.

“So what is the issue of creating a quisling power state within a sovereign state? It is a fascistic act, like the concentration camps were. The motto ‘All Serbs in one country,’ is nothing more than ‘*Ein Reich, ein Führer, ein Volk.*’ We have fascism on the scene in Bosnia, and the international community is obliged to recognize it. What concerns us, is the approach of Europe.

“Europe is based on two principles: respect for human rights and inviolability of borders. These two principles have been violated in Bosnia in the most horrible ways in the last two years. There is no justification for neutrality in Bosnia. Let us recall that [Neville] Chamberlain said, on the eve of the Second World War, that there was ‘a quarrel among faraway nations of which we know nothing.’ Today we know that that neutrality was paid for by millions of human lives.

“Let me emphasize that whenever Europe violates its own principles, catastrophe follows. The international community has acted shamefully, with a hesitating and reluctant approach in Bosnia. Sarajevo is the largest concentration camp in the world. I have to say, ‘Europe, wake up,’ recognize fascism in the very heart of Europe. We are not only defending our country; we are defending two main principles on which Europe is based: inviolability of borders and human rights.

“Let me conclude and say that peace will have to come, and we are for peace, but not for peace by any means. Negotiations under the present conditions of military imbal-

ance are nothing more than diktat. Auschwitz was not liberated by negotiations, but by force. Force recognizes force, and for us it is an honor to fight for those principles, for universal values, and we will continue. We will need help. Bosnia is a universal problem. I am sure of the final victory; it takes time, it takes blood, but we will win finally. Stay by our side, and you will have cause to be proud of us.”

July 28, 1995: Foreign Minister **Muhamed Sacirbey** announced on July 17 that the U.N. mission “is at an end,” and that “the U.N. framework is no longer an acceptable basis for the presence of international troops within Bosnia and Hercegovina. . . . Clearly, I think that some within the U.N. structure are more inclined to see a dead Bosnia than a live Bosnia which fights back. Explicitly, I’m not sure that anyone is willing to admit that. But the response of the United Nations and many in Europe to Bosnia’s struggle for life has been one of describing it as an inconvenient factor to the building of a new Europe.”



Muhamed Sacirbey



LaRouche Campaign Is On the Internet!

Lyndon LaRouche’s Democratic presidential primary campaign has established a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The “home page” brings you recent policy statements by the candidate as well as a brief biographical resumé.

TO REACH the LaRouche page on the Internet:

<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

TO REACH the campaign by electronic mail:

larouche@clark.net

Paid for by Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.

Bosnia planned to sue Britain for genocide

On Nov. 15, 1993, the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina announced its intention to sue the British government for violation of the 1948 Genocide Convention. The suit was withdrawn a year later, on Dec. 16, 1993, after massive pressure and blackmail. U.S. Rep. Frank McCloskey (D-Ind.), speaking at a press conference on Jan. 6, 1994, described his efforts to convince Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic and Vice President Ejup Ganic to go ahead with the lawsuit. "But," he said, "Lord Owen apparently got them into a room and convinced them otherwise." The following is the full text of the "Statement of Intention by the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to issue legal proceedings against the United Kingdom before the International Court of Justice." It was published in EIR, Nov. 26, 1993.

Nov. 15—Today, the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina hereby states our solemn intention to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom before the International Court of Justice for violating the terms of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and of the other sources of general international law set forth in Article 28 of the World Court's Statute. We have already issued formal instructions to that effect to our Attorneys-of-Record before the World Court. They are currently drafting an Application and a Request for Provisional Measures against the United Kingdom. We have instructed our lawyers to file these papers with the World Court as soon as physically possible. In the meantime, we hereby reserve all of our international legal rights against the United Kingdom.

I.

Both the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the United Kingdom are contracting parties to the 1948 Genocide Convention. Article IX of the Genocide Convention provides as follows: "Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in Article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute."

We will sue the United Kingdom for violating the follow-

ing provisions of the Genocide Convention, *inter alia*:

First, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we will charge that the United Kingdom has failed in their affirmative obligation and refused "to prevent" genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Hercegovina in violation of Article I of the Genocide Convention, which provides as follows: "The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in the time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish."

Second, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we will charge that the United Kingdom has illegally imposed and maintained an arms embargo upon the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina in violation of U.N. Charter Article 51 while acting in its capacity as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council. The United Kingdom has also aided and abetted the ongoing genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Hercegovina by actively opposing all of the efforts by other States to "lift" this illegal arms embargo. For these reasons, we will charge that the United Kingdom has violated Article III, paragraph (e) of the Genocide Convention that expressly prohibits "complicity in genocide." The legal basis for this charge has been developed at length by Judge *ad hoc* Elihu Lauterpacht in his Separate Opinion attached to the World Court's Order of 13 September 1993 in the Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Bosnia and Hercegovina v. Yugoslavia* [Serbia and Montenegro]), which is currently pending.

Finally, in our Application and Request to the World Court, we will charge that the United Kingdom is both jointly and severally liable for all of the harm that has been inflicted upon the People and State of Bosnia and Hercegovina because the United Kingdom is an aider and abettor to genocide under the Genocide Convention and international criminal law.

In drafting these legal pleadings for the World Court, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings, our lawyers will also name and implicate other Member States of the U.N. Security Council that have supported this illegal arms embargo in violation of U.N. Charter Article 51, as aiders and abettors to genocide against the People and State of Bosnia and Hercegovina. We will not sue these other States at this time.

We also serve notice upon all of the more than 100 Contracting Parties to the Genocide Convention that each and every one of them has a solemn legal and moral obligation "to prevent" the commission of genocide in and against the People and State of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina as required by Article I.

II.

Both the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and the United Kingdom are also contracting parties to the 1965 Inter-

national Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 22 thereof provides as follows: "Any dispute between two or more States Parties over the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall at the request of any of the parties to the dispute be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement."

The United Kingdom has promoted options, ostensibly as solutions to the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, that are inconsistent with the terms of this treaty.

Barisic: British sparked Bosnian-Croatian conflict

Early in the Serbian war of aggression in the Balkans, ethnic Croats and Muslims were allied against the common aggressor. Then, that changed. Journalist Marko Barisic, writing in the Croatian newspaper Danas, exposed the role of the British in fomenting the Croatian-Bosnian conflicts. In an article on July 16, 1993, he reported, "The first massacres in Muslim-Croat conflicts were committed by units commanded by British mercenaries, the first pictures of victims were sent to the world by British journalists." The following excerpts from the article are reprinted with the permission of Danas. The full text appeared in EIR, Aug. 27, 1993.

Seven months ago, in a routine check of a bus on the route from Zagreb to Travnik, the Croatian police discovered 22 British citizens, their hair cut very short and wearing sports clothes. They claimed that their intention was to join the Croatian Defense Forces (HOS), an irregular formation of the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP) in central Bosnia. They were all legionnaires, professional veterans mostly from the Royal Navy, who, according to them, wanted to offer their experience in the fight against the Serbs in Bosnia. They were led by a certain Suad Vrazenica, and had been recruited in Paris. As a strong motive for coming, they talked more about their wish to "fight for the right cause," of which they were convinced through the media, and less about adventure or money as a reason. After arresting them, the Croatian police did not know what to do with them. . . . There were no clashes between the Muslims and Croats at that time, and the organizational channel that they came through was then unknown. The fact that they gave the HOS headquarters in Travnik as their destination raised suspicion. After they were stopped, the guide Suad offered money to the policemen to let them go, and was surprised when the police declined. The British were deported, and the BBC reacted with the speed of light. Two

days later a TV story on those mercenaries aired, and journalists expressed wonder over what the Croats did, rejecting help from the westerners. And the Croatian policemen were even more astonished when they saw how much attention and tenderness the official British media were giving to a handful of mercenaries.

The wonder disappeared when, a few months later, Dan Damon, for *Sky News*, prepared a story on Norry Phillips, a British mercenary and former member of the Royal Navy, who, as stated in the story, had come to Croatia two years earlier to train Croatian soldiers. Upon the arrival of Unprofor in Croatia, Phillips joined the Croat Defense Council (the Tudjman party militia, HVO), and when the clashes between Croats and Muslims started in Mostar, Norry shifted to the Muslim side. There would be nothing strange in that if he himself were not the one who tried to persuade the HVO commanders to take action against the Muslims. "Mostar cannot be a town with two armies," he used to say. "Let us deal with the Bosnian Army in two days, and the world will accept that."

People from the HVO found it strange that he was suggesting this, while, at the same time, selling weapons to the Muslims. Phillips was a man with strong connections in weapons supply deals and "import" of mercenaries. When it seemed impossible to get weapons and ammunition, all one had to do was to talk to him, deposit enough money in a foreign account, and the goods would arrive. He usually sent the new mercenaries to central Bosnia with the task of training the chosen members of the Croatian HVO and the Bosnian Army to be merciless commandos who would infiltrate a Serb-controlled territory as commando-terrorist groups. The British were usually leaders of those groups, which never started a single action against the Serbs. Instead, these groups of trained commandos, Croats and Muslims, turned against each other, both sides under British command.

British mujahideen

The massacre in the Muslim village of Ahmici, near Vitez, was carried out by one of those groups commanded by a British citizen. The desecration of the Croatian monastery Guca Gora and the massacre in the village of the same name was executed by a group of mujahideen, commanded by a mercenary named Rose—a British citizen. Immediately after a massacre, the British "blue berets" [U.N. forces] would enter those villages along with British journalists, who would send out horrible pictures of war and civilian suffering to the world, all the while stressing that what was going on between the Croats and Muslims were not "sporadic clashes" but a real war. Pictures of mutual massacres and burned-out villages created, among both Croats and the Muslims, a mutual feeling of hate, to the point that they became a greater enemy to each other than to the real aggressor, and an impression was created among the international public that everybody was fighting against everybody in Bosnia and Hercegovina,

that it was no longer an aggression by Serbia but a civil war.

In a recent interview with BBC, Lord Owen explained: "The Americans thought at the beginning that the problem in Bosnia was a simple one: One party is the aggressor, the others are the victims. We knew from the beginning that the problem was more complex since it was not aggression, but a civil war." Even an experienced diplomat such as Owen gave himself away with such a statement. The Croat-Muslim conflicts came to him as "God's gift," as a confirmation of his initial thesis, with which he arrived at the position of a peace mediator, while the aim of the thesis was to have no decisive measures taken against Serbia, let alone to punish Serbia by military action because of the aggression.

Since at that time there were no conflicts between Croats and Muslims, it was hard to resist the efforts of the United States to start a Balkan rerun of Desert Storm. After conflicts started, everybody agreed that one should avoid getting involved in such a war, a civil war, at any price. However, the fact that the first massacres were performed by units commanded by British mercenaries and that British journalists sent the first pictures of the massacred people to the world, brings a new dimension to the entire story about the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

MI-6 in the Balkans

The territory of former Yugoslavia, that is, the Balkans, is strategically the shortest land-route to the East. That is why the area is divided by spheres of influence among European and world powers which, on top of that, want to control the nearest access to warm-water ports. That is why, in conflicts and wars in this area, their interests always interweave; when it was impossible for those powers to realize their interests through political means or economic power, their secret services were activated, and through their men or instrumentation of a certain political or military group, they would prepare events that would change history. It is known today that the demonstrations that led to the fall of the Yugoslav government on March 27, 1941, were directed by the British Intelligence Service. . . . During the entire war there were British intelligence officers with Tito. British officers and mercenaries are also active in the war against Croatia, and especially now in the war in Bosnia. There are also British soldiers within Unprofor, weapons dealers, who present themselves as businessmen, as well as journalists, who, due to the nature of their work, can legally collect information. Some of these people are part of British Intelligence abroad, Military Intelligence Six, in short, MI-6.

Today, serious analysts put MI-6 at the very top of the intelligence services. Some estimate it to be equal to the American CIA, and some say that in certain departments it is even superior. They also remind us of the "glorious" past of British agents. During the entire course of World War II, MI-6 had its men at the very top of the Wehrmacht and among the top Russian officers. MI-6 is divided into departments.

For a long time, especially during the Cold War, the strongest one was the Russian department and, therefore, when Kim Philby, the chief of that department, defected to Russia, it was one of the heaviest blows to that service. Philby, as a chief, was a Russian agent. . . . The British Intelligence Service is not as large as the KGB, it does not expose itself to the public as does the CIA. Officially, it does not even exist. . . . Its aim is to act imperceptibly. It uses subtle methods, and acts through people who hold high positions. Its aim is to acquire quality information for British politics and economy so that they can act successfully. They want Britain to be an honored factor in the world, but from what is left of the British Empire, MI-6 is the only honored item in the world. The attention of that organization has been mostly focused, after Russia, on the regions which were traditionally British spheres of interest: Africa, the Middle East, and, lately, Asia.

Termination of German influence

In the European department of MI-6 there is a Balkan sub-department, which used to be important to Britain for control of the route through Suez. Today, the aim of that sub-department is to stop the influence of Germany in the Balkans. That is also obvious in the statements of politicians on a high level. For example, German Minister of Foreign Affairs Klaus Kinkel told his allies on July 6 that "it is not the right time for the introduction of penalties against Croatia despite the conflicts between Bosnian Croats and Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina." On July 14, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told Parliament: "We believe that the time has come for the European Community—on Monday, perhaps—to consider the introduction of economic measures against Croatia as long as Croatia is involved in activities contrary to the international codes." Minister Hurd said this at a time of fierce military action by the Muslim army in central Bosnia and northern Hercegovina. A large part of the responsibility for Hurd's statement belongs to British intelligence agents, whose aim is to prevent a breakthrough of German interests and to provoke conflicts between Croats and Muslims.

Together with directly recruited VIPs, the main tools of the British intelligence service are journalists, businessmen, and mercenaries. MI-6 transmits its information to the world through BBC, which broadcasts in 60 languages. Just for the sake of comparison, the Voice of America broadcasts in only 16 languages. However, America is economically much stronger; it can use satellites and various listening devices for collecting information, while British MI-6 is still focused on classical methods of information gathering, in which the human factor is important.

Along with the political reasons for certain service activities, there are also market reasons. It happened, not once, that two African tribes ended up in a war after British mediation, both of them armed with British weapons. Bosnian Muslims also buy mainly British weaponry through the black market and dealers. The connection is completely logical. The major-

ity of the Arab countries buy their weaponry from Britain and, in overseas Muslim funds, most of the money is Arab. Even Norry Phillips, British mercenary in Mostar, was providing mainly British weaponry. British politicians were against lifting the embargo on weapons and against military intervention against the Bosnian Serbs from the beginning. "That would mean choosing war, and we have been seeking peace until now. We are doing everything in our power to stop the fighting and not to prolong it. We have often discussed the matter with the European 12 and the opinion prevailed that the embargo should not be lifted," Douglas Hurd told *Le Monde*. Britain has not been doing everything in order to achieve peace, otherwise it would not have sent its mercenaries, who only stirred up the war, and would not have conduited large quantities of its weapons through the black market. Commander Rose, leader of the mujahideen in Travnik, the group which committed massacres in surrounding Croat villages, is completely aware of that. "I command them," Rose proudly stated into the camera of a British journalist. He set up his military headquarters in a church.

The role of Unprofor

Britain has steadfastly and strongly opposed military intervention against the Serbs. When American aircraft cruised the Somalian sky, many thought that Clinton would keep his pre-election promise. Then, however, the statements of the determined Douglas Hurd were heard again: "Activities of the warlords in Somalia are making the humanitarian action impossible. . . . In Bosnia and Hercegovina there is a civil war supported from outside by the Serbs from Belgrade." This statement was made on Dec. 9 of last year when there were only sporadic clashes between the Croats and Muslims. For Hurd, it was civil war, even then. Since it did not escalate, his intelligence service MI-6 took care of it. Anyhow, it is very significant that the first conflicts between the Croats and Muslims occurred in the area where British Unprofor forces were located, in central Bosnia around Vitez. And long before, in November of last year, in his interview for Channel 4, Lord Owen advocated the introduction of economic sanctions against Croatia. Now, Secretary Hurd brings this issue up again.

Today, after fierce and bloody Croat-Muslim conflicts, there must be delight at MI-6 headquarters. They have successfully performed a job for the politicians of their country. They remained friends with Serbia, prevented the breakthrough of German interests, and are, above all, selling enormous amounts of weapons to the warring parties. Norry Phillips also exults. The conflicts are developing quite all right, and when the going gets tough, he will again change sides and will survive this conflict as he has survived many previous ones. MI-6 especially appreciates the human factor. It is not without reason considered the most elite intelligence service in the world. In Bosnia and Hercegovina they did a good job. The graves confirm this. . . .

Jurdana: Appeasement of Serbia led to war

Srecko Jurdana is a Croatian journalist who has contributed frequently to the newspaper Vjesnik in Zagreb and Vecernji List. He was present at the Serbian siege of Vukovar, Croatia, in the fall of 1991, and he covered the war in central Bosnia in 1992. In February 1993, he visited political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche in prison, after which he gave the speech excerpted here, to the Schiller Institute in Leesburg, Virginia on Feb. 10. The full speech was published in EIR, Feb. 26, 1993.

Let me give you a review of the principal events in the war against Croatia and Bosnia. In order to understand how this war might end, we must know what preceded it. In 1988 or 1989, one of the leading generals of the federal Yugoslav Army, Branko Mamula, who was minister of defense, visited London, and there he met with some key people who influenced British policy, among them, of course, Mr. Fitzroy Maclean, all Tito's friends during the course of World War II. At this meeting, Mr. Mamula said clearly, that the only way to stop the expansion of Germany would be through Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is the principal obstacle to German influence. That is the intention of these people—and it didn't take much intelligence to predict that this was a clear indication of an imminent war in Yugoslavia.

It was also very clear how this war would start: a Serbian rebellion in the Croatian provinces, where Serbs make up a significant part of the population. According to some estimates, 20% is the limit, over which Serbs tend to show an inclination to rebel. The center of this was Knin, a Serbian stronghold in Croatia. In 1989-90, people put first barricades on the roads in order to stop the traffic between the northern part and southern part of Croatia. This happened during the Mediterranean Games, drawing the attention of the world's media. Many tourists were on their way back home to Europe and had to pass through the barricades, and this was an opportunity for them to attract as much attention as they could.

At this time I wrote an article for *Vecernji List*, in which I rather sharply attacked the hesitation of [President Franjo] Tudjman's cabinet. I said: It won't get you anywhere to do nothing. What you should do is to create a re-blockade of the Serbs, to encircle Knin and the places with barricades, with Croatia militia forces, and to establish a 20-kilometer cordon, a kind of no man's land, in between.

In this way, the connection with Serbia would be broken, but it wouldn't cause a direct confrontation between Croats and Serbs. It would demonstrate Croatian strength toward the Serbs, a determination not to allow the rebellion, without direct confrontation. Instead of this, the Croatian government

How Serbia could have been defeated in 1993



Croatian journalist Srečko Jurdana put forward a plan, published in EIR, Feb. 26, 1993, by which U.S. bombing missions could have knocked out Serbian military strongholds and ended the war within 1-2 months.

did nothing, waiting for something to happen next.

Very predictably, the next thing was Banja. These are all well-known places from World War II. The principal demand from the Serbian side after the general Serbian attack on Croatia became obvious, was that the territory of the Republic of Croatia must be reduced to the line Karlobag-Virovitica.

Karlobag is on the Adriatic coast, and Virovitica is a small city near the Hungarian border. This line, according to Serbian pretensions, would be the border of reduced Croatia.

The rest of the territory—that is, western Slavonia and eastern Slavonia, the coastal and interior regions of Croatia—would become Greater Serbia.

This was the principal aim of the war.

But the war did not come instantly; it was well planned a long time ago. And I will tell you how it was planned.

A long-term Serbian strategy

The federal Yugoslav Army, in its strategic plans, developed a so-called defensive line of very strong military facilities—barracks, underground storage facilities—and accumulated huge quantities of weapons, ammunition, and anything else that would be needed for a huge war, against anybody, exactly on this line. The principal barracks of the federal Yugoslav Army were lined up at Virovitica, Bjelovar, Petrinja, Karlovac, and Knin, of course. This area was covered with military facilities of the federal Yugoslav Army, on the pretext that this would be the main defensive line against a presupposed attack from the *Austrian* side! Very interesting. Very clever. The name of the game was to create a Serbian stronghold, for when the time would become ripe for a general Serbian attack on Croatia. . . .

Now, when it was obvious that the war was imminent, the war was spreading against Croatia, the Croatian government was still hesitating, because strong pressure, parallel political activity from abroad, came along with the Serbian attacks. That is, the stronger the Serbian attacks were, the stronger were the British and French accusations against Croatia for its fascism, Ustasha crimes, and so on, in order to politically disarm Croatia, to deny it the right to defend itself. And when Croatia started to organize its defense, it was said, “No, Croatia is going to commit genocide against the Serbs; they are right, because you are Ustashas, you are connected to the Nazis,” and so on. And so all these Serbian moves went on without any moves from the Croatian side.

The Serbs saw that they had in fact a free hand from the international community, from the British and French. They decided to hit very hard. So an organized attack started from Vojvodina, previously annexed to Serbia, over the Danube River.

This general attack on Croatia in eastern Slavonia, which

LaRouche: Define a policy to win peace in Bosnia

The following are excerpts from a Feb. 8, 1993 “EIR Talks” radio interview with Lyndon LaRouche, who was then a political prisoner. LaRouche was asked whether U.S. military intervention would be necessary in the Balkans.



Lyndon LaRouche

A military policy pure and simple is always a piece of idiocy, because when you

go out to shoot somebody, you say, what are you shooting him for? “Well, we have our objections to what he is doing, and that’s a good enough reason for us to shoot him.”

