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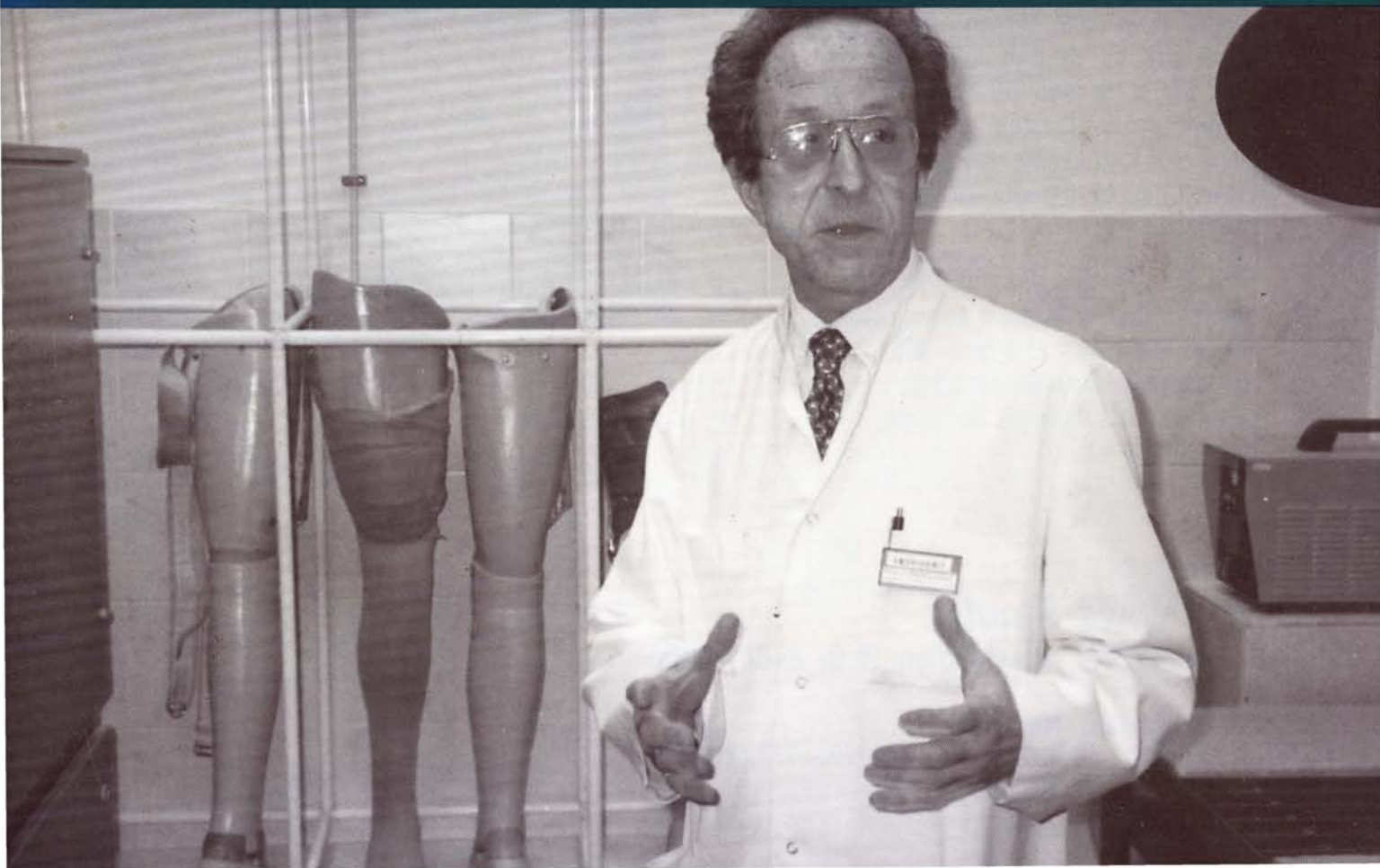
Executive Intelligence Review

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LaRouche speaks in Moscow on financial crisis
British lies against Sudan stand exposed
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**Launch a Marshall Plan to
rebuild the Bosnian nation**



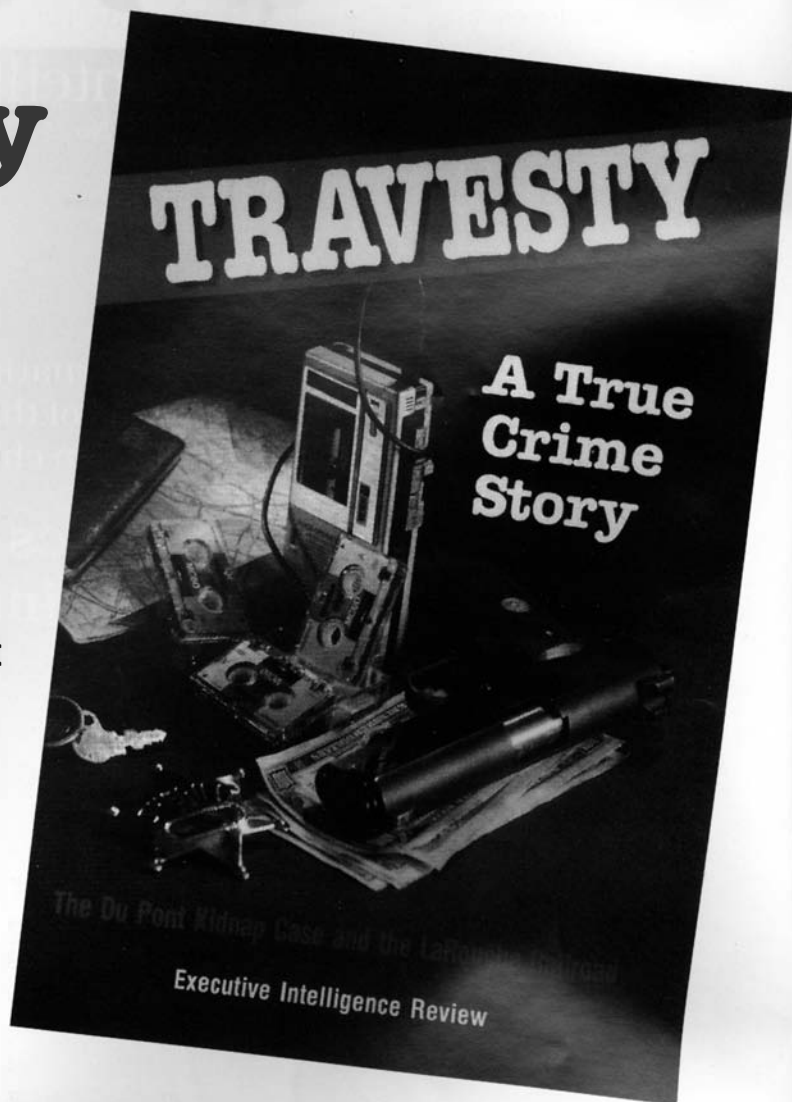
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From the Associate Editor

In a recent *EIR* cover story on Bosnia, we quoted Lyndon LaRouche's assessment of the situation there as of Feb. 8, 1993, when the new Clinton administration was coming into office, and the British were pushing the "Vance-Owen Peace Plan" to wipe out Bosnia-Herzegovina as a sovereign nation. Before going to war, said LaRouche, "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."

Our *Feature* presents a first-hand report on the situation in Sarajevo, through discussions held with top leaders there, by the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina, an initiative organized by Helga Zepp LaRouche and the Schiller Institute.

In all the interviews conducted, as in the picture on the cover of this magazine, the issue of the *peace objectives* of the West, and particularly of America, is sharply posed. A brave nation, which has been through four years of unspeakable cruelty, is now being ordered to pay 17% of the debts of its aggressors; it is being told to demobilize its army, with no provision made either for its future defense against aggression, or for the employment of the demobilized troops. What wonder that the Schiller Institute's call for a new Marshall Plan, mobilizing U.S. assistance for a national reconstruction program, was received in Sarajevo with such warmth.

Another international initiative of the Schiller Institute receives preliminary coverage in this week's issue: the visit of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to Moscow. We will have more extensive reports on their activities as soon possible.

In an upcoming issue, we will bring you a new installment of our ongoing series on the British oligarchy. The *Special Report* will refute, once and for all, the opinions of those who think the British Empire is a relic of the past. There will be profiles of the inner workings of the Privy Council, the powers and holdings of Queen Elizabeth II, key operatives in the House of Lords, and British control of the vast majority of strategic raw materials the world over. Truly still, as in the last century, "the sun never sets on the British Empire."



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LaRouche speaks in Moscow on global financial crisis

by Rachel Douglas

Without common action by the United States and Russia, with cooperation of the Chinese, no significant economic recovery can be organized in any part of the world, American economist and Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche told a round-table discussion in the Russian capital on April 24.

LaRouche was the main speaker at an event sponsored by the Institute for Social and Political Studies (ISPI) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Free Economic Society of Russia, and the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture. The subject was "Russia, the United States, and the Global Financial Crisis."

Co-chairing the round table, Academician Leonid Abalkin welcomed LaRouche as a representative of "the well-known Schiller Institute" and thanked him for having proposed the session's topic, one "of great interest." "Many of us are familiar with the original ideas and approaches of LaRouche," said Abalkin.

Academician Abalkin heads the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences. Co-chairing was Academician Gennadi Osipov, head of ISPI. Prof. Taras Muranivsky, president of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture (Moscow), introduced LaRouche to the round table.

Worst crisis of the century

LaRouche established for the round table's approximately 60 participants, why "We are in the middle of the worst international financial crisis of this century," which he reviewed in the framework of the past 60 years of U.S.-Russian relations, since Franklin Delano Roosevelt extended U.S. diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. He focussed on the economic policy disasters that followed from the cultural paradigm shift of the mid-1960s, when a complex of social crises was used to induce the majority of university youth in the United States,

western Europe, and elsewhere, to adopt new sets of values, directly contrary to the traditional commitment of modern society to increasing the productive powers of labor through investment in scientific and technological progress.

In the face of the resulting crisis, governments are acting like people having their last party onboard the *Titanic*, before it sank, LaRouche said. There are, he stressed, only four world powers capable of acting, independently of supranational authorities, to effect a solution. They are the United States, the British Empire, Russia, and China. Without common action by at least two such world powers, such as the United States and Russia, no significant economic recovery can be organized in any part of the world.

Schiller Institute participants in the seminar presented how the collapse process is unfolding in two important countries: Mexico and Germany. Marivilia Carrasco, president of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement in Mexico, documented the looting of Mexico's physical economy by measures imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during the country's financial crisis. She recalled LaRouche's policy intervention with "Operation Juárez" in 1982, when he warned that the consequences of choosing debt service payments over development would be disastrous. Carrasco's demonstration of *EIR* graphs of "banker's arithmetic," where the accumulation of debt through usury outstrips every attempt to pay it off, made a big impression on the Russian participants, several of whom came back to the theme of Russia's "being treated like Mexico." In the discussion, Professor Muranivsky pointed out that Mexico has also become a very positive example—for the series of forums held in Mexico under the title, "There is life after the death of the IMF!"

Lothar Komp of *EIR*'s European headquarters portrayed the demise of continental Europe's strongest economy, Ger-



Lyndon LaRouche (to the left) speaks on the subject of "Russia, the United States, and the Global Financial Crisis," at a forum in Moscow on April 24. LaRouche called on Russia and the United States to act together, in the tradition of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's foreign policy, to effect an economic recovery and to defeat the geopolitics of British imperialism.

many, as a result of the shift to a "post-industrial" paradigm, especially in education and investment policy. He was followed by Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, of the Schiller Institute in Germany, who showed that no package of reforms for Russia can work, unless the international financial crisis be taken on, and highlighted Russia's special role in that battle, through the potential for building a Eurasian land-bridge and the surviving strengths of Russia's scientific-industrial sector, which could be brought to bear in the context of a global recovery.

Russian participation

Joining in the discussion, which lasted five and one-half hours in all, were prominent Russian economists such as Tatyana Koryagina, former U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, and banking specialist Vyacheslav Senchagov of the Institute of Economics, as well as economists from the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the Africa Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The Free Economic Society of Russia will soon mark its 230th anniversary; it was founded in the reign of Catherine the Great. Since the tradition of the Free Economic Society was revived, a few years ago, transcripts of its round tables are customarily published in full, and made available to the Russian government, as well as the state Duma (Parliament).

The debate is particularly timely, inasmuch as Russia is facing national elections, and the question of survival under

IMF conditions is foremost in the minds of policymakers and ordinary people.

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche met with 70 members and friends of the Schiller Institute in Russia, at a lively get-together held at the Methodological University in Moscow on April 26. The presidents of the Schiller Institutes of three nations were there—Helga Zepp LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute overall, and president of the institute in Germany; Taras Muranivsky of the Russian institute; and Marivilia Carrasco of the Mexican institute—as well as Schiller Institute activists from Ukraine, Georgia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, guests from Nizhny Novgorod and Rostov-on-Don, and Moscow scientists in fields ranging from physics to economics to music.

The audience listened intently to LaRouche's speech on what must be done to save each individual nation: Save civilization. LaRouche developed the importance of a cultural paradigm shift, with reference to the three postwar generations: the veterans of World War II, represented at this meeting by himself and by Russian space scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov; the children of that generation (such as one Russian chemist, who began his question saying, "I am a baby boomer"); and the youth of today. A dozen young students from the Methodological University were present.

Questions to LaRouche lasted late into the night. Many of them referred to points from his textbook (*So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*) or other writings, which the questioners had already studied.

LaRouche reports on his visit to Russia

The following are excerpts from a radio interview with Lyndon LaRouche by Mel Klenetsky of "EIR Talks" on May 2:

EIR: I understand that you had a very successful tour in Russia, and the audience here would certainly like to hear about some of the things that you were involved in over there.
LaRouche: First of all, the primary occasion for the trip to Moscow, was to participate in a seminar which was sponsored by a number of institutions, including those associated with the Russian Academy of Sciences. The chairman of the event was a former leading economist of the Russian government, Leonid Abalkin. The other participants were all notables, including the last prime minister of the former Soviet Union, who is also an economist, among his skills.

I laid out my view of the present strategic situation, and what the relations between Russia and the United States must be, from an historical standpoint of the past 60 years or 55 years especially, of U.S.-Russian relations, in very frank terms, which was, I think, well-received. . . . We had other discussions, and I got more and more into some of the *terra incognita* of current Russian politics, and so forth. All very good.

EIR: The large debt that Russia owes has been rescheduled by the Paris Club. What will be the impact of that?

LaRouche: It has something to do with President Clinton delivering on his promise to do something to alleviate the worst features of Russia's foreign payments situation. . . . But it doesn't address the problem. For example, the Russian state enacted legislation which would have put an export tax on export of petroleum and gas. That would mean it would be paid at the border going out of Russia. This would have netted for the Russian government a tax revenue of about \$23 billion. This would have solved the major problem of the Russian government's administration. Everything is sort of breaking down around the edges, for lack of money from the government to meet all its responsibilities.

Also, attached to that, was a regulation concerning the import of alcoholic beverages. Now, the problem—the reason for this thing being attached, is fairly important. There are 34,000 people who have *died* from imported vodka and other alcoholic beverages which are defective. But this, of course, includes the massive imports into Russia from Archer Daniels Midland, which is, of course, one of the big stockholders in Bob Dole's campaign, and very closely tied to the Hollinger Corp. and to Bob Strauss, a *soi-disant* Democrat, a Harri-

man Democrat.

So, the IMF stepped in, and demanded and ordered the Russian government, like a satrapy of the Roman Empire receiving orders from Rome, to cancel these laws.

Now, one should be reminded that the total amount of money being offered as loans to Russia by the IMF, is on the order of magnitude of \$4 billion, as against more than \$23 billion which Russia could have generated on its own, but is forbidden to do so by the IMF. Now, that's where the real dirt lies.

This is very dangerous. When you take the effort to extend NATO as a political and military, or, really, a supranational organization of continental Europe and Britain, to the borders of Russia, at the same time that you are driving the Russians into a rage with these IMF and related conditions, you're creating a *very dangerous* strategic situation. . . . You can induce the coming to power in Russia of the kind of government in Russia we definitely don't want. Now, although Russia still has thermonuclear weapons of relatively first grade, the more significant thing is that Russia has other kinds of influence and capabilities. . . .

Remember that in the period of nuclear weapons, there developed beginning especially the 1950s, the doctrine of special warfare, which is sometimes called irregular warfare. . . . The significance of this in the postwar period, has been that, with the power of thermonuclear strategic weapons, these arsenals, that conflict among powers, or major powers, was generally deemed to be run best through so-called surrogate actions, or "managed conflict below the threshold of general thermonuclear engagement."

Under these circumstances, the most significant kind of capability of conflict which emerged around the world, was not really the nuclear weapons, because they were not intended to be used. But the actual conflict lay in the area of what is called special warfare, or irregular warfare.

In this area, as many people may recall, particularly the older generation, my generation and so forth, the Russians got rather good at that. And, they still have today, if they choose to reach out and grab it, they still have today a *very nasty capability for exciting irregular warfare or the equivalent*, in various parts of the world. With the world in its presently explosive condition, not just the Balkans, but Africa, the Middle East, and so forth, that could be very nasty. . . .

There are certain realities of Russia which have to be addressed, as in the United States. Whether Clinton's going to be reelected or not, is *not* the relevant question. It would be bad if he *weren't* reelected; but if he *is* reelected, that doesn't solve anything by itself. He has to have the right policy. Because the United States is in a crisis, and the kind of policies the President is talking about in the campaign, have *nothing to do* with the crisis he's going to have to face by the end of this year or the beginning of next.

Similarly in Russia: Who's elected President, *is not the issue*. It's a question of what the policy's going to be, and

how is the United States going to respond to that policy configuration? What is the way that we can legitimately, without undue interference in the internal affairs of Russia, respond to the *strategic implications* of the Russian election. . . .

Here's the point. *Russia can no longer tolerate the IMF conditionalities, the so-called present reform*, which was put into place by Margaret Thatcher, France's President Mitterrand, and George Bush. That can no longer be tolerated, and it's going to go. After the election, it'll happen. . . .

What is clear, is that there will be a reform in Russia. But the question which is on the table now, is the question of what will be the *new form* of reform which is introduced in Russia after the elections? Under no circumstances could there be a workable reform which is a continuation of what many in Washington think is U.S. policy for Russia's economic and foreign and financial policy. *That can not work.*

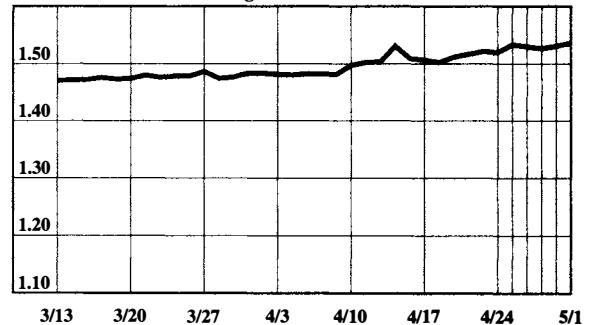
Therefore, when you get people like Yavlinsky and Lebed, and so forth, meeting together, there are implications of that which bear upon the election *as such*, the election combinations, not merely for this year, but for four or so years down the line. But, what's more important here, is a shuffling behind the scenes of a regrouping of forces, to try to avoid a head-on collision of some people, while coming up with a stable, united majority of the Russian forces, who will stand behind a *new form of reform*, as opposed to the one which has been hegemonic and in practice up to this time.

That's what people have to bear in mind.