But we should know, by studying history—those of us who have: Never get into a war, unless you have first studied very carefully the issue of justified warfare as posed by St. Augustine in his writings on the subject.

Don’t go so quickly into warfare. First of all, you have to define what your *peace objectives* are, and what the problems standing in the way of peace are, and your commitment to conduct war if at all for the purpose of furthering those peace objectives. Then you must state clearly

what those peace objectives are, because your object of warfare is to bring about peace, when peace in fact no longer exists.

Peace in fact no longer exists in the Balkans. The first thing to be done, which neither Cyrus Vance nor Lord David Owen have done, is to state, from the standpoint of *morality*, what is immoral in the situation in the Balkans and what are the moral conditions which must be satisfied to bring about peace.

Then, if you have to go to warfare, you say that we may have to go warfare. If we do so, it will be for the following *peaceful objectives*. And as soon as somebody accepts these peaceful objectives, the war is ended. And only under those conditions, is war a moral alternative. Even in desperate situations, you must not go to war, even to save your own life, unless you have met those conditions.

So, that’s our situation in the Balkans. We have war criminals who are worse than the Nazis under the command of Milosevic, the leader of the Serbian communist-fascist bloc (not the Serbians as a whole, but these people have dominated Serbians with their machine and they are conducting the war).

It is genocide. We should call it *genocide*. It is aggressive war—we should call it that. We should state that we will not tolerate that. We should stop this nonsense about the Croats “provoking” the Serbs. We should send into something like Coventry [an insane asylum in Britain], people like Douglas Hurd, particularly Nicholas Ridley or Conor Cruise O’Brien, who say this war was started by

was followed by the famous battle of Vukovar, could have been very simply prevented, if only the Croatian government had had some courage to do this. The Danube River is very wide here, very hard to cross—for an untrained federal army, almost impossible to cross. There are only two bridges here; these bridges could be mined; they could be blown up without any problem. In fact, the local people knew what was going to happen, and they made all the preparations, got explosives, everything was there on the spot, and they got on the telephone to Zagreb and said, “We have prepared everything, we can stop them, just give us a nod to blow these bridges up.” Zagreb gave the strictest orders *not* to do this, because it could *provoke* the Serbs to attack.

Finally, when the government started to contemplate the possibility of blowing the bridges up, the Serbs already had five divisions on the Croatian side. The battle of Vukovar had begun. . . .

Serbs suffered terrible losses in the battle for Vukovar. My estimation then was that they were on the edge of complete

Germany or said that there was a threat that Germany would become a Fourth Reich—a lot of nonsense. People who mouth that stuff, should be treated with contempt.

In other words, the first thing to do, is to organize political-moral force for the right peace objectives, and then, if there is no other way to do that but military means, and military means are capable of doing that, then do it. Because you have to. We should prepare for that contingency. But, what I fear is that some slopheads will get us into a shooting war with no clear workable peace objectives, and that would make a worse mess than we already have.

EIR: Is there anything in terms of the immediate situation that can be done? The Vance-Owen plan talks about a cantonization policy for Bosnia and there is opposition in Bosnia to that, and yet the Bosnians are facing a life and death situation. Should the embargo be lifted?

LaRouche: The United States government and the Europeans should simply say, that whatever Boutros Boutros-Ghali and his crew in the United Nations, along with Vance, think they are doing, in setting up a United Nations world empire, that we are not going to tolerate it.

We should say clearly what is the truth, that Vance and Owen, and Carrington before Owen, are worse criminals than Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier at Munich in 1938. This is a far worse crime that Owen and Vance are doing—continuing the policy of Carrington—than was done by Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier at Munich in 1938. We should treat that with contempt and give no moral support to it whatsoever. It stinks.

defeat—not technically, but psychologically. I thought, “They’re losing tanks, vehicles, artillery, weapons, people. They’re losing everything, yet they’re attacking on and on. They’re losing generals, the most important officers. They’re developing the Gallipoli syndrome! Regardless of losses, they have to take this town.” It was something stronger than reason. I said to myself, “If we manage to break them here, they will never psychologically recover from it; they will never get the psychological strength to go on with the war.” This thinking you could note also in the Croatian Army, which had managed to establish itself by then.

That was the end of October and the beginning of November 1991. A major breakthrough operation from the Croatian side started toward Vukovar from Vinkovci, in order to break the Serbian encirclement. The operation was a successful one. Croatian forces managed in a rather short time to get to the suburbs of Vukovar, to the point named Marinci, a small village near Vukovar. That was basically the Serbian defeat. When they got to Marinci, the Serbs knew they were losing, they were finished. We needed perhaps one day or two to get into Vukovar—the major Croatian forces—and in Vukovar, to connect with the defending forces there, and it would all be over. The Serbian losses of 10,000 people, a couple of hundred tanks, and big airplanes, and so forth, would have been in vain.

Betrayal by the West

What happened there? An interesting thing. A telephone call from [European Community negotiator Lord] Carrington to Mr. Tudjman. He demanded an immediate interruption of this breakthrough operation. He said, “No! You are expanding the war. We want *peace*. We want a peaceful solution. You should let the Red Cross convoy enter Vukovar, not your army. Let the Red Cross convoy evacuate the wounded from the Vukovar hospital.” It took some time, but basically Mr. Tudjman obeyed the demand of Mr. Carrington and Mr. Vance, and he ordered that the operation be interrupted. Croatian forces stopped on the road to Vukovar. The Serbs relaxed. They started to joke around. They wouldn’t let the Red Cross convoy in. But after the fifth try, after the convoy evacuated 400 people from the Vukovar hospital and returned to Zagreb, in the process of allowing the Red Cross convoy into Vukovar, Serbian forces—there was a strict cease-fire then—went in immediately after it, and quickly linked up with the military headquarters in Vukovar. That was basically the fall of Vukovar.

There was another time that Serbia was facing complete defeat, and was saved only by intervention from outside. Croats, without an army, without anything, had started spontaneously to attack Serbian military facilities in Croatia. It was amazing how quickly these barracks were taken. The Serbs did not have any organized defense of these barracks. This was in summer 1991. A general attack on Serbian military

barracks started in Croatia. In some days, Croatians managed to get enormous quantities of weapons out of these barracks. Belgrade felt very threatened by this process, and another phone call came, from Mr. Vance and Mr. Carrington, to Mr. Tudjman, and they said, "No you can't attack barracks any more. We will impose a peaceful solution to this problem. If you go on with your attack, you will be sanctioned, you will not be recognized as a state." The attack on the barracks was, of course, interrupted, and the cease-fire in Igalo—on the Croatian-Montenegrin border, at Tito's famous villa—was signed by Mr. Kadijevic, Mr. Tudjman, Mr. Milosevic, and Mr. Vance—a cease-fire which implied immediate interruption of Croatian operations. The Serbs did not honor the cease-fire, but proceeded with the war, but in the negotiation process, they managed to save all the remaining weapons, which were enormous quantities of tanks, vehicles, missiles, guns, artillery, rockets, ammunition, anything from these barracks, and deployed them to critical points on the battlefield in Croatia and at strategic positions in Bosnia.

The road to Bosnia

So it was the weapons taken out of the Croatian barracks, taken out by the direct order of the famous tandem, that enabled the Serbs to conduct a general attack on Bosnia. Of course the Bosnian government, led by Mr. Izetbegovic, observed silently the placement of these weapons at strategic mountain positions, and, just as Tudjman had, declared that they have no quarrel with Serbs, they're honest Yugoslavs, they have good relations with the federal Army, and there is no reason for this Army to attack them. It *won't* attack them, because it is basically a Croatian-Serbian war, and the Muslims don't have anything to do with it.

But the Muslims *did* have something to do with it, since all of Bosnia was serving as a logistical base for the attack on Croatia. Croatia was attacked from points throughout Bosnia. Without Bosnia, the Serbs would not have been able to create this kind of general war. Yet, the interpretation of Mr. Izetbegovic was, "I have nothing to do with it." He was very well warned what Serbs might do to Muslims—not only by the obvious example of what was going on in Croatia, but from his own historical experience. During World War II, Muslims suffered terrible casualties from Serbs. They committed genocide against Muslims during World War II. This wasn't enough for the Muslims; they said, "No, this won't happen again. It's not possible in these times; this is over."

We know, of course, what happened, immediately after the Unprofor [U.N. "peacekeeping" forces] took over in Croatia. The coming of Unprofor was a precondition for a general Serbian attack on Bosnia, because Unprofor kept guard over the Serbian occupied territory in Croatia, so the Serbs had a free hand to reconcentrate and regroup their troops for an attack on Bosnia, and also to use tanks and artillery otherwise needed in Croatia, to be transferred to Bosnia and start the offensive that is now going on.

Bosnian peace requires economic development

Helga Zepp LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, delivered the speech excerpted here to a conference of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia, held at the European Parliament in Brussels on April 28, 1994. The full text was published in EIR, May 13, 1994.



Helga Zepp LaRouche

... An effective peace policy for the Balkans today must fundamentally consist—in addition to pushing the Serbs back to within the borders as they were before the war broke out—of a program for economic development such as my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, proposed in November 1989 when the borders of Europe opened. The central feature of the program of the so-called "Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna" as the centerpiece of a Eurasian infrastructure program, is based on the fact that this region, which encompasses parts of France, Germany, and Central Europe, represents the greatest concentration of industrial capacities and highly skilled labor power in the world.

It would have been very simple to apply principles similar to those of the reconstruction of Germany after World War II, to create project-linked credits to bring

In my opinion, there were two crucial moments. One was the cease-fire at Igalo, which interrupted the attack on military facilities, and the other, the siege of Vukovar and the Red Cross convoy. At these moments, Croatia had a clear victory in its hands. The federal Yugoslav Army was much overestimated. It was weak, in fact. It was very strong in appearance—plenty of weapons, plenty of everything. But it was weak in structure, because many officers were not Serbs, many soldiers were not Serbs and could not be trusted. Pilots, particularly, were not Serbs. And the motives were not clear. Milosevic was after an all-out war against Croatia and others in order to create Greater Serbia. The general commanding structure still had some "Yugoslav" thoughts in their heads—Kadijevic and others. It wasn't clear whether they were really, exclusively for the Greater Serbia idea, or did they want, perhaps, some kind of Yugoslavia. Perhaps some "Titoism"

about technological improvement of existing industries and achieve productive full employment by means of new investments.

The increase in production and productivity which would have been achieved by such dirigistic methods in the tradition of Friedrich List, not only could have become the motor of the transfer of improved technologies into eastern and southeastern Europe, and ultimately Asia, but it could have become the locomotive for the entire world economy, which was already in depression at that time.

The Balkans were to be completely integrated into this Eurasian infrastructure program as a bridge to the Northeast, and, particularly after completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, shipping on the Danube would have taken on a crucial function for the economic development of the states of former Yugoslavia. . . .

When, at the end of 1989, Lyndon LaRouche, at that time already a political prisoner of the Bush administration as the Gorbachov government had demanded, proposed the Productive Triangle, western states capitulated to the pressures of Bush and Thatcher. . . .

We must turn to the principles of physical economy, principles which have always been predominant wherever there was successful economic development anywhere in the world. That means in particular that we must use the advantages of modern technology to the benefit of all people on this planet.

An economic reconstruction program for the nations of former Yugoslavia on the foundation of physical economy is ultimately the only possible basis for an effective peace plan. Only in that way may the natural advantages of these countries, historically and geographically, come to bear, and bring about the economic and political regeneration of these regions.

In view of the boundless horror experienced daily by the people of Croatia and particularly Bosnia, it is probably difficult to imagine common economic cooperation in the future, after the reestablishment of the pre-war borders. But if we consider the situation in the Middle East, where the Rabin-Peres government and the PLO under the leadership of Yasser Arafat are attempting to overcome a half-century-old adversary relationship by means of economic development in common, then it becomes clear where the only positive way out of the crisis lies.

Similar ideas of an "Oasis Peace Plan" were considered already in 1975 under the Peres government, but were sabotaged when the hawks around Sharon took power. Today everything depends on achieving a real development of labor power in this region, against powerful forces domestically and abroad who are attempting to sabotage this development.

The situation in Croatia, Bosnia, and Serbia is indeed different to the extent that, unfortunately, in Serbia, there does not seem to be any opposition to the committed genocide. There are parallels to the situation in the Middle East as far as the embitterment of the victims is concerned. But there must come a point in time when the bitterness is overcome, and the way is made free for peace. If the bitterness continues, it means perpetual death. A real order of peace must offer a way out to all people concerned. To reverse the policy of Thatcher and Bush of 1989, therefore, means not only to drop the idea of a de facto tolerated Greater Serbia, it must also entail dissolving the sub-organizations of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and instead to launch massive economic development with western help in the Balkans, but just as urgently in Russia, Ukraine, and the other states of the former Warsaw Pact.

remained in their heads. The situation was rather unclear at these moments.

Decisive action was needed

What was needed, then, was to react decisively. To attack the federal Army, not to give it the necessary time to transform itself into a Serbian Army, which would act only according to Milosevic's ideas. The Army was a mastodon. It appeared very strong, but was structurally very weak, very slow, and you had to attack it swiftly, not to give it time to accommodate to the war situation.

Unfortunately, the people who organized this war, Carington and others, knew this very well. They put strong pressure on Croatia to give this necessary time to the federal Army, to transform itself into a Serbian one. This happened, and when this transformation was finished, together with the

successful pulling out of weapons from the Croatian barracks, then Serbia clearly had an advantage. But it could have been prevented from the very beginning. . . .

Von Kielmansegg: There is a military solution

General Count Hanno von Kielmansegg's last assignment before retiring was Chief of Staff of the NATO Army Group North in Mönchengladbach, Germany. He also served as head of the U.N. Protection Forces (Unprofor) in Bosnia. The article excerpted below originally appeared in the daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung of Feb. 11, 1994. Permission

Cardinal Kuharic: We don't want shock therapy

In an interview with EIR published on Feb. 7, 1992, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic of Zagreb, Croatia, underlined the importance of an economic development policy for the Balkans. The following is an excerpt:

The Pope wrote clearly in the encyclical *Centesimus Annus*, that we must follow neither socialism, nor unbridled capitalism, but that also in economics a new model must be found, in which man, the human person, will be the norm for justice; and hence the individual will be the subject of the economic system, and not be overwhelmed, and dominated. Today modern society, after communism, after the experience of collectivism which has had so many negative results, but also after the experience of unbridled capitalism, this society must rethink how to organize social life so that it may be truly just, in favor of the dignity of the individual human being, of the family, of life. Today we must study more attentively the social doctrine of the church.

EIR: The government of ex-Yugoslavia hired Jeffrey Sachs with his "economic shock therapy."

Kuharic: Let us hope that we do not have to follow these models. I hope that Croatia will be cautious. I think that Croatia will try to find its way.

to translate it from German and publish it in EIR was kindly provided by Count Kielmansegg. The full text appeared in EIR of Feb. 25, 1994. Subheads have been added.

The country of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its predominantly Muslim population will not survive the war of annihilation waged against it by Serbian, and now also in part Croatian attackers, without military help from the outside. The result of the previous policy of negotiating and appeasing is known. Like the policy of the western powers in 1938, this policy is characterized by a shocking degree of naiveté, indifference, and national egoism. That means that genocide is taking place. Not only have western attempts to secure the peace against the Serbs, who pursue and accomplish their political aims with brutal violence and disrespect of all law, been completely ineffective since the beginning of the war; these attempts de facto, and in part also *per intentionem*, support the aggressor.

The language of weapons—we may think it regrettable, but that is how reality is—is the only language in this situation which the Serbian aggressor will understand and respect.

Croatia can probably be moved by political and economic pressure (particularly from Germany) to cease its attacks against Bosnia-Herzegovina. . . .

The most crucial action, now as well as previously, is to lift the conditionless weapons embargo against the defender, even at the risk that one or another shipment might fall into the wrong hands. This is, indeed, really a political option, but it has far-reaching military consequences (in the positive sense) for Bosnia-Herzegovina. By this means, a thorough military balance can be established, and Bosnia-Herzegovina can successfully defend itself. Fewer U.N. ground forces will be required.

The argument that this would have an escalating effect is not valid. Things can hardly become worse for the country concerned and its population. To be sure, Serbian attackers will be casualties if they do not cease attacking, but hundreds of thousands of Bosnians (not only Muslims) of the civilian population would be protected. Weapons supplies would have to encompass the following:

- command and reconnaissance systems
- artillery and mortars
- anti-tank missiles
- armored vehicles of all categories
- ammunition and fuel
- field hospitals

if required, combat helicopters in addition, if necessary, instructors, and replacement parts—i.e., logistics inclusive of medical care.

Military options for Bosnia

If necessary, humanitarian aid has to be carried out by force. The current U.N. Protection Force is sufficient to that end, if it receives the mission to do so; if necessary, of course, rapid reinforcement with heavy weaponry and air support must be possible. A further necessity is the destruction of the mass of heavy weaponry (artillery, tanks), command centers, resupply bases of the Serbian aggressor from the air.

This is possible. The positions have been located, or can be located (at least to a considerable extent). For all practical purposes, the West has air supremacy. The risk is slight, the attacker has available little air defense, in part antiquated. The precision of modern air-assault weapons is so high, that damage to the civilian environment can be kept small. NATO bases in the Adriatic area (especially Italy), and the aircraft, and/or an American aircraft carrier group, are sufficient for such operations, also repeated ones.

Combat helicopters are suitable, particularly the American Apache, stationed in Europe, especially in Germany. Otherwise, all air-assault forces can be repositioned anywhere in a brief time (a few days).

Another aim to seek to accomplish: hermetically sealing off all roads over which Serbian fighters in Bosnia-Herzegovina are supplied from Serbia. These are fewer than people think (some six to ten main connecting arteries). Here the

difficult terrain is a disadvantage to the attacker, it also channels his supply movements; he cannot simply go over the mountains. This, too, can be done from the air. It might be, if operations become extended, that ground forces in the strength of some divisions will be necessary. In that case, the attacker will "dry himself out" quickly.

Deployment of Special Forces, chiefly by air, but also on the ground, for swift, surgical operations, is possible, without having to hold terrain for extended periods of time. This includes destruction of combat posts, supply bases, heavy weapons positions, but also freeing the inhabitants of concentration camps. To that end, units in, respectively, company and battalion strength are required, in total up to two to three brigades with the requisite air-support, including transport helicopters, i.e., relatively meager forces which are available in the NATO countries.

Reinforcement of the Bosnian lines of defense everywhere, where they can not hold them themselves, with U.N. ground forces in addition to the just-mentioned options, would be a further, but more costly, operation (up to 100,000 soldiers). But, it should not be excluded as the last possibility to stop genocide. In principle, the requisite forces (land, air, sea) can be made available. In order to achieve an effect most likely ending the war, the cited options on the whole would not require more than a fraction of the forces made available in the [Persian] Gulf.

All of the suggested options are in reference to the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Other options are conceivable and militarily possible: Whether they are politically purposeful is something which has to be thought through; for example, surgical air-assaults upon Serbia itself, which, despite all claims to the contrary, is a country that is waging a war of conquest. One key to peace lies in Belgrade. The others lie in Washington, Moscow, Paris, and especially in London. Even preventive protection of Macedonia and Kosova against war, ethnic cleansing, expulsions, and partition may become necessary.

Military goals to support peace

Summa summarum: The Serbs are not invincible. Their superiority is based on their supremacy in heavy weapons (10:1 or greater), in their freedom of movement, in their completely undisturbed resupply, especially from Serbia itself, and an equally undisrupted chain of command.

At issue is not a war of conquest against the Serbian motherland, nor a wide-ranging, comprehensive occupation of territories. To stop the misery, that is not at all necessary. At issue are limited military goals solely aimed at meaningful support of a policy to establish peace, the consequence of which must be freedom and justice. To that end, only limited military means are necessary. They can be made available.

The war in Bosnia-Herzegovina is being conducted conventionally. As in every war, there are discernible, if only fragmented and shifting fronts. A typical partisan war is not

what is going on. The danger that that would emerge in the case of a military intervention of the United Nations or NATO, is slight. Partisans need support from the population the way a fish needs water. They would not obtain this support: to the contrary. Otherwise, even partisans and snipers can be fought, although at considerable cost. They do not decide wars.

It will not be possible to provide military protection for Bosnia-Herzegovina without incurring losses. That must not be covered up. But, if the operations are correctly planned and carried out with the necessary matériel, these losses will probably be considerably less than often claimed, particularly in the air operations. And the total operation will presumably be of much shorter duration than feared. The psychological shock alone, that the West is finally acting, energetically and resolutely, and in correspondence with its moral and lawful traditions, responsibilities, and promises, will probably bring the aggressor back to the negotiating table, quickly, and now under acceptable conditions, and lead to a stop in the fighting. The aggressor must understand that he can not obtain his goal by force. But whoever wants full security without any risk to his soldiers, has not understood what is at issue here. I.e., this is the full risk born by Bosnia-Herzegovina, and therewith its end. At the same time, it can have undeniable consequences for world peace. It is war, a horrible war, which is why one sends soldiers, not the Technische Hilfswerk [Germany's equivalent of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers].

Logistical support of all operations in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be considerably easier than in the Gulf war. NATO, with all of its bases, is right at the door. In case of military intervention, the blue helmets will be best protected if they are reinforced. Only weakness is vulnerable. But they are also fully capable of effectively defending themselves now. The testimony of military commanders on the ground confirms this. . . .

The later effective military actions are effected, the higher will be the price for all concerned. For those dead, tortured, the made refugees, raped, it is already too late. But for the life and the dignity of many, and also for the salvation of moral and political rationality, it does not yet seem to be too late. Europe will also be destroyed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, by its own complicity.

The pursuit of nationalist political interests by some NATO countries, especially England and France, the pretext of having to contain other political influences (chiefly the Germans), is, in view of the misery we have to stop, absurd and cynical. This implies not only an amoral policy as in the nineteenth century and in the first half of the twentieth century: It is also extremely damaging to the reputation and credibility of the countries in question. The policy pursued by the West, and also by Russia, up to now, has not only been a failure, it has made a new holocaust possible. Stopping this by means of resolute military aid is legitimate, possible, and promises to be successful.

The Triple Entente: the British-led conspiracy that sparked World War I

by an EIR Research Team

This article is drawn from a Special Report published in EIR, March 24, 1995, titled "London Sets the Stage for a New Triple Entente," by Joseph Brewda, Anton Chaitkin, William Jones, Dana S. Scanlon, and Webster G. Tarpley.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was gunned down by Serbian assassins in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. The assassins were members of the "Black Hand," which claimed to be dedicated to liberating Serbians from foreign oppression. Bosnia had been annexed by Austria from the Ottoman Turkish empire six years before, and Serbia claimed the land to be rightfully hers. Austria was an ally of Germany; Russia, France, and England were patrons of the Serbs. The chain of events provoked by the Balkan assassination led to the Russian czar ordering his army to mobilize; Germany responded. Within weeks, the most destructive war of the twentieth century was unleashed.

Just how Britain triggered the war is a study of the imperial method of divide and rule, and of the creation and manipulation of nationalist-chauvinist movements that have characterized modern Europe especially since the 1848 revolutions directed by British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston. The British exploited their Balkan assets (in league with a destabilized France) to block Eurasian economic development. This was their plan in the early years of this century, as it was to be again following the reunification of Germany in 1989. Then, as now, the strategy was to forge, first, an Entente Cordiale with France (1903-04), and then, a Triple Entente, drawing Russia into the web of British manipulation (1907).

The strategic setting

The Triple Entente and World War I were the response of Britain's King Edward VII to a series of challenges to the continued world domination of the British Empire, which at the beginning of our century embraced about one-quarter of the land area and population of the entire planet. The threat profile against the British Empire and its brutal colonial exploitation was not a matter of military aggression, but rather involved the extension of European railroad and other infrastructural technology into the colonial sector, breaking the monopoly of British sea power.

During the 1890s, each of the leading continental States possessed a more or less prominent institutional grouping

which was seeking to implement proposals for infrastructural development. In France, there were such figures as Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux and Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal. In Russia, there was Finance Minister Sergei Yulevich Witte, the builder of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and his ally, the eminent scientist Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleyev. In Germany, there was Georg von Siemens of the Siemens concern and the Deutsche Bank, who was laying track for the Berlin to Baghdad Railway. Some of these groups were also in touch with railroad-building industrialists in the United States and other countries. Some, like Hanotaux, cooperated with the anti-oligarchical Pope Leo XIII.

The strategic thinking of Witte and Hanotaux converged on a continental European coalition of France, Germany, and Russia, based on a community of interest in world economic development, capable of reaching out to the United States and other powers, and above all capable of putting an end to the divide and conquer "balance of power" machinations of the British imperialists. There were a number of occasions during the 1890s when this continental league could have been assembled; one golden opportunity came in the wake of the 1898 British-French Fashoda confrontation, at a time when the British aggression in South Africa, commonly called the Boer War, exposed both the malicious evil and the stunning military weakness of London. The 1899-1902 Boer War united the governments of the world in their abhorrence of British policy. By this time Hanotaux was out of office, replaced by the raving anglophile Théophile Delcassé. A more serious obstacle was posed by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, not because he was the bloodthirsty monster of Entente propaganda, but rather because he was a pathetic fool obsessed with his personal inferiority complex in regard to the British monarchy. The Kaiser's track record was one of erratic duplicity, with the constant danger that he would succumb to the next overture from London.

The failure to bring Germany into a community of principle with the France of Hanotaux and the Russia of Witte by 1902 at the latest amounts to a great lost opportunity, a turning point of world history in the sense of Friedrich Schiller's *punctum saliens*. Lost here was the chance for the twentieth century to become a true renaissance age of reason and world economic development. What came instead, courtesy of London, was symbolized by the bloody stalemate of Verdun.

King Edward VII: an evil demiurge

The Triple Entente was the personal creation of King Edward VII. It was he who set up the British alliance with Japan, the Russo-Japanese War, and the 1905 Russian Revolution. It was King Edward VII, acting as the autocrat of British foreign policy, who engineered the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France in 1903-04, and who then went on to seal the fateful British-Russian Entente of 1907. It was King Edward who massaged Theodore Roosevelt and other American leaders to help bring about the U.S.-U.K. "special relationship," which dates from the time of his reign. This diplomatic work was masterminded and carried out by King Edward VII personally, with the various British ministers, cabinets, round tables, and other apparatus merely following in his wake. Edward had a geopolitical vision in the Venetian tradition, and it was one of brutal simplicity: the encirclement of Germany with a hostile coalition, followed by a war of annihilation in which many of Britain's erstwhile "allies"—notably France and Russia—would also be decimated and crippled.

Edward VII died in May 1910, before he could see his life's work carried through to completion. But he had created the war alliance of Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, with support from the United States, that would take the field in August 1914. He had created the nightmare world of crossed mobilizations among Germany, France, and Russia. And he had created a network of cothinkers, agents, and dupes in every chancery in England, Europe, and America, who would, when the time came, push the mobilization buttons and launch the war.

Edward VII's role as dictator of British foreign policy before the war, although denied by recent biographers, was a matter of common knowledge through the 1920s. During the last months of Edward's life, Robert Blatchford, the editor of the *Clarion*, wrote in the *Daily Mail* of Dec. 14, 1909 that "the king and his councillors have strained every nerve to establish Ententes with Russia and with Italy; and have formed an Entente with France, and as well with Japan. Why? To isolate Germany."

The leading ambassadors and ministers of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs clearly recorded their understanding of Edward's project. Here is the view of Baron Greindl, the Belgian ambassador to Berlin, as expressed in April 1906: "One is driven to the conclusion that British foreign policy is directed by the king in person . . . there is undoubtedly in



Britain's King Edward VII: World War I was caused by him, his geopolitics, his diplomacy, his agents, and his system of alliances. The same strategy is being used by the British oligarchy today, with the Balkans being, once again, a principal flashpoint.

England a court policy pursued outside and alongside that of the government."

The Witte-Hanotaux alliance for progress

To better understand the enormity of Edward's crimes, let us first examine more carefully what the opposing continental European factions were doing, which constituted such a threat

to the British oligarchy.

From 1892 the prime architect of the rapid industrial development that occurred in Russia during the last decade of the last century, was Sergei Witte, who for 11 years, until his dismissal in 1903, would serve as Russia's finance minister. During the Witte years, the Russian economy would experience a more rapid rate of growth than it had ever experienced previously.

Witte began his service in the Russian bureaucracy as a railroad manager. During the Russo-Turkish War (1877-78), he was the sole manager of the Odessa Railway, over which all traffic to the front passed, his work bringing him to the notice of the czar. After serving in various capacities in the railroad administration, Witte was appointed in 1892 Minister of Ways and Communications. At the behest of Czar Alexander III, Witte set up a Siberian Railroad Committee to begin the task of building a railroad to the Pacific. When he was appointed in October of that year to the post of finance minister, Witte was given the means of realizing that program.

As finance minister, Witte reformed the entire state of Russian finances and transformed the Finance Ministry into a veritable chancellery of the realm, establishing extensive intelligence networks in all the major political and financial capitals of the world. His aim was to transform Russia from a backward peasant country, into a major industrial power.

The Franco-Russian rapprochement at the end of the previous decade helped to lay the basis for the Witte-Hanotaux economic collaboration during the 1890s. Putting Russian finances on a sound footing, and working closely with Hanotaux, Witte found French capital markets open to Russia. Under the guiding hand of Witte, major loans were negotiated, that were earmarked for expanding the Russian rail system. Between 1879 and 1892, only some 5,466 miles of new rail lines had been opened up. Between 1892 and 1901, under Witte's lead, some 14,814 miles of new rail lines were constructed, nearly triple the earlier amount. This was a more rapid rate of railroad construction than any other country except the United States had ever experienced.

The real core of that system was the planned Trans-Siberian road which, at its completion in 1902, would stretch some 5,542 miles from Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. But the Trans-Siberian was more than simply a rapid transit through the vast Siberian spaces. It was what Lyndon LaRouche would characterize as a "land-bridge" to Asia. By rail, the overland journey from London to Shanghai would be twice as fast and two and a half times cheaper than the sea route. The prime vehicle for trade with the Orient would rapidly shift from the slower sea routes, always under the guiding eye of the British Navy, to the land-based routes through continental Europe and the Russian Far East.

Gabriel Hanotaux, French foreign minister for a large part of the 1890s, had worked closely with his mentor, Prime Minister Jules Ferry, to establish a colonizing policy for Africa based on the principle of development through infrastructure.

He collaborated closely with Pope Leo XIII's loyal friend Cardinal Lavigerie in building the Cathedral of St. Louis in Carthage, and in projects in Africa. Eventually, Hanotaux was promoted to the rank of foreign minister in 1894 by President Sadi Carnot, grandson of the great Lazare Carnot.

As foreign minister, Hanotaux pursued a threefold policy: 1) strengthening the Franco-Russian alliance begun by President Carnot; 2) continuing the policy of détente with Germany initiated by Jules Ferry; and 3) orchestrating a series of international agreements to consolidate the French position in Western and Central Africa around Lake Chad, and to prevent the British from seizing the entire eastern side of Africa, from Egypt to South Africa, from the Cape to Cairo, as their exclusive domain.

In 1895, Witte and Hanotaux succeeded in pulling together a coalition of Russia, Germany, and France, to prevent the Japanese seizure of the Liaotung Peninsula, an area of Chinese Manchuria which Japan had won as booty for its victory over the Chinese in the Sino-Japanese War of 1895. As a result of the show of unity on the part of these three continental powers, Japan agreed to renegotiate its treaty with China, renouncing any annexation of Chinese territory and thereby maintaining the territorial integrity of that country—a prerequisite for the Witte-Hanotaux development plans in the region.

Witte and Hanotaux then set up, largely with French capital, the Russo-Chinese Bank, to provide China with a substantial loan with which it could pay off its war indemnity to Japan, and thereby assuage Japanese anger at their loss of the Liaotung Peninsula. Russia also signed a mutual defense treaty with China, by which it would come to China's assistance if it were again attacked by Japan.

On the basis of the Chinese good-will thus engendered, the Russo-Chinese Bank was allowed to lease the necessary territory for building the last leg of Trans-Siberian line, through Manchuria, creating for that purpose a new company, the Chinese Eastern Railroad. France was also able to sign a series of agreements promoting its commercial expansion in Indochina and in China, opening up China to increased trade over the border with French-controlled Indochina and building new rail lands in the south of China.

Japan, however, was not meant to be a loser in Witte's complex plan for Asian development. It was Witte's intention to engage the Japanese in a treaty by which both nations would profit from the commercial benefits of the new rail access to the European markets. To do this, Witte was even willing to sacrifice Russian commercial interests in Korea, acquired during the Sino-Japanese War, in deference to Japanese interests in that nation. But an alliance with Japan found strong opponents in the coterie surrounding the czar.

On the other side of the Pacific was another power, fast becoming a Pacific power, the United States of America. With the establishment of a Russian-U.S. alliance during the American Civil War, it was generally understood by nationalist

groupings in Russia and in the United States that this alliance would become of great value as a trans-Pacific alliance, as both nations began to “railroad their way” to the Pacific Ocean. This would effectively squeeze the British out of Asia.

But in order for Witte’s Far East policy to succeed, the situation in Europe had to remain stable. The formation of what Witte called the “continental league,” comprising France, Germany, and Russia, was a prerequisite for that policy.

In an appeal to Kaiser Wilhelm in 1897 to help him create such a league, Witte said: “In order to attain this . . . we must first make all haste toward the establishment of solid united relations between Russia, Germany, and France. Once these countries stand together in a firm and steady union, undoubtedly all the other countries on the continent of Europe will join this central union and thus form a union of the whole continent which will free Europe from the burden which she imposes on herself on account of reciprocal rivalry.”

Although the German Kaiser would often pay lip-service to the notion of the “continental league,” he never really understood, to his—and the world’s—great misfortune, the overriding significance of such a concept.

Edward’s encirclement of Germany

Edward proceeded on several fronts to encircle and neutralize Germany and to prevent the consolidation of a continental bloc oriented toward Eurasian development:

- He incited the Russo-Japanese War, and his agents fomented the 1905 Russian Revolution. Britain signed a treaty with Japan, which gave Japan a free hand for Admiral Togo’s sneak attack on the Russian base of Port Arthur in early 1904.

- With Russia destroyed by the war and racked by social unrest (stirred up by British agents), Edward moved to ensnare the French. Hanotaux’s attempt to limit British expansionist aims in Africa had been sabotaged by the ill-fated mission of French Captain Marchand to Fashoda, Sudan, in 1898, ordered by Hanotaux’s chief rival, Delcassé, during a short period when Hanotaux was out of power. French society had been weakened by the Dréyfus affair, which had triggered rampant Germanophobia in the French population. With the help of Delcassé and British stooges Georges Clemenceau and Paul Cambon, a deal was struck, bringing the French back into the British fold. In 1904, the two countries signed the Entente Cordiale.

- Edward incited two Franco-German conflicts over Morocco.

- Edward left no stone unturned in his efforts to isolate Germany, drawing Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal into the British orbit.

- On the same day in April 1904 on which the Anglo-French Entente came into effect, Edward VII met with his agent, Russian Foreign Minister Alexander Izvolski, to propose an Anglo-Russian combination. The result was the Anglo-Russian Entente, signed in September 1907.

The ring around Germany had been closed. Bismarck’s old “nightmare of the coalitions” and a two-front war was now reality. With the help of Izvolski, Edward embarked at once on a new attempt to start a general war. This began with Izvolski’s Buchlau bargain with Austria, made in September 1908 and revealed a month later. By this deal, Austria was given the go-ahead to formally annex Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had been occupied by Austria after the Congress of Berlin, but not annexed. But when Austria did this, Serbia, which wanted Bosnia-Herzegovina, protested. Austria and Serbia went to the brink of war, mobilizing their armies. Germany restrained Austria, and Russia felt too weak for war at that time. Germany actually mediated the dispute. But Edward’s agents soon concocted a legend that Germany had humiliated Russia with the threat of war.

As a result of this Balkan crisis of 1908-09, the Russian slavophiles turned their rage more and more against Germany, which they saw as blocking their desired path of expansion into the Balkans. The Greater Serbia agitators went wild. The Austrian government concluded that Serbia was a threat to its existence, and had to be crushed. This was the pattern which, after a second Moroccan crisis of 1911 and after the Balkan wars, led to war in 1914.

If Edward VII had had his way, it would have been five powers against an isolated Germany. Edward VII never abandoned an Austrian option, which, if it had succeeded, would have left Berlin with no allies at all.

For a few moments during early August 1914, Kaiser Wilhelm realized what had happened:

“England, Russia, and France have agreed among themselves . . . after laying the foundation of the *casus foederis* for us through Austria . . . to take the Austro-Serbian conflict for an excuse for waging a war of extermination against us. . . . *That is the real naked situation slowly and cleverly set going by Edward VII* and . . . finally brought to a conclusion by George V. . . . So the famous encirclement of Germany has finally become a fact, despite every effort of our politicians and diplomats to prevent it. The net has been suddenly thrown over our head, and England sneeringly reaps the most brilliant success of her persistently prosecuted purely anti-German world policy against which we have proved ourselves helpless, while she twists the noose of our political and economic destruction out of our fidelity to Austria, as we squirm isolated in the net. A great achievement, which arouses the admiration even of him who is to be destroyed as its result! *Edward VII is stronger after his death than am I who am still alive!* And there have been people who believed that England could be won over or pacified, by this or that puny measure!”

France, Russia, Japan, the United States, and other great nations were used by Edward VII as geopolitical pawns, and they have suffered immeasurably as a result. Ninety years after Edward’s ententes, citizens and statesmen must learn the lesson of how the British monarchy and oligarchy orchestrated the catastrophe of 1914.

Yeltsin maneuvers to keep his regime's lease on life

by Konstantin George

With Russia's Presidential elections just over two months away, President Boris Yeltsin has reached deep into his bag of tricks during April, in hopes of prolonging his regime's lease on life. His opponents, whether by blunder or provocation, gave him some additional assistance, with the State Duma (lower house of Parliament) resolution of March 15, declaring the dissolution of the Soviet Union "null and void."

While rumors flew in Moscow, about Yeltsin's nearly opting for the "force solution" (to dissolve this Duma as he did the Supreme Soviet in bloody October 1993), Yeltsin chose rather to steal the Communist-led opposition's thunder, by securing a series of "integration" agreements with the former Soviet republics of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. He thereby cast himself as the man achieving "real" integration, leading to a union of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) republics, in contrast to the mere rhetoric of the Communists and the vociferous extremist party of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy. (Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party of Russia has voted with Yeltsin so many times, that the LD-PR's joining the Communists in support of the March 15 resolution prompted some observers to wonder aloud, if the resolution had not been a provocation from the outset.)

Yeltsin has also put forward an array of pre-election populist measures to put money into the hands of the poor. Last but not least, he has trumpeted maneuvers to create the impression of having ended the war in Chechnya.

'Developing integration'

Capitalizing on the Duma debacle, Yeltsin advanced toward a new, Russia-dominated union of former Soviet republics. On April 2, a Treaty of Union was signed by Russia and Belarus, and, on March 29, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan signed an agreement on "developing integration." The more far-reaching of the two is the Russia-Belarus

treaty, under which Belarus is united economically and militarily with Russia, and is awaiting the politically and tactically appropriate moment to move on to a *de jure* political union.

Yeltsin and Belarus President Aleksandr Lukashenko signed the treaty in a Kremlin ceremony, attended and blessed by Moscow Patriarch Aleksii II of the Russian Orthodox Church. In proceedings broadcast live on Russian TV, Yeltsin hailed the treaty as "a historical moment," and Lukashenko called it "the undoing of the historical mistake of dissolving the Soviet Union in December 1991." The legal fiction of "national sovereignty" will be maintained by both republics. The treaty stipulates, however, that policy will be determined by the Russian-dominated supranational bodies it creates. The controlling body is the Russia-Belarus Supreme Council, consisting of the two republics' Presidents, prime ministers, and parliament chairmen. This "50-50" division is a farce, as the three Belarus personalities on it are all on the record as advocates of a political union with Russia. The treaty provides for a two-year transition to a common currency and a "common constitution." There will be a joint Russia-Belarus "inter-parliamentary congress."

There is opposition to the treaty in Belarus, but chances of reversing the union are zero. A protest of 30,000 against the treaty was staged in Minsk, the Belarus capital, on March 24, and a smaller protest by some 10,000 persons followed on April 3. In Belarus, as these relatively small numbers indicate, opposition to union with Russia is confined to a minority of the population, in contrast to Ukraine, the strategically more important non-Russian Slavic former Soviet republic. The Lukashenko regime's contempt for the opposition protests was shown by the fact that no Belarus media even mentioned that a demonstration had occurred on April 3.

The "developing integration" agreement was signed at a Kremlin ceremony by the Presidents of Russia, Belarus,

Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan—Yeltsin, Lukashenko, Nursultan Nazarbayev, and Askar Akayev, respectively. While this agreement has little content, it is rightly considered a first step toward extending the Union of Russia and Belarus to include, at some point, these two Central Asian republics. Thus it was another feather in Yeltsin's cap, to make him the man perceived by the Russian population as taking concrete steps toward a new Russian-dominated "union."

The 'peace plan'

The other front of the integration process is in the Transcaucasus. Shortly after the March 15 Duma vote, Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze met Yeltsin in Moscow and proposed a "grand deal": In exchange for Russia supporting Georgia's re-acquisition of its two breakaway regions, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Georgia would join with Russia in a much "deeper integration," and would extend, at least through the first quarter of the next century, the presence of the Russian Armed Forces and Border Troops in Georgia. This would, effectively, make permanent Georgia's status as a Russian protectorate.

In addition, Shevardnadze pledged support for the Russian position in Chechnya, and, by implication, in the entire North Caucasus. Parallel to these developments, well-informed Moscow sources report that Azerbaijan President Heydar Aliyev has let it be known that he, too, would agree to the permanent stationing of Russian troops in Azerbaijan and to "deeper integration" with Russia, if Russia tilted more toward supporting Azerbaijan's position in its conflict with Armenia over the Karabakh region.

In a televised address on March 31, Yeltsin unveiled his peace plan to end the war in Chechnya. It is a hoax.

Yeltsin promised Chechnya "free and democratic elections" and a "special status within the Russian Federation," but under no conditions would independence be granted. He announced the start of Russian troop withdrawals from what he called the "safe regions" of Chechnya, meaning the northern half of the republic, which has allegedly been pacified. Yeltsin also offered indirect negotiations with rebel leader Gen. Jokhar Dudayev. Since the speech, two "Islamic" intermediaries have volunteered their services in this regard: Mintimer Shaimiyev, President of the Russian Federation autonomous republic of Tatarstan, and Kazakhstan's Nazarbayev.

As of April 10, negotiations of any kind have yet to begin. Furthermore, in the ten days since the TV address, Russian air and artillery bombardment of rebel-held villages in southwest and southeast Chechnya has dramatically increased. At least a dozen Chechen villages and towns were heavily damaged or destroyed, and tens of thousands more civilians have become homeless refugees (at least half of Chechnya's pre-war population are now refugees). All this, while the Russian side was daily reporting how the Yeltsin cease-fire was being upheld.