Currency Rates

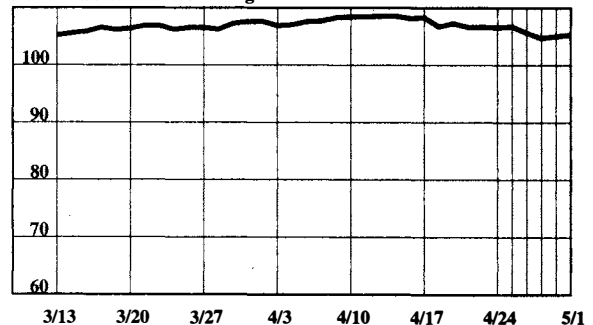
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



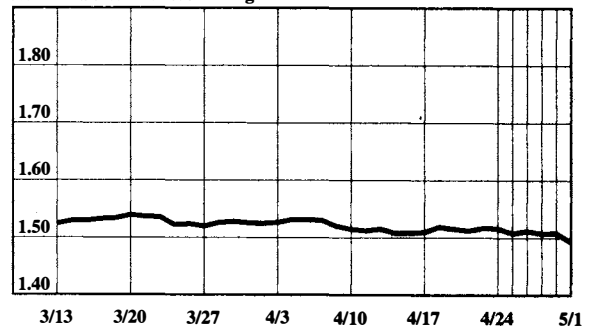
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



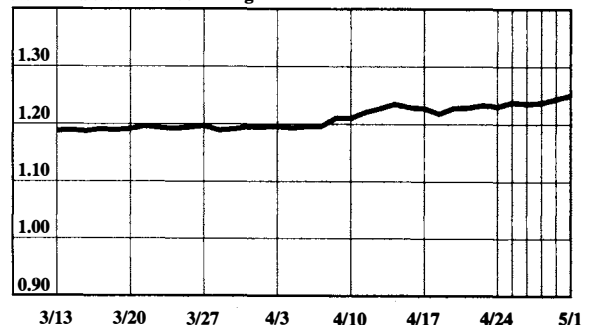
The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



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Business Briefs

Petroleum

Mobil joins Kazakh oil pipeline deal

Mobil Oil Co. has signed a preliminary agreement with eight other oil companies and three governments, to build a \$1.2 billion pipeline from the Tengiz oil field in Kazakhstan, to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, the April 28 *Washington Post* reported. Russian President Boris Yeltsin signed the agreement in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan, on a visit there on his way back from China.

The agreement comes in the context of a revival of the British Empire's "Great Game" in Central Asia (see *EIR*, April 12, p. 4).

The agreement provides for restructuring the four-year-old Caspian Pipeline Consortium, giving Mobil the right to acquire 7.5% of the shares in the consortium. The agreement comes ten days after Mobil agreed to buy 25% of the Tengiz oil field, the source of the oil that the pipeline will transport. Through this deal, Mobil largely displaces the Oman Oil Company, co-owned by the Omani government and Bush-linked operatives John Deuss and Ted Shackley.

Trade

China, Russia sign economic accords

China and Russia signed several economic cooperation agreements, centered around technology, science, and infrastructure development, during Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to China in late April. They include:

- cooperation on the peaceful exploration of space, which could include manned space flights;
- cooperation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Russia is contracted to help build a nuclear power plant in the northeastern Chinese province of Liaoning, which will be equipped with twin generators of

1,000 megawatts each. A \$4 billion investment, it would be the biggest such plant in China. The Russian government agreed earlier to grant China \$2.5 billion in credit to import Russian-made nuclear power plants;

- cooperation in the energy sector. This could include a gas and oil pipeline from Siberia to the Yellow Sea and possible sale of turbogenerators for China's Three Gorges Dam, the world's biggest water control project, among others.

There are now thousands of Russian scientists and senior engineers in China who work on projects from water and aeronautical engineering, to space programs. The Chinese government has set up recruitment offices in Moscow and St. Petersburg to offer jobs to Russian experts in China, a Canada-based Russia expert told *EIR*.

Health

World situation worst in 50 years, says group

The health situation in the world is the worst in 50 years, Save the Children, a London-based organization, documents in a new report, the April 27 London *Guardian* reported. The report says that 800 million people have no access to any health care, and many countries in the developing sector are falling into a situation in which nothing can be done to combat even comparatively trivial, preventable diseases—which will therefore kill many more children in coming years.

While health care systems in many of the poorest countries are collapsing because of a lack of economic resources, industrialized nations are cutting development aid. Among the factors that cripple the developing sector's ability to invest in health care, are huge debt repayments and structural readjustment programs which are aimed at servicing western debtors, the report says.

Save the Children estimates that a minimal health care program would require annual expenditures of \$8 per capita, which is a very small sum in comparison to the average \$723 that the British now spend on their chil-

dren. But no less than 16 African states cannot even afford \$8, nor can Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Vietnam, and Pakistan.

"With so few resources, even the most basic and effective treatments like childhood immunizations, become impossible to provide. Immunization costs 40 pence per head of population, more than half the entire national health budget for countries like Mozambique and Uganda," the report comments.

Unemployment

Real German jobless rate much higher, says expert

The real jobless rate in Germany is about 7.5 million, not the official, end of March rate of 4.141 million, the Working Group on Economic Policy Alternatives, chaired by Prof. Rudolf Hickel of the University of Bremen, said in a memorandum on April 25, the *Frankfurter Rundschau* reported. The figure is much closer to *EIR*'s estimate of the real jobless rate.

"The undertakers are sitting in Bonn," Hickel charged. He pointed out that the authors of the memorandum consider the fight against unemployment the top priority. The memorandum warned that the present tendency in Bonn will kill economic chances for growth because of its austerity policies.

The memorandum identifies 1.5 million that are not counted in the statistics because they are re-trainees and are categorized as "students."

There is another 1.6 million working-age Germans who are classified as part of an "idle reserve." This includes sections of the working-age population who have specific problems in finding a job, who are doing unregistered or irregular black market work, who are longtime unemployed and homeless outside the state social welfare system, who are younger housewives and mothers who have not been employed before pregnancy and, therefore, are not listed in any statistics, and so on.

The "big year of the consumer-based upswing of the year 1996," which the Bonn

Briefly

government "experts" are talking about, is pie in the sky, the memorandum charged.

The group called for measures opposite to those that are planned by the government in Bonn: Instead of cutting the public sector budget by 40-60 billion deutschemarks (roughly \$25-38 billion), the public sector should spend an extra DM 40-50 billion for job creation and private consumer incentives. Private consumption is already suffering from a deficit of DM 90 billion that normally would be available for private household spending, the group pointed out.

As far as these figures are concerned, the memorandum is somewhat acceptable. But typical of the methodological degeneration of the established "anti-elite" which the Hickel group belongs to, they call for a pollution tax and other such post-industrialist measures that won't improve the basic parameters of the situation in Germany.

Agriculture

Cartels say reduce herds to conserve grain

The international cartel companies dominating food prices, processing, and distribution are putting out the line that meat herds should be drastically reduced in order to "solve" the grain shortage. This herd-killing policy (which has nothing directly to do with "Mad Cow disease"), was stated clearly by speakers at a press conference at the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) in early April. Every speaker was from a brokerage agency, and all reflected the views of the major food cartel companies.

"The bottom line is, we need to reduce animal numbers and we are not getting the job done," was the comment from Mickey Luth at the CBOT event. He said that rates of use for corn for livestock feed were only 11% lower now than last year, and faster liquidation of livestock must be forced. Luth is research director for LaiFa Group, speculation consultants.

"Grain Stocks Are the Tightest in 60 Years, Analysts Say," was the headline on the CBOT press conference from *High*

Plains Journal, published by the Knight-Ridder financial news service, on April 15. According to the *Journal*, the following demands to force liquidation were made.

"Gregg Hunt, commodities broker and analyst at Rand Financial Services, called the low U.S. corn stocks situation 'extreme,' and said the function of the market now needs to be liquidating large amounts of livestock via much higher [corn and feed] prices.

"The only way to have a reasonable amount of corn left over come Sept. 1 is to change the current price structure and force liquidation," Hunt said."

Many speakers at the CBOT event called for much higher corn prices (\$5 per bushel and up) to force what in market jargon they call "feed demand rationing."

Africa

IMF programs hurting economies, nations say

Members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (Comesa), at an inter-governmental committee meeting that ended on April 17, agreed that International Monetary Fund structural adjustment programs (SAPs) have drastically affected their economies for the worse, the *South African Post* reported.

Representatives of the member nations discussed the ever-worsening position of the African countries in international trade. A report delivered to the conference, revealed that foreign businessmen are taking advantage of SAP loopholes to grab markets, leaving local industries with nothing. It was noted that a lot of local business initiatives are dying out in the face of stiff competition from well-established foreign companies entering the market with the added advantage of incentives.

Domestic production in the region has been reduced, and there have been acute shortages of food, necessitating high imports, which have been a major drain on scarce foreign exchange reserves. The meeting adopted unspecified "corrective measures."

A CONVOY of trucks sponsored by the European Commission is following the old Silk Route, delivering EU emergency food aid, and trying to entice private investment to follow in its wake, the *Asian Age* reported April 11. It will travel 3,500 kilometers by road across Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan.

PROSTITUTION in Thailand is a \$20 billion a year business, the Economics Studies Center at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok said in a study on 1993-94 illicit money flows. Another \$2-3 billion was generated by the illicit export of workers and prostitutes, while drugs generated \$4 billion. This is the reality of Thailand's "success story."

GERMANY'S medium-size industries urgently need help against the depression, Heribert Spaeth, president of the Central Association of German Crafts, said on April 23. He suggested an instrument comparable to the state-backed Hermes export credit guarantee that covers losses in volatile export markets.

CHINA received a \$160 million loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to buy three Boeing aircraft, Agence France Presse reported April 18. The decision came one week after Premier Li Peng signed a \$1.5 billion contract with the European consortium Airbus Industrie for 30 A-320 passenger jets and three A-340 long-haul aircraft.

BRITISH firms were the most heavily represented at the four-day Defense Services Asia exhibition which opened in Kuala Lumpur on April 23. Organizers reported that Southeast Asian nations were considering or had committed to \$50 billion in military purchases over the past two years.

THE MINISTER of industry of the Spanish state of Catalonia presented ten demands to Madrid seeking greater liberalization of the economy, *El Pais* reported in April.

Launch a new Marshall Plan to rebuild Bosnia

by Susan Welsh

At a press conference in Washington, D.C. on May 2, members of the Schiller Institute's Committee to Save the Children in Bosnia-Herzegovina called for the United States to launch a program for reconstruction of the devastated Bosnian economy, a "new Marshall Plan" like that which rebuilt Europe after World War II. Unless this is done, they said, the situation could quickly deteriorate, bringing with it the danger of a new world war.

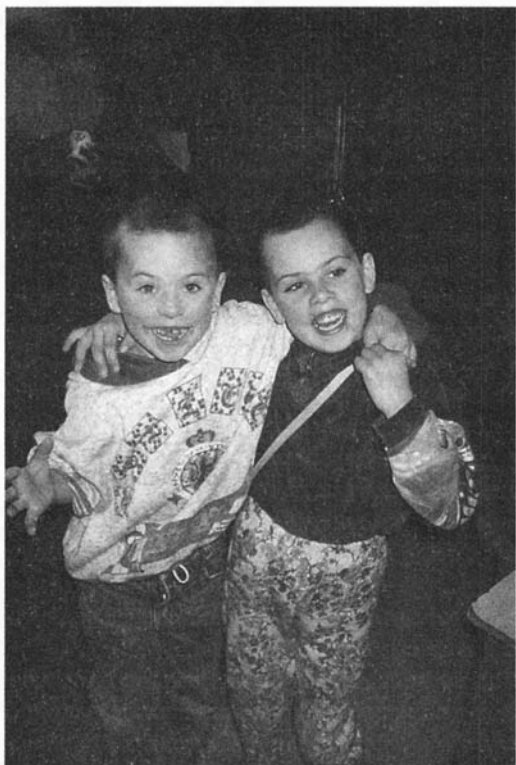
Four committee members gave a first-hand report on the situation in Bosnia and Croatia, following a visit there April 12-19. The full delegation was comprised of Nihad E. Dzinovic, chairman of the Bosnia Relief Organization in California and member of the National Advisory Board for Humanitarian Aid; James Mann, former U.S. Congressman from South Carolina; Dr. Jozef Miklosko, the president of the committee, and former vice prime minister of post-communist Czechoslovakia; Theo W. Mitchell, former state senator from South Carolina; Benjamin Swan, state representative from Massachusetts; the Schiller Institute's Elke Fimmen and Paolo Raimondi; and Umberto Pascali of the Schiller Institute and secretary of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia.

Addressing the press conference, Nihad Dzinovic emphasized that there is no real peace now, because Bosnia has not been allowed to have economic reconstruction, productive jobs, and dignity. There is 90% unemployment in Sarajevo, he said, and it is even worse outside the capital city. He outlined the Schiller Institute's five-point plan for securing Bosnia's productive economy and national sovereignty:

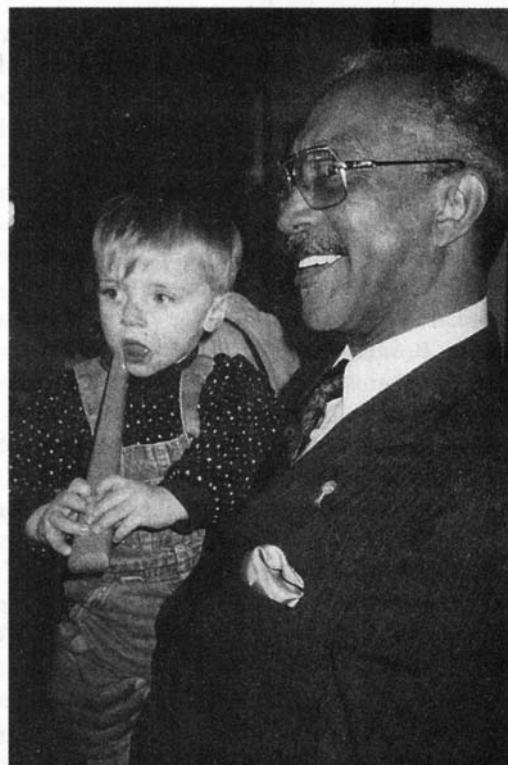
1. Bosnian reconstruction must be guaranteed in the form of a crash program similar to the Marshall Plan.

2. The political, institutional, and economic sovereignty of Bosnia must be preserved against the conditionalities of international financial institutions and geopolitical interference by powers such as the heirs of the British Empire.

3. The United States is the only country, at this point, that can push for such reconstruction and sovereignty, and should take up the project of Commerce Secre-



Youngsters at the Bjelave Orphanage in Sarajevo. On the right is Theo Mitchell of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina.



tary Ron Brown, who died in an April 3 plane crash in Dubrovnik, Croatia, along with many industrial executives, representing an investment potential of tens of billion of dollars.

4. The war criminals responsible for the aggression and genocide must be prosecuted and punished.

5. It is necessary to inform and mobilize the public in the West, and especially in the United States, on the necessity of guaranteeing the rights of Bosnia, which nation put a stop to the widening of the Greater Serbian assaults and the designs of their sponsors.

The delegation also hoped that a dialogue among the religious leaders of Bosnia could be brought about, and that these leaders might visit the United States. During their stay in Bosnia, members of the delegation extended such an invitation to those with whom they met.

Former Congressman James Mann, in his remarks to the press conference, emphasized that the committee's concern to save the children was broader than just taking care of their physical needs. They have to be free of fear and have a proper education, he said. As a result of the Greater Serbians' policy of ethnic cleansing, many children are missing, he said.

July 1 is the scheduled date for reduction of Bosnia's Armed Forces to 35,000 men, he said. This will demobilize more than 100,000 soldiers; but what are they coming home to? There is no industry, no jobs, no international financial assistance. Mann reported that he was told, in Bosnia, that the loss of Commerce Secretary Brown was a greater loss to Bosnia than to the United States, because it had slowed down

In this section

The Schiller Institute delegation met with some of the top religious, economic, and political leaders in Sarajevo and Zagreb. In this *Feature*, we publish edited transcripts of many of these interviews, beginning with a discussion with leaders of the ruling Party of Democratic Action, and a report on a joint press conference held at the party's headquarters.

Next are meetings with leaders of the three major religions: Dr. Mustafa Effendi Cerić, Cardinal Vinko Puljić, Bishop Pero Sudar, Father Avakum Rosić, and Cardinal Franjo Kuharić (of Croatia).

Then come meetings with two organizations that have been vital to the economic survival of the nation: Elektroprivreda, the electrical utility; and Merhamet, the Muslim humanitarian relief organization.

Following that are interviews with political leaders: two Members of the Presidency, Stjepan Kljuić and Mirko Pejanović; and Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Čengić and Defense Ministry Spokesman Faris Nanić.

Finally, there is a selection from the local press coverage of the delegation's visit.

the reconstruction effort.

State Rep. Ben Swan, who was a personal friend of Ron Brown, described the Committee's trip as an opportunity for him to understand more fully the importance of the initiative that Brown had been undertaking. There was a deliberate attempt on the part of the aggressors, he said, to dismantle civilization in Bosnia; every aspect of the productive economy was targeted for destruction. The Brown mission was seen there as a way to bypass organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, which are demanding that Bosnia pay 17% of the debt of former Yugoslavia—when the aggressive force used against the Bosnians was the self-same Yugoslav Army. If the United States does what it can to maintain the peace, Swan said, then it probably won't be necessary in the years to come for American forces to be deployed to stop a new war in that part of the world.

Umberto Pascali of the Schiller Institute then gave a historical overview of the British geopolitical plan that created the war in the Balkans. As a result of the Schiller Institute's intervention, he said, the Bosnians now have a clearer idea that what happened to them was no accident, but that the genocide committed by Greater Serbian leaders Radovan Karadzic and Slobodan Milosevic was fostered from abroad. As the daily *Vecernje Novine* headlined its coverage of the delegation's visit, "The Iron Lady Gave the Green Light" (see p. 44).

Itinerary

The delegation of the Schiller Institute's Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina had the following meetings in Croatia and Bosnia:

April 13, Croatia: His Eminence Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, archbishop of Zagreb and primate of Croatia, receives the delegation at the Archbishop's Residence in Zagreb.

Dinner with Prof. Zvonimir Separovic, president of the Victimology Society, former Croatian foreign minister, former president of Zagreb University.

Meeting with Jany Hansal, president of DESA-Dubrovnik, a humanitarian organization, and Maria Primorac of the same group.

April 15, Sarajevo: Offices of the electric company Elektroprivreda. Meeting with Edhem Bicakcic, general manager of the company and vice president of the ruling Party of Democratic Action (SDA). Meeting with Acif Hadrovic, director of the company; Mrs. Sabaheta Sadikovic, director of generation and head of the research and development department; Urfet Vejzagic, senior counsellor; and Zaim Karamehmedovic of the transmission and operation department.

Presidential Palace. Meeting with Member of the Presidency Stjepan Kljuic, leader of the Republican Party.

Meeting with Rejs Ulema Dr. Mustafa Effendi Ceric, the leader of the Islamic community in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Rejs Ulema receives the delegation at his residence.

Defense Ministry. Meeting with Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic and the Spokesman of the Ministry Faris Nanic.

April 16, Sarajevo: His Eminence Cardinal Vinko Puljic receives the delegation at his residence. After the meeting, the delegation is received by the auxiliary bishop of Sarajevo, His Excellency Pero Sudar.

Visit to the School for Europe.