Another component of the hoax, was the announcement that troop withdrawals would start "in April." On April 1, the Russian commander in Chechnya, Gen. Vyacheslav Tikho-

mirov, declared that the cease-fire did not involve what he called "special operations," and that Russian troops "will remain where they are." Russian forces will only begin some token withdrawals "at the end of this month," and any withdrawals would only be from the northern, "pacified" regions. The effect of this on the war will be nil, because most of the Russian forces and nearly all the fighting are in the southern, mountainous part of Chechnya.

But behind the charade of Yeltsin's peace plan, lies the prospect of a Yeltsin-Dudayev deal, giving the appearance of the war having ended in time for the June 16 Russian elections. On April 8, according to the London *Guardian*, Dudayev in effect joined Yeltsin's election campaign. In a reversal of previous declarations, in which he had underscored Yeltsin's role in prolonging the war, Dudayev denounced a "third force" in Moscow as responsible for the war and its continuation, and said that this "third force" was undermining Yeltsin's efforts to end the war.

Dudayev named Gen. Boris Gromov and Gen. Aleksandr Lebed as alleged key figures in this "third force." Lebed, an opponent of the war in Chechnya from its inception, happens to be a candidate in the Presidential election—from a coalition known as the Third Force. Also mentioned by Dudayev were Mikhail Gorbachov and Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov. Dudayev accused this group of masterminding the assassination attempts in Chechnya last autumn against Oleg Lobov, secretary of the Russian Security Council, and General Romanov, at the time commander of Russian forces in Chechnya.

Despite the ludicrous nature of his peace plan, Yeltsin again out-maneuvered the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF) opposition, with some help from inside the Communist leadership. After Yeltsin's March 31 address, Communist Presidential candidate Gennadi Zyuganov attacked the plan as something that should have been put forward before the war started, which now was too little, too late. The next day, however, CPRF Duma Chairman Gennadi Seleznyov in effect endorsed Yeltsin's plan, saying it held the "promise of being successful." (As in maneuvers around the Duma resolution on the dissolution of the Soviet Union being "null and void," which Seleznyov engineered, he and Zyuganov seemed to be working at cross-purposes.)

On April 1, Zyuganov issued an updated reaction to Yeltsin's peace plan, this time saying that it was good because everything Yeltsin proposed had already been proposed by the CPRF. The Communist Party thus threw away its credibility as the opposition to Yeltsin's Chechnya policy, saying, in effect, that Communist policy was broadly identical to the Yeltsin scheme.

Tough posture against Ukraine

Yeltsin also out-maneuvered his opposition in escalating pressure against Ukraine, punishing it for its refusal to follow the example of Belarus and join a "happy Pan-Slavic family" under Russian domination. The Russian handling of Belarus and Ukraine is a Pavlovian method of reward and punishment,

as Moscow's handling of the energy issue exemplifies.

Even before the April 2 treaty, Belarus had been rewarded for its pro-union position by a write-off of all its back debt to Russia for gas and oil deliveries. Future supplies have also been ensured at preferential prices. For Ukraine, the oil and gas back debts, as well as the status of future deliveries, are used as pressure to obtain strategic concessions to Moscow on other fronts.

There is a dual tragedy in Russian-Ukrainian relations. Were Moscow not so insistent on forcing Ukraine into some form of integration, relations might long ago have normalized. A basis for this, the bilateral Russian-Ukrainian Friendship Treaty, has existed in draft form since the summer of 1994. It was initialled in Kiev, in February 1995, and was supposed to have been signed by Yeltsin and Ukraine President Leonid Kuchma on April 4-5, during Yeltsin's scheduled State visit to Kiev. But on April 1, Yeltsin announced the "indefinite postponement" of that visit, citing the failure to reach a final agreement on Black Sea Fleet bases for Russia in the Crimean Peninsula, which is part of Ukraine. It was the sixth time since September 1994, that Yeltsin has cancelled a State visit to Kiev to sign the treaty.

The stumbling block is real. The issue is not the share of the fleet, decided long ago in Moscow's favor—every major warship goes to Russia. Nor is it whether Russia can retain bases as such. Ukraine conceded that point, too, long ago. The issue is the conditions under which Russia retains Black Sea Fleet bases, above all the main base at Sevastopol in Crimea.

The February 1995 initialling specified that the Black Sea Fleet issue was to be resolved, but outside the framework of the treaty. Then, Russia demanded that a separate agreement be reached as a condition for signing the treaty. Yeltsin cancelled three times during 1995, on those grounds. This year, after Yevgeni Primakov took over the Russian Foreign Ministry, Moscow demanded that the settlement be incorporated into the body of the treaty. Ukraine is willing to grant Russia its main bases, but not under permanent base arrangements that are legally similar to the "sovereign bases" that the British have on Cyprus.

Last-minute attempts to resolve the issue in the final days of March failed. These included two days of talks on March 28-29 in the Carpathian Mountains of western Ukraine, between Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachov and his Ukrainian counterpart Valeri Shmarov, and parallel Moscow talks between the prime ministers of Russia and Ukraine, Viktor Chernomyrdin and Yevhen Marchuk.

British manipulation

Here again, Yeltsin has stolen the thunder from a Communist opposition that is seduced by the geopolitical axioms of empire restoration, rather than the life and death issues confronting Russia, beginning with the economy. The result is a Russian-Ukrainian tragedy "made in Moscow," which

could open Ukraine up to another round of British manipulation.

London wasted no time in suddenly proclaiming itself a "great friend" of Ukraine. Prime Minister John Major announced at the beginning of April that he will visit Kiev on April 18, just before the April 19-20 Group of Seven nuclear safety summit in Moscow. No other Western leader will join him in Kiev, so Britain may make a *coup de théâtre* as "Ukraine's true friend" in the West.

The British operation is abetted by the April 8 International Monetary Fund announcement that it has cancelled the final \$700 million of its original \$1.6 billion loan to Ukraine, citing Ukraine's inability to meet budget deficit and inflation goals set by the IMF as conditions for the loan. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian regime has bent over backwards to comply with murderous IMF demands. It implemented the 1995 austerity budget, at that time the most vicious in Ukraine's history. In March, it got parliament to pass an even worse 1996 budget.

On April 9, an IMF mission arrived in Kiev to hand Ukraine a new austerity ultimatum as the price for the \$700 million, which Ukraine desperately needs to pay for Russian oil and gas imports. Thus, when the squeeze from London (via the IMF) and Moscow is at its greatest, enter John Major as the "true friend" of Ukraine. The spectacle is even more ludicrous, considering that Britain ranks last among the major Western countries in exports to and investments in Ukraine.

The weaker Ukraine becomes, the more this plays into the hands of the integration gameplan launched by the Yeltsin regime. Any breakthroughs against Ukraine will aid Yeltsin in the run-up to the elections.

Yeltsin has also embarked on a populist drive to buy parts of the electorate. On April 8, he signed two decrees. The first guarantees that all arrears in pensions will be paid by the end of April, with the government lending 4 trillion rubles to the State pension fund for this purpose. The second promises that within three months, a "compensation mechanism" will be created to begin the partial reimbursement of the savings wiped out under shock therapy. The value of these vaporized savings is estimated at 800 trillion rubles. Given the sums involved, the actual disbursement of funds, whatever the amount, has been put off till after the elections.

Earlier, Yeltsin decreed the payment of back wages owed to State workers. And in an April 7 campaign speech, he denounced the inequitable "distribution of wealth" as Russia's worst problem, and promised he will take steps to rectify that.

Before the elections, there will also be the grandeur of international summits, including the Group of Seven Moscow summit, April 19-20, and Yeltsin's visit to China, April 24-26. There will be more pomp and ceremonies, too. The latest was announced by the Russian General Staff on April 9: On May 9, Russian V-E Day, for the first time since 1990, there will again be a big military parade in Red Square.

'Be more radical in your campaign for the reconstruction of Bosnia!'

by Paolo Raimondi

On March 25-29, Paolo Raimondi and Elke Fimmen, European representatives of the Schiller Institute, visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, for a series of high-level discussions. The visit had been undertaken in the context of the recent call by Helga Zepp LaRouche, the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, to create an international Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia, and to mobilize institutions, including governments and parliaments, and a grassroots movement to demand a Marshall Plan type of program for the reconstruction of this heavily destroyed country.

During the visit, the delegation was received by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the parliament, which held a regular session devoted to discussions with the Schiller Institute about the causes of the Greater Serbian war of aggression and the solutions for a stable peace in the region. On March 28, the main national television news program reported the visit and announced that, later in April, an international delegation of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia would come to Sarajevo.

Even if there are no hostilities at the present time and people can freely walk the streets, to enter the city is a horrifying shock for any visitor. We came along the road from the Croatian coast, through the devastated city of Mostar, and reached Sarajevo from the west. We could see the still-smoking, burned-out buildings in the districts of Ilidza, Grbavica, and Vogosca, which had formerly been inhabited exclusively by a Serbian Orthodox population that was forced by the Chetniks to leave in the first two weeks of March when, under the Dayton Accord, these districts were about to come under the legal authority of the Bosnia-Herzegovina government.

The terrorists of Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic made it impossible for the Serbian people to stay, producing an exodus of about 40,000 refugees toward the territory controlled by the so-called Serbian Republic of Pale; they threw thousands of families into desperation, and used the occasion for renewed war propaganda. Nonetheless, our friends in Sarajevo reported that about 10,000, mainly elderly people, stayed in their homes, even if the homes were badly damaged.

Further toward the center, one could see that the bus station had been destroyed, with dozens of burned-out buses.

And then, one after another, high-rise apartment buildings of 6-10 floors, totally destroyed or burned-out.

Western betrayal

What everyone reminded us, is that this crime, this war of genocide, lasted more than three and a half years, that people had to live through three winters without food, heat, medicine, and water, and with the fear and desperation arising from having been abandoned and forgotten by the Western world, Europe in particular. Many in Bosnia can answer why Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic and Karadzic have sent their terrorists to kill and massacre, but they cannot find an acceptable answer for the Western betrayal.

Sarajevo was, and will be a beautiful city, an encounter of many religions and cultures that for centuries, despite problems, lived together in peace. Like Jerusalem, you could see mosques near Catholic or Orthodox churches as well as synagogues, where people would gather to pray to the universal God. All the religious sites we saw had already been repaired and were back in use.

The city is built along a small river, the Bosna, and the streets run parallel to the river. To understand better the drama of the people of Sarajevo, one has to visualize the plan of this long city and bear in mind that both on the left and the right of the valley, there are two ranges of mountains, a few kilometers away, from where, for over three and half years, day and night, the Chetniks fired millions of mortar rounds against the civilian population. In the city, there were no militarily important strongholds which survived the first day of the aggression. In this way, almost all the tall buildings, with their windows and balconies facing the mountains, were totally destroyed. Only those with their flanks to the mortars, although damaged, remain liveable.

Hunger was the daily guest

We were the guests of two families who lived in one of these buildings. They were happy to be able to have guests, to speak with people about their horrible experiences, to experience the slow return to normal life. The biggest fight to survive, they said, was to keep their human dignity and intel-

lectual life. Hunger was the daily guest at the dinner table: Some bread and a few other items distributed by humanitarian aid organizations were not enough. One exceptional time, they were able to buy a chicken. Try to figure out, they said, laughing, how three people can eat a chicken for six days!

But the bigger problem was the lack of water: They had enough to drink, but none for hygienic necessities. Without being able to wash oneself or flush the toilet, they said, one risks losing one's dignity. Every night they risked their lives to collect rainwater from the roofs of destroyed houses and to transport it hundreds of meters and then up to the fifth floor.

The old man decided to again study the German language from some very old book; the other host would go every day to the university to teach agricultural matters, risking being hit by grenades or terrorist snipers, who were sometimes positioned just 300 meters away.

They learned that there was much behind this dirty war. They learned, the hard way, that the genocide of Milosevic and Karadzic has been supported by outside interests. They can explain to the dumb Europeans or Americans the meaning of British geopolitical games. They saw the corruption of the U.N. leadership and forces, the complicity of Lord Peter Carrington, Cyrus Vance, David Owen, Gen. Michael Rose, Gen. Louis MacKinsey, Carl Bildt. Above all, they will never forgive the disgusting performance of François Mitterrand, who came to Sarajevo with a message to the Chetniks to continue their massacres. They are tired of the war, but they are more disturbed by the dirty games of international institutions than by another grenade. They know that they have been, and are still the victims of a supranational scheme. After the Dayton agreement, everybody waits for reconstruction.

Reconstruction desperately needed

All infrastructure—industrial, agricultural, and productive complexes—has been totally destroyed. The situation in Sarajevo gives the parameters for the entire country: Some 250-300,000 people are now living in the city. Only 10,000 have a regular job, mostly in indispensable services, such as hospitals, schools, and transportation. Nobody is employed in the production of goods. The elderly and families with children fear the suspension of most humanitarian aid; there are rumors that drastic cuts may come around July. The elderly are really in danger. The elderly couple who hosted us described their situation: The man, who worked for 40 years as the chief of the accounting office of a big firm, gets a monthly pension of about \$10.60. His wife, who worked for 40 years in the sales department of a supermarket, gets about \$6.25 per month. In the past three months, neither got their pensions, because the government had no resources to cover them. The arrears of these pension payments have been one of the primary targets of the World Bank anti-inflationary program for Bosnia. The World Bank has warned the government not to pay the poor pensioners, after three and a half years of unimaginable suffering!

This is the real problem of Bosnia: After this long period of political and military intervention, now, at the moment of reconstruction, again surfaces the same supranational diktat, whose real aim is to sabotage reconstruction. On April 1, the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina became a member of the World Bank, the condition imposed to be able to discuss anything for the future. James Wolfensohn, the president of the World Bank, came to Sarajevo and signed a miserable \$75 million of credits. A few days before, the local media were reporting these arrangements, saying: "After paying some old debts, Bosnia-Herzegovina is now in discussion for new credits." This is another "gift" of the World Bank: Bosnia has to pay about 17% of the old communist Yugoslavian debt—of those who committed genocide against them! It is clear that the presence of the IMF and World Bank and other U.N. organizations is to make sure that there is no Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Bosnia.

The death of U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and his economic delegation in the plane crash near Dubrovnik, was a dramatic loss of life and opportunities for the reconstruction of Bosnia. But these efforts should not lose momentum. One of the leading political figures, who knows about the past years' activities of the Schiller Institute, told us: "I have a prayer: Be more radical in your fight for the reconstruction of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

On April 1, at a conference on security in the Balkans in Tirana, U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry called for a Marshall Plan for Bosnia, as the United States realized the Marshall Plan for Europe after the end of World War II.

Bosnia's leadership is targeted

Many contacts have indicated that international interference, such as that from the World Bank, is the main problem for the future of Bosnia. In addition to the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.N., other entities, such as the Soros Foundation, have been identified as threats to national sovereignty. In view of the national election campaign that is scheduled to take place before the end of September, one can monitor an explosion of independent candidates and independent media, supported by these international institutions to "guarantee the democratic process." Many Bosnian citizens involved in this game may not be aware of the real intentions behind them, which is to destroy the current political and military leadership of Bosnia. The reason for this opposition from abroad to the Bosnian leadership, is the decision of the Bosnian people and its leadership not to back down to the Chetnik strangulation and to the U.N.-London-Mitterrand demand to capitulate!

In recent days, the question of national sovereignty has become the focus of discussions in the political life of the country. Edehem Bicakcic, vice president of the Party of Democratic Action, the majority party, raised this issue in an interview with the main daily, *Oslobodjenje*, on April 5. He called for the establishment of a central agency to control bank activities, and for a monetary system and other national

defense measures to prevent "the loss of Bosnia-Herzegovina sovereignty." President Alija Izetbegovic, in an interview with the weekly *Ljiljan* on March 30, warned that "internal and external forces seeking the disintegration of Bosnia are on the offensive." Speaking about the difficulties involved in returning displaced people to their homes, he said: "There are attempts to convince the world of equal guilt of each side, that legal Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities are not immune to narrow-mindedness and nationalism, and that Bosnia-Herzegovina is not viable. Some errors, which exist, are used, and abused, to supply poison for this propaganda. However, the situation demands that these errors must not be made, because the world tends to equal our errors to the crimes of the others."

Extremely important was the joint call issued on April 2 by Izetbegovic and former Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic, the main challenger in the next election campaign, who stated: "We warn the world that division of Bosnia-Herzegovina will not mean a disaster only for our State. It will cause permanent instability in the Balkans, jeopardizing the peace in Europe." In the *Ljiljan* interview, Izetbegovic had attacked such propaganda and the Bosnian media, including *Ljiljan*, which compete in exposing crimes which Serbs and Croats have committed against Bosnians. "Of course, the crimes should not be ignored or covered up, but is there anything good, human among those three nations? Does any gesture of concern for the people of different religions and nations ever occur in our Bosnia? I do not believe there are no such examples."

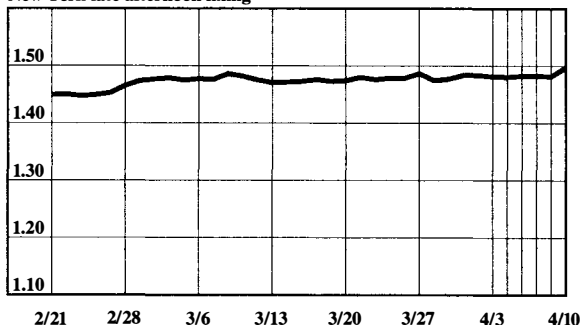
Indeed, there are many examples. One is the regular Friday meeting of the Bosnian humanitarian organizations, including the Muslim Merhamet, the Catholic Caritas, the Orthodox Debrotfor, and the Jewish La Benevolencia, that coordinate support and aid distribution to all the poor and refugees without distinction. A second one is the excellent school organized by the Catholic Church open to the children of Muslim and Orthodox families, a place of study and play open to life and to the future.

Contacts and friends in Sarajevo emphasized two questions: the time and the punishment of war criminals, starting with Karadzic. President Izetbegovic, in the interview, stated that "time is the enemy, not the ally of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation," meaning that the postponement of the solution of the economic and political problems undermines the present provisional stability. All the religious leaders whom we met also underlined: If economic reconstruction does not start now, the young men without jobs could be pushed into criminality just to feed their families. In the fight for justice and the respect for fundamental human rights, it is mandatory that the leading war criminals, such as Karadzic, Milosevic, and Ratko Mladic, be tried for genocide. No excuse, deal, or coverup can be tolerated. Time will not put aside the criminals' responsibility. It is a question of justice for the people who suffered and of morality for the rest of the world. Anything else would make accomplices of us all.

Currency Rates

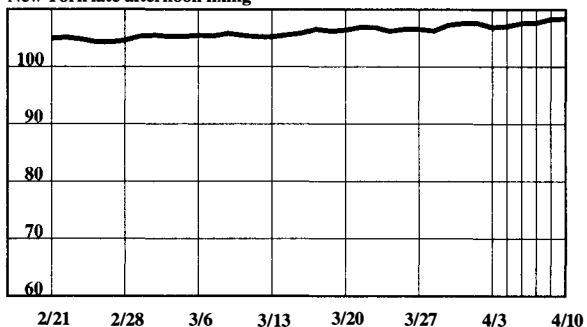
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



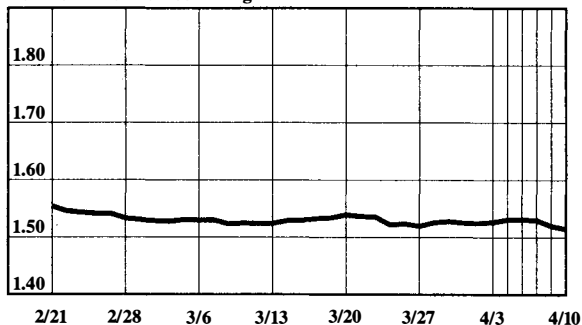
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



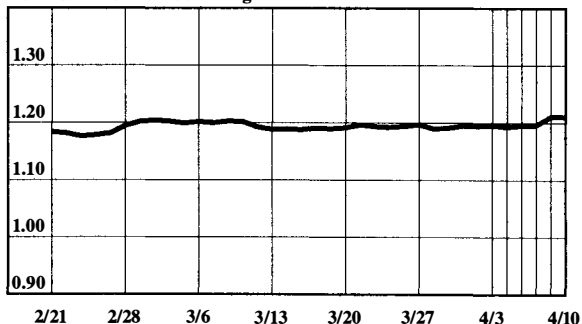
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



Schiller Institute performs Bach's St. John Passion

An international chorus and orchestra from the Schiller Institute and Bratislava, Slovakia, celebrated Palm Sunday on March 31 with a stirring performance of J.S. Bach's *St. John Passion*, at St. Anna Church in Karlsfeld, Germany.

The work, performed at the classical pitch of C=256 (which is markedly lower than the modern A=440 tuning), culminated approximately one year of intensive work, by members of the Schiller chorus and the orchestra, not only in Germany, but also in France, Denmark, and Sweden, and by a group of 10 voice students from the Bratislava, Slovakia church conservatory. The result was unusually homogeneous, thanks to the *bel canto* method of voice training. In addition, replicas of 18th-century wind instruments, which are designed to play at the lower tuning, lent a warmth and roundness of tone to the work. This was the largest composition ever undertaken by the amateur chorus of 50 and orchestra of 23, and those portions of the Gospel not sung, were read by a lector.

Father Robert Krieger, the pastor of St. Anna, welcomed

the performers: He himself was born on Palm Sunday 54 years ago, in the midst of a raging war, and he pointed out that Johann Sebastian Bach was also born during a terrible war. Today, he continued, the world is again threatened by war, because of treachery and meanness. Therefore, we must not take Bach's *St. John Passion* as a concert piece, but as a message. He was particularly pleased to see young people from 10 countries throughout eastern and western Europe, as well as from the Americas, coming together in his church for this performance.

From the opening chorus "Herr, unser Herrscher" ("Lord, Thou our Master"), with full chorus and orchestra, the performance began to take everyone over. Already here, the wind voices—two oboes, a flute, and bassoon, introduced the beautiful element of "singing" instruments. The "turbae" choruses, where the mindless crowd demands that Pilate crucify Jesus, was sung by 22 members of the full chorus, which heightened the effect of the dramatic exclamations "Away with Him! Crucify Him!" set to Bach's harsh dissonances.

Christ's death and entombment were read from the Gospel, followed by the full orchestra and chorus, singing "Ruht wohl, ihr heiligen Gebeine" ("Rest well, Thou holy body"). The final chorale, "Ach Herr, lass dein lieb Engelein" ("Ah Lord, let Thy dear little angel"), with its beginning in pianissimo, and going through a crescendo, ending with "Ich will dich preisen ewiglich!" ("Thy Name I praise eternally!") left the audience breathless. After the warm applause, Father Krieger reemphasized that the ideas contained in the Passion and performed that day are the ideas that will save the world.



Anno Hellenbroich conducts the Schiller Institute chorus and orchestra in a rehearsal of the *St. John Passion*.

Perry, Christopher blunder 'arm in arm' in Ibero-America

by Gretchen Small

U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry visited Chile and Venezuela March 10-14, in a mission closely coordinated with Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who had just visited five Central and South American nations on Feb. 26-March 3. Such diplomatic attention was long overdue: While British cabinet ministers have become regular visitors in the region in the past two years, Christopher was the first American secretary of state to tour Ibero-America since 1988, and, as Perry noted, he was the first Clinton cabinet official to visit Venezuela under the Caldera government.

The policy package brought by both secretaries, however, reasserted, and worsened, the fundamental policy blunders identified by Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in his October 1995 campaign document *The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy*, as assuring "fatal consequences" for the United States, as well as its neighbors. These blunders include:

- the absurd assertion, as Perry put it in his speeches on the trip, that there is "a decline in insurgencies" in the Americas;
- an insistence that 200-year-old border conflicts must be settled now, through supranational mechanisms—a guaranteed formula for conflict; and
- pressure on governments in the region to impose participation in United Nations global deployments upon their national militaries, as their priority mission.

The premise underlying that so-called "democracy" agenda, is the continuing insistence that regional security requires sticking with the British dogma of free trade, even as it drives Ibero-America into Africa-like collapse. The trips were thus shaped by the myth that London's Chilean free trade project is the model to follow, and that Caldera's Venezuela, because of that government's obstinate refusal to bow before the International Monetary Fund, is the economic basket-case to be avoided by other nations.

In a March 2 speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo, Brazil, Christopher outlined a thoroughly globalist agenda, including an alarming de facto endorsement of the São Paulo Forum, the continental narco-terrorist apparatus founded by the Cuban Communist Party and the Brazilian Workers Party (PT).

According to the Brazilian press, Christopher had re-

quested to meet with the Catholic cardinal of São Paulo, Paulo Evaristo Arns. Arns, a notorious proponent of witchcraft, sexual perversity, and liberation theology, serves as "chaplain" of the São Paulo Forum, and is one of the most prominent ideologues of the PT. The meeting did not occur because the cardinal found it politically inconvenient, but Christopher used his March 2 address to endorse Arns as a leader of continental importance. "Honoring those who fight for human rights sends a powerful message as well. In the examples of Cardinal Arns and the movement to protect street children, Brazilians and South Americans can find strong new hope for the future," he said.

Perry told the press at the outset of his visit, that he had received a detailed, personal memo from Christopher, reporting back on his trip, and "looking forward to my trip." When it comes to military policy and democracy in Ibero-America, "it's a case of where we have to work arm in arm, and are working arm in arm, with the State Department," Perry emphasized. He characterized his trip as an effort to further the so-called "Williamsburg Process" (the globalist free trade and democracy agenda imposed at the July 1995 meeting of Defense Ministers of the Americas in Williamsburg, Virginia), and to implement the objectives outlined in the Pentagon document, *U.S. Security Strategy for the Americas*, the agenda rebutted by LaRouche in his *Blunder* campaign statement.

Perry initiates Chile alliance

The cutting edge of Perry's trip was the establishment of a U.S. security alliance with Chile, one of the most British-oriented countries on the continent. At the end of his trip, Perry said that "relations between Chile and the U.S. were at an all-time high," and that Christopher had also been "very bullish about Chile."

The security alliance involves an active Pentagon role in restructuring relations between the Chilean government and the country's military, establishment of a formal structure for regular collaboration on domestic and regional security policy, and discussion of renewed U.S. arms sales to Chile. It has already set off alarm bells among Chile's neighbors, as Perry announced that he had received briefings from the Chileans on the situation in Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, and Venezuela.

One of the points on Perry's agenda was to get the Chileans to play a more active role in U.N. "peacekeeping" operations, which the Army has been reluctant to do. At the end of the visit, Perry and civilian Defense Minister Edmundo Pérez Yoma announced that Chile had agreed to send troops and helicopters to join U.N. operations against Iraq immediately, and to draft a new policy facilitating Chilean participation in U.N. supranational forces on a regular basis. As Pérez Yoma explained, whereas Chile used to decide, case by case, whether to participate in a U.N. mission, by considering "if it serves the general interests of Chile," the new policy will set "guidelines for responding more quickly and precisely to the requirements of the United Nations."

World responds to call to rekindle the 'Spirit of the Malvinas'

by Carlos Wesley

Hundreds of people attended an indoor rally organized in Buenos Aires on April 2 by the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-America Integration (Mineii), to mark the 14th anniversary of the war of the Malvinas. Those in attendance, and the thousands more who were represented by messages of support from all over the world, were responding to a call issued by war hero and political prisoner Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, for a renewed mobilization for national sovereignty, and for the economic integration and industrialization of Ibero-America.

The war Argentina waged in 1982 to retake the South Atlantic Malvinas Islands (which the British seized in the 19th century and renamed the "Falklands"), was also aimed at ending the centuries-long efforts by British imperialism to conquer Spanish America and destroy its culture and Catholic faith, Seineldín said in his statement, "The spirit of the Malvinas rallies us." He noted that "the immediate and unconditional support of almost all of our Ibero-American brothers, showed us that our fight to recover our full territorial sovereignty, had been transformed into a symbol of the struggle for the dignity of America."

Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche said in a statement issued on the 14th anniversary of the Malvinas War, that Argentina's defeat by the British in 1982 was largely due to the fact that, in violation of the United States' own Monroe Doctrine, "the U.S. government shamelessly betrayed the trust of the Republic of Argentina, giving covert as well as overt assistance to the British monarchy" (see statements below).

LaRouche, who, in 1982, was one of the few American leaders to publicly support Argentina's right to defend its territorial integrity, said in a recent radio interview that it is important to point out the lessons that should have been learned from the way that war was set up, "in the context of an effort to push through a proposal called 'out-of-area deployment,' through NATO." This "bait-and-switch" operation, he said, was carried out for the British monarchy by Lord Peter Carrington, who was then foreign secretary, and by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, which was at the time expected to fall because of its growing unpopularity.

LaRouche said that Alexander Haig, who was then U.S. secretary of state, personally assured the Argentines that the

United States backed their claim, and asked them in exchange to assist the United States in its operations against Nicaragua's Sandinistas. Argentina took the bait and sent its troops to occupy, peacefully, the Malvinas Islands and the nearby Georgian Islands.

"But the British reacted, by going to war. And they had the support of [former Defense Secretary Casper] 'Cap' Weinberger, as well as [Henry] Kissinger, of course, who won Reagan around to that. And I guess 'Cap' later got a knighthood from Her Majesty the Queen, in recognition of what he'd done for the British cause back in the 1982 war. So, as a result of that, we had a process throughout the world, a process leading from the Malvinas War, through various operations, including the Panamanian operation, which was a cover-up for George Bush's drug-pushing operation, and then into Desert Storm . . . which has led to the point that today, as the Michael New case in the Balkans events illustrates the point, that the United States itself is losing its sovereignty as a nation-state" and is moving toward the status of a mere satrapy in a U.N. world-empire controlled by British influence.

Not only the United States

But the 1982 defeat was not only due to the U.S. betrayal. The Argentines, too, and the rest of Ibero-America, failed by not establishing a debtors' cartel and declaring a debt moratorium, as LaRouche proposed at the time, which would have sunk British financial power. In fact, throughout the 10-week war, Argentina faithfully fulfilled its obligations to Wall Street and the City of London, and the consequences have been exactly what LaRouche warned was going to happen.

Argentina's productive economy is largely destroyed, and its national patrimony is now in the hands of foreigners, such as that of speculator and drug-legalization patron George Soros, the largest single owner of Argentina's real estate.

This past March, President Carlos Menem and his cabinet chief Eduardo Bauzá proposed the creation of a "national job council" to ameliorate the consequences of an 18% unemployment rate. Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo threw a fit and publicly defied the President by refusing to sign the decree establishing the new agency. Soros flew in and held a news conference in Buenos Aires on March 25, in which he said, "The international community sees Cavallo as the guarantor



Argentine patriot and political prisoner Col. Mohamed Ali Seineldin (third from left), at his trial, with fellow officers, in August 1991. Says Colonel Seineldin: "Malvinas is a symbol of the genuine fight for Ibero-America's definitive emancipation and integration."

that there will be no change in the current [economic] course." Soros also made it clear that he would pull out his investments if Cavallo were forced to leave. The result was that Menem's ally Bauzá had to leave the cabinet "for health reasons," while Cavallo kept his job.

Corporations and individuals from Chile, Argentina's traditional rival and Great Britain's main ally in the Southern Cone, are buying up property in border areas claimed by their country, and investing in strategic sectors of the Argentine economy. Ironically, on this year's Malvinas Day, April 2, Edesur, a consortium led by the Chilean utility company Enersis, cut off electricity to Ezeiza International Airport in Buenos Aires because the electric bill hadn't been paid. And George Bush, Jr. and former Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady (known for his "Brady bond" scam in Ibero-America) are among the likely concessionaires of a huge hydroelectric project on Argentina's Paraná River.

Sir Guido?

Perhaps even more humiliating to Argentines, is the fact that Foreign Minister Guido di Tella, a blatant anglophile, during one of his frequent visits to London, told an audience at the Institute of Latin American Studies on Feb. 2, that the Malvinas War had been "a big mistake." Di Tella worked in London in 1982 for the British Parliament's Kershaw Committee, which studied the "Falklands" question. Di Tella added insult to injury in early April, when he sent a "personal" letter to 15,000 Argentine veterans and to the families of 648 soldiers who died in the war, telling them that "the [1982] war culminated in defeat and in a regression of our potential in the region." However, we will take care of it by diplomatic

means, added Di Tella, who has signed accords ceding offshore oil rights to the British in the Malvinas.

But not everyone in Argentina is about to kowtow to the British line. Gen. Mario Cándido Díaz, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, in his Malvinas anniversary speech on April 2, defended the war against subversion waged by the Argentine military during the 1970s. With his speech, General Díaz repudiated the "self-criticism" of Army Chief of Staff Martín Balza, who earlier had taken up as his own, the attacks against the so-called "dirty war," promoted by the international human rights lobby, which is heavily financed by Soros.

U.S. violated its treaty obligations, says LaRouche

Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued the following press release on April 2.

Fourteen years ago, the British monarchy provoked the Republic of Argentina into seizure of those Malvinas Islands, then occupied by Britain. The Malvinas, which the British occupiers named the "Falkland Islands," had been the lawful territory of Argentina at the time the U.S.A.'s Monroe Doctrine was adopted, and were implicitly the lawful claim of Argentina under sundry treaties still in force at the time of that nation's relevant 1982 actions.

Shamefully, the government of the United States violated its treaty obligations to the States of the hemisphere. The U.S.

government shamelessly betrayed the trust of the Republic of Argentina, giving covert as well as overt assistance to the British monarchy in what became known in the history of Ibero-America as the 1982 "Malvinas War."

Today, looking back across the intervening years, we of the United States have reason to fear that it was the sovereignty of our own republic which was already in the process of being betrayed, at the behest of Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Secretary of Defense now known as Sir Caspar Weinberger.

That latter, is by no means an exaggerated historical inference. The following facts of the matter must be solemnly, and ruefully considered.

Lord Peter Carrington

Argentina's occupation of the Malvinas was provoked by a medley of duplicity, by the British monarchy and complicit agents of that monarchy inside the government of the United States.

On the British side, there were the actions, as Madame Thatcher's foreign secretary, of the same Lord Peter Carrington who later played a smelly part in Britain's incitement and orchestration of Serbian military aggression and crimes against humanity in the recent Balkan war. It was the "bait and switch" practiced upon Argentina in negotiations over the Malvinas, which incited Argentina to a preemptive unilateral action respecting its Malvinas claim.

There were also repeated assurances from British channels, that London was not seriously dedicated to holding on to the islands. There were strong assurances, from Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and others, to the effect that the U.S. government supported Argentina's claim. There were also promises to the effect, that if Argentina would lend its relevant military capabilities to U.S. projects in Central America, that certain rewards to Argentina were forthcoming, including the matter of the Malvinas.

In short, the Republic of Argentina was doubly "sandbagged" into a war which Argentina had been deliberately lulled into believing was not a risk in the matter. It was "sandbagged," on the one side, by the ever-perfidious British monarchy; it was set up by those U.S. officials whom the government of Argentina was misled to believe were honest persons.

U.S. sovereignty at risk today

Looking behind the curtain of events on stage, certain additional facts were clearly evident then. In the light of the British role in organizing the most recent, post-"Desert Storm," Balkan war, and the included role of Lord Carrington in both cases, we recognize a direct connection between the U.S. government's sordid betrayal of Argentina in 1982, and the emergence of the United Nations Organization to become what some treasonous U.S. officials presently regard as today's "The World Government."

At the beginning of 1982, when Foreign Secretary Car-

ington set up the Malvinas War for Mrs. Thatcher's government, that government was on shaky political ground. Indeed, without the Malvinas War, Nasty Nanny Thatcher might not have remained prime minister much longer. The Nasty Nanny's personal ambitions were not the monarchy's motive for the war, but the Nanny's personal, picaresque delusions of grandeur, provided a convenient string for the monarchy to pull at that time.

The key to the timing of Carrington's provocation of Argentina was an ongoing policy-debate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The debated issue was known then as "NATO out-of-area deployment." In other words, the deployment of the German and other NATO members' military forces, as NATO forces, outside the European theater, into such places as the Middle East, Africa, and so on. To that purpose, Britain's military invasion of the Americas, in violation of the U.S. Monroe Doctrine and solemn U.S. treaty obligations to prevent that, was the precedent used for the accelerating destruction of the sovereignty of Ibero-American republics which has unfolded since 1982. To similar effect, the active support for the British 1982 war against Argentina, by the U.S.A., and others, was a step toward establishing the U.N.O. as "The World Government," through a later concoction of the same, deplorable Mrs. Thatcher, "Desert Storm."

The disgusting 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama, to the purpose of suppressing evidence of Vice President George Bush's role in international drug-trafficking, was President George "Globaloney" Bush's continuation of the Malvinas precedent, on the treasonous road to establishing the U.N.O. as "The World Government."

The tens of millions of today's U.S. citizens who are victims of policies such as NAFTA and GATT among U.S. citizens are suffering the effects of Bush's "Globaloney," a trail of diplomatic sleaze which is tracable from the precedent of U.S. treachery fourteen years ago, in the Malvinas War of 1982.

Seineldín: Spirit of the Malvinas rallies us

The following statement was issued by Mohamed Alí Seineldín, on behalf of the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration executive committee, from Santa María Magdalena Prison on March 20.

Dearest Comrades and Friends:

Recalling the history of our nation, I must remind you that from the time that we were Spanish provinces, Great Britain has coveted these American lands. As you know, authorized by the British Crown, hundreds of pirate ships and privateers commanded by officers and sailors of the Royal Navy, acted

as real “naval guerrillas,” and constantly raided American territory. Their purpose was to weaken Spanish power, particularly its “Catholic faith.” But, as these activities didn’t produce the desired results, working through their secret lodges, they subsequently introduced “politics as a weapon of war.” In this way, they were able to control a significant portion of the leadership of that era.

Thus, from that point on, both through their legal representatives as well as a good number of spies, they were able to control everything going on in the Spanish viceroalties. Then, as a step toward concretizing their desire for domination, they coordinated with the abovementioned native leadership, to orchestrate the 1806 invasion. Their general plan specified as follows: “Invade the Spanish viceroyalty, along the general lines of Buenos Aires, Chile, Peru, and farther north, for the purpose of supporting their independence [from Spain], in order to subsequently establish a ‘free trade zone’ organized and controlled by the British Crown.” But, barely had the plan begun with the invasion of Buenos Aires in 1806, when the British, as is their custom, betrayed their native collaborators, and definitively established their territorial occupation. In this situation of crisis, a group of true patriots took action, and on two occasions, expelled them. These are the events of which we are all aware.

Subsequently, the May 1810 Revolution, the campaign by General San Martín, and Spain’s alliance with England to confront the Napoleonic threat, produced a pause in [Britain’s] plan for military domination. Taking advantage of new circumstances, [the British] elaborated a plan, including new and modern weapons to reinforce their political warfare: deculturalization, replacing spiritual values with utilitarian materialism, financial coercion, buying up large tracts of land, huge loans, corruption and purchase of loyalty, infiltration by sects and ideologies contrary to our idiosyncracies, etc. All of these were imposed by the now well-known secret lodges and their obedient native collaborators.

Under this enormous pressure, we arrived at the decade of the 1930s, with the new plan under way. It stated, in essence, “establish with the nations of the Southern Hemisphere (today known as the Third World), a community of nations, with its leadership established in the Republic of Argentina, but under the control of Great Britain, for the purpose of creating a ‘free trade zone.’ ”

By the grace of God, in our country, the Revolution of 1943, the civic-military action which followed in 1945, and the consequences of World War II, destroyed that nefarious plan. Although the British continued to use all their resources against our country, for the moment, they had few possibilities for success.

And thus we arrived at the glorious effort of April 2, 1982 which, even beyond the recovery of our territory, definitively sought our long-desired cultural, traditional, moral, political, and economic independence, trampled upon by the constant attempts to dominate us. We sought to find ourselves in our

cultural roots, and to defend our identity.

This was not the decision of a particular government, but of all the Argentine people who, without distinction, supported the effort, knowing perfectly well where the real problem lie. Beyond that, the immediate and unconditional support of almost all of our Ibero-American brothers, showed us that our fight to recover our full territorial sovereignty, had been transformed into a symbol of the struggle for the dignity of America. Unfortunately, the enemy also understood it. Once they got over their initial shock, native collaborators, encouraged by their British masters, awoke and again began their dirty work against the Great Ibero-American Nation.

In our case, today, after two democratic governments, no one can doubt that the Fatherland is at the mercy of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, this time using more powerful and sophisticated weapons: drugs, birth control, abortion, sterilization of men and women, promotion of homosexuality, etc. Added to the earlier ones, these weapons place us in a situation of total defenselessness and submission. The recent conflict near the Georgia Islands, in which the British carried out acts of piracy with impunity, while the Argentine government stood by with shameful passivity, at the same time that Prince Philip partied at an exhibit on British-Patagonian culture, at the home of the Argentine ambassador in London, no less; Lady Di’s “inspection” visit; the obvious preparation of a new “Chiapas”-style conflict on the border with Chile; and lastly, the outrageousness of our current political leadership which, regardless of party affiliation, met in London to discuss our Fatherland’s problems under their master’s watchful eye. All these constitute eloquent proof of this affirmation.

Using all the resources at their disposal, [the British] have launched a harsh attack on our people—and this time it will be in-depth. Let no one doubt that imperialism is prepared to definitively teach us a lesson for our “continued disobedience.” But the objective is not only Argentina. The Malvinas War proved that the entire continent resists becoming a colony. The aggression against it, therefore, must be total. Examples are the invasion of Panama; the internationalization of the Amazon; encouragement of and support for any ideological deviation which contributes to the dissolution of the physical, cultural, and spiritual patrimony of the Ibero-American nations (such as subversion, ecologism, or indigenism); the covert invasion of Mexico through Chiapas; Colombia’s narco-colonization; Britain’s successful attempt over the past five years to dominate the entire continent economically—are all clear examples of how the “demalvinization” process, which began on June 14, 1982 with the surrender of Puerto Argentino, has been generalized to the whole continent.

Faced with this somber perspective, you will surely ask me, “How do we get out of this situation?” I shall confidently reply: “Urgently take up again the banners of the Malvinas effort, in its philosophical, moral, ethical, and historical sense, in order to understand the spirit of the struggle, in which this generation is invited [to participate], because of the vocation

for the common good and national dignity.

[We must] work hard with the strength which moved us in that marvellous 1982. [The British] think that the spirit of April 2, the day we recovered our Malvinas, is imprisoned, but they don't understand that jails only restrict physical freedom, and that the idea has gone beyond Argentine borders and is spreading like wildfire through the American plains, jungles, and mountains, with such strength, that nothing can stop it. Why?

Because Malvinas is the greatest, most heroic epic poem of the century.

Because Malvinas is the Easter of our Fatherland.

Because Malvinas is an inflection point in Argentine history, and the undisputed origin of the national and American project.

Because Malvinas is the monument on which our heroes rest.

Because Malvinas is our pride, and our honor, as Argentines and Americans.

Because Malvinas is the future of our nation and of our children.

Because Malvinas is a symbol of the genuine fight for Ibero-America's definitive emancipation and integration.

Because Malvinas is, without question, a dagger stuck forever in the hearts of the lackey leadership.