The delegation is received at the offices of Merhamet, the Muslim humanitarian association of Bosnia-Herzegovina, by President Edah Becirbegovic and Vice President Dr. Abdulkerim Fazlic.

Visit at a factory for the production of prosthetic limbs, an initiative sponsored by Merhamet. Meeting with the director, Prof. Isref Karaikovic.

Visit at the Institute for Public Health. The delegation is received by General Director Prof. Arif Smajkic.

April 17, Sarajevo: Meeting at the headquarters of the Party of Democratic Action (SDA). The SDA is represented by Dr. Halid Genjac, president of SDA's General Board, and Dr. Ismet Grbo, the manager of the party's Public Relations Department. After the meeting, the delegation holds a press conference in the SDA press room. The conference is introduced by Dr. Grbo, who reviews the main points of discussion and collaboration between the visiting delegation and the SDA.

Presidential Palace. The delegation is received by Prof. Mirko Pejanovic, Member of the Presidency and president of Serb Civic Council, the organization of the Bosnian Serbs free from the control of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.

Visit to the Bjelave Orphanage. Received by the director, Amir Zelic.

Visit to the residence of the metropolitan of Sarajevo, Nikolai. The delegation is received by father Avakum Rosic, the only remaining Serbian Orthodox authority in Sarajevo.

Members of the delegation have a telephone conversation with Professor Finzi, the leader of the Jewish community of Sarajevo.

April 18: Meeting at the U.S. embassy with Fletcher M. Burton, the deputy ambassador and the highest-level U.S. diplomat present at the time in Sarajevo. There is an exchange of views, emphasizing the need to continue the initiatives of the late U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, for economic reconstruction of Bosnia; and the importance of bringing the war criminals to trial. Press conference in Dubrovnik, Croatia.

April 19: Meeting at the Zagreb Airport with Malaysian delegation leaving for Sarajevo.

We need a program for rebuilding Bosnia

On April 17, the delegation from the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia met with leaders of Bosnia's ruling party, the Party of Democratic Action (SDA), including Halid Genjac, the president of the General Board of the SDA; and Dr. Ismet Grbo, SDA chief of public relations. The following are excerpts from this discussion.

Dr. Ismet Grbo: Our diplomacy has achieved results, and the situation is calming down. Whether it calms down completely, depends on the United States and Europe, but especially on America. Peace is the precondition for any reconstruction. We have little time here to discuss concrete projects, but we can give some outlines.

The two things that could cause problems, are the elections in Bosnia and the elections in the United States. Probably we will have to be patient until the fall; but we have to do what we can now, to get the aid that is needed for Bosnia. We must make sure that interest in Bosnia does not fall off in America, because of the elections. It must not happen that Bosnia is forgotten.

The truth must be told about Bosnia. Some people are spreading ideas about how Bosnia is "fundamentalist." This is a way of avoiding responsibility for Bosnia. From CNN, etc., we know that there are tunes in American politics that just multiply the propaganda of our aggressors. This directly helps both Belgrade and Zagreb, and creates a more difficult situation for the American troops here.

You can see for yourself, that all we are asking for is freedom of religion. We are not building up an Islamic state structure. But you cannot expect us to give up Islam, any more that we ask you to give up your religion.

Many of our children suffered because they were told that they were Muslim children. Fifty thousand Bosnian children have been displaced, and we still do not know where all of them are. They are all over the world. Thirty thousand women were raped, and 15% of them have now had children. We do not know where many of these people are, and what their condition is. A huge number of people are missing. These are all things that influence the reconstruction and development of our community.

After the Dayton Accord, it was said that work would begin on a Clinton-Marshall Plan. A few days ago, a donors' conference took place. It was said that the Islamic countries

should go to Sarajevo and make preparations, and then there would be a conference in Brussels later. The idea is that the money should be given by the Islamic countries. If we operate in this way, the situation will explode.

We are working to prepare legislation that will create minimum social and legal security.

We have been told to wait until the elections, and then aid will come. Many important Americans have told us that Bosnia should be armed, so that we can defend ourselves. But now this issue is delaying the implementation of the agreement here.

Let me review for you our most important requirements:

We need urgent reconstruction of lodgings, so that people can return to their homes. One-third of our people are living outside Bosnia, and every third person here is not at their own home. We need to return to a normal life, to create conditions in which the refugees can return here. They don't need to be given cooked fish, but they need to be able to fish for themselves. They need basic education, tools, food, and a workplace. Production is now zero, and profit does not exist.

Halid Genjac: Three days ago, an important meeting took place. Thirty thousand people were there, most of them Bosniacs. President Izetbegovic's words to them are useful, to answer some of your questions. He said that we have to think about reconciliation in Bosnia; the war criminals have to be brought to trial, but we must have reconciliation among the ordinary people, Serbs and Croats. I think that the American people can play a role in this.

Meeting the press

The two delegations then proceeded to hold a press conference at the SDA's headquarters. About 40 people attended, including three television stations and all the major Bosnian newspapers. See p. 44 for a sampling of the press coverage that resulted. Dr. Grbo of the SDA spoke first.

Grbo: As you know, we've been hosts to our guests from the Schiller Institute, representatives from different countries. Afterwards, they're going to introduce themselves, and give the main data, and point to the questions they're investigating here in Bosnia.

The topic of today's talks was how to provide help to Bosnia, in a situation where we are preparing for elections. Also, there are preparations for elections in the United States going on.

In Bosnia, it is evident that there is still a crisis. The process of implementation of agreement is going on, and in the United States, their pre-election campaign has some influence regarding providing help to Bosnia.

We also discussed the so-called "Marshall-Clinton Plan," and it was advised that it is going to follow the implementation of the Dayton Accord, which also means the starting-up of big public works.

During these talks, we agreed on several issues. It is very necessary to spread the truth about Bosnia all over the world, in order to stop the prejudices against Bosnia. Bosnia should remain in the public eye of the United States and the world.

The third issue which we discussed was in regard to the continuity of aid, till Bosnia receives some kind of financial injections, which will start production in our country.

An invitation to visit the Schiller Institute was accepted. Now I'm asking representatives to take the floor, and give a short word about the Schiller Institute.

Paolo Raimondi: The delegation here is from the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia. It was created about three months ago, following an appeal that was issued by the president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, Helga Zepp LaRouche. I want to tell you a little bit about the Schiller Institute, and the reason why the Schiller Institute created a committee and campaigned over the past few years for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Schiller Institute is an international political-cultural organization, present in most of the countries of the Western world, as well as in the developing sector. We were the institution which, before the war of aggression of Greater Serbia began, had warned that this was the gameplan in this part of the world. We stressed this, because we saw something that many people in the Western world knew, but nobody wanted to say: that there was a geopolitical gameplan for the destabilization of Europe, to bring war back into Europe after decades of peace.

The forces that I identify as a geopolitical interest have a name, and we named the names. They are London—former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington, the British oligarchy around the Windsor family—together with former French President François Mitterrand, together with those forces in the United States which are in an alliance with the British. I'm talking about George Bush, Henry Kissinger, Lawrence Eagleburger, James Baker.

You have been the victim of this geopolitical gameplan. Without the green light which was given by these forces, Greater Serbia, the Chetnik forces, would not have moved. You have been martyred, and you have suffered in the last four years, because of these operations. You saw Lord Carrington come here, Cyrus Vance come here, the United Nations come here. It is the continuation of this geopolitical destabilization of continental Europe.

So now, coming to the present situation.

First of all, we are campaigning for and we support the national sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina, against all types of supranational interference.

We are campaigning for the right of Bosnia-Herzegovina to have economic development. This is why we are campaigning for a Marshall Plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, but, directly linked to the national sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina, not something that comes from the outside as a

policy which is dictated. In this context, the role played by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is de facto the continuation of the destabilization policy of the last four years, because you cannot impose conditionalities on a country like Bosnia-Herzegovina after four years of destruction and aggression. It is immoral even to think, let alone to demand, that the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina must pay the debt of the old communist Yugoslavia.

Bosnia-Herzegovina has the right to a sovereign national bank. It has the right to a national currency; it has the right to issue credit for its own purpose, for reconstruction. And a Marshall Plan, supported from the outside, must be integrated, connected with this principle of sovereignty.

If the World Bank program is simply tolerated or implemented by the West—I don't want to say if "it is accepted by you," because I know that they come to dictate policy—but if the West, the United States, and western Europe, tolerate once again this interference, this will be the continuation of four years of destabilization. And it will lead to other wars.

We from the Schiller Institute say that this policy of the IMF and World Bank is not a mistake; it is not due to incompetence. It is a conscious policy. Because, in our experience, what we have seen of the activity of the World Bank and the IMF over the last 20 years, in Latin America, in the developing sector, and in eastern Europe after the fall of communism, *proves* that their policy leads to destabilization and economic collapse.

We are also campaigning that the question of the war criminals should not be dropped, even if we have to campaign for the next 50 years. If this issue is covered up in the West; if they are not put before an international tribunal, then their policy will have been accepted. That would be an invitation for the continuation of the same policy elsewhere, not only here.

This is why we are suggesting that the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina should file an official lawsuit against these war criminals, the high-level war criminals, so that international organizations and institutions, governments, and citizens, can mobilize to sustain this demand for a tribunal against war criminals.

The Schiller Institute has come to learn everything possible about the situation here, to make sure that we can bring out the truth about the war and the present conditions.

Dr. Jozef Miklosko: We created this Committee, which is international and ecumenical. We want to awaken the conscience of people all over the world. Especially in the United States, there are many politicians, congressmen, churches, who are responding positively to this cause.

So, we created a movement from all over the world with the slogan "To save the children of Bosnia!" We know that the children of Bosnia are suffering very much. And they are the future of your country. Therefore, we are trying to coordinate and also organize this help for children.

The second important issue is the debt forgiveness. In the letter by Pope John Paul II, "As the Third Millennium Draws Near," it is written that on the millennium all debt should be forgiven, especially of the poor countries, and we think that Bosnia should be the first example of this generosity. It is absurd that Bosnia, the victim, should pay the debt of the aggressor.

Third, we always stress the generous reconstruction plan for infrastructure into Bosnia.

We underline very much the need for cooperation of all three religions. When we go back home, we shall further the campaign, and help to create interest about Bosnia in the world.

Ben Swan: I personally am involved in this project, having been contacted by the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina. I'm involved, because I understand the necessity of maintaining peace in Bosnia, a stable peace, a just peace, as part of maintaining peace in the world. Because if we lose peace here, I'm concerned that it would be the beginning of a greater conflict.

My interest for travelling here, was for the purpose of fact-finding, to see and to understand, to get information, to talk to the people here, so that I can go back to America with a greater understanding, in order to help to educate the citizens of the United States, in order that we can personalize the condition and the experience of Bosnia.

We recognize that this is an election year in America, and we recognize that the pressures on President Clinton are affecting the extent of that nation's involvement. But, I believe that if the people of America knew and understood better the importance of maintaining peace here, and the importance of America's involvement here, it would be much more politically appropriate for the United States to extend or expand its involvement here.

Since I've been here, I've extended invitations to people who I've met with here, to come to America, to help bring the information to the citizens of America, so that we can mobilize public support for broader American economic involvement and support for the restructuring of Bosnia. I am personally convinced that the work of Ron Brown, in attempting to gain the involvement of business and industry from the private sector in America, was a great effort, and we should not allow it to die, but to push it forward and to mobilize it in a stronger way.

During the question and answer session, one member of the press said that she wished to thank Mr. Raimondi for his remarks, because for a long time, the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina had faced a dilemma: "Either the world had gone crazy, or we were crazy. Now, Mr. Raimondi has said that we are not crazy. We are very thankful to him."

Theo Mitchell: I'm grateful that the Schiller Institute extended the invitation to me to be a part of this committee. Certainly, there's nothing like being present, on site, to see

for yourself after also meeting with people and talking with them, to understand the physical destruction and, certainly, the circumstances of a great nation, and certainly a great people. There's nothing like actually learning the facts, and hopefully we will be able to use history, this, as an example that this will never happen again.

We haven't learned anything, as human beings, from World War II and the genocide which the Nazis inflicted upon people here in Europe. Had there been the pursuit of the war criminals here, as occurred during that period, it is possible this would never have happened, and that is one of the concerns I have, that it never happen again. Because if Europe goes up again, the world is going to be involved the next time. We cannot afford that.

The United States has a great responsibility to help in the reconstruction of this nation, and should have involved itself more readily, earlier on, to perhaps save what it could have saved several years ago.

My job is to go back to the United States and tell the people what the reality here is, so that the politicians will realize, up to, and during, and after the election, that reconstruction is essential, necessary, and indispensable to save this nation and its people. And a pursuit of the war criminals must, in fact, be brought about, so that they will not involve themselves in the disruption of Europe again. Thank you.

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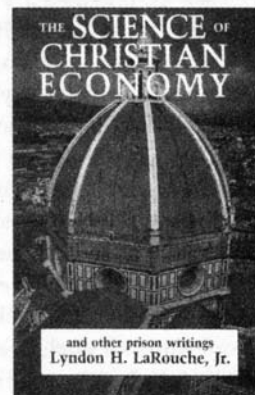
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We reject the 'clash of civilizations' idea

On April 15, the Schiller Institute delegation met with Dr. Mustafa Effendi Ceric, the highest Muslim authority in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in his office in Sarajevo. Dr. Ceric, who lived in Chicago for five years, spoke in English. This is an abridged transcript of the discussion.

Ceric: Welcome to Sarajevo, to our community here. I have heard about the Schiller Institute. It did a lot for Bosnia. Thank you for your support.

I visited South Africa a week ago, for ten days. I was in Johannesburg, Capetown, and Durban. You have a Muslim community there. It's a small one, 1% of the whole population, with Indians, Pakistanis, and Malays, from Malaysia. A few Arabs. They have three ministers: minister of justice, minister of health, and minister of forests. And they have 16 Members of Parliament. So, they went out onto the streets asking for an Islamic state. It's very, I don't want to say radical, but—

Then we told them, "Please, be quiet. Put up or shut up," as they say in the United States. "Be grateful that you are here and enjoy freedom, and do whatever you can to help, on behalf of humanity, as much as you can."

Because the state is not the purpose-in-itself. Hegel only wants the state to be the purpose-in-itself. I think that is a great deception for us Muslims, that they are putting in our mouths that we want an Islamic state. We do not have, in the Koran, that there should be an Islamic state; we have only that God's will is to have an ethical and moral society. And the state is an instrument to achieve that. So the state may be good or bad. But your goal, to achieve ethical or moral standards, is there, whether the state is good or bad.

In South Africa, I found something called truth and reconciliation. The blacks want to forgive; but the whites don't ask for this forgiveness. The blacks want to live with the whites; but the whites don't want to live with the blacks. A similarity to us. We have hate in some areas of Bosnia. We have some areas where you are not allowed to be, because of your religion, let's say. We know this problem. Maybe sometimes it's better if you are different from others, so that you can know each other.

Religion defines ethnicity here, not vice-versa. So, Islam defines Bosniacs, if you like, in a cultural way, habits, and so

on. Orthodoxy defines Serbs, and Catholicism defines Croats.

I don't know whether this helps you or not, but this is how it is. This is the reality.

Take one remark which is very indicative: The mayor of the western part of Mostar said, "We don't want a united Mostar, because Muslims are lazy, and we work for them, and they want to live with us, because we do things for them." This is the logic of racism. The same thing. The arguments of the whites are that the blacks are worthless, that they are this, this, this, and this. So, it was a tremendous experience for us in South Africa, although, of course, you can't apply everything.

There is another indication. In South Africa, they say that Nelson Mandela is good, but his party is not. So, they believe only in Mandela. The same thing here. They say that Alija Izetbegovic is a good man, but the people around him are not good. But Mandela said, "No. You cannot say that I am good, but my party's not good. It created me." Why? Because these centers, they know how to create despots, dictators.

Dr. Jozef Miklosko: I think that just the three big religions, Christians, Muslims, and Jews, should cooperate, if the main culture is going to be saved, because all the world is really going in a very, very bad way, and we are responsible, as believers in one God. I appreciate very much your Islamic position, for example, at the Cairo Conference [the 1994 U.N. conference on population—ed.], for the protection of life. There, all Catholics, Christians, and Muslims were on one ship, and they cooperated, and we should do it also in the future, I hope.

We are trying to help Bosnia, to make a lobby for the generous reconstruction of Bosnia, not through some international and multinational financial institutions, which have some conditionalities which are really sometimes very nasty, to pay 17% of the debt of the aggressors, of the Serbs, and then you get some money. What we need is a national bank, a national organization, which can create sovereign banking, a sovereign state, and help people here, especially the children.

In this sense, I hope that Bosnia has a future, and we all, from many countries and many religions, will try to help you. And therefore, once more, we thank you.

I know the pope wants to come to Sarajevo, and I think that he will use it, also, for this question. And we, as Catholics, are shocked, and surprised, and surprised in a good way, about the very positive activity of the pope, his communication with all churches, especially Islam, but also others. Our bishops are very polite and very careful, but the pope is really not, in this sense. And it's good! Therefore, I hope that you will find very good contact with him.

An oligarchical policy

Paolo Raimondi: You touched upon some big issues, also looking back at history, because this provides a very big lesson for what has happened today. You told us that this kind of aggressive war has happened ten times before. I say that



Rejs Ulema Dr. Mustafa Effendi Cerić, the religious leader of the Islamic community in Bosnia-Herzegovina, receives the Schiller Institute delegation at his residence. Left to right: Paolo Raimondi, Theo Mitchell, Ben Swan, Jozef Miklosko, Dr. Cerić, Umberto Pascali.

every time it has happened, it was the result of an oligarchical mentality, an empire dominated by this oligarchical mentality, which does not respect human life. On the contrary, it approaches human life as a number: bestial, expendable.

As you know, the Schiller Institute, at the very beginning of this aggression, raised this political point very strongly. We said, "The Serbs have moved—the Greater Serbs," not the good Serbs. The Chetniks, the Greater Serbs. "They have moved, because somebody, some interest behind them, bigger than them, let them go for some reason." This was a general destabilization of the world, very, very dangerous, and far-reaching as well.

We pointed a finger at the British Empire, meaning not only London, but this network of oligarchs, now very much present in the House of Windsor as a type of institution.

We saw that in the last years. You saw it more than we did, but all the world could see: Lord Carrington, Cyrus Vance, David Owen, and the United Nations.

The game was, as you know, a supranational solution, a breakup of nation-states, to destroy populations, to destroy values, and then to impose a dictatorship.

On top of this, there was a very conscious attempt (this may be why the Greater Serbs did not get the green light to come into Sarajevo) to create, for a longer period of time, a religious war, what they call a religious war. Pit one against the other, because they were working, and they are still working for the idea of a "clash of civilizations."

This is the new word. That Islam should become the new enemy. This is why your fight in the last four years has been so important. There was a betrayal from Europeans, Americans, the West in general. Not the people; the people were

participating with their hearts. But the governments, the institutions—not all the governments, but these oligarchs. They block everything. The United Nations mechanism blocks everything, controls everything. And I think that Bosnia and the Bosnian people, after the suffering of the last three or four years, have the moral authority to intervene.

Cerić: I understand what you're saying. I understand. We didn't want to do this, but this is not by our choice.

Raimondi: Because you kept this fire burning, this light, people can come here now, despite all the problems. Today, we saw this again. You can prove that a multi-ethnic, multi-religious community can exist, based on human beings, and that society can function.

This is what they're battling to destroy, and they've tried many times in this century. These people are really dangerous and crazy. They tried to pit Islam against the rest of the world, or the rest of the world versus Islam, depending on where you sit.