Comrades in struggle and in sacrifice: from the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (Mineii), whose name encapsulates what I have discussed here, I invite you to raise the Malvinas banners, with all of our strength, and as high as we can.

And, I add my prayers to God, and to Mary of Mercy, that they will allow us to achieve these desires.

World solidarity with Malvinas mobe

From all over the world, from Australia, to Scotland and Italy in Europe, to the United States, and from one end of Ibero-America to the other, messages of solidarity were sent to the Argentine people and the Movement for National Identity and Ibero-American Integration (Mineii), headed by Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín, for the 14th anniversary of the Malvinas War on April 2. Such widespread support reminded many that, as Seineldín wrote in his recent document, "The Spirit of Malvinas Rallies Us," Argentina received "the immediate and unconditional support of almost the totality of our Ibero-American brothers, which showed us that this, our battle to recover our full territorial sovereignty, had been transformed into a symbol of the battle for the dignity of America." Among those who sent messages for this anniversary were:

Panama

Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, political prisoner and personal friend and companion-in-arms of Seineldín (Seineldín held the rank of colonel in the Defense Forces of Panama, where he worked for many years), wrote from his jail cell in Miami, Florida: "As in Panama, Dec. 20, 1989, the Malvinas constitute a fortress turned holocaust for the dignity of Ibero-America. . . . Today is the day to continue denouncing the plan to destroy the Armed Forces. Today should be a day of reflection for President Menem; to grant freedom to the captives and to liberate prisoners such as Col. Mohamed Alí Seineldín (ret.)."

Venezuela

Archbishop Tulio Manuel Chirivella, of Barquisimeto, a former vice-president of the Latin American Bishops Council (CELAM), wrote: "Ibero-America, though rich in resources, still suffers the plights of poverty, injustice, and other terrible evils. However, its inhabitants have a big heart, a product of our Catholic culture. This is why leaders are needed, to guide our people toward the fulfillment of their historic destiny: a united Ibero-America, developed and oriented toward God."

Congressman Freddy Carquez, president of the Science and Technology Commission of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies, and **Congressmen Rafael Guerra Ramos** and **Eloy Torres**, of the Movement to Socialism party, wrote: "Today, more than ever, the call for a common struggle for national sovereignty and Ibero-American integration remains valid, to reach the goal set by our liberators against any sort of colonial and imperial domination. As our Liberator said nearly two centuries ago, 'Our Fatherland is the Americas.'"

Emil Guevara, Venezuelan Labor Confederation executive committee member: "You and your companions in struggle can count on the enthusiastic demonstration of our combative solidarity with your permanent battle in the defense of national sovereignty, against the plot to dismantle the Armed Forces of Latin America, for the economic integration of Ibero-America, and against the nefarious new world order of the IMF."

Scotland

Alan Clayton, from Scots for Peace and Freedom: "It was the late Pope John 23rd who said that history is the great teacher, and, as a history teacher myself, I have always been very conscious of the truth of this. Certainly it has never been more true than today when the woman who was responsible for the Malvinas War, Margaret Thatcher, is now increasingly a figure of international derision and contempt. In the U.K. she is now known as 'the mad cow,' because it was her government of profit, self-interest, and greed that caused the animal disease.

"I draw great encouragement and optimism from the continued development of the Mineii. Today, on the 14th anniversary

sary of the war, Argentina and the whole of South America must look to you to take the lead in building the free nation-state republics which will finally cast off the burden of colonial exploitation that is a continuing part of your history.

"The last time I wrote to you, I mentioned the man who was an officer on the submarine *HMS Conqueror*, who was haunted every night by the sounds of the screams of the trapped and dying young seamen on the sinking *General Belgrano*, which were heard over the submarine's electronics. . . . From that, let me suggest a message to you. Your movement must be built on the solid foundation of the most sacred memory of these and the other young men who gave their lives that their country may be truly free. To do any less would be to betray that memory, and make their noble sacrifice to have been in vain. . . . Together we are assured of final success in putting the British Empire and all its works where it belongs: in the garbage heap of history."

Australia

Craig Isherwood, national secretary of the Citizens Electoral Councils of Australia: "Your courageous battle against the British Empire has not gone unnoticed here in Australia, and we stand with you in this great struggle. We are no strangers to the treachery of the British Empire. During World War II, our patriotic prime minister, John Curtin, was confronted by a treasonous British plan, under Churchill, to give our country away to the Japanese without a fight. John Curtin made a courageous decision to break with the British, and look to America and Franklin Roosevelt to help save our country. This was an America, under Roosevelt, that despised and wanted to destroy the Empire and replace it with perfectly sovereign nation-states. We wish you well, and are willing to help in any way, from here, to secure your and your country's speedy release from the grip of the Empire. I close with the immortal words under which you and your comrades fought for your Fatherland, words as true today, as when you carried them on your banner into war: *Las Malvinas son Argentinas!*"

Mexico

Congressman Walter León Montoya, who coordinates the Congressional block from the state of Chiapas in the Mexican National Congress, wrote: "The exploit of the Malvinas War was a heroic defense of sovereignty, and a direct action against the colonialism which threatens today to return more dangerous than ever, through the usurious policies of the international oligarchy. . . . Greetings of solidarity, in the spirit of our commitment to Ibero-American integration, and the desire for your rapid freedom."

Italy

Liliana Celani, vice president of the Solidarity Movement of Italy: "Our country, Italy, too, is a victim of the same British imperialist policy which led to the Malvinas War, and which is the cause of disintegration of the international finan-

cial system. In 1992, on board Queen Elizabeth's yacht, *Britannia*, off the coast near Civitavecchia, orders were given, in the name of 'privatizations' and 'free trade,' for the dismantling of the industries of the Italian State, which, since the time of [Enrico] Mattei had been the heart of our economic and industrial development. Successive Italian governments until now have passively accepted the economic dictates of such British organs as the Warburg and Baring investment houses, which, in fact, are bankrupt.

"It is time for us, too, in Italy, to rise up against British policy, as your movement is doing in Argentina. Your just battle for a more just economic order, diametrically opposed to the 'mad cows' of the 'new order' of Thatcher and Bush, is a source of inspiration for us. Congratulations!"

Brazil

Col. Pedro Schirmer, editor of the military newspaper *Ombro a Ombro*: "Your manifesto, 'The Spirit of the Malvinas calls us to recover the Fatherland,' synthesizes the history not only of the sister nation of Argentina, but of all the nations of Ibero-America, which is why all we patriots must struggle to make real our dreams and ideas."

Vice Adm. Sergio Tasso Vasques de Aquino (ret.): "I renew my expressions of solidarity with my dear comrade in arms, who fought with such valor and bravery in that conflict in defense of the objectives of the Argentine nation. . . . Sovereignty and dignity. All for the Fatherland. Brazil, always!"

Vasco Azevedo Neto, a former congressman, now a university professor, and well-known as a promoter of Ibero-American economic integration: "The Americas are a single continent without discrimination, [but] hegemonic aspirations and old-fashioned colonialisms create a lack of comprehension and resentments between peoples."

Colombia

Col. Augusto Bahamón Dussán (ret.), a heroic anti-drug fighter, author of *My War in Medellín*: "In these distant lands, you have a soldier friend who understands and completely shares your patriotic feelings. If you and your cause today pass through difficult moments, history will give perpetual recognition to those who sacrificed everything. . . . The price which you and your companions are paying for this is high, but great also is the page of honor which the history of your people . . . have reserved for your great example in the fight for the dignity of your Army and Ibero-America."

Dominican Republic

Generoso and Myrna Lesdema, journalists and television producers: "We Dominicans have had to fight battles chosen by our will to be ourselves free among the free . . . supported by the justice of our cause. . . . We have seen you, colonel, fighting for us in Argentina . . . in the midst of the mountain of disinformation which the conspiracy of isolation throws over us."

International Intelligence

Australia should have a nuclear capability

Speaking at the launch of his autobiography on April 2, Bill Hayden, the newly retired Australian governor general, and former foreign minister (1983-88), warned that Australia cannot rely on the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand, United States) treaty for protection, because the United States was progressively withdrawing from the Pacific region. In order to be able to defend itself without outside assistance, Hayden said, Australia needed to develop a nuclear weapons capability, so that, in a situation of "absolute necessity, where there is a serious threat to our continued existence, it should be in a position to make a nuclear weapon within six months," according to *The Australian*.

Hayden was elaborating on revelations in his autobiography that as foreign minister in 1984 he proposed that Australia enhance its nuclear technology, and build a nuclear power generator. However, Hayden also echoed cynicism in Australia toward Indonesia's plans for a nuclear industry, saying that he was "just curious" about their plans when they had access to abundant hydroelectric and other power sources.

Afghanistan scores foreign interventions

At two meetings of the United Nations Security Council on April 9, the vice minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, Abdul-Rahim Gahfoorzai, charged that Pakistani military intelligence has been actively engaged in attempts to overthrow the government ever since the Islamic State of Afghanistan was established in April 1992.

He mentioned the abortive coup attempt of January 1994, in which the government had captured 25 heavily armed Pakistani militia. He said that Pakistani military intelligence coupled with Pakistan's Interior Ministry had created a mercenary group called

Taliban in September 1994, who were trained in Quetta, Pakistan, and sent into Afghanistan with Pakistani intelligence officers and frontier militia.

Taliban means "students of religious schools" and aims to implement "Islamic teachings" such as forbidding women and girls to leave their homes to work and depriving them of educational opportunities. He also said that narcotics cultivation, processing, and trafficking has dramatically increased in areas held by Taliban. Two hundred tons of narcotics have been exported from Afghanistan in those areas in the last five months.

The U.N. Special Mission in Afghanistan has only stressed the "transfer of power," he said, and failed to explicitly identify foreign interference as the root cause of the conflict and to recommend effective measures to terminate it.

Ghafoorzai said that no consideration of the situation in Afghanistan could be an in-depth one without an analysis of Taliban and their social-political agenda.

His statements, monitored by *EIR*'s United Nations correspondent in New York, can be seen against the background of the broader analysis published in the *Strategic Studies* section ("Why the Afghanistan War Does Not End" on p. 44) of *EIR*'s last issue, dated April 12, 1996.

BBC trying to meddle in papal succession?

A recent BBC provocation fits into a campaign to influence the election of the next pope, a Rome-based expert on Catholic Church matters told *EIR* on April 3. Just before Easter, BBC put out the story of an archeological find of a tomb of a family of a Jesus, son of Mary and Joseph, which allegedly would "prove" that the resurrection of Jesus Christ never happened.

The Italian daily *La Repubblica* of April 2 quoted Amos Kloner, Superintendent of Israeli Antiquities, who said that the possibility of identifying the tombs with those of the Holy Family is "close to zero." The

paper reported that "other scientists have noticed that in the past, the name 'Jesus' has been already found about ten times, in two occasions even followed by 'son of Joseph.'" "

The provocation as such was described as "trivial" by the expert interviewed by *EIR*, who added that, more important is a recent decision reforming the papal election process. "For a thousand years, popes have been elected with a two-thirds majority [of the College of Cardinals]. This ensured that no radical candidate would emerge, and that the pope was always a mediation candidate, who would preserve the unity of the church. Now, rules have been changed and the next pope will be elected with a majority-plus-one vote. This favors the counterposition of candidates who will split the church," he suggested.

Order of the Solar Temple saga continues

A "very sophisticated coverup" was the judgment of the French newspaper *Nouvelle Solidarité* regarding the findings of officials in Switzerland, released April 3, into the deaths of 53 members of the Order of the Solar Temple (OTS) in October 1994 in Switzerland and Quebec. The judge who led the inquiry said that at least 30 of the members were simply murdered, which includes most of the Canadian members. But, the investigator concluded that the whole story is just a one of a doomsday cult.

But in March 1996, sixteen more members of the OTS were found dead in the French Alps. Some of those members had previously given testimony in the official Swiss investigation. Two of the 16 found dead were French policemen. As if this weren't enough of a puzzle, the new Quebec Minister of Natural Resources, Guy Chevrette, has ordered a second official inquiry into the OTS penetration of Hydro-Quebec's leadership, because it has become known that an employee of Hydro-Quebec, who had refused to pledge allegiance to his boss in an OTS ritual, was forced to resign.

Briefly

FRANCE “wants a free, independent and sovereign Lebanon,” said Jacques Chirac, France’s President, before the Lebanese parliament April 4. He added that “1996 will be a decisive year, marked by deals between Israel and Syria, and between Israel and Lebanon.” Lebanon was a French protectorate after World War II.

THE ZAPATISTA narco-terrorists who infest Chiapas state in Mexico are at it again: On April 3, they gathered some 400 “delegates” from across the hemisphere in a tiny jungle town without electricity or running water, to give speeches on the theme “for humanity and against neo-liberalism.” A number of Hollywood stars were invited via Internet.

THE CATO Institute, one of the Mont Pelerin Society’s many arms, has threatened Venezuela through a new report presented in Washington by former Bush national security official Roger Fontaine. Caracas media reported him saying that unless the government adopts market reforms, Venezuela will undergo social chaos and “national catastrophe.”

A SOUTH AFRICAN book, *Contraband, South Africa and the International Trade in Ivory and Rhino Horn*, cites *EIR* for its exposure in October 1994 of Anglo-Dutch duplicity in the use of British SAS commandos in undercover operations allegedly against ivory and rhino horn smuggling.

THE PHILIPPINES is now the second major producer of marijuana after Mexico, having produced \$1.4 billion worth in 1995, according to a statement released in Manila April 7 by Sen. Ernesto Herrera.

A BRITISH professor of bioethics and veterinary science, David Morton, called for using people in comas instead of animals in medical experiments, reported the London *Guardian* of April 8. This repugnant proposal comes up just when more and more coma recoveries are being reported, the paper observed.

Hydro-Quebec said on April 3 it will take legal action against a former supervisor and the CBC’s French-language television network, over the report linking the utility with the Order of the Solar Temple. “This is a very sensitive issue,” Hydro’s communications director Guy Versailles told a Montreal press conference. “It has caught the public eye and we do not want circulating, among the public, ideas that we are being driven by some kind of cult. That is not true.”

French police arrested 30 OTS members March 20, because they said they had reason to believe they might commit suicide at the March 21 equinox. Now, the media in Canada have started putting the line out that on the June 21 solstice, there will be “another OTS mass suicide” in Quebec. As *EIR* pointed out 18 months ago, the whole OTS saga points toward a “clean-up operation,” inside an “intelligence lodge.”

Ariel Sharon suddenly in big trouble in Israel

Revelations from his own Likud Party implicated Ariel Sharon in massive deception during Israel’s 1982 Lebanon War fiasco, wrote correspondent Patrick Cockburn from Jerusalem in the April 4 issue of the London *Independent*.

“Did Ariel Sharon lie to the Israeli prime minister, about his plans 14 years ago, to take the Israeli Army all the way to Beirut? He denies it, but the fact that it is made by the son of Menachem Begin, prime minister during Israel’s disastrous invasion of Lebanon in 1982, is reopening a feud in the right-wing Likud Party, in which both men are leading figures. The dispute centers on the allegation by Benny Begin, that Gen. Sharon, then Israel’s defense minister, used permission for a limited incursion across the Lebanese border, to launch a full-scale invasion. In the two years of fighting that followed, 600 Israelis and more than 11,500 people were killed overall, including 800 Palestinians massacred in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

“The claim resurfaced this week—at a deeply inconvenient moment for Likud in the run-up to the general election on May 29—when testimony by Benny Begin, in a libel case brought by General Sharon, was made public. He quotes his father, whose political career was ended by the Lebanese war, as saying there was ‘no truth to the statements’ made by General Sharon, that the Cabinet had been informed about plans to go all the way to Beirut.”

Botero’s lawyer calls for anti-drug crusade

Fernando Londoño Hoyos, the lawyer for jailed former Colombian Defense Minister Fernando Botero, called for a national crusade against drug trafficking “which is a cancer that is killing us.” In an interview published by the daily *La República* on April 10, Londoño said that “it is very possible to do away with drug trafficking and the drug traffickers. All that is needed is the good will to make the decision to do it.” Londoño presented the example of Colombia’s extradition treaty with the United States, which is currently not in force. “I assure you that it would be enough to decide that it is in force, and then fill up one or two airplanes, preferably jumbos, with wanted drug traffickers, and issue a warning to all the others that anyone accused of drug-trafficking who is wanted by the United States will be sent there, to inflict a mortal blow on the mafias. Similarly, when drug-trafficking is hit where it should, in its financial nerve-center, with the banks as the great allies in that fight, we are going to succeed,” Londoño said.

However, he added, narco-President Ernesto Samper will have to leave office for there to be a successful crusade against drugs. “So long as we have the President we have, the Congress we have, the Attorney General we have, the Comptroller we have, the entire government apparatus we have, there is no possibility of beginning to successfully confront the deep challenge that drug-trafficking poses for the world,” said Londoño.

Unabomber caught: It's Prince Philip!

by Rogelio A. Maduro

On April 3, the FBI arrested Theodore Kaczynski in Montana as their main suspect in the 17-year-old Unabomber case. An ongoing search of Kaczynski's cabin near the town of Lincoln has turned up one live bomb and a half-finished one and enough other evidence to indicate that he may have indeed been the bomber in several of the Unabomber incidents. Whatever his role has been, however, Kaczynski is only a part of a much broader network, as documented by *EIR*, without which it were impossible for him to function. Central to this broader apparatus is the Native Forest Network, which is a creation of Prince Philip, the consort to the British queen, as well as the eco-terrorist apparatus represented by the self-professed terrorist organization Earth First!

Kaczynski was one of the participants in the Nov. 9-13, 1994 Native Forest Network (NFN) conference in Missoula, Montana, according to Barry Clausen, a private investigator who infiltrated Earth First! and then wrote *Walking on the Edge*, a book about his experiences. Kaczynski's name was on the list of participants who signed in during the conference.

In November 1995, Clausen provided this list of participants to the FBI, and told them that he was convinced that the Unabomber had attended that conference. As reported in *EIR* (see Jan. 13, 1995, "The 'Green' Terrorists on Prince Philip's Leash"), this NFN conference was a crucial gathering of the eco-terrorist/animal rights network controlled by Prince Philip's apparatus. Speakers and participants represented the "green" spectrum, from national and international leaders of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), National Audubon Society, and Greenpeace, to the leadership of Earth First! The keynote speaker of the conference was Cecilia Rodríguez, the official representative of the Zapatistas in the United States.

In a discussion with *EIR* after the FBI detained Kaczynski,

Clausen cautioned that one must not look at the Unabomber as an individual, but as part of a network. The most immediate part of the network is most likely Earth First! and the animal rights groups, including the Animal Liberation Front. As noted by the Unabomber in an April 20, 1995 letter to the *New York Times*, "Through our bombings we hope to promote social instability in industrial society, propagate anti-industrial ideas and give encouragement to those who hate the industrial system. . . . Anyone who will read the anarchist and radical environmental journals will see that opposition to the industrial-technological system is widespread and growing."

Clausen said that there are many other leads to this network, including Sidney and Tanya Singer, the publishers of *A Declaration of War: Killing People to Save Animals and the Environment* (1991). Comparing this underground bestseller and the Unabomber's manifesto, Clausen found them to be almost identical, not only in language and writing style, but also in terms of the ideas and proposals presented. The Singers used to own a property in Grass Valley, California that was used by Earth First! and animal rights activists as a training camp. Recently, they moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where they are working with the Canadian branch of the WWF in a project to break Canada apart into bioregions.

Clausen has been pointing out for some time that, after the NFN conference in Montana, the Unabomber changed his strategy. He started targetting those listed in the "Eco-F—ker Hit List," published in a 1990 issue of the underground version of *Earth First! Journal*, called *Live Wild or Die*. According to Clausen, that issue of the underground newspaper was distributed to all the participants of the Missoula conference. While infiltrating Earth First!, Clausen learned that the publisher of *Live Wild or Die* was Mitch Friedman, former

head of Earth First! in Washington state. Friedman is now the head of the Greater Ecosystem Alliance, the group designated to draft the maps of the bioregions as laid out by Prince Philip and the U.N.-WWF apparatus.

Target selection

There is little question that the last two victims of the Unabomber were selected from a combination of the “Eco-F---ker Hit List” (targets no. 1 and 3 on the list), and the *Earth First! Journal*. The Burston-Marsteller firm was targeted in the February-March 1994 issue of the *Earth First! Journal*; Thomas Mosser, formerly a top executive at the company, was killed by a bomb in December 1994. In an article by Carmelo Ruiz-Marrero, Burston-Marsteller is portrayed as “an extremely powerful institution” that is promoting an “elite form of ‘environmentalism’ that serves the needs of the corporate world.” The article details the activities of Burston-Marsteller on behalf of corporations that are allegedly destroying the environment, including “Exxon, which hired Burston-Marsteller to counter the negative publicity from the Valdez oil spill.” The top target in the “Eco-F---ker Hit List” was Exxon, because of the Valdez oil spill. In a letter, the Unabomber said that he had killed Mosser because the firm “helped Exxon clean up its public image after the Exxon Valdez incident.” The irony is that the firm never engaged in a public relations campaign to help Exxon clean up its image. Such a claim is found only in the *Earth First! Journal*.

In that same issue of the *Journal*, corresponding to the pagan holiday of Brigid (Earth First!ers are pagans, more accurately described as Druids, and their major activities are timed to coincide with pagan holidays), there were several articles urging Earth First!ers to carry out acts of sabotage and “monkeywrenching.” This included a column by EF! head Mike Roselle, as well as two articles, one by Judi Bari and another by someone using the pseudonym “Wolverine,” on how to conduct sabotage. Monkeywrenching is the term invented by “deep ecologist” Edward Abbey to describe acts of terrorism committed on behalf of Mother Earth. Bari is one of the more respected leaders of this terrorist cult, and is a suspect in a 1990 bombing incident, in which a bomb exploded in her car in Oakland, California. The FBI originally thought she had been carrying the bomb. Or, she may have been the target of interests that wanted to provoke environmentalists into acts of violence by killing one of their leaders. The case has never been resolved.

A division of labor is desired

Bari says that Earth First! U.S.A. should follow the lead of the British branch of Earth First! and create a terrorist arm, while they remain as a public spokesman for the terrorist group. She states: “Retreating into the hills after their impressive takeover of four towns in southern Mexico, the Zapatista Army of National Liberation downed two power lines and called on their supporters to engage in other acts of sabotage.

Unlike Earth First!, the Zapatista Army does not publish a *Zapatista Journal*, complete with tips on how to take down power lines. . . . They understand the difference between aboveground and belowground activities, and they understand that the survival of the movement requires separating the two.”

Bari argues that many Earth First!ers have failed “to recognize the seriousness” of monkeywrenching.” She then analyzes tactics, stating: “Earth First! stands for biocentrism, no compromise, and direct action. Direct action does not just mean demonstrations. It means action at the point of production, designed to stop or slow production. This is in contrast to indirect action, such as elections and lobbying. In a society where power and elections are just a facade to maintain corporate control, direct action at the point of production is one of the most effective places we can work. That’s one of the reasons Earth First! has had power and influence beyond our numbers. Civil disobedience and sabotage are both examples of direct action at the point of production. . . . Both have been effective.” Bari warns, however, that “neither can work in the long run without public support.” She argues that public opinion in this country is against sabotage, and “until that changes, mixing civil disobedience and monkeywrenching is suicidal.”

“England Earth First! has been taking some necessary steps to separate aboveground and clandestine activities,” notes Bari. She points out that “Earth First!, the public group, has a non-violence code and does civil disobedience blockades. Monkeywrenching is done by Earth Liberation Front (ELF). Although Earth First! may sympathize with the activities of ELF, they do not engage in them.” Bari concludes, “If we are serious about our movement in the U.S., we will do the same.”

Who is Ted Kaczynski?

While the media, as well as the FBI’s Behavioral Unit, endeavor to characterize Kaczynski as a “loner” and a “hermit” who was acting on his own as a “serial killer,” there is extensive evidence to connect him to Earth First! and the broader radical environmentalist and animal rights apparatus. Some of this evidence is making it into the news. On April 5, Clausen detailed the connections between Kaczynski and Earth First! in an interview with ABC’s 20/20 broadcast, and both the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* reported on some elements of this story. There may be more forthcoming, because the FBI has apparently found a large number of documents in Kaczynski’s cabin.

Furthermore, the FBI is looking for accomplices in the Kaczynski investigation, according to sources. They told *EIR* that the Feds have concluded that Kaczynski could not have built the bombs that were found in his cabin without machine tools and electricity, and therefore, the bombs must have been built somewhere else. The FBI is scouring the Helena area for facilities where the bombs could have been manufactured.

Also, one source says, the Feds no longer believe that Kaczynski was working alone.

It is apparent that Kaczynski was no recluse. He had a reputation as a loudmouth in the area, intervening at hearings on logging and mining issues, as well as participating in confrontations with loggers.

Kaczynski was trained as a mathematician at Harvard, graduating in 1962. He was a graduate student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1962-67. In 1967, he was hired as an assistant professor at the University of California at Berkeley, from where he resigned in 1969. Kaczynski and his brother, David, purchased a piece of property near Lincoln in 1971. Kaczynski built a small shack on that property, which is surrounded by the Helena National Forest. His Harvard class's 20th-anniversary report in 1982 listed his address as Khadar Khel, Afghanistan, a mecca for members of the drug counterculture.

A direct link to Windsor

The relevance of the NFN's connection to Kaczynski is that it provides a direct link to Prince Philip and the British Empire. As documented in the *EIR Special Report* "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" (Oct. 28, 1994), Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands founded the World Wildlife Fund in 1961. Its stated goal was the destruction of the nation-state, the elimination of scientific and technological progress, and the return of mankind to a primitive level of existence. Since then, the WWF has spawned hosts of organizations dedicated to furthering aspects of this policy. The creation of Greenpeace by British intelligence in Vancouver, Canada in 1969 is a case in point. So was the creation of Earth First!, Sea Shepherd, and other eco-terrorist organizations in 1978-80. The reason for such diversity, is to keep the more hard-core terrorist organizations once or twice removed from the more "respectable," political arms.

Take the case of the Native Forest Network: It was founded in Tasmania, Australia in 1992, during a conference jointly sponsored by the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Rainforest Action Network. The ACF was founded by Prince Philip in 1963, and he was its chairman in 1971-76 during the time it was "radicalized." The ACF is the "mother" of the entire green/terrorist apparatus in Australia, in turn the base for such operations in all of Asia.

Phil Knight, one of the founders of NFN and its current national leader, is also a leader of Earth First!, the head of the western cell of the Animal Liberation Front, the head of the Predator Project, and one of the most outspoken supporters in the United States of the Zapatista guerrillas (he has written letters to President Clinton on their behalf).

The Rainforest Action Network was created in San Francisco in 1985 by the leaders of Earth First!, Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, and the National Wilderness Society.

The eco-terrorists are reacting hysterically to Kaczynski's arrest and the exposure of their apparatus. Knight posted a

general alert to the Econet, the green portion of the Internet, warning that the Unabomber "mess" is "exploding in our faces," and that Clausen, LaRouche, and *EIR* are behind it. He mentions that *EIR* has tied Earth First! and the Unabomber to Prince Philip:

Clausen, EIR targetted

"Barry Clausen was the source for the rumor, repeated on national TV by ABC, that Ted Kaczynsky [sic], the alleged Unabomber, is aligned with environmentalists. . . . Some of us have been tracking Clausen and his wild claims for years. This guy has been mainly a pain in the a— up till now. Let me tell you folks, this is just the tip of the iceberg [sic].

"Clausen is the author of the 'book' called *Walking on the Edge: How I Infiltrated Earth First! and Lived*. He did indeed spend a little over a year attending various EF! gatherings and actions, coming across as a friend and supporter. . . . In it he proceeds to libel and slander several people, myself included, and jump to all kinds of allegedly documented conclusions linking Earth First! to various acts of arson, sabotage and terrorism. . . .

"Clausen has written extensively and provided information and photographs for the Lyndon LaRouche publication *Executive Intelligence Review*. Many of the lies published in Clausen's book are repeated herein. This rag has got to be seen to be believed. A flow chart called 'The Green Order of Battle' accompanied an article entitled (brace yourself) 'Prince Phillip [sic] deploys worldwide green terrorism.' One of the authors of this gem is Rogelio A. Maduro. . . . The flow chart (write me for a copy!) shows Prince Phillip, Prince Bernhard, and the World Wide Fund for Nature at the top of a long and bizarre chart of various organizations and corporations like Pew Charitable Trust, Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Sierra Club, League of Conservation Voters, World Watch Institute, Unilever, Shell, Weyerhaeuser, Defenders of Wildlife (listed as a 'radical' organization!!), Taiga Rescue Network, Humane Society, Fund for Animals, Earth First!, Zapatista Army of National Liberation, Shining Path (!!), Animal Liberation Front, and—you guessed it—Unabomber! A sidebar to the article claims that the Native Forest Network was 'hand-picked' under the personal supervision of Prince Phillip (where's my paycheck Phil?). It only gets weirder. Another headline article in *EIR* is entitled 'Greenpeace: Shock Troops for a New Dark Age.' . . .

"We need lots of help tracking Clausen and countering his lies with the facts. Especially with this Unabomber mess 'exploding' in our faces! Let me know if you can help. And watch your topknots."

Knight and his associates should be worried. If the leads in the Kaczynski case are properly followed up, not only will the underground eco-terrorist apparatus be exposed, but the controlling hand of the aboveground, "respectable" world of Prince Philip, the WWF, and the blue-blood aristocrats will also come to light.

Starr witness against Clinton is a perjurer

by Edward Spannaus

As if there were not sufficient cause already for the removal of Whitewater special prosecutor Kenneth Starr, there is now the additional ground that Starr is using a demonstrated perjurer as his key witness against the President of the United States.

David Hale, who is Starr's star witness in the ongoing trial in Little Rock of Arkansas Gov. Jim Guy Tucker and James and Susan McDougal, is the only witness whom Starr has been able to convince to make allegations directly against President Clinton. Starr had to go to great lengths to do this, including offering an attractive plea bargain to Hale, and putting him in hiding at taxpayer expense for two years—but all of this could not turn Hale into a credible witness against either the defendants on trial, or against the President.

FBI agents raided his offices in July 1993, and Hale was indicted a few months later. He was desperate to cut a deal with federal prosecutors, but the regular United States Attorney in Little Rock refused to do so. Defense attorneys in the Tucker-McDougal trial introduced phone records showing that Hale had made 26 telephone calls in late 1993 to Jim Johnson, a bitter enemy of Clinton, who is also a former state judge known as a notorious segregationist. Johnson then put Hale in touch with Floyd Brown, a rabid Clinton-hater who authored a scurrilous 1993 tract called *Slick Willie*, and with Brown's co-author and researcher, David Bossie. (Bossie was hired last summer as a staff aide to Sen. Lauch Faircloth (R-N.C.), and a recent mailing from Brown's Citizen's United organization claimed that their top investigator Bossie was actually running the Senate Whitewater probe.)

After a special prosecutor was appointed to take over the Little Rock investigations, Hale succeeded in making a plea bargain—after he offered to give evidence against President Clinton. Then, and only then, was Hale allowed to plead guilty to reduced charges. Incredibly, Hale was able to go almost two years before being sentenced, all that time being secreted away by Starr in federal protective custody.

But under cross-examination during the week of April 8, Hale admitted that he had lied in sworn depositions, and that he had lied in statements to the FBI and in Small Business Administration documents. He was even compelled to admit that he had lied to the judge at the time he entered his guilty plea. At that time, Hale had denied that any of the money from the federally backed loans in question had gone to businesses

he controlled, and he said he couldn't remember to whom the money did go. But under cross-examination by defense attorneys, Hale admitted that \$172,000 had gone to two companies he controlled.

"When he asked me, I was scared to death, and I don't even know what I said," Hale testified. "I would not, under any circumstances, want to mislead the judge at all."

"But you did?" asked defense attorney George Collins, the lawyer for Governor Tucker.

"Yes, I did," Hale admitted.

Dragging Clinton in

Under direct examination by prosecutors from Starr's office, Hale mentioned Bill Clinton on a number of occasions in connection with allegedly illegal loans, even though Clinton is neither indicted nor even named as an unindicted co-conspirator. But under cross-examination, Hale admitted that he has no evidence to back up his claims. Hale changed his story from that which he had told the same jury only a few days earlier.

Hale had testified for the government that Clinton had said, "My name can't show up in this," in connection with a loan. But under cross-examination, Hale conceded: "I can't recall specifically what he said." Hale had testified that Clinton proposed using his Whitewater property as collateral for an illegal loan—which means, as Hale allowed, that Clinton's name could easily have been traced to the loan, by simply examining the deed to the land.

Defendant Jim McDougal later told reporters that the Whitewater property, including Clinton's stake, had been sold a year before the time that Hale said Clinton offered the land as collateral.

Hale also said that the meeting had taken place sometime before the making of the loan on Feb. 28, 1986, and that the meeting had taken place in a trailer because bank examiners were present at McDougal's Madison Savings and Loan. However, under cross-examination, Hale admitted that the examiners had not arrived until March 4—after the loan was placed.

Prosecutor Ray Jahn admitted to reporters outside the courtroom, that Hale's testimony differed from what Hale has been telling Starr's office for the past two years.

One exchange between Hale and defense attorney George Collins went as follows:

Collins: Now you have, at different times, lied for different reasons, haven't you?

Hale: Yes sir, I have.

Collins: When you lied on the \$900,000 bogus deal, you did it for money, didn't you?

Hale: Yes I did.

Collins: So we know you will lie for money. Would you lie for your liberty, Mr. Hale?

Hale: Not now.

Collins: So yesterday you might have lied, but not today.

LaRouche: The economic crisis is the major issue of my campaign

Since the beginning of the primary season, the double-digit percentile tally for Democratic pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche in numerous Presidential primaries, was secured despite a total blackout of the LaRouche campaign by every national television and print news medium. The only near-exception to that rule, was two appearances by Reuters news agency, once at a Wilmington, Delaware news conference, prior to the Delaware primary, and again, immediately following LaRouche's achieving the level of vote of the much-covered Steve Forbes, in the California primary. The interview, conducted on March 27, never appeared. For that reason, the reader may be interested in the following excerpts from the "spiked" interview conducted by Reuters' Los Angeles correspondent.

Q: This is Matt Sptalnik; I'm a bureau chief for Reuters News Service in Los Angeles. . . . Thank you for getting on the line with me, of course, I appreciate it. I just wanted to get your views on the results of the California primary yesterday. It looks like your campaign pulled in a fairly substantial number of votes. . . .

LaRouche: Okay. Oh, I'm not surprised by the fact of the large vote in the range of 150,000-200,000 in California. It's what I expected.

Q: Are you pleased with that number?

LaRouche: Well, I'm pleased with it, I think, you know, if you take two factors into consideration, which affect it very much: First of all, we've been under attack by the Democratic National Chairman, Don Fowler, and his crew in the Democratic National Campaign Committee, though not so much from the other leaders of the DNC and Democratic Party.

But, more significantly, from the standpoint of influence over elections, there has been not a stick of coverage of my campaign by any of the national *print*, or television, media. . . . Despite the fact that I've been running as the only significant campaign, nationally significant campaign, on the same slot with President Clinton. So, there's been no coverage.

If those two factors were not there, I think you'd see very clearly that my vote, on the one side, would be as significant in numbers, or percentiles, as Pat Buchanan's was, or has been, on the Republican side. It's about the same thing; and, if you make that comparison, then a lot of the things about it

are more clearly understood—even though I have rather large differences with Mr. Buchanan.

Q: Well, you know, the Democratic Party establishment, the ones that I've spoken with today, say you're basically just a fringe candidate, and that they had campaigned against you, and pointed out your criminal record and some of your views, that—

LaRouche: That's Don Fowler; and the letter which he's issued, from which that is taken, contains some, not only merely lies, but some damnable lies, and there's a big fight in the Democratic Party about that, which is—does not pertain to personality as such—it pertains to issues. There are a lot of us in the Democratic Party, typified in the Congress by, oh, say, Congressman Gephardt, Senator Kennedy, Senator Daschle, Senator Bingaman, Obey, and so forth—particularly on the Democratic Policy Committee side, which is in opposition to what Fowler's saying.

And, the issue is, whether the *economic issue* is the major issue of the campaign. And, not merely of the campaign, but of national policymaking. So, the issue is between what Newt Gingrich, or Richard Armey, or similar people represent, on the Republican side, as opposed to what *we think* the Democratic Party should represent, addressing the fact, that we have a collapsing world economy, while 10%, the upper 10% of the U.S. income brackets, are exploding in income, and the lowest 60% are sliding toward destitution.

And, that is our issue, and I think that's where—apart from the fact that I have a core appeal of about a half-million supporters in the U.S. population even before the election campaign started—that this fully accounts for it, that with any national press coverage, despite the fact there is no sense of personal rivalry between me and the President, I would probably get about 25-30%, and would have gotten it pretty much the way Buchanan took his vote on the Republican side.

Q: You would have gotten 25-30% under what sort of circumstance?

LaRouche: The national press coverage: If the national press had done normal coverage of what anybody, a candidate with large single digits or allowed double digits, would have received; but, there was not a stick of reporting. So, many voters didn't come out because they didn't really realize I was

on the ballot; otherwise, they would have come out and voted.

Q: Because they didn't realize it.

LaRouche: Secondly, you have the Democratic National Committee, as evinced by what you reported, which comes out of Don Fowler, the national chairman, who, together with a small group in the Democratic National Committee, has been running pretty much a *hate* campaign against me during this process, and threatening various committees that they should do things that deter me from getting votes or running.

Q: Okay. Does this say something about the fact that, you know, you were running against an incumbent President, who is unopposed except for yourself, and you got 160,000 some-odd votes—

LaRouche: Yes.

Q: Does it send a message to Clinton and say something about him?

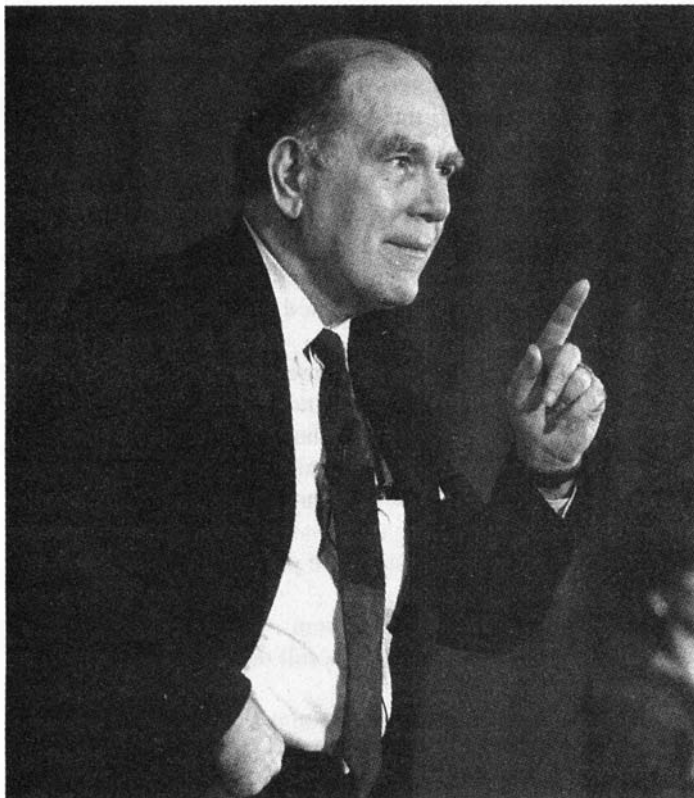
LaRouche: Well, not in the way that most people would think about protest candidates. This is not a protest candidacy. This involves something which is much larger than the election, though this election is very important. It involves the question of what is the *policy* of the United States going to be, or the policy-shaping matrix, or the, shall we say, the underlying belief structure, of the United States' political process during this and the coming period. That's what's at issue.

What this demonstrates is that, all things considered, what I represent controls probably 10%, approximately 10% of the Democratic vote for the general elections. And, that does, of course, send a signal: Without those who support me, the President probably couldn't win. Secondly, it indicates that what I'm saying on the economy, has touched off a spark within the population, which coincides in large degree with the same thing you might read in the papers of the Bingaman-Daschle report, or the statements of Senator Kennedy, or the statements of Obey from Wisconsin, Dorgan from North Dakota, and so forth; it's the same thing.

So, this crowd, us, within the National Policy Committee of the Democratic Party, are strengthened by saying, "Okay, look, he's running, he's demonstrating against these adversities that these ideas *sell*, let's go ahead." That's the kind of message it sends, as opposed to some protest, you know, kind of thing.

Q: Tell me, I mean—there is, of course, there's been much debate about some of the theories that you have espoused—

LaRouche: Well, not necessarily. I think, if I've got your message correctly, what you're referring to, is what has been said about me, in, oh, I should say, over the past 14 years, in the international, leading news media—which has virtually no correspondence to anything I've actually said or done; as a matter of fact. So, I don't espouse what the news media has advocated I should believe, I have my own beliefs, which—



Left: Lyndon LaRouche campaigns in Norfolk, Virginia, on March 29, 1996. Above: Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler. Fowler's directive to Democratic Party officials, telling them to "disregard any votes that might be cast for Mr. LaRouche," contains not merely lies, "but some damnable lies," says LaRouche, "and there's a big fight in the Democratic Party about that."

This is not a protest candidacy. This involves something which is much larger than the election. It involves the question of what is the policy of the United States going to be, or the, shall we say, the underlying belief structure, of the United States' political process during this and the coming period.

Q: Have you in fact, espoused the theory that Queen Elizabeth is involved in, somehow connected to, international narcotics traffic?

LaRouche: That was done by a reporter for NBC from Chicago, and picked up by the NBC network, and spread all over the place. That was not what I said. This reporter came to me in '82 and asked this question. I said, "Of course not." I said, "She obviously is not pushing nickel bags on the street corners of New York City and things of that sort. There is a problem, though, in the question of the money-laundering problem, in which she is not taking as aggressive an attitude as she should, as head of state of the United Kingdom and some other territories in the world." And that's what I said, and that's what I've always said.

Q: But, nothing that she's, in that sense, that she's somehow in league with the—?

LaRouche: Well, the point is, that I never get into this kind of stuff; because, why should I say things, of which I do not have direct knowledge? I have a great number of things of which I do have direct knowledge, and I say those things; why should I bother stretching things out and saying things which I don't have the evidence to support?

Q: And there was another, I think, at least reports, that somehow you had suggested that Henry Kissinger was somehow involved in spying for the, I guess, the then-Soviet Union?

LaRouche: No, no, I didn't say that. I said that he was what *he* said, in his Chatham House address of May 10, 1982. In July of that year, I issued a comment on this subject at some length, stating that this, what he stated—when he said he had been an agent of the British Foreign Service, and gave this address at Chatham House, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the British Foreign Service, and said that he, that his, this belief, his attachment to the British Foreign Service's views, was predicated by his confidence in Churchill's view on the Franklin Roosevelt-Churchill dispute during the war, and he went on at some length to dilate that. And, I said that, I said here's a guy who is a professed agent of a foreign country, Britain, who has often been *alleged* to have Soviet connections, but that quite misses the point. That he may have had many things, it is clear, but essentially, he's professed himself to be, with supporting evidence to buttress his claim, that he's been de facto an agent

of influence of the British Foreign Service, since Harvard days under Wilton Park. . . .