As I said, with your moral authority, we need your help—more than ever. We need your help to help us in changing the West, and the rest of the world, around this battle of principles.

The issues facing Europe

Cerić: If I may speak now, following your comments: First of all, I am very glad that we met. I usually have all these politicians who are always trying to get you something. So you have to be very careful. And all those humanitarians: I pray to God, sincerely, that you never come to the position that somebody gives you aid. Please, pray, and pray for your children, that you don't go around and ask, and live on sympathy. I pray sincerely.

They say that the facts have no mercy. God maybe will have mercy on you, and love, and all this. But the facts—they don't. The facts are: always, in all history, you had one power or two powers, but, basically, two. This is why we are in confusion now. We have only one, the most powerful in the world, the West, because we don't have communism any more.

But, what is the greatness of the greater power? There are two characteristics. First, political power, which is based upon economic power. And these two are based on one single fact, that those who know to appreciate differences among people will be great. The United States is great, only because it knows how to recognize differences of all different ethnic groups, religions, and so on.

As for the Ottomans: You may like them or you may not like them, but the fact is, that the Ottomans ruled this area for five centuries. This is the oldest dynasty in the history of mankind. How? Because they recognized different ethnic and religious groups.

The Ottomans made the Serbs to be a nation. The Ottomans built the churches. You know what happened? The churches that had been built in the fifteenth century, and survived all these tyrannical sultans, have been destroyed now. The Ottomans were able to keep peace here, in this area, with all these ethnic Balkan groups. And all these ethnic groups survived, survived the Serbs. The Turks, the Ottomans, were so strong and powerful at the time, that they could wipe out everything, everybody. But they didn't. But, once the Ottomans closed themselves off and isolated themselves, it was the end.

So I see for Europe, which I am part of—you can hate or you can love Europe. These are two extremes. You cannot be indifferent; because it is so powerful, that you like it because you want to imitate it; and yet it is so deadly, so merciless, that you hate the power that it has. And, if Europe continues to do this, this is the beginning of the end. *But*, when you're powerful, you don't see your decline. This is how it is with great powers.

Islam's role today

People ask me, especially Muslims, "Tell us about Bosnian Muslims. We never hear about them." The Islamic world didn't know about Bosnia; they don't even know certain things about themselves, so how could they know about Bosnia?

But, when it came to be on CNN, they discovered that there are some Muslims in Europe! That was a discovery for them. This is why this emotion came, even though they have problems in Kashmir, Palestine, and all this. But, they forgot everything. "Let's go to Bosnia," because it is in Europe.

And I told them that I didn't know these Bosnians, really, myself. I discovered them, too. Because we were far away from each other. We didn't know each other, even, on the street. Because we lived in a most godless time. In Europe, it was proclaimed that God is dead. Philosophy took over the

religious meaning. We don't know how to speak religiously, and we do not understand each other. This is why we have difficulty: When we speak about this multiculture, people don't understand what you are talking about.

It's not a question any more of how much you believe in God, and how much you go to church. It's a question of respect for the concepts that our fathers had before us.

In Sarajevo, you have these churches, synagogues, in a very, very small area. If somebody asked us now, would you allow the Catholic church to be near the mosque? I don't know what our answer would be. But our fathers based their lives on this belief. We *don't* have religion. It is only a show! We have computers. "We will put everything in the computer." But, it is not in our minds. And, this is why we are suffering.

Why, for example, in the Second World War, did the Serbs, the same Chetniks, not touch the mosques? Yet this time, they destroyed everything. Why? Forty-five years of this alienation from *anything* heavenly, or anything that is God's. Because we are cut off. This is what they call "secularization."

But we have certain moral demands. The difficulty of Islam, is that it doesn't compromise with certain demands of the world in which we live. Islam makes moral demands.

This is why, for example, you have this antagonism, or apathy, toward Islam. This apathy is reasonable, in one way. I know those points that are reasonable. Because those who represent Islam, are very far away from the way Prophet Mohammed taught Islam.

But, the West is making a mistake. You could fight communism, because it was artificial. You cannot fight Islam. I mean, you cannot destroy it. Of course, you can try to control it, to manipulate it. That's different: to corrupt it. But, you cannot destroy it. And this is what they have as an agenda.

The more the West pressures Muslims, the stronger the Muslims will be. The fact is, that all these Bosnians who were *far* from religion—not just Islam, but *every* religion—Karadzic made them stronger Muslims than 50 years of our missionary work in the mosques. Because Karadzic did one good thing for us—God forgive me for saying this. But, he didn't distinguish among the Muslims, whether a person is an atheist or a fundamentalist, or whatever. They killed all those who were circumcised. And that made Muslims stand together as a group, because you need security. You are secure when you come to your group. So, you must be Muslim, whether you like it or not.

What the West is doing, is uniting the Muslim world. Which, from my egoistic point of view, if you like, is good. So I would encourage the West to do this, because it makes people stronger. When you are defiant, if you succeed, then you don't care what they say. The West wants to dominate the world. They want everyone to listen to them, because they don't see the needs of those who are not in the same position.

Europe is lying to us, saying that they want a multicultural life. No. They are lying to us. Yes, you can be a slave, and

have a multicultural life. We will see what the future holds.

Proposal for an international institute

In a small area here, four civilizations meet. Jews are not a big number, but, because of their quality, their influence is very, very great. So, there are no big and small nations. There are only strong and weak nations.

We can pay homage to this witness of Sarajevo and the Bosnia flank. I would like to see an institute, an international institute in Sarajevo, for comparative study of religions and civilizations, to prevent the conflict of civilizations. Sarajevo should be a laboratory for that. Because here, if you want synagogues, you can go; if you want Catholic churches, you can go. You have Orthodox churches? Yes, you can go. You have mosques? Yes.

Students from all over the world could come to this institute, to be governed by different scholars, different backgrounds, to study religion and culture. Because it is different to study Islam in Cairo, than in Washington. Why? Because in Cairo, whatever you say, you are right. For example. It's like in Moscow, they used to say that Americans were saying that they were a free nation, because you could say whatever you like against Nixon. You can offend him, and so on. So, we have more freedom than Moscow. Then, the Russian said, "We have more freedom. In Moscow, you can say whatever you like against Nixon, too."

But here, you cannot do that. In Sarajevo, if Catholics say, "We are Catholics, we want to do—" No, no, no. If I say, "We want Islam here," the Catholics will say, "No, please. We are here." And the Serbs, and the Jews. So, every day I have to prove myself. *Every day*. Every single day. Because from my home to here, I meet Serbs, and Jews, and Croats, and so on. So, I'm not alone.

What I'm trying to say, is that Sarajevo should be a center for such study, to have a good library, an institute, and to have students—our children—who will come. But, not on the notion that we're going to study *against* religion. We've had enough talk against religion. I mean, it's enough. They've said everything.

Dialogue among the faiths

But, let them see what there is, about religion. Our great-grandfathers. You see, Thomas Aquinas was a student of Ibn Sina. He would say, "My master says. . . ." Al-Farabi was a student of Aristotle. He sacrificed even Islamic values for the sake of the wisdom of Aristotle. We know this. Then there was Maimonides, a Jew who was a doctor, a private medical doctor to the Mameluke rulers in Egypt, who wrote a book called *A Guide for the Perplexed*, who wrote about Islamic theology, better (I teach Islamic theology) than the Muslims. He could understand this Islamic religion very well.

And they did have dialogue. You have one interesting point, a dialogue between a Jew and a Muslim. They were disputing about their religion, because everybody says that

their religion is better. And in one statement, they said, "If I lie, I swear to God, I wish to be a Jew. If I lie, let me be a Jew." And the Jews say, "If I lie, let me be a Muslim." You know? But, for them, that was a competition. Who is going to be better, and to show in practice whose religion is better?

Now, we are coming to theological paganism, because people say that only those who have *no* religion can rule the world. You see? Why? Because only paganism can be neutral.

Because I, as a Muslim, am not; and Boutros Boutros-Ghali, he is "very objective," because he is more criminal, of course. And because I am Muslim, I am not trusted. And because you are Christian, you are not trusted. Right?

They put us together, and we cannot agree. We try to prove whose God is more powerful: mine or yours? But, we are proving *ourselves*, not God, because God is one and the same. It's not only that He is one, but He is the *same God* that we are talking about.

But then, we want to have different gods. So, we put gods to fight each other. And we say that we are not pagans, like the Greeks. Yet, of course, we are very, very close to that.

So our duty, if we are concerned about the future of our planet, is *not* how to prove to ourselves how many of us can destroy mosques and churches, but how many people of this pagan mentality we can bring together, to win them over, to get them to make peace with the Creator of the Universe? I think that's our task and our job. And, I see we have a lot to do.



**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.

Without justice, there is no peace

The Schiller Institute delegation met with Vinko Puljic, the Roman Catholic cardinal of Sarajevo, on April 16.

*Cardinal Puljic is the author of a book, *Suffering With Hope*, which is available in English. It is a compilation of his letters and speeches up through 1993, which he refers to as the hardest time in Sarajevo.*

Cardinal Puljic's remarks excerpted here were translated from Croatian.

Puljic: I want to tell you a few important principles. We have to recognize all three religions, all three cultures, or three nations in Bosnia. We have to educate them about how to honor man.

This war created something which we didn't have in Bosnia. There was not such a great love between people, but there was *some* love between people. We lived together. But this war brought hate between the people, and the media incited it.

Now, we have to do everything to make politics accept the fact that everybody is equal, and then to help us to love this country, everybody who lives in it. Because we love this country, we have to do something to build this country. We must do everything possible so that children in school are taught to love their country, to love each other, to have a special love for those who were injured during the war, and then to make sure that every person feels secure in this country.

Our emphasis is on the schools

I welcome your idea, to help the children here in Bosnia. The Catholic Church has tried not to be thrust into politics, but to do its church work. We are working for man. We put the emphasis on the school; we have to start with the schools. We are just opening schools which are multi-ethnic, multicultural. We have one here in Sarajevo, a private school. Even though we did not have the means to open the school, we opened it.

In this school, the children learn together, they play together, they live together, nobody bothers the other. They are Catholic, Muslim, and Orthodox children. When they have catechism class, the Catholic children learn catechism; the Muslim children have their religious class; but the Orthodox children have no certified priest who can teach them [because



Cardinal Vinko Puljic: "We must do everything possible so that children are taught to love their country, to love each other, to have a special love for those who were injured during the war, and then to make sure that every person feels secure in this country."

there are no Serbian Orthodox teachers on this level left in the city—ed.]. We call it the "School for Europe," and we think that at this moment, it is most important.

We would like to open more schools, wherever it is possible. We have problems with the government, because it does not want to give us back our buildings. We had these buildings before the Second World War, and then the communist regime came along and "liberated" these buildings. We do not ask for anything else, just our buildings.

We use all these buildings for social work. The sisters of this community have a special mission for the children in all of Bosnia, Croatia, and the other parts of former Yugoslavia. We have a project especially for abandoned children, for orphans. We have a project for handicapped children, and another for injured people, invalids, an ambulance. And for old people; they really need a lot of help.

Contacts among the religions

We are thinking about contact with the other religious communities. I had a meeting with Rejs Ceric last Monday. We would like to create one commission, which is not going to be declarative, but concrete. We have not yet done it, but we think we have to do it as soon as possible. Last Sunday, I met the Orthodox metropolitan. I went to greet him and present my best wishes for Orthodox Easter, and he will meet me here today. I am open to dialogue, and to building bridges so

that we can work together.

That, in short, is what I wanted to tell you. The big problem is the refugees returning to their homes. There are many spiritual injuries from the war, and it is very hard to heal them. We have to work on this, not let politics manipulate it, so that everybody can go back to their homes. They must be helped to build small businesses. It is very dangerous that we have been living so long from humanitarian help. It damages one's mentality. Man's destiny is to work and to live from his own work.

Dr. Jozef Miklosko: I have discussed in quite a tough way, but politely, with the deputy minister of defense [Hasan Cengic, see p. 41]. He spoke about tendencies for Greater Serbia and also Greater Croatia. He was a little bit pessimistic about the situation, but he spoke about the guilt of Croats against Muslims. He said that many mosques were destroyed by Croats, and that some priests organized such things. I tried to explain to him that after 40 years of communism, there are many who are formal believers, that it is wrong to say that all Croats are Catholics, all Serbs are Orthodox, and all Bosnians are Muslims. But how do you evaluate the guilt of Croats against Muslims?

Puljic: We are very sad that this radicalism happened, as a consequence of the Serbian aggression. We saw the destruction and burning of religious buildings. It is very negative. I reacted every time it happened, but it was very, very hard, during the conflict between Muslims and Croats. Every reaction by me created a hard life for my priests, who were left in their parishes. I had to react, but in a way that my priests would be saved, both when there was the Serbian aggression, and also when the conflict started between the Muslims and the Croats.

We should not forget that the conflict between Croats and Muslims is the consequence of the Serbian aggression. During this conflict, Croats destroyed some mosques and Muslim buildings. When I reacted, it was very dangerous for me, but I couldn't condemn just one side. The Muslims destroyed many churches, and we cannot use them any more. There was a great deal of hate on both sides. I couldn't condemn just one. That would not be right.

What I was trying to do, was not to let any priest join the soldiers, or be a leader of the parties. Here is the difference with the Islamic community: Their priests were in the army and in the party. The Muslim community can organize themselves as they wish, but my responsibility is to watch after how the members of my community are behaving. I could not tell the political leaders and the army leaders how they should behave, but I had a responsibility for my people, and I had the right to tell them what is not right.

There were some mysterious persecutions during these conflicts. The Croatians—not "the Croatians," but the Croatian army—expelled about 50,000 Muslims. But the Muslim army expelled 150,000 Croatians. Everybody has to get back

to their homes, but the situation is not yet ready.

We asked forgiveness and we said, we have to forgive each other.

Umberto Pascali: We heard in discussions that there were efforts on the part of the Croatian leadership in Bosnia-Herzegovina to split Bosnia in two parts.

Puljic: Politicians would like to divide it, and some international politicians are working for that. That is not right. That is injustice.

Everybody has to go to their homes, but they must have security in their homes. I would like to go to my birthplace in Banja Luka, and I would like a situation in which each Muslim could go to Mostar, Caplina, to Banja Luka, as well as for the Serbians to be able to go to their birthplaces. Without that, there is no justice. Without justice, there cannot be peace.

Condolences from Croatia to Mrs. Alma Brown

This letter was sent to Mrs. Alma Brown by the women of DESA-Dubrovnik, a Croatian humanitarian organization which is a member of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mrs. Brown is the widow of U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, who died in a plane crash near Dubrovnik on April 3.

Dear Mrs. Brown,

We, the women of a small women's organization here in Dubrovnik, would like to express to you and your family members, and to all the other grieving families in America, our deepest sympathy. The tragic loss of Mr. Brown and his dear friends and crew members has deeply shaken the lives of all the people in this region. Our women went to church to weep for the loss of these good people and to pray for their souls.

Mr. Brown and his friends came to this country in a very noble mission of bringing us help and friendship of the American people. This was really a Mission of Hope.

Cruel destiny has stopped them halfway through. Nevertheless, their sacrifice *shall* be our obligation and our oath to continue the work they have started, the work of building Peace and Friendship among the people on this planet!

God bless you and give you all the strength in these hard moments!

Sincerely,

The women of DESA-Dubrovnik

Bosnia-Hercegovina is a viable nation

Monsignor Dr. Pero Sudar, the auxiliary bishop of Sarajevo, is responsible for Roman Catholic educational work in the whole of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The text of this discussion, conducted in Italian with translation by Paolo Raimondi, has been abridged.

Sudar: The most urgent request and demand from here comes from the children and from the schools here in Sarajevo and Bosnia. Due to the fact that you are supporting Bosnia-Hercegovina, I conclude that you are aware of the situation here. I believe that only those who know, are able to act beneficially. I will concentrate on the Catholic school question.

This war was a war for territory, but then it turned into a war against different communities living together. Bosnia can survive as a territory, as a nation, if it is able to maintain the characteristic of these communities living together. This is the essence of Bosnia-Hercegovina. What we have here is a meeting-place for different cultures, people, and religions. And, we believe that Bosnia-Hercegovina can have a future, if it remains a place where all live together and does not rather become the place of clashes. Unfortunately, when there are too many differences, you can also have various problems arising from this.

The aggression today is still trying to separate, to break up Bosnia-Hercegovina, to divide the different ethnic and religious groups. This problem came again from the Serbs, but, unfortunately, was then accepted by all sides. I will not go into now, why the others, the Muslims and the Catholics, accepted this dynamic. With great pain, I can again only reiterate that it is accepted by all sides, and you have a situation where minorities no longer feel secure.

Tolerance in the schools

Because of the fact that from here, from Sarajevo, we cover all of the territory, all the villages of the Federation, we know very well what the situation is all over the countryside. Since we knew what was occurring, that was the reason that two years ago, we decided to send a signal of protest and a signal of hope. There is nothing so disturbing as to listen to parents describing how their children are put in a corner and are laughed at, simply because they belong to another group. This creates a situation, in which the parents some-

times will abandon their homes and go to areas where they are the majority. This is why we decided to confront this problem. We decided to create a school, paid for by the Catholic diocese here, but open to all people who feel that they are not fully accepted in their schools. Here, they should find a better place.

This school, and schools—because there should be many of them—are intended to be a proof, that there are people in Bosnia-Hercegovina who still want to live together with others. This was also a very big risk in the beginning, even for us; it could have been a moment, when, instead of demonstrating the ability of people to live together, it might have been a failure. You can imagine the problem faced by Muslim families, particularly during the period of the war between Muslims and Croats, in sending their children to a Catholic school in Sarajevo. But right now, because we do not even have enough space, we have to reject one-third of the children who wish to come to our school.

With this school, we wanted to give a sign of hope, while at the same time, one of protest, against what had been done to the children. And further, that it should become a sign that we wish to say that we want to become a part of Europe, that this *is* a part of Europe. Perhaps we are idealistic, but for us, Europe is a place of tolerance. We want to be a place of tolerance, in which people accept each other. We are trying, in our school, to explain, that to be different, is not something negative. In this school, which is a Catholic school, the religious teaching is open. Children who are of the Islamic religion have their own religious teaching; or, if they do not want to have any, they do not. The same is also true for both of the other communities. It is not allowed for a Catholic child to have Islamic teaching, or vice versa, to avoid any suspicion of proselytizing. For the Orthodox children, there is also a religious teacher appointed. The same is true for the other religions. The school does not appoint the religious teachers: They are appointed by the different communities. In this way, we seek to promote respect for the identity of, and openness to the tolerance of, others.

We wanted to be open to Europe; there are three aspects important in this respect: 1) the Classical languages Latin and Greek; 2) modern European languages: From the first grade, all the children learn English, and after the fifth year, they can elect to learn French and German; 3) exposure to computer technology. We intend to prepare the children, so that they can later be integrated into standard European schools. This is why our school is called, "School for Europe." Why for Europe? We wish to be integrated into Europe, while also making a contribution from our side, because there are two alternatives: Either we become a part of Europe, and we show that by this integration, these communities can work together; or else it is Europe that is going to lose and will not be fit for the future.



The Auxiliary Bishop of Sarajevo, Pero Sudar, with the Schiller Institute delegation. Left to right: Elke Fimmen, Theo Mitchell, Jozef Miklosko, Bishop Sudar, Ben Swan, Nihad Dzinovic, James Mann, Umberto Pascali. Inset: Bishop Sudar's insignia, showing the map of Bosnia united.

We now have three centers—in Sarajevo, Tuzla, and Zenica—and we intend to open three more centers. As bishop, I am responsible for all the education in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina. I have already spoken to and convinced the bishop of Mostar to open a school like this in Mostar; the bishop of Banja Luka will open a similar center in Bihac. And we want to be part of the educational system of the Catholic schools in Europe, and put all the schools under the same regulations.

Political, economic problems

I also have to admit that we have many difficulties with this project. The money that we did not use immediately for humanitarian aid, was not used for the churches or for anything else, but was invested in this school. Many people like this idea very much, but are not ready to financially support it.

We have much bigger problems from politics than from economics. This type of project upsets those who are against Bosnia being a place of integration. Here in Sarajevo, for example, we could not get back those properties of the Catholic Church that could be used for this project. We do not want to stop our struggle and our project; unfortunately, the opening of the three additional centers that we wanted to open this year, will probably have to be postponed until next year. For example, those who are against the idea that the Croats can go back to the city of Travnik, are also against relinquishing or returning the buildings to the Catholic Church that it intends to

use for the school. The same is true in Mostar and Banja Luka.

So it is difficult to face all these problems together. One has to send ten letters, for instance, from the little town of Travnik to President Izetbegovic; but, if there is no response after ten letters, then one loses faith that it be possible to find a solution. The problem is, that, on the one side, we are not seen very favorably by the government here, because they see us, this project, as a disturbance. But this is not the only problem. An even bigger problem comes from the Croats, themselves, insofar as they are telling us: "Why don't you call the school a Croatian school? You are traitors, you are abandoning us." Then we answer: "We want a school for living together, for working together." So there are problems from all sides. However, we are convinced that we will win; for, those who promote mankind without other attributions, shall win.

Unfortunately, out of 528,000 Catholics in the diocese, only 170,000 are left here. There was a mass emigration. Many say there is no future for Catholics here. Many say to us, that the school is an illusion. But we want to work for the good, even though we might not succeed. I think that men of good will, who are struggling for the good in our world, should learn what is going on here.

Two and a half years ago, in the middle of the most dramatic battles between Muslims and Croats, I chose this symbol as the bishop's insignia, the map of Bosnia-Herzegovina (see photo). You all see that on the walls here, are

pictures of Orthodox churches and mosques of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The warring powers said, and still repeat: Bosnia-Herzegovina is not possible. Dayton also said that Bosnia-Herzegovina is not possible. I ask whether there are forces that might not eventually be as powerful as are the big powers, but, who, nonetheless, are committed to the survival of this concept of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The people who love this country, these smaller forces, must wake up and get into action, internationally. If Bosnia-Herzegovina is not

“If Bosnia-Herzegovina is not possible as a small paradigm, as an exemplar of Europe, then Europe is not possible. If, here, they establish a battlefield between the so-called Christian world against Islam, then there is no future. We, as the Catholic Church, do not wish to be made into an instrument by anyone for this purpose.”

possible as a small paradigm, as an exemplar of Europe, then Europe is not possible. If, here, they establish a battlefield between the so-called Christian world against Islam, then there is no future.

We, as the Catholic Church, do not wish to be made into an instrument by anyone for this purpose. During and despite the entire war, we have extended an open hand to our brothers, Muslim and Orthodox. Unfortunately, we are fewer in numbers, but we hope to resist.

James Mann: Can you tell me about the facilities for medical care and orphanages built for the children?

Sudar: We have a social center, called St. Vincent. It was open to everybody during the entire war. We also have a home for the elderly. This is one of the biggest problems in Sarajevo and Bosnia-Herzegovina, because very many elderly and sick people have been abandoned. The children, their families, moved away, and only the elderly stayed behind. They can no longer take care of themselves, they cannot go out of their homes. We have a team of volunteers that travels around the city, from house to house, to help them. So, we wanted to open a home for the elderly, so that they would no longer be abandoned. Thirdly, the sisters want to open an orphanage as soon as possible. The only problem is financial. There is not enough financial support to do everything. And the space, buildings, are lacking.

Theo Mitchell: Prior to the war, were you working on

getting your buildings back? What are the prospects now, that a new government has been in place?

Sudar: There are two things. One is the way these things are discussed abroad, internationally. There is discussion about the Federation and that everyone has the right to come back to his home—on paper. But the reality is different. Even now, people are being compelled to leave their homes. One example is Zenica, where there was a better situation one or two years ago than now, insofar as we had obtained one building for the school. Now the building is too small, and there are two other church properties right beside it. We asked, “Give us the other building,” but the person who turned over the building in that municipality one year ago, told us: “You do not know how much criticism I received for what I did. If you did not get these buildings one or two years ago, you are not going to get them now.” Another example is in the city of Tuzla. Before the war, the church had a building, completely destroyed in the Second World War; but, the land is there. So I spoke with the mayor of Tuzla, who was here, and asked him for the land to begin to build the school. The mayor said: “I would like to do it, but the other politicians do not want to.” He was put under pressure not to do it.

Ben Swan: I appreciate your receiving us, providing us with the information that you have. Some of us will take that message back to America and spread it, because we are attempting to do some of the same things, relative to multiculturalism. We think that America must integrate all the cultures, just as you say about your country. The message that you offer, is of benefit and could be beneficial to America, both from the standpoint of learning from your experience, and understanding better your situation here. It would be great, if some delegation from the church here would be able to come to America for the purpose of meeting with groups, and help us to mobilize greater support against the opposition to what you are trying to do, maybe to help with some of the political problems. I would like to extend an invitation for you to come.

Sudar: First of all, I want to thank you very much. Maybe America is very far away. I know that it is very difficult to send soldiers here to establish peace. I would like to say that here, thanks to God, and also thanks to the American initiative, people are not being killed these days. If we want this peace agreement, which is not right and is not just, to become better and just; if we want this process to perhaps develop in this direction, I believe strongly, that the U.S. troops should stay not only one year, but longer. If the troops were to leave in December, unfortunately, my prediction is that the troops will have to come back later. We are not yet able to accept the idea of peace. When I say “we,” I mean all the people living in Bosnia. The second point is that if there is thinking about investing in this country, I pray people to first carefully look at which investments they make. What do really you want to do as priorities?

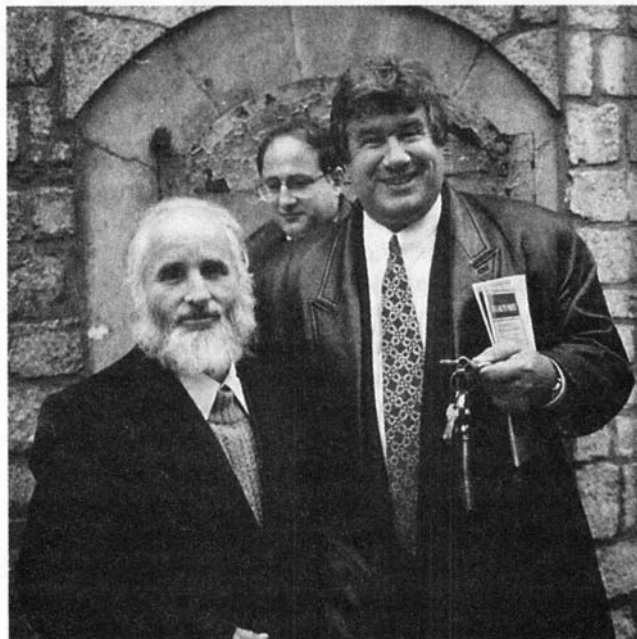
Hatred and revenge will do nothing

Father Rosic is the only Orthodox representative remaining in Sarajevo, since Metropolitan Nikolai left for the territory controlled by Radovan Karadzic. The text of this discussion has been abridged.

Dr. Jozef Miklosko: We hoped to meet Metropolitan Nikolai, too, but he is away. Maybe you could tell us how you see the situation in Bosnia, what should be changed for the better, and what would help the ecumenical cooperation of the three Churches in Sarajevo?

Rosic: We have a very difficult situation here. It won't be easy to solve this quickly; it should be done gradually, to bring people together, and I hope it will be solved. Every war brings difficulties. There are many casualties, victims, invalids. And all of us have suffered so much, together; so, it's very difficult and it can't be solved quickly.

For those who have lost members of their families, who have suffered damages, it is very difficult to return to normal life. And we are going to feel the results of this war for the next ten years, as it was in 1941 in this country—but now, it's



Father Avakum Rosic (left) with Schiller Institute delegation members (left to right) Umberto Pascali and Nihad Dzinovic.

even worse, in this war. We have to do a lot for the unity of the people, and to forget these bad things that have happened. As St. Paul said, you can do anything by means of Love. And the best value is love. With hatred, we can do nothing. With love, friendship, and good will, we can do a lot.

Our church was shelled twice, and was very badly damaged, especially the roof. The rain would run into the church, and so we tried to cover the roof with plastic sheets. Fortunately, there was not too much damage inside, but the walls would get wet.

I would like to thank you for your good will and good aims. A few days ago, we were at a reception with the American ambassador to Sarajevo. There was an envoy of the cardinal, there was the Rejs Ulema [Dr. Mustafa Ceric], and a Jewish professor, and two gentlemen from the United States with the ambassador, who really care about unity and community here, so they would like to start an initiative to meet all the religious leaders, so that we could find some kind of common language.

We congratulate one another and send our best wishes to one another when we have our religious holidays, and we attend one another's receptions. We have organized common prayers together, and have prayed together in four of our religious buildings: churches, a synagogue, and a mosque. A cardinal from Rome and the papal nuncio were present at these common prayers, which meant a lot to people here in Sarajevo.

Miklosko: We would also like to thank you, for the fact that, with so many problems, you are staying here. It's very important that there be always some representative of the Orthodox Church here.

Rosic: I was sent here for just ten days, to replace one of my colleagues, but he got sick and didn't come back. I couldn't leave the church and the people here, so, I prayed to God for this evil to end, and peace to return. Thank God, the war is over now.

All the sides feel hurt, feel that they have been harmed, so it is very difficult for them to accept reconciliation. Some of them would like to take revenge; but this would lead to even greater evil and destruction, and the war would never end. Jesus Christ said that you cannot cast out evil with evil, because evil then becomes greater. So, the war and this evil would never stop.

Ben Swan: I would like to know a little bit more about the situation within the Orthodox community. We have heard that there were districts that were abandoned, destroyed, and burned, and that a lot of people wanted to stay, and did not go.

Rosic: These are very difficult issues and it's very difficult for the people to decide what to do. I was watching the situation in Iraq, when the people had to leave their homes, and I said, "Oh, it's nice here with us; we will never have such problems." Ethnic cleansing is, of course, very difficult for people; nobody would leave his own house, if he didn't have to do it. Not all of them, but most of them, left, because the

war was going on there, and some of them didn't dare to stay. They were afraid of pressure and revenge. It's that way with every, every nation; everybody goes where they have a majority—also Muslims and Croats.

Umberto Pascali: I want to ask you, how you see the future? I know that there were meetings between Metropolitan Nikolai, Cardinal Puljic, and Rejs Ulema Ceric. How do you see the future of this dialogue?

Rosic: I've talked to the Rejs personally, and I know that he felt very bad about the killing of people; because, everybody suffered, every nation had its victims, but the Muslims had the greatest number of victims. The war between Serbs and Muslims was bad enough, but it was even worse, when the Muslims and Croats started fighting. As for the Muslims, we say that in Bosnia, they were "between two fires."

Swan: I thank God that you were not hurt in this war, and that you survived, and that you have continued to help. I am here, basically, to find out how we in America, can be of some help to Bosnia, *now*, in order to maintain peace. While I'm not here in an official capacity, I think that there's a great deal of work that can be done by the citizens of America.

So, I really came to find out from people such as yourself, what your viewpoint is, and what role you see being played by people in other parts of the world. Also, to extend an invitation to people from Bosnia to come to America to help to tell the story that *needs* to be told.

There are some methods that President Clinton had wanted to use. He doesn't have universal support in America on this point, and we want to mobilize greater support. This should come from the public at large, rather than through the political establishment.

U.S. must carry on legacy of Ron Brown

While in Bosnia the delegation issued this statement on the tragic air crash.

... From the moment we arrived, many in leadership position and many common people have been asking about Ron Brown. The U.S. Commerce Secretary and the high-level business delegation flying on his plane had died on April 3, while trying to land at the airport of Dubrovnik. We landed in Dubrovnik ten days later, our eyes pointed on the nearby St. John Hill, where the plane crashed, and our minds absorbed Brown's legacy: What could we do to prevent the genocide against Bosnia from continuing "through financial means"? How could we make sure that real reconstruction took place?

... The question most asked of us was: Will the U.S., will this administration continue the approach carried out by Ron Brown, or will his death be the end of those efforts? ... Indeed the approach of Brown to the reconstruction of Bosnia was the opposite of the philosophy and practice of the World Bank and the IMF. ... Brown did not have in mind a little help that would barely guarantee the economic survival of the war-destroyed country, in exchange for its giving up its national sovereignty and becoming enslaved to the debt mechanisms. No! Ron Brown came to Bosnia accompanied by the most powerful delegation of business leaders he could manage to gather.

It was a powerful combination: the American principle of the right to economic development, and the means to implement it. It was the way to unleash the positive power



The late U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown

of the American economy, as opposed to the destructiveness of financial speculation and usury. ...

We had many meetings with Bosnian leaders, we saw how their faces lit up when we called for a Marshall Plan for Bosnia. This is what Bosnia needs, they said. Real, huge investment, construction of infrastructure, reestablishment of a modern economy that will give our people the dignity of being productive individuals. For them this was the image of Ron Brown ... as opposed to the diktat of the Lord Owens and Lord Carringtons.

... We will spare no effort so that the legacy of Ron Brown will uplift the American people, especially the youth. So that the sacrifice of those perished in the tragic flight, will help to bring back the U.S. to its real tradition and its real interest: a power for the good, a nation that develops itself by helping developing the world. ...

Reconciliation takes time to grow

Franjo Kuharic, the Roman Catholic cardinal of Zagreb, Croatia, received the Schiller Institute delegation on April 13, and gave a thorough briefing about the complex historical, political, and religious situation in Bosnia and Croatia. While hopeful about the possibility of reconciliation in the future, he stressed that this needs time to grow and cannot be pushed from the outside. He emphasized that there should be forgiveness, and an end to hatred, which is what the Catholic Church is trying to contribute in this situation.

He began by outlining the situation before the war, when the Bosnian population was 44% Muslim, 31% Serbian, and 18% Croatian. In 1991, some 95% of the population of Croatia voted in a referendum for independence, and so did 66% of Bosnians (because most of the Serbian population did not participate in the elections after Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic ordered a boycott). Karadzic at that time warned that if the referendum did not go according to his wishes, there would be war. At that time, there were two systems in one country, national and socialist, with Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic representing a synthesis of both. The war started with the Serbians tearing apart former Yugoslavia, "cleansing" and expelling everyone according to ethnic ideas.

In Bosnia, both victims of this aggression, Croats and Muslims, started fighting each other. At that time, Cardinal Kuharic explained, he issued urgent appeals for an end to the conflict, calling for the ethnic groups to live together; this is Bosnia's destiny, he stressed.

In this war, on the Croatian side, whole parishes were completely or massively destroyed. In Sarajevo, before the war there were 145 parishes with 528,000 Catholics; now 99 of those no longer exist, and 350,000 Catholics have been "cleansed." In Banja Luka, where 100,000 Catholics lived and there were 50 parishes, now there are only 5,000 Catholics left. Churches and mosques have been destroyed; out of 16 mosques that previously existed, not a single one remains.

With the Dayton Accord, situations like that of the Posavina corridor remain unresolved. Some 160,000 Croats and Muslims were expelled from that area, and Serbia now controls it. The big question is, can these people, under Dayton, freely return to their homes? "Only if everybody can return, can there be democracy," said Cardinal Kuharic.

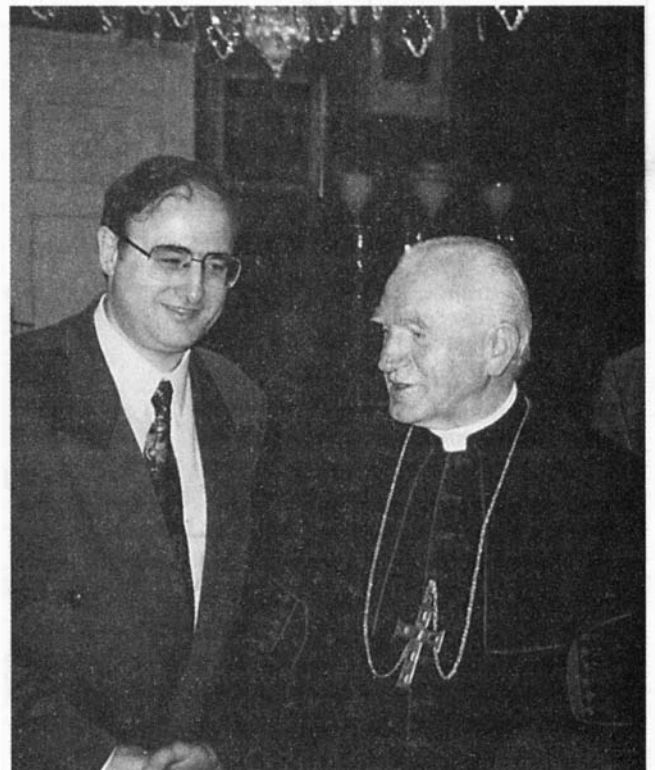
The political problem

The problem is the politics, he explained. Material, spiritual, moral, and political actions and help are needed, but these must conform to ethical norms. Not enough was done to stop the aggression, right at the beginning, by Europe, the U.S.A., and the UN. "It seems that some green light was given," the cardinal said. How was it that for three years, 400,000 people in Sarajevo could be encircled? "Sarajevo was a big concentration camp."

Now, we are in the post-Dayton era. On the positive side, one can say that the war is over, there is no fighting now. That is good, but all the elements of the accord must be fulfilled. This peace is not just; political corrections need to be made, and there needs to be a dialogue.

There were several meetings between the Orthodox Church leaders and the Catholic side during the war, the cardinal reported. Several appeals for peace were issued, but they did not influence the situation. "The goals of the war were political, not religious."

Last May, the patriarch of Moscow, Aleksii, invited the cardinal for a meeting in Belgrade. The cardinal instead proposed to meet in Sarajevo, because, in this completely surrounded city, everybody was suffering. This was accepted. Serbian Orthodox Metropolitan Pavle came, Cardinal Puljic of Sarajevo and Cardinal Kuharic were present. Rejs Ulema



Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, archbishop of Zagreb and primate of Croatia, greets Umberto Pascali of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mustafa Cerić was invited to attend, as the highest Muslim leader of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but he did not come. After that meeting, both Catholic cardinals visited him, and asked why he did not attend. He replied that this was his personal protest, because the Serbian Orthodox were not protesting the genocide against the Muslims.

Now, hundreds of thousands of people are waiting for the conflicts to be resolved, to go back to their homes. But the political, economic, and religious climate must be created in which people can go back.

Then there was the Croatian liberation of the Krajina/Knin area. The majority of the Serbian population left, even though Cardinal Kuharić, as well as Croatian President Franjo Tuđman, appealed for them to stay. What were the reasons for their leaving?

1. A psychological and political reason: They could not accept living in a Croatian state, since they had been indoctrinated to believe that wherever Serbians live, there is the Serbian state.