This is the stuff that the press says—

Q: Do you feel that international bankers are somehow involved in a plot to destroy the world economy, or something?

LaRouche: Well, I don't know, that's crazy. I mean, that's not the right way to put it. The point is, look, there is, there has been a quarrel on this planet: Today there are only four major powers in the world: the United States, as a nation-state; what the British oligarchy represents—not the United Kingdom, but the entire British influence, the Commonwealth and so forth—that's a major power; Russia is still a power, despite its reduced circumstances; and China's a major power.

Now, everything else in the world, at its best, is second tier. Therefore, in this conflict, there is a policy conflict between two tendencies in international policy, apart from the fact that Russia and China both have their own peculiarities, but they're major powers.

The question is: Are we going to continue with the nation-state, as the highest authority, political authority, on this planet, as an institution, or, are we going to something like "the world government" in the guise of the United Nations, or something of that sort? And, that's the major issue. There are those who would like to have no more nation-state. There are plenty of them in our State Department, you don't have to go to the British Foreign Service to find them: You can find them in the State Department—and in some parts of our military—who believe that the United Nations—

Q: What is your belief in that area?

LaRouche: I'm a strong fighter for the nation-state. You might say that, for me, it's in the tradition of the fight of the heritage of Solon of Athens against Lycurgus in Sparta, and I stand with Solon. That's the nut of the issue, eh?

Q: Okay. How many states are you competing on the ballot in?

LaRouche: Twenty-eight, about. . . . It fluctuates one or two, plus or minus, because there's still some up for grabs.

Q: And, you're continuing through the convention?

LaRouche: Oh, absolutely. It is a policy issue, as described in the weekly publication of which I am contributing editor,

in the March 29th issue; this is a battle for the soul of the Democratic Party, but also for the nation. So, that fight goes on, the President seems to be a shoo-in for renomination, but, the fight goes on, on the issues.

Q: Okay. And will you, in fact, be attending the Democratic Convention?

LaRouche: Oh, I intend to. Yes. I intend to get as much support as I can going in there, as possible.

Q: And you said that you believe that you represent a 10% slice of the Democratic electorate?

LaRouche: I think that's what the vote indicates, the vote across the nation. We're getting into double digits in a good part of the states. We're getting it more frequently on the county and district levels, double digits, sometimes 30% or higher.

Q: Could you see yourself putting your support behind Clinton, under any circumstances?

LaRouche: Oh, sure. I mean—as of now, I've always had the view that I would wind up supporting him for the Presidency. The question is, what kind of a motor are we going to put in the car?

Q: Are you looking for any specific platform statements or participation in the convention?

LaRouche: Not that, no. I don't play that type of cheap-shot game. I don't believe in it. I think the question is, as to policy, there are two things: a policy as being stated by Senator Kennedy, Senator Daschle, and others in the Democratic Policy Committee group, on economic policy. I agree with that direction; I will support that direction.

What they are not yet prepared to accept, of which I'm persuaded, is that we are in the final phase, the terminal phase, of the disintegration of the present international monetary and financial system, and that the United States, as the principal power of this world, will not only have to clean up its own house in this matter, but will have to take a leading role in bringing together principal and other powers of the planet, to set up a new monetary system before this thing disintegrates. And, that's the one area which other people in the policy committee will be looking at.

Q: A release from your office back in January, that your feeling was, that we're on the verge of such a financial, world financial collapse, even before the election?

LaRouche: Well, it could, it could happen. The point is, when does it go off? I mean, if France and Japan go at the same time, can the system stand the storm?

You have these fellows, if you note, on the European side of the economics side: They're all screaming that the function of the IMF, now, must not be a regulatory function in the ordinary sense, but the IMF has got to get its facts together

and pick out potential Mexicos before they occur. So, the great concern, in all these institutions, is precisely what I'm saying: The system is about to go, it *can* go; regulatory measures may delay this, or that, crisis; but, in the long run the thing is going to happen—unless we take rather, shall we say, axiomatic action, before that occurs.

Q: Why do you think that you have re-raised the ire of the Democratic Party establishment, to such an extent that you do?

LaRouche: Well, you know, it's just like any country in the world: Our country is run by establishments. You have powerful families and related interests, often associated with financial power, which sit behind the stage and often orchestrate with their money and influence, the things that happen on stage. Now, there's a certain element in both the Democratic and Republican Party—and I have friends on both sides of the aisle—but there's an element there, which it crosses, say, the Harriman interests; and, some of what used to be called the Morgan interests—which is typified by George Bush. Then, you have "Bush Democrats," just as well as you have "Bush Republicans."

And, that's the kind of problem which I have: these fellows that considered me a threat. They think that my influence is altogether too great for their nightly comfort, and, in 1982, when they perceived that I was influencing the policy of the United States, and a number other governments, on some monetary questions, economic questions, and what's more specific, the SDI: They blew the lid, and said, "Let's get rid of this guy, he's becoming altogether too dangerous." It's that simple.

Q: Is this number—I have 162,656—is that the largest chunk you have received in any primary this year?

LaRouche: So far this year. We've gotten 80,000 and so forth, in a couple, in the large states, something like that. So, we've had a lot of double digits, a whole string of double digits.

Q: Could this be the biggest you've had, ever, in your runs? Or, is this the—

LaRouche: Well, I'd say that the 1996 results in the primary, are the largest—by far, by orders of magnitude—it's the largest turnout we've ever had in primaries. . . . I'd say an order of magnitude is about right.

Q: Where are you calling from, now?

LaRouche: Oh, out in Virginia, Northern Virginia—I reside in Virginia—where I work.

Q: In Virginia, what city or town?

LaRouche: I'm working out of Leesburg. . . .

Q: Okay. Well, then, thank you very much for your comments. . . . They're interesting, I appreciate your help.

National News

Brown mission stressed investment in Bosnia

Speaking in Tuzla before his ill-fated flight to Dubrovnik, Croatia, on April 3, U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown said that the long-term economic development of Bosnia would depend on foreign investment, not just foreign aid.

"I think we shouldn't just look at aid. Aid is a kind of a one-shot deal. We'd better look at long-term economic development, and it can only come through investment," he said. "Our desire is to have American companies fully engaged in the reconstruction of this region. Our presence today is a sign that we want to help you," Brown said at a meeting with management of Tuzla's thermo-electrical plant.

Brown was leading an American business delegation representing 15 companies, including a number of major infrastructure and energy development corporations. Among the 32 other persons killed in the plane crash with Brown were executives of the Parsons Corp. (water projects), Bechtel, ABB Asea Brown Boveri (power-generating equipment), Foster Wheeler Energy Corp., Harza Engineering Co. (dams and hydroelectric projects), and Enserch International Ltd. of Dallas (power projects).

Bingaman cites economic community of interest

In an April 2 speech to the Economic Strategy Institute, Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) stated that there is a "community of interest" between corporate management and their employees, as well as between management and the communities in which they operate. There is also a third community of interest, which all Americans share, in seeing "a more prosperous economy with a prosperous and growing middle class," he said.

Bingaman went on to describe the proposals included in the Senate Democratic Policy Committee report, "Scrambling to Pay the Bills." Of the proposed securities

transaction excise tax, Bingaman stated that "we are not discouraging investment in securities. We are discouraging speculation and short-term trading. In our view, the country will benefit, working families will benefit, corporate management will benefit if the owners of corporations have a community of interest with the corporate management and want to help them by focusing more on the long term."

Bingaman suggested that there would be a hard core of traders who would continue short-term trading, even with the existence of the transaction tax, but that this activity would bring in as much as \$10 billion in revenue to the federal government per year.

Can Wisconsin prisoners bail out pension fund?

Gov. Tommy Thompson (R-Wisc.) is attempting to add a new twist to the Conservative Revolution's plans for implementing slave labor in America's prisons. Although a March 21 press release announced the selection of two Wisconsin firms which will be given the right to exploit cheap prison labor, the governor has set his sights on bringing in the Jacobs Trading Company as a participant in the Wisconsin prison and private business partnership.

In his "State of the State" speech in January 1995, Thompson singled out corporate raider and reputed organized crime mobster Irwin Jacobs of Minneapolis, as "one of the very best" business executives for "bringing the work to our prisons." The bill which would allow Jacobs to do so did not pass through the Wisconsin legislature, and is currently stalled in committee. Little wonder, since the Wisconsin State Investment Board, which invests the state's pension funds, has been dealing with the Jacobs group of financial interests for several years—with unhappy results.

By late 1992, some of Wisconsin's pension funds were invested with Jacobs, and in mid-1994 Jacobs closed a deal for an equity infusion of \$165 million through the Wisconsin State Investment Board to prop up Jacobs's ailing Minstar boat business consortium. It was discovered in 1995 that the

State Investment Board had lost some \$95 million in derivatives trading, partially through Jacobs pension fund investments. Governor Thompson controls the appointments of several members of the board, who decide what investments the pension fund will make.

On Christmas Eve, 1992, Irwin Jacobs and four associates donated \$40,000 to Thompson's 1994 election campaign. Reacting to charges of conflict of interest after he praised Jacobs in his 1995 speech, Thompson said he would "absolutely not" return the money, adding, "I've already spent the money." Thompson is the current chairman of the National Governors Association, and is a past recipient of the Thomas Jefferson Freedom Award from the American Legislative Exchange Council—an organization funded by the British government.

Group plots change to Endangered Species Act

According to an April 6 nationally syndicated column by Alston Chase, a coalition representing Republicans, environmentalists, and big business is planning a small but crucial change to the Endangered Species Act. By adding the phrase "and their habitat" to the phrase "endangered species" every time it appears in the law, authorities could control land use merely by declaring it a habitat for the creature of their choice, without actually finding an endangered species on the property.

According to Chase, a meeting took place March 15, between staffers of four Republican congressmen and an array of environmentalist and corporate leaders. The meeting was organized by Gingrichite Rep. Jim Saxton (R-N.J.), who has been pushing for the creation of a super-environmental agency that would take over NASA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and many other agencies.

Meeting attendees included delegates from the National Realty Committee, Plum Creek Timber Co., Environmental Defense Fund, World Wildlife Fund, Nature Conservancy, and the Center for Marine Conservation. The National Realty Committee repre-

sents Lehman Brothers, the Rockefeller Group, Citibank, Chase Manhattan, First Boston, J.P. Morgan, Merrill Lynch, and more than 70 other major companies.

According to Chase, "The environmental groups attending reportedly receive financial support from some of the same blue-chip businesses. According to the journal *Environmental Action*, the Center for Marine Conservation has received gifts from Amoco, Chevron, Mobil, and Shell oil companies, the wood-producer giants Georgia Pacific, and Philip Morris. The World Wildlife Fund is funded in part by ARCO, Du Pont, Chevron, Philip Morris, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, and J.P. Morgan."

Mexico, U.S. preparing joint anti-drug effort

Gen. Barry McCaffery, President Clinton's National Drug Policy Director, outlined further plans for joint U.S.-Mexican attacks on the drug trade, at a White House press conference April 8. Speaking following his report to the President on his recent visit to Mexico, McCaffery warned that the drug trade poses "fundamental dangers to democratic institutions on both sides of the border."

In response to provocative questions reflecting hostility to Mexico within sections of the U.S. Congress, General McCaffery emphasized, "The Mexican Army has eradicated more illegal drugs in the last year than any other nation on the face of the Earth. And they did this at the risk of their own lives, and a lot of hard work and sweat and blood [was] involved in that."

As to possible U.S. military assistance to Mexico's anti-drug efforts, McCaffery declared, "Let me, if I can, underscore most strongly: a fundamental principle that both democracies understand, is the absolute deference to the sovereign concerns of each nation, in that the airspace and land and sea frontiers of Mexico are without question subject only to the defense measures of their own police and military forces. But we do believe, there are ways in which we can responsibly assist Mexican military authorities with training or support, that they'll out-

line for us."

The United States will also look for ways to increase "cooperation on intelligence matters," and, possibly, provide support through radar, technical assistance, and Coast Guard cooperation. Specific cooperation was discussed, McCaffery added, to ensure that criminals do not use one country as a haven, from the police or judicial systems of the other. "The bottom line is that the billions of dollars of drug money, and the years that this problem has gone on, will not be fixed overnight; but I think, if we are principled in our approach and remain focused on the objective, that we can make steady progress."

Investment broker calls for lower expectations

Wall Street has an answer for Americans concerned over the collapse of family incomes: stop expecting so much. That is the message of a March 4 "issues paper" by David Hale, of Zurich Kemper Investments, Inc., entitled "How Do We Reconcile America's Economic Success with Its New Sense of Insecurity?"

Hale is worried that the current debate, which he attributes solely to Pat Buchanan, "so successfully used the theme of economic insecurity to exploit the spiritual disillusionment which millions of ordinary people feel about modern American society," that there is a "significant risk" of encouraging "bad public policy proposals from both major parties."

Hale then attempts to deny the evidence of collapsing real incomes, and of growing inequality in incomes. He concludes, nonetheless, "The primary cause of the low level of income in the bottom quintile of the U.S. population is family breakdown. Only one in five members of the bottom income quintile works full time. Two-thirds of its families are headed by single women." The solution: make welfare mothers go to work.

As for the "contentious issue" of income inequality, Hale contends that it is simply the result of "expectations which were created during the long period of steadily rising real incomes after World War II."

NEWT GINGRICH has become a definite liability. Massachusetts Gov. William Weld, challenging incumbent U.S. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), threw a tantrum during their first debate April 8, after Kerry repeatedly linked his policies to Gingrich. "Hey," Weld snapped, "there's only two podiums up here. I know you want to run against Newt, but it's not in the cards this year."

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, perhaps lamenting the abolition of slavery, called for abolishing the minimum wage April 10. Its lead editorial whined, "Of course, there are perfectly legal ways to avoid the minimum wage law. You can get rid of all the gasoline station and theater attendants and let consumers fend for themselves. That's what happens when you price the attendants out of the work force."

UNION-BUSTING and wage-gouging tactics continue to spread as the depression deepens. In Pennsylvania, 350 employees of Beverly Enterprises, the nation's largest nursing-home chain, were illegally fired after a recent three-day walkout over unfair labor practices. In Michigan, Motor Wheel company told its unionized workers to take 65% pay cuts (from \$16 to \$5 an hour) or lose their jobs.

FEDERAL SPENDING on the elderly "is pushing everything else out of the budget," MIT economist Lester Thurow babbled April 4 at the National Press Club. The "liberal" author of *The Zero-Sum Society* preserved his genocidal reputation, blaming senior citizens for draining off "exactly the social investment we need to have a successful future."

FEDERAL RESERVE head Alan Greenspan testified March 27 that "most corporate restructurings have involved a significant number of permanent dismissals. It would be neither feasible nor desirable to try to restrain the technical forces that lie behind the huge structural changes . . . in the business world and in the workplace."

Editorial

In memoriam: Ron Brown *The special role of the United States*

The fact that the United States is the only leading nation-state on this planet today, underscores the problems which face President Clinton. True, the United States, compared to its founding principles, is by no means perfect; but when we compare it to the other three major powers, its special role and responsibilities become abundantly clear.

The British Empire has reorganized itself into a financial, rather than a strictly feudal oligarchy, and it is an empire, not a nation. The other two great powers today, Russia and China, have never been nation-states. Only the United States has the ability to self-consciously exert power for the good, as a concomitant of its historical, constitutional mandate. Yet these, along with the United States, are the dominant powers today, which have the power to control the destiny of all mankind. Thus, the United States must act with Russia and China in an alliance against the British Empire, of the sort created by President Franklin Roosevelt during World War II.

If we look at the foreign policy initiatives which President Clinton has taken, which all have been intended to counter British imperial designs, it is clear that the death of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was indeed a tragedy for the United States and, therefore, for the world. He was involved in peace negotiations with China, with the Irish, in the Middle East, and, of course, in Bosnia. He was the strongest proponent within the Clinton administration of creating American jobs through high-technology exports to the Third World.

In March 1994, Brown announced that under Clinton's "National Export Strategy," the Commerce Department had designated 10 "Big Emerging Markets . . . offering the greatest opportunity for U.S. trade expansion in the 21st century." These, he specified, were China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, Argentina, Turkey, and Poland.

While the kind of effort that is needed globally, and especially in Bosnia-Herzegovina, to secure the peace, in terms of major infrastructural investment, as outlined by Lyndon LaRouche, so far exceeds what had been undertaken by the Clinton administration, Secretary

Brown's initiatives were extraordinarily important to those ends.

LaRouche said of Brown's death: "It would be difficult to overestimate the magnitude of the loss this plane crash represents for both the government of the United States, and for the people of the United States. Secretary Ron Brown had been performing a role of far greater importance to the United States than is generally known. Among the persons who died with him, are several of virtually irreplaceable competence, and corresponding importance for the United States at this time.

"For several leading reasons, including my sense of the grief suffered by the families of the victims: At this time, I will refrain from making any public statement on the crash itself. I shall report only that my wife and I are continuing our own efforts in Bosnia, the news service with which I am associated is continuing to give high priority to all relevant reports on the subject of Secretary Brown's last mission."

When we look at the combined efforts of the networks of George Bush and the British to destabilize Korea (South and North) right now, the role of the grouping represented by Secretary Brown is underscored. An example of this is the Clinton administration plan to provide two nuclear power reactors to North Korea, as well as new initiatives for trade with the People's Republic of China, which would depart from the Bush administration policy of "technological apartheid."

Brown's tragic death occurred just before Easter weekend. This makes it particularly appropriate to recall the words of Pope Paul VI: "Development is the new name for peace." There is a crucial difference between imperialism, in which the emperor (or an oligarchy of ruling families) is the law, and a republican form of government.

This is an issue which finds its roots in the Judeo-Christian principle of the creation of man in the image of God. This is the mission of the United States: to ensure that all children, everywhere, have the means to develop their God-given reason as productive citizens of a nation.

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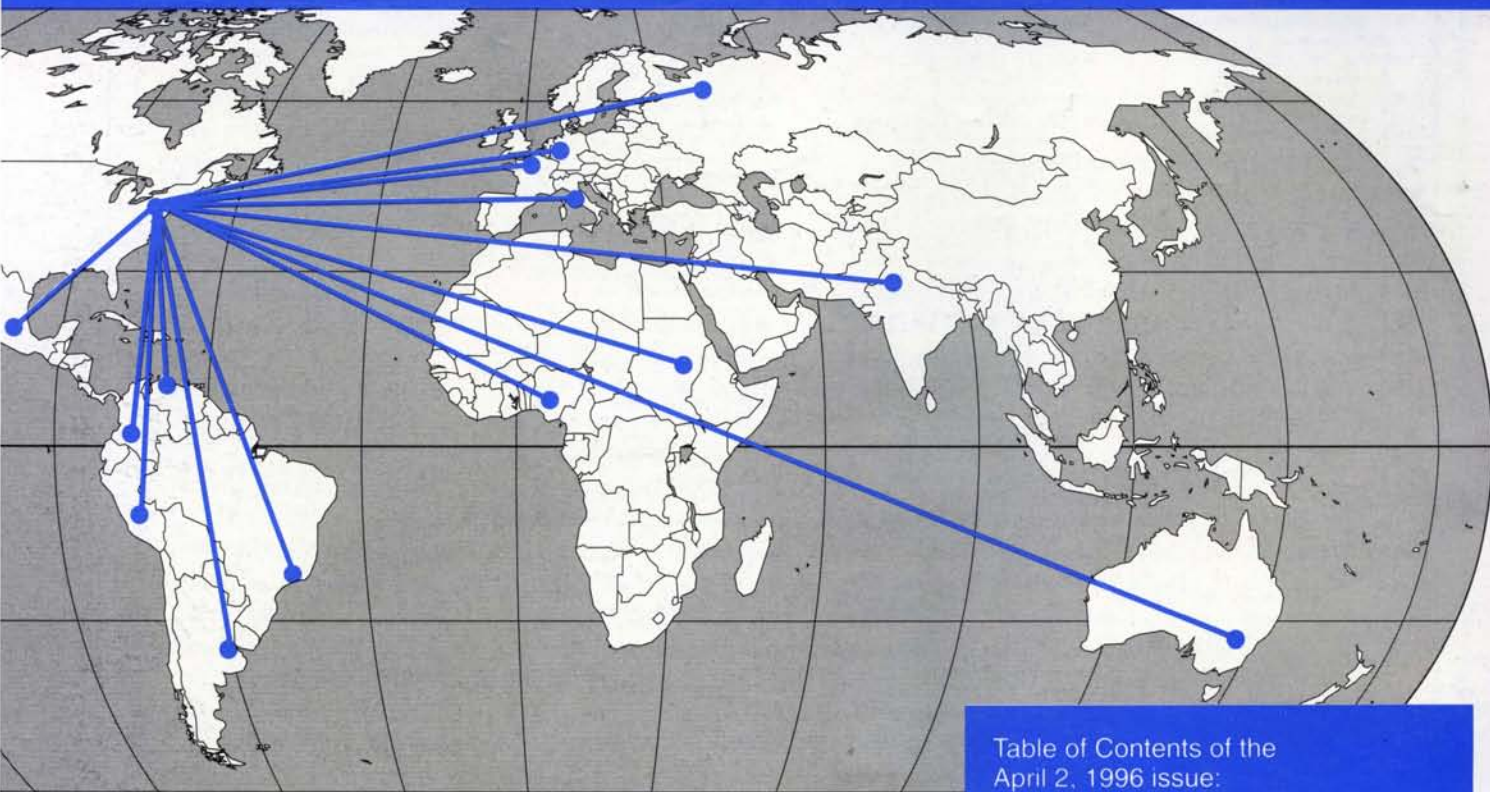
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