2. There was a military order by the Serbian leadership for them to leave.

3. The destruction which Serbs had inflicted on Croatian houses and churches, and the massacres against the population. In many cases, it is no longer possible even to recognize

the sites where the churches had been. Those who had contributed to this, did not want to wait around for the Croatians to return.

The cardinal described how, nevertheless, the people want to return to their homes more than anything else. He receives postcards from people, who say, "My house has been completely destroyed, but I am happy, that now I have returned." These people had to live as refugees for the last four years, relying on the help of others, and now they have their freedom back again, and they are on their own land. It is very important to help the reconstruction of these private houses, he said.

In Bosnia, there is a complicated situation. There are the most helpless people—children, invalids, and those who do not have homes. The world's politicians are not doing what they should do. But after all, this world has a heart, which was shown in the humanitarian help.

Conflicts start, said the cardinal, when principles are separated from interests. I give bread to those in need, he said, not because I want to make them Catholic. Help must be without conditions. If you place conditions, the game of interests starts. People need bread, because they are hungry.

A moral crisis in the world

"The world is in a general moral crisis; we have collectivism, hedonism, and liberalism." Under communism, the people were told that faith is negative, that it has no future, that it will lead backwards. Positive values were called negative; materialism was called positive and scientific; values were turned upside down.

Recently, the cardinal said, I was visited by a banker, whom I asked, "Do banks have a heart?" Bishop Komarica of Banja Luka once wrote a letter to a member of the diplomatic corps about the situation in Banja Luka. The ambassador gave this letter to his government and later told Bishop Komarica: "My government answered, that they have different information than you as bishop are supplying." The bishop asked the ambassador: "Are we people for you? Do we have a right to exist?" The ambassador replied, "For me, you are; but for my government, not."

The process of reconciliation must grow up from within. One should not retreat from this idea, but it is not a political issue. If you have only one idea, it is always simplistic. American leaders have proposed that all the leaders of the Balkan nations should come to America to pray together. But I cannot imagine Milosević praying there, said the cardinal.

"I see the situation from the inside, you from the outside. Once I gave a press conference in Sarajevo, and one journalist told me, 'I have been in Sarajevo for 10 days, and I understand the situation.' I replied, 'I have been here for 70 years, and I still do not understand it.'"

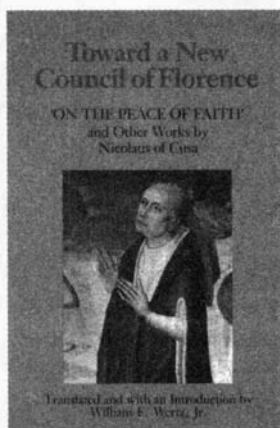
Cardinal Kuharić concluded by blessing the delegation and its work.

Toward a New Council of Florence

'On the Peace of Faith' and Other Works by Nicolaus of Cusa

The Schiller Institute has just released this new book of translations of seminal writings of the 15th-century Roman Catholic Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, who, through his work and writings, contributed more than anyone else to the launching of the European Golden Renaissance. The title of the book, *Toward a New Council of Florence*, expresses our purpose in publishing it: to spark a new Renaissance today.

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Rebuilding Bosnia's electrical grid

The Schiller Institute delegation visited Sarajevo's electrical power plant, Elektroprivreda, on April 15, where they received a full briefing on the destruction of the nation's electrical grid and what it would take to rebuild it. The delegation met with General Manager Edhem Bicakcic; Acif Hadrovic, the director for transmission and operation of the electric power system and the assistant to the general manager; and Mrs. Sabaheta Sadikovic, director of generation and head of the research and development department. Mr. Bicakcic, who is also the vice president of Bosnia's ruling Party of Democratic Action, stopped in briefly to express his appreciation to the institute, before leaving for Germany. Translation was provided by Urfet Vejzagic, senior counselor for Elektroprivreda.

What follows is abridged from their discussions.

Urfet Vejzagic: I'm here working as an engineer. I was retired and on pension for some two years before the war, but during the war, from the beginning, I became active again, to help as much as I could. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your coming. Usually, the delegations which come to visit us are engineers and talk about technical matters. But, I can't help expressing my admiration for you, because you are not technical people, as I have seen you are from different professions—professors, and so on.

I read a lot about your Friedrich Schiller. That is my favorite poet. When I was learning the German language, I read many of his poems.

Before the war, I was working here and with another company as an engineer. I was travelling in many countries which were contracting hydroelectric and thermal power from some transmission lines.

And, because I'm of the older generation, I remember the Second World War, and the people who are making things crazy, did the same thing then. As for the cruelty, I can't believe it; it is like a level of un-civilization.

My father was a Muslim priest in the main mosque, here in Sarajevo, and, his forefathers were for two and a half centuries—this was a tradition. I am an engineer; none of his sons became what he was. But, I have just to say that a human being is a *wonderful masterwork* of the Almighty Creator; and, his dignity should be respected.

We know that it was an injustice that was done to us.

Because our enemy was in Europe getting their army organization and equipment together, but we were prevented from getting organized, and that's one very important difference. It was an enigma for us, how it was possible that certain political circles of certain countries (it's not necessary for me to mention them), supported our enemy. They gave them support, but they didn't take any steps to influence them—as a matter of fact, they helped them to behave in an uncivilized way. That is our biggest surprise, our biggest enigma, which we cannot understand.

Acif Hadrovic: I must apologize on behalf of my director, because he has to go abroad. We at the electric authority very much appreciate your visit.

We agree with your approach to understanding Bosnia and Hercegovina, the situation in which we are now, and how we can move out of this situation by also helping you. I am speaking for the general director and director of the department for transmission and distribution of electric energy. Mrs. Sabaheta is the director of the department for development of our electric power system. I am an electrical engineer and a technical consultant in the office of our general director.

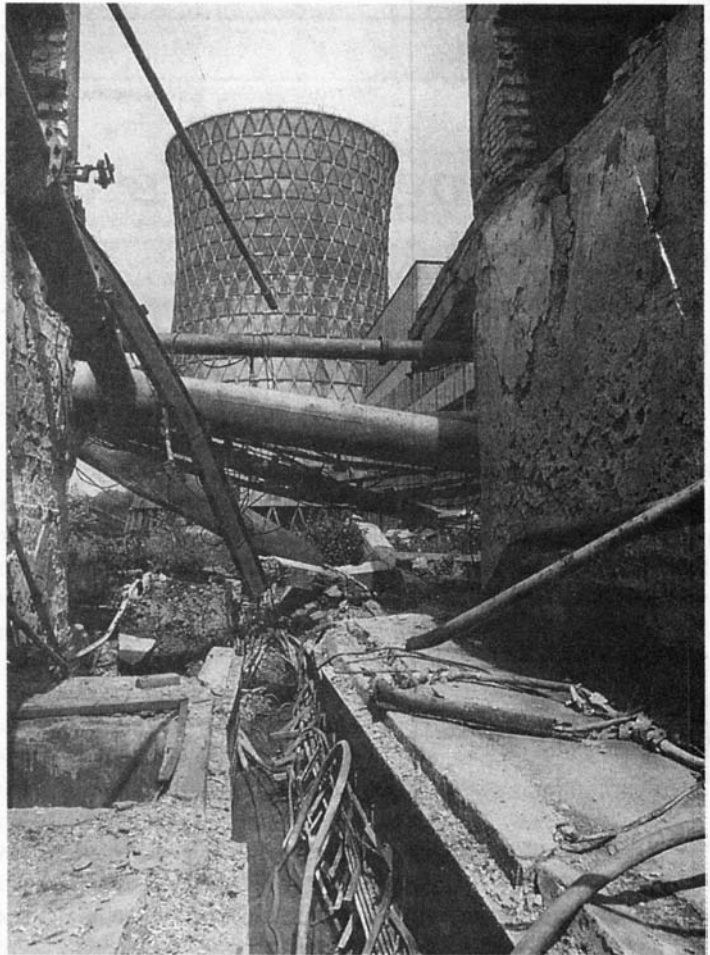
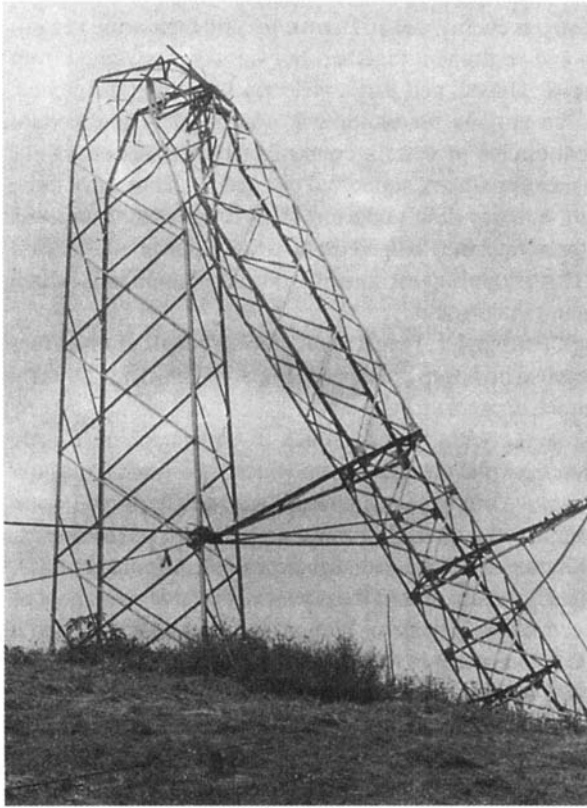
Jozef Miklosko: Thank you very much for seeing us. There are many distinguished persons all over the world who have decided to cooperate with us, as well as with this committee. Our campaign is to awake the conscience of the people in America, but also all over the world. Some of us visited the United States a week ago, and we spoke with many distinguished people in churches, in universities, in NGO organizations, about possible help for Bosnia. And we were very surprised at the positive response of many people, and, also, big organizations. We tried to organize such an international movement which should help Bosnia.

First of all, we stressed, "Save the children. The children have suffered too much. Many of them have been killed, many of them are orphans, in orphanages. Please help them."

Second, we stressed the debt relief program. We know that the IMF and the World Bank are trying to make Bosnia pay back 17% of the debt of the former Yugoslavia. We are campaigning against that. It's not good that the victim should pay the debt of the aggressors. And we were also surprised at the positive response in America, in various media, about this topic. And we are trying to tell the people, as Pope John Paul II said, that the second millennium should begin with debt forgiveness for some poor countries. We suggest that Bosnia should be the first.

Third, we stressed the so-called Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Bosnia, which includes infrastructure, not through some big international financial institutions, but through your national banks, your own sovereign organizations, with help from the outside.

We also stress the importance of reconciliation among the people, and here we see that the churches are the most important thing for that. And we also want to invite some



Wreckage of Bosnia's electrical power grid: a transmission line (left) and the Tuzla thermal power plant (right). One of the basic military aims of the Serbian aggressors was to destroy Bosnia's electrical power system, along with other infrastructure necessary for the life of the civilian population.

people to the United States, maybe some politicians, parliamentarians, or some regional leaders, but from all three nationalities, to make contacts on the highest level in America.

As for Slovakia, where I am from, I was also surprised by the positive response on this, and also other small countries could help Bosnia with some concrete projects.

At this point, General Manager Edhem Bicakcic stopped in to greet the delegation. Former Massachusetts State Rep. Ben Swan—who remarked that he had once worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority—extended the institute's invitation for a Bosnian delegation to come to the United States "to help us to mobilize the kind of political support that we need in order to gain the kind of economic support for restructuring, such as what Ron Brown was attempting to do. I think it would be helpful if we had individuals from your country, to actually physically be in our country."

Enemy sought to destroy electrical system

Hadrovic: I want to give you some information about our actual situation. Our electricity authority, Elektroprivreda

of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was a component part of the electric power system of former Yugoslavia. We were a member of the European Association of High Voltage Electric Power Systems. And we have a very well-developed electric power system on the high-voltage level.

With the start of the aggression, one of the basic aims of our aggressor was to destroy the electric power system, in order to make the situation even more difficult for civilians. Because electricity is a basic for life. After that, it was the system of telecommunications to be destroyed, in order to prevent communication among us. All other systems of infrastructure were hit by the aggression. This aggression was planned and programmed years and years ago.

At first, our aggressor shelled our high-voltage transmission lines, hydroelectric generation units, and thermal power plants, as well as the distribution system under our authority. The hydroelectric station upstream of Mostar—you've had a chance to see how it looks?—is completely flooded by water now. The same at other upstream stations. One has been under water for two years. We are trying now to rehabilitate this one: We've pumped the water out and dismantled some of it.



The Schiller Institute delegation meets with Edhem Bicakcic, general manager of Elektroprivreda and vice president of the ruling Party of Democratic Action. Left to right: Mr. Bicakcic, Paolo Raimondi, Ben Swan, Umberto Pascali, Jozef Miklosko.

We've signed contracts for the rehabilitation of the upstream power plants.

Other power plants which were not destroyed or damaged, could not deliver energy to the economy, because transmission lines were seized. So there are two kinds of damage: direct destruction, by shelling and so on, and by forcing it out of normal operation. And another part of our plant was delivering electricity to our consumers in the liberated territories, operating under very unusual and very difficult conditions.

The estimate of direct damages is about DM 550 million [\$345 million], but the study is not complete, because there are certain power plants and certain facilities which we could not approach, because the area was mined. If we add to this amount, the indirect damage caused by not operating, the total damage is more than DM 1.5 billion [\$940 million].

And you know that to rehabilitate all this, a lot of money and a lot of very highly skilled work will be required, because the economy is completely destroyed, and for that reason our country cannot just rebuild it on its own. We cannot do it successfully without help from the rest of the world.

As you know, Sarajevo was encircled by the aggressor, and a lot of damage was completely done to the electricity, and water, and gas supply.

In the free territories controlled by our Bosnian army, we permanently had an electricity supply, just to cover the minimum requirements to deliver power to Sarajevo. But, inside Sarajevo, there was tremendous pressure on the civilians, because everything possible was done to break the electricity supply to the town. From May 26, 1995, to Nov. 26,

1995, Sarajevo's electricity supply was completely down. Not even 1 kilowatt-hour [kwh] was supplied, because the aggressor forces controlled the territory from our power plants to the town, over which the overhead transmission lines ran.

We arranged some underground cable, which the aggressors could not control, and, by means of these 35 kw cables, a minimum electricity supply was brought into the town. We constructed a conduit beneath the airport through which we installed a 35 kw underground cable, and supplied 10 MW of power, because we controlled the territory on either side of the airport. That was the so-called "independent system for electricity supply to the town." You can imagine: 300,000 inhabitants, and only 10 MW of power. It was used for the highest priorities, such as hospitals, post offices, the water system, telecommunications, and so on.

The enemy's scorched-earth policy

Now? We are free now.

In the parts of Sarajevo controlled by the fascist aggressor, before they could be rejoined to our liberated Sarajevo, they were given sufficient time to destroy the industry in this area; the liberated part of Sarajevo, was a residential area, but all industries were controlled by the aggressor, which was planned from before.

For instance, when you approach Sarajevo from Mostar, the suburban area controlled by them for all four years, you can see that they completely dismantled and removed the electrical equipment from our electric substation, 110 kw. In other parts, they destroyed many distributors at the 10 kw

electric substations. Now, we are trying our best to recover.

We have impossible restrictions for public electricity consumption: Every house has 6 kwh per day of consumption—not much, for preparing food, washing clothes, and so on. They have to set up a schedule whether they can do it that day, or not.

Vejzagic: I remember in 1992, it was -20°C outside, but in our hospitals, in the rooms where the patients were lying, the temperature was -7°C , below the freezing point. You can imagine. And we had even much less for some operations.

Hadrovic: But if you ask somebody to explain how we could all endure all this, nobody can—. We had endurance, but please, don't ask how.

Vejzagic: I had completely forgotten about electricity: One night about 10:00, after we had gotten electricity at night, I was shaving in the kitchen, completely in the dark. And my wife came in and turned on the light switch: "Why are you doing that?" I said, "I forgot!"

Hadrovic: I remember how Sarajevo used to look: It was a very nice town, very green. There were chestnut trees in our parks; now, everything has been cut down for heating.

In the year between 1995 and 1996, we made additional installations for an independent system of electricity to Sarajevo. There is one 110 kw cable, underground cable, that we ran beneath the airport. Our inhabitants felt that if encirclements should continue, with such pressure from the aggressors, we could survive, by means of this 110 kw cable. With this cable, we could import, normally, 17 MW into the town; and another 35 kw cable. That was sufficient for every family to consume 2 kwh per day.

Benjamin Swan: And the cease-fire? And the Dayton Agreement? Has there been any effort made to recover equipment taken by the aggressor? Such as the removal of equipment from power stations, relay stations?

Vejzagic: Sarajevo has 10 substations, 110 kw for electricity supply to the town. Now, at 8 of them, there is the possibility of removing the threat from mines. We can now approach the problem of repairing them.

Hadrovic: They dismantled substations in the territory which they controlled, and shelled those that were on our side. At some substations, they removed what they could, but that only was for Sarajevo, and this is now under operation. But of our substations which were at the 10 kw level, 80% are demolished.

World Bank offers pittance

Hadrovic: Before the war, we had 2,000 MW from hydroelectric power plants, and 2,000 MW from thermal power plants. Now, on our liberated territory, from hydroelectric power plants, we have in operation only 250 MW. At the Tuzla thermal power plant, which had 750 MW installed capacity, 155 MW is available now. We have just now, in the course of rehabilitation of one generating unit, 200 MW in

the Tuzla power plant. But we still do not have the ability to rehabilitate two 200 MW units. In another thermal power plant elsewhere, we have four 25 MW units operating; we have to repair one 110 MW unit and to put into operation another unit, 210 MW. But, another unit, 230 MW, will still remain out of operation.

Swan: I read the estimate relative to damages. Has there been an estimate in terms of cost of replacement, human resources or skills, manpower needed, and the time that it would take to restore it to normalcy? And are the skills available?

Hadrovic: We have done all these estimates for the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mrs. Sadikovic will bring them. The World Bank permitted us to take a certain number of power plants to enter the program, to be financed by them. But there is another part of our electric facilities, for which the World Bank is just trying to find financing and donors.

At one thermal power plant, where a generating unit is just in operation, they have introduced this World Bank financing program. But in this program—it is nothing. It is one unit of 110 MW, and another unit of 220 MW at the same power plant. That means 330 MW is introduced in this World Bank program, and 340 MW is *not* introduced in the World Bank program, which needs to be financed. And the Bank is now searching for financing for the 220 MW, but the other, greater part, 340 MW, is not in this program.

At the Tuzla thermal power plant, the World Bank is obtaining financing for 130 MW, but 630 MW of the Tuzla plant is not brought into this system now. It is our problem how to recover it. So, that means the World Bank has approved this first program, but for the rest, now we have to take care of it as best we can.

Bosnia needs independent power capability

Mrs. Sabaheta Sadikovic: We have received many delegations. These delegations wanted to help us in the reconstruction of our electric power system. But yours is the first delegation which has wanted to help us from the principles of morality, ethics, and justice, and we have to accept with great pleasure your help, and support your activity in every respect. Always, for centuries, we have been a multi-ethnic and multi-religious community, and we accept the Schiller Institute's principles with affinity.

The majority of our problems have been mentioned by Mr. Hadrovic, who is an assistant to our general manager, but I wish to point out two problems.

Our greatest problem now, is to keep domestic energy production at the present level. Mr. Hadrovic pointed out that the thermal power plants are not getting support from the various international financial institutions. But, among these problems, a great part of it is the problem of the coal mines in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The great problems are technical

problems, economic problems, and also social problems of our economy in Bosnia-Herzegovina, because many coal mines were in operation before the war; we need your support, and the support of the world, in order to bring these coal mines up to the level of European standards today.

We wish to get this support for the thermal power plants for that reason, but also for economic and social reasons, but, at the same time, the basic point is that we need an independent system of electric energy production. But we cannot rely on imports of electric energy, which is what is suggested to us.

We are ready, and we wish to respect and employ all ecological standards which have been developed in European countries for this kind of power plant. Before the war, as a republic, former Yugoslavia had good conditions in energy generation and resources, and now we are pointing out the problems of our coal-based thermal power plants. We are expecting the support of the international community, to help us to restore our coal mines and electric thermal power plants. That is our orientation in further development of our power system.

During the four years of the war, it was a great effort to supply electricity to our liberated territory, as much as we could. But now, there are very difficult conditions, because our transmission lines and substations, even in our liberated territories, were permanent targets of war actions by our aggressors: About 320 of our skilled workers lost their lives while repairing our transmission lines and substations. In these four years, our thermal power plants and hydroelectric power plants, which were under operation, were without maintenance, but every power plant, every year, must have some maintenance, and as a result there could very easily be a breakdown in the electricity supply which we must repair now.

Mrs. Elke Fimmen: You are saying that the top priority is to make sure that the coal mines will be working and up to a good standard, so that you have independent electricity, and not need to import electricity? I'm asking this, because in many cases, the World Bank has been demanding that countries such as Poland import coal, instead of producing it in their own mines.

Sadikovic: We are receiving similar suggestions from the World Bank, and also, the European Bank has the same attitude.

All during the four years, in spite of such a difficult situation, we prepared documents, which would lead to the recovery and rehabilitation of our power system; we elaborated this, because we knew we would need it, once the war had stopped.

Before the war, we were generating 14 billion kwh a year, and, by the end of 1995, we were generating about 2 billion-plus kwh of electricity. We permanently employed our skilled staff in our operation, and, during these four years, we were making an effort to elaborate further on reconstruction after the end of the war. This war situation did not prevent us from

doing so.

Vejzagic: I remember, though, during one planning session (you can imagine!), we were in the vicinity of some explosions. But our highly skilled staff was employed in order to put up resistance, to help our economy, in the war period, to stand.

Sadikovic: But, we kept a good, basic core of a highly skilled staff in the whole economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and, especially, in our electricity authority. And when a delegation from a financial institution came to us, after the war ended, we were ready for them. We had already prepared a report on repairing our electric power system and our program for further development. And in this publication now, we have a compilation of our electric power facilities in the year 1990 and 1995.

Epic fight by ordinary people

Swan: I would just like to express appreciation for the time that you've allowed for us today, and I understand the importance of the trip that was taken by Commerce Secretary Ron Brown relative to attempting to make available private enterprise support for reconstruction.

Personally, I understand well the information that you have provided, because of my background. I served as an employee, as a manager, with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the TVA in America, which covers a seven-state region. I'm living in New England now, and we have to receive power exported from Canada.

I've seen much of the tragedy that you've experienced. But on my trip to Sarajevo, I witnessed the destruction of power lines, the destruction of the high-energy lines, and it was obvious what the aggressor was attempting to do, by taking away your energy source.

I know that in order to restructure, rebuild your industry, you will have to add energy. I could tell from the cutways, in coming here, from the construction, that there was plenty of coal in your land. And I was impressed by the flow of the water in the river that we travelled along, so I know that hydro-generation is quite possible. It seems to me that you have the resources to even export energy to other lands: That should be developed. So, I am pleased that you provided me with some of the facts so that I can have a good understanding.

Nihad E. Dzinovic: I would also like to say a couple of words, as a native Bosnian-American. When Bosnia was completely blockaded, militarily, and, at the same time, there was such a blockade that you couldn't get anyone out of Bosnia, I got full support from the Schiller Institute, in organizing demonstrations in the United States, in spreading the truth about the injustice in Bosnia. I found that this was one group of people who were really sincere about helping Bosnia, and they were with me from Day One of the aggression.

Umberto Pascali: The history of your fight, must be made public and explained much more. I have been looking

at Bosnia for a long time, but now I have a real insight into what this means. There is an epic element in that, the fight of the engineer and the technician and others to keep this lifeline alive, and I understand now how this is a symptom: that the population, the leadership, were totally united in this resistance.

There were no politicians in the classic sense of the word, but there were normal people, engineers, and so on. How did the leading group that put together the political resistance, the economic resistance, the productive resistance—how did it shape up?

Hadrovic: Our aggressor's front line was just 50 meters from our building, and we can show you, if you like—if you don't mind—just what it looked like, what kind of destruction was imposed on this building, and what the situation was. And then you can imagine under what conditions we were working here, because every day we were working, exposed to the shelling, with the aggressors trying to cross over the bridge. And the most dangerous battle line, was about 1 kilometer from this building to the town. They were everywhere crossing here and back.

But, before we go to see this, maybe we should have another question.

Swan: I would again reinforce our desire to have a delegation from Bosnia come to America, to help us spread the word, to make the point, to get support.

Fimmen: I think especially this kind of briefing would really help: This is so concrete. It's not an ideological question; it's very clear.

You were going through what the World Bank is willing to finance, in terms of the reconstruction and getting the electricity generation system back to work. But, did I understand it right, that the biggest part which would be needed, is *not* being financed right now, is *not* in the program. Is this true?

Sadikovic: Yes, that's true. The World Bank has agreed to finance the top priority program, which is now only for survival and for basic humanitarian needs, but this is not for industrial recovery.

Vejjagic: We wish to join the European Community again, and our opinion, is either Bosnia will be Europeanized, or that Europe will be Balkanized.

IMF squeezes Bosnia for Yugoslavia debt

Avvenire, the Milan daily that acts unofficially as the mouthpiece of the Italian bishops conference, highlighted the case of Bosnia in its April 26 coverage of the annual International Monetary Fund-World Bank conference in Washington, D.C. In the first of three articles covering the two-year-old effort to obtain debt relief for the world's poorest countries, *Avvenire* wrote:

"The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have postponed the consideration of a proposal to eliminate part of the debt of the world's poorest countries, acknowledged to be unpayable. Now there is fear that the initiative, which could have relieved the situation of 40 extremely poor countries, will fail. The international organs have even given an ultimatum to Bosnia: if it wants more loans, it must first pay 17% of the debt of former Yugoslavia."

Avvenire elaborated the new looting of Bosnia in an accompanying article:

"Bosnia must take on 17% of the debt contracted with foreign banks by the defunct Yugoslavia, and 'accept a plan to eliminate the interest arrears on these loans.' That's the condition that the World Bank, in its report to the Brus-

sels Conference on Bosnian Reconstruction (Dec. 20-21, 1995), has imposed on the government of Sarajevo as 'the most important in order to be admitted among the members of the World Bank,' without which [Bosnia] will have no access to new credits.

"Yet the same World Bank recognizes that 80% of the Bosnian economy has been destroyed (and almost half of the population killed or expelled) by the aggression of Serbia, which claims to be the political heir of Tito's Yugoslavia. But the logic of the World Bank is revealing: Bosnia, which controls 17% of the territory of the ex-Yugoslavia (what the Serbians left them) must pay 17% of the debts contracted by Yugoslavia. Financial circles do admit, *sotto voce*, that the large private western banks lent 'too much' to Yugoslavia, incautiously trusting in the 'stability of the country' created by Tito.

"It's a classical case of a failed investment, induced by ill-considered 'political' motives; and, according to the norms of the 'market,' the damage for the failed investments should fall on whoever made the investments. Instead, the investors want to load their error onto a country that has been martyred. And, via the World Bank, they suggest the 'recipes for fiscal responsibility' which, given the situation in Sarajevo, seem to be tragically ridiculous: 'The government of Bosnia must move towards the convertibility of its currency, the dinar, and rapidly take up the privatization of state firms and excessive spending on social assistance.' "

Relief effort kept Sarajevo from starving

On April 16, the Schiller Institute delegation visited the headquarters of Merhamet, the Muslim charitable organization that, in coordination with the Catholic charity Caritas, the Jewish La Benevolentia, and the Orthodox Dobrotvor, helped to keep the citizens of Sarajevo alive during the four-year siege. The delegation was received by its president, Edah Becirbegovic, and two of its vice presidents, Dr. Abdulkerim Fazlic, and Dr. Edhem Traljic. This transcript is abridged.

Edah Becirbegovic: I am particularly happy that you are visiting Merhamet, the organization that I have been leading for some time, from the beginning. And I would like to inform you briefly about the organization of Merhamet.

Merhamet is a Muslim charitable society, and it was founded in 1913, which, practically, means, that it worked through both the First World War and the Second World War. In the Second World War, it played an extremely important role, working on the accommodation of the refugees and the expelled persons from eastern Bosnia.

In 1946, the communists and the communist regime banned Merhamet as one of the societies which had religious connotations, as well as all other societies from the same field—religious societies. The activities of the society were reestablished on Feb. 2, 1991. It was owing to a number of donations both from the country and from abroad that we became an organized humanitarian society. Especially during this war, we contributed a lot to having the expelled accommodated and sheltered.

A unique organization

This is the only organization of this type in the country. During this war, we have been importing humanitarian aid, in quantitative terms of speaking, more than all other organizations of this type together, except for UNHCR [UN High Commission for Refugees]. We have a network of our committees throughout Bosnia and Hercegovina, in all municipalities. Our organization tries to set up our units and organizations anywhere where the Bosniaks live. So we have some of our units in Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Croatia, Slovenia, Canada, and Australia.

Various units of ours have greatly contributed to the

work of Merhamet here, so that the role played by Merhamet in this war was really very important. Even during the war, we were thinking of the organization and activities of Merhamet *after* the war, in the time of peace. We were aware and we are aware that once we had peace, the interest of the world in Merhamet, in Bosnia-Hercegovina would drop; and that is why we decided to set up, ourselves, some production plants, which should play a double role: first, to start up production, and thus to create financial resources to cover Merhamet programs; second, the humanitarian aspect of all of this, which is getting socially vulnerable categories of the population employed.

So, whenever possible, in these plants which we set up, we try to employ the disabled persons and the members of the families of the fighters who were killed.

We founded an enterprise called BosMert. The basic aim of the enterprise is to make a profit, and to finance our activities by that profit. Then we also started and opened a number of farms: sheep farms, rabbit farms, brood-hen farms, poultry farms, and the farms where we grow different crops. A breeding center is being built, for goats. There is a fish farm in Travnik.

As to the humanitarian aspect of our activities, we have a number of pharmacies, and a center for the manufacture of orthopedic appliances, with the most modern technologies for the implantation of joint prostheses.

I would like to mention the results that have been achieved only one year after we reestablished our activities. I also want to point out that although our population was hungry, nobody *died* of hunger.

Now, we think that Merhamet is in a phase, and society is in a phase, when it is the government that should take care of feeding the population, and Merhamet should go back to its previous activities, such as getting the people employed. I would be the happiest person, if, in the foreseeable future, there were no need for such an organization, because this would mean that we no longer had any socially vulnerable categories of people; but, unfortunately—well, the philosophy is that Merhamet and its activities will be needed in the future, at least 50 years. We are grateful to all those who helped us and supported us to gain such results; and we gladly offer our cooperative hands. Thank you for coming here.

Dr. Jozef Miklosko: We are from various countries, various regions. We have tried to help the process of peace along. The Schiller Institute has done this for the last five years, from the very beginning. And we are now trying to lead the campaign, visiting various church organizations, universities, to organize support for Bosnia, first of all for the children, but also politically, at the same time.

We want to impress upon governments the need to change their policy toward Bosnia-Hercegovina, to offer general debt forgiveness, because we know that Bosnia

should not have to pay 17% of the former Yugoslavia debt as the condition to get some other money from these international institutions. We are fighting for this.

For us, it seemed the debt forgiveness is the easiest way to do something for the Bosnians. Debt reorganization can lead to a general reconstruction, similar to the Marshall Plan after the Second World War, for Bosnia.

Cooperation of four faiths

Becirbegovic: I feel bound to mention that some prejudices should really be eliminated, speaking about interreligious and international relations. From the very beginning of Merhamet as an organization, and during the whole of the war, every Friday, in this room, there have been meetings of the representatives of Caritas; Dobrotvor, which is the Orthodox charitable society; La Benevolentia, which is Jewish; and Merhamet, the Muslim charitable society, in which we talk about and agree upon joint activities.

Our attitude is that there are no genocidal nations. No religion instructs or teaches violence; but, there *are* genocidal policies. So, let's fight those genocidal policies, and *not* the nations and the peoples or religions as wholes.

Unfortunately, the prejudices, and particularly in western Europe, against Islam, and the Muslims in Bosnia, created a disastrous situation. It is impossible to understand and accept the fact that for four years, someone could sit and watch what was going on, without offering help—not only not offering to help and stop the bloodshed; but, by imposing an embargo, not to let that people defend itself. That was disastrous.

That is why we think that the civilized world shares con-

siderable responsibility for what has happened in Bosnia. At the very moment that the Western world really wanted to stop the bloodshed, it did so. But up until then, a lot of evil had already been done and a lot of crimes had been committed here. This war has greatly unbalanced and spoiled the relations among the peoples here. We are doing our best; we are fighting to prove that it was not the responsibility and the fault of the peoples, the nations here, but the policies behind the peoples.

Theo Mitchell: Did you mention a Christian charity, also?

Translator: Yes. Caritas is Catholic; Dobrotvor is Orthodox; La Benevolentia is Jewish; and Merhamet is Muslim. So, all the four religions of the people who live in Sarejevo, in Bosnia, all of them, every Friday, we meet here. And at the moment we have a joint campaign—all four societies.

Mitchell: And that campaign is?

Becirbegovic: It is a campaign for glazing windows. The basic criterion for assistance is that a family has a person over 60 or children under 5 years of age. There are no criteria with respect to religion, or nation. [Most of the windows in buildings were blown out during the four years of shelling of Sarajevo by the Serbian Army. Providing windows before the winter sets in will therefore be a crucial task.—ed.]

Mitchell: What about the orphans?

Becirbegovic: We have special campaigns relating to orphans. But this is a criterion of age that we are applying, in this context, in this specific campaign. We had similar campaigns throughout the war. We coordinated them all together.



Officials of the Merhamet Muslim humanitarian association welcome the Schiller Institute delegation. Left to right: Umberto Pascali, Ben Swan, Theo Mitchell, Merhamet President Edah Becirbegovic, Jozef Miklosko, Paolo Raimondi, Nihad Dzinovic, Merhamet Vice President Dr. Abdulkerim Fazlic, Elke Fimmen, James Mann, and an official of Merhamet.

Mitchell: What are your priorities? And what do you seek for the future?

Becirbegovic: As I said just a minute ago, during the war, the *whole* population was a socially vulnerable category here. So we opened a number of soup kitchens, public kitchens, trying to provide at least *one* meal a day for every person. As I said, people really were hungry, but still they survived; they didn't die of hunger.

You may not know that, on average, each person in Sarajevo lost ten kilograms [22 lbs.] during the war. So, if it had not been for those soup kitchens, the population in Sarajevo *would* have been dying of hunger.

Now, of course, the situation has changed for the better, since recently the blockade of Sarajevo has been lifted. So the humanitarian societies do not feel responsible for feeding the *whole* of the population. And that's why we accept it as our task, to take care of the disabled, the families of the fighters who were killed, and the most serious cases of diseases and patients, and the people who live alone, who have no families.

So, we have developed programs. For the disabled we opened the center, as I was telling you. Then, for the disabled and the members of their families, we have been opening some production plants. And, for the orphaned children, we are trying to get scholarships; we have a special program for caring for the socially vulnerable individuals who have no families to live with.

So, this is a project through which we would like to care for and provide for the bed-ridden patients, old and frail persons. We would like to extend health care to their homes; and, we have been doing that, in some places in Bosnia already. This program will also cover the paraplegics, of which the number, unfortunately, is large, obviously.

In recent months, we have facilitated the distribution of over 100,000 food parcels, mostly for the children. However, we do not consider it our primary activity. We place the priority on getting people employed. And these programs where, through which we try to get people employed, do not make us afraid of getting people used to being helped and supported, because we're trying to help get people employed so that they can care for themselves, provide for themselves.

We set up a dental clinic. And it operates on purely humanitarian principles. Last week, we opened a beauty parlor, a cosmetic salon. The profits of the salon will cover the expenses of the dental clinic.

Mr. Becirbegovic also described how Merhamet was branching out into providing construction materials for reconstructing buildings in Bosnia.

Mitchell: I think it's commendable that Merhamet has involved itself so readily to provide jobs for people. Can you tell us approximately how many?

Becirbegovic: I mentioned that the one in Sarajevo employs 30 people. Unfortunately, I do not have total numbers

of people who got employed through us, but I'm sure of a few hundred.

Mitchell: What is the greatest obstacle to restructuring here?

Becirbegovic: So far, it was the import blockade. Now, it's financial. We could do, and could have done, a lot more, if we had the support of donors for these projects.

A little while ago, I had a telephone call from our ambassador to Spain. And he told me that there was a shipment of humanitarian aid on the way from Spain to Bosnia, consisting of mostly second-hand clothes; some food; and some medical supplies; and, he was asking me to receive the shipment.

The freight cost for that shipment will come out to be much higher than if we had bought the things ourselves here. We will take over the shipment ourselves here, of course, just as a sign of gratitude to the people who tried to do their best; but, I also asked our ambassador, to look for donors who would buy and pay for goats that we need for our breeding center project.

Paolo Raimondi: We want to reaffirm that, when the members of the committee go back to our countries, we will raise this question of the Marshall Plan, for debt relief. We have seen, from meeting the religious, political leaders from all the different communities in Bosnia, that time is now of the essence. Five months have passed by, without any of the other reconstruction, and we are approaching the end of the Dayton Accord period.

For the future, there are 180,000 soldiers who should be sent home and will become unemployed. So, I think that those who would go further with this kind of paper war are preparing another crisis—some consciously, and others unconsciously. So it is *our* task to raise these issues, to raise a political fight in the United States and western Europe. This is nothing new from what has been going on for the last four years; but, nothing happened in the last four years. Nothing really happened. And it would be unacceptable, *intolerable*, that in one month, we would lose the peace simply because we do not act.

What the American Constitution says, if it is true for the Americans, is true also for the other countries of the world: The principles of independence, national sovereignty, the inalienable rights of all mankind.

This is probably the best support that we can promise you. We ask you to help us, because you have the moral authority, because of the last four years, to tell the Western governments, and the people in the United States and the rest of the world, what *they* have also to do. So, we have invited delegations to come to the United States. We are also discussing the way to work with the religious representatives, at up to the highest levels, to create this movement, because if we lose Bosnia, it is not only Bosnia—as every Bosnian here knows, but in the West it is not known—we lose community, integration, respect of human dignity. I think that either we *win the battle here*, or Europe and the United States will lose at home.

I also want to situate something we should have raised

before: Ben Swan was a friend of Ron Brown, the U.S. commerce minister who was killed, and it was a dramatic loss of life and opportunity. I think there was a very serious commitment behind his idea, and now we have to take that responsibility.

Ben Swan: We want to mobilize in America to support President Clinton, in his effort to make possible the kind of aid that was being organized. Because he didn't have the full support of the Congress; he was going around Congress. So, because of the election year, there will be some opposition to him from the opposition party. But, we want to mobilize the citizens to give him support, so he can help, so that the political climate will be conducive to getting some of the private investment, supported officially by the government.

I believe that if there is such a delegation as has been proposed, that comes from Bosnia, it would go a long way in helping us to mobilize. You can provide information firsthand, pertaining to the groups that we need to pull in. And so, we extend an invitation.

Becirbegovic: Thank you. And I would like to point out that the fight for Bosnia is the fight for democracy, basically. Bosnia is going to survive only if we manage to establish democratic institutions, intelligent institutions. The West can preserve Bosnia, but it can also act in such a way that Bosnia disappears. Should Bosnia disappear, that would be the defeat

of the West and its civilization, and that would be a degradation of all the principles on which civilization is based. That would be a negation of universal principles and values: conscience, freedom, human rights; and, I'm glad to hear that you are fighting in Bosnia, not only for Bosnia's sake, but for the survival of a civilization, on which the Constitution of the U.S.A. is also based.

Mitchell: That's what I was going to say, because what you just enunciated is the foundation upon which the United States of America depends, with all the problems we still have. If the country does not rise to *this* occasion, then all the principles that put the United States in its place, will have eroded, and it's only a matter of time before it will be destroyed.

Becirbegovic: That's why I'm really thankful to you. I'm aware of the fact that, globally speaking, Bosnia is a small country. I'm sure that 90% of the people in the United States would say they had never heard of this country, had there never been this war. But it is here that there are people who are really asking only for the *minimum* of human existence, who want to live in accordance with their conscience—in reconciliation with their conscience. So, here we have the fight for, really, *universal* values and principles; and, if we don't defend them here, then it would be a defeat for those who could have done much more, and didn't do it.

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A Marshall Plan can prevent new wars

On April 15, the delegation met in Sarajevo with Stjepan Kljuic, leader of the Republican Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and a member of the Bosnian Presidency, who belongs to the Croatian Catholic minority. Here are translated excerpts from his remarks:

I have called for a "Marshall Plan," with the idea that all resources should be immediately consolidated, with clear rules for their distribution. If you give aid to certain groups, they invest only where they want. For that reason, it is necessary to establish certain principles, even if under a certain degree of pressure.

The most important issue is for all refugees to return to their homes. But all the refugees are returning to the areas under the control of the legitimate government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which only confirms the principle of ethnic cleansing. Therefore, we have to foster Bosnian patriotism, giving less importance to what one is called, what religion one belongs to. If we do not start the process of reconstruction,

people will have no work. They receive humanitarian aid, but this can be used as means of manipulation, and it offers no future.

All of this has been going on for too long. Young people are looking for opportunities elsewhere. But we have an obligation to give them a place to return to, and that is the reason that my party wishes to open the window into the future to Bosnians and Hercegovinians.

I stated in Brussels, that we were not asking for a fish; we want a boat and a fishing rod to be able to catch the fish ourselves. As you know, we are a very proud and educated people. Just one city, Mostar, in its thousand-year history, has produced more artists than the whole of Switzerland. Consequently, we wish to work and earn a living with our own hands. In order to attain that, we require foreign aid.

On the other hand, we have a huge number of invalids and war victims, and we are already experiencing a "Vietnam syndrome"—people with mental illnesses who find it extremely difficult to cope, since no one has the time to care for them. The children are the first-priority problem; then, the elderly and the unemployed. While we had an Army, they had a uniform, dinner, cigarettes. Now, out of uniform, they have nothing. If these people receive no assistance, the Balkans will be a place of constant conflicts.

We extend to you our thanks, and I would like to send my greetings to Mrs. LaRouche. One more thing: I would like to see your magazine published in Bosnian, as I saw that certain editions were published in other languages of the Balkan countries.



Meeting at the Presidential Palace with Member of the Presidency Stjepan Kljuic, leader of the Republican Party (right).

Sarajevo's struggle for human rights

Dr. Pejanovic is a member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Herzegovina and a leader of the Serbian Civic Council, the organization of the Serbs in Bosnia who resisted the Nazi policies of Radovan Karadzic. He received the Schiller Institute delegation on April 17 at the Presidential Palace in Sarajevo reserved for visiting heads of state. An interview with Dr. Pejanovic was published in EIR, Sept. 29, 1995.

Pejanovic: Yesterday was the first time since the beginning of the war, that I met leaders of other religions. I met representatives of the Islamic community, the Catholic community, and the Jewish community. And this will certainly be a very good beginning.

Religious leaders can do a lot to stop this hatred. For example, the metropolitan, during his Easter speech, included a very strong peace message. It's unfortunate that he was not saying something like this three years ago; but it's never too late to do something good.

Umberto Pascali: Do you think the Orthodox Church in Serbia could free itself from any influence from the Milosevic-Karadzic group? Do you see this progressing also in Belgrade?

Pejanovic: It is very, very difficult. If I were to judge the words which the metropolitan is saying to his believers, and what he said to me, I would say that a new spring is coming. But still, there are a lot of people who work within the Serbian Orthodox Church who are spreading the poison of hatred, although they wear those holy clothes. Among our people, we say that somebody who wears such holy clothes is good for everybody, but sinful before God.

I admire your action, and I'm very grateful to you. The idea of Bosnia perhaps wouldn't be so successful if we hadn't had so much support from people of good will from all over the world. And now, it's succeeded, and we have to be even stronger.

Also, I want to tell you something more about the Serbs living here, in the Federation. They are mostly intellectuals. By their origin, they are members of the families who have lived here for hundreds of years, and most of them have very, very big families, and they entered mixed marriages. In a word, they are cosmopolitans.

The war has done its job, and now the people have a very difficult time. The war brought divisions between people. The Bosniac community has all the institutions, in a national



Prof. Mirko Pejanovic (left), member of the Presidency and president of the Serb Civil Council, greets Schiller Institute delegation member Umberto Pascali at the Presidential Palace.

sense. The Croatian community also. Even the Jewish community does. Church, cultural, humanitarian organizations, political organizations, and NGOs.

What happened to us? Everybody left us. Only we didn't leave ourselves. The priests deserted us. Only now, it happens that the metropolitan is coming to Sarajevo. He left only one priest in Sarajevo, who is not educated to be a real priest.

We don't have humanitarian associations. Nobody sent aid to us. Serbian organizations from all over the world sent aid to Serbia, but not to Sarajevo. But, we survived. The Serbs who live here now, live very difficult lives, especially in the material sense—financially. Ninety percent of them are unemployed. We need help.

By preserving the ethnic structure we have now in Sarajevo, we can reconstruct Bosnia. So we have to convince these Serbs to remain here, to convince them of this, not to think about the idea of going somewhere else.

The Serbs here have a Serbian Civic Council. I am the president of this council, and its main task was preserving human rights. It is actually a model of the American community. Thanks to this fact, we preserved the trust of Serbs here, the Bosnians, and the Croats. That's why we founded an Alternative Nobel Peace Prize. We put aside some money to establish a Foundation for Human Rights. It's only DM70,000 [\$50,000], and we are going to send a letter to you, asking for help to establish this foundation here in Sarajevo, because we think that Sarajevo is a symbol of the fight and struggle for human rights.

The priorities for Bosnia's armed forces

Bosnian Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic and Defense Ministry press spokesman Faris Nanic received the Schiller Institute delegation on April 15. Mr. Cengic's remarks were translated by Mr. Nanic, and the text of the discussion published here has been abridged.

Cengic: I would like to take the opportunity to wish a pleasant stay in Sarajevo to all our distinguished guests. I am very glad to have the opportunity to receive you here. I am partly acquainted with the activities of the Schiller Institute, and also of the other guests, who are not members of the Schiller Institute, and I would like to thank you once again for everything that you have done so far for Bosnia. We hope that your activities will continue, despite the fact that, thank God, the war is over. But you certainly know that the cessation of war does not mean the cessation of problems. We have a saying here since the war: "During the war we had only one problem. After the war, now we have all the problems."

I would like to give you a short overview of the situation.

A historical perspective

I would not like to dwell on the past, not even the recent past. We really want to put this war behind us. But, I would like to tell you, that we faced aggression during this war, and that this war has been caused by forces outside of Bosnia. This war is actually a continuation of former wars. For more than a century in this region, we have had Greater Serbian and Greater Croatian wars against Bosnia-Herzegovina as a state. Unfortunately, ideologues and the leaders of these hegemonistic teachings are saying that the "Bosniacs," or better said, the Muslim people, are the greatest obstacle, and they think that if they remove the Bosnians, politically and physically, from this region, they will be in a position to create Greater Serbia, or even Greater Croatia. Unfortunately, this is an old doctrine which is very much alive even today.

On the other hand, we consider ourselves as a kind of buffer zone, a region that can stop further chauvinistic struggles. We consider that our survival here can stop the appetites of Greater Serbia and Greater Croatia, and can establish a certain political, military, and cultural balance in this region and in the region of the Balkans generally.

I would like to remind you, that we have lived here for centuries together. Not a single struggle in Bosnia has begun from within. Every conflict has been begun from the outside.

In that sense, we cannot accept some attitudes, which have been repeatedly expressed in the West, including in America, that this was a civil war, and that we can talk in terms of "the warring factions." Unfortunately, we have faced terrible aggression, very strongly supported from outside, militarily and politically.

I would like to remind you of another fact. Bosnia-Herzegovina as a state, and the Bosniacs, have paid the highest price in the struggle against communism. We are the leaders of the fight against communism in Europe. I hope you have not forgotten, that a Communist Party is still in power in Serbia today, a party which has only changed its name, but not its ideology. The price we paid, of almost 200,000 persons killed out of a population of less than 2 million, in rejecting communism, must not be forgotten. Therefore, we cannot, by any means, accept those estimates, which are either founded on ignorance or on a poor understanding of things here.

This was a fight for democracy. This has to be said clearly. We have expected, that the leaders of democracy would say this themselves, that they would say the truth. Unfortunately, due to some analyses from very high places in the West and in Europe, they say that we are all equally guilty, all equally to blame for the war. This may cause great resentment toward democracy among our people. I ask you to bear this in mind.

For four years we have been asking the democratic world to help us. It is very hard, as a government, for us today to convince our people, especially the families of people who died in this war, that the Western world, the democratic world, was not able to stop these crimes a long time ago. Our people think that this could have been done in 1993 just as well as in 1995.

The post-Dayton situation

Today we are faced with some significant problems. We have accepted the Dayton Accord, in order to stop further destruction and chaos. We do not consider this agreement a just one. We do not think that the aggressor should be rewarded with 49% of the territory of this country. The aggressor never had 49% of the territory; this country has never been divided in this way. In this country, nobody ever counted percentages of territory or a separate ethnic identity. We have simply lived next to one another. We used to live in the same cities and villages together. This was normal. We have never thought in terms of what percentage the Croats occupy, or the Muslims, or Serbs.

But much worse than this is that today we are subjected to terrible pressures, unfortunately, even from the American administration, to release the war criminals. General Shalikhvili was here 20 days ago and he demanded that Serbian Gen. Djordje Djukic be released. You know that he was sent to The Hague, and that charges have been pressed against him. You have to understand, that this demand by General Shalikhvili cannot lead to positive consequences. We expect that American public opinion, American politicians,



Meeting at the Sarajevo Defense Ministry. Left to right: Defense Ministry spokesman Faris Nanic, Umberto Pascali, Paolo Raimondi, Deputy Defense Minister Hasan Cengic, Nihad Dzinovic.

American intellectuals will raise their voice to help ensure the real punishment of the war criminals. Without this punishment, it is not possible to have democracy, peace, and human rights.

We are faced today with the obligation to demobilize our soldiers. During the first six months of this year, 180,000 soldiers will be released from service. In order to grasp the dimension of this number, you must know, that currently in Bosnia-Herzegovina we have 130,000 employees; in production, only half that number. Within two months we expect some turmoil; it could cause the fall of the government.

We are in a paradoxical situation. According to the Dayton agreement, in 1996, there is not one cent allocated for defense in the Federation budget. But there is also not a single cent for taking care of the demobilized soldiers. Without reconstruction of infrastructure, there is no reconstruction of production, there is no industry. Without production and industry, there is no employment. We find ourselves in a closed cycle.

Unfortunately, those who have carefully planned these steps for Bosnia-Herzegovina have not counted on these problems. They have not given systematic solutions. We are not in a position to solve this problem in an official and systematic way. We are in a situation where we have to solve this with the help of non-governmental organizations, or rather, with the help of the humanitarian aid organizations, who treat our soldiers as social cases. You will certainly agree with us: This can be very dangerous, because they are really not social cases. This is why we consider this the first priority. They are very good, excellent workers, and also very good fighters. There is a great danger that with this treatment, we may cause new social problems.

In the political sense, I have to tell you, we have great problems with the implementation of the Federation, unfortunately. There are two different understandings of the Dayton agreement. Our understanding and the Croatian understanding of this is as if we are looking at different contracts, even when we call on the American representatives here, people who were in Dayton, for help and assistance. When they give their stipulation, it is still not accepted by the Croatian side, unfortunately.

Obviously, in wanting to gain political results and to initiate the implementation of the Federation here, sometimes the American side does not do enough to protect the principles of Dayton. What is the essence? Croats accepted making a state from the Federation. We are talking about the present Croatian policy in Bosnia. They would agree to turn the Federation into a separate state, at the same time creating very, very fragile and very weak connections with the State of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This goes to the point of jeopardizing the sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is not acceptable for us. We did not lose the sovereignty of Bosnia during the war, so we will not lose it at the table. This is the essence of the misunderstanding of the federal defense law.

Of course, I would love for somebody to help me, as a person who is in charge of defense, to create a defense system for one country with two legal and completely separate armies, and two legal and completely separate ministries of defense. This is my assignment. With my modest knowledge, it is not possible to find anything like it anywhere in the world. We have to do it. If not, we will be accused of not being cooperative in the Federation. And we are putting ourselves in a situation where aid will be held up, or we may even be faced with completely baseless accusations.

Finally, the question of peace in Bosnia. It is not only a question of relations within Bosnia, but also the question of world relations. This war was not begun only because of us. In the same way, we have not been able to stop it ourselves.

We think that the United States of America and some European countries do not understand the future of Bosnia in the same way that we do. This is reflected also in relations here in Bosnia. We do think that the establishment of a military balance can provide deterrence. If not, it will only be a question of days before the war will begin again. That is why we think the American commitment to establish a military balance, is absolutely correct. But it should be accepted by the European countries. Otherwise, we could have a situation, in which everything that has been done so far, will not yield any fruits.

The danger of hegemonism

I have not spoken about the Croatian or the Serbian people, and I consider neither of them to blame. I consider the people who committed crimes, to be the guilty individuals. Unfortunately, there are lots of them. Among the Serbs, they could make a separate people of criminals, unfortunately.

The Serbian people, the people itself, is never guilty. This also goes for the Croatian people. I am speaking about hegemonic policies.

We are glad that the war is over. But sometimes, we are faced with a very rough violation of this country's sovereignty at the highest level, toward the highest institutions of the State of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In that sense, the position of the IMF is almost the same, as is the approach of some other international organizations. Our government has to cooperate with other governments and international institutions created by these other governments. You also know very well what we have lived through. We are not in a position to change a lot of things.

This is why I share your opinion: Only through real investment, investments of these companies that really want to produce here and work here, can we achieve real progress. It is not clear to us how are we going to pay back these new loans, when we have an old debt which is very big. We have made a proposal which unfortunately has not been accepted.

According to our estimates, at least \$10-12 billion of the property of the Yugoslav National Army is our property. At the same time, we are in a very difficult situation in rescheduling our debt of \$2.5 billion. Why can we not agree, that the international financial institutions pressure Belgrade to solve the problem of our debts and their succession and their obligation? We have tried this, but everybody turned us down. It is easier to pressure the destroyed Bosnia than Serbia.

This is only one of the examples. Unfortunately, we can give you a lot more. We consider that the succession has to be solved, but before that, we have to solve the question of who the aggressor is. This is the beginning of everything: We have to establish who the aggressor was. We know that very well, and world public opinion knows that very well, but this

has to be said in legal terms, which has not been done.

Ben Swan: Do the signers of the Dayton agreement seriously expect you to reduce the size of your military?

Cengic: They believe that we have to do it. And we will do it. However, unless we achieve a military balance, or rather, the modernization of equipment and training of the federal army, then we will be doomed to destruction.

Mobilizing Bosnia's skilled workforce

Mrs. Elke Fimmen asks whether there is a possibility of putting the demobilized soldiers into government projects for rebuilding the country.

Cengic: We are ready to do that, but we have been waiting for money for five months. It would be useful to get some construction machinery to at least clean up. But we have not been able to.

We can employ people. As you certainly know, we have educated people, and our people have been involved in industry for more than a century. We have people who have been working on great projects all over the world, not only in the East, but also in the West, not only in civil engineering. We had cooperation in many fields. If there were real investments, we would be able to solve a great number of problems very soon. We do not need humanitarian aid. We want reconstruction and investments.

The problem of demobilized soldiers was not treated in the Dayton agreement. We were only ordered to demobilize.

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London's 'Iron Lady' gave the green light

On April 18, three Sarajevo dailies carried "pool" coverage of the Schiller Institute's April 17 press conference at the headquarters of the ruling Party of Democratic Action (SDA). We quote the text of the coverage as it appeared in *Oslobodenje*, and include some additional reportage from the other two dailies. At least two reports of the press conference were aired on Sarajevo television.

Oslobodenje headlined its coverage: "The West's Dangerous Games"; a kicker referred to the Schiller Institute program: "Insistence on a 'Marshall Plan' which includes setting public works in motion for the reconstruction of B&H."

"Bosnia and Hercegovina is a victim of planned geopolitical games of certain Western countries and their intent to provoke the war on its territory. If it hadn't been for the 'green light' from London, given by Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington, and the British oligarchy, in conjunction with the French President Mitterrand, as well as approvals from certain forces in the United States, the Chetniks would not have started the aggression, stated Paolo Raimondi, a representative of the Schiller Institute, an international political and cultural organization, during a press conference on Wednesday at the headquarters of the Party of the Democratic Action (SDA) in Sarajevo.

"The Schiller Institute," said Raimondi, "was the only organization which, even before the aggression against B&H, had warned that the "Western games" were leading to the destabilization of this area."

"The policy of destabilization in the last five years was also carried out through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. 'The conditionalities should not be imposed on Bosnia and Hercegovina,' Raimondi thinks, 'which these two organizations are demanding, after four years of destruction.'

"The Schiller Institute, the organization which brings together representatives of associations from many countries, is promoting a campaign for the sovereignty of Bosnia and Hercegovina, and its right to economic development, and is against any kind of conditionalities. That's why they insist on the 'Marshall Plan,' which includes setting into motion the building of public works for the reconstruction of the country.

"A Schiller Institute delegation, including members of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia and Hercegovina, arrived in Sarajevo on Tuesday, after a one-day visit to Croa-

tia. They have already held talks in Sarajevo with members of the Presidency of the Republic of B&H, Stjepan Kljuić and Mirko Pejanović, Rejs Ulema Prof. Dr. Mustafa Cerić, Deputy Minister of Defense Muhamed Cengić, Cardinal Vinko Puljić and representatives of SDA."

Vecernje Novine bore the headline, "Schiller Institute Press Conference: Geopolitical Games around the Aggression against B&H; the Iron Lady Gave the Green Light." The accompanying picture shows Britain's then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"Bosnia and Hercegovina is a victim of planned geopolitical games of certain Western countries and their intent to provoke the war on its territory. If it hadn't been for the 'green light' from London, given by Margaret Thatcher, Lord Carrington and the British oligarchy, in conjunction with the French President Mitterrand as well as approval from certain forces in the United States, the Chetniks would not have started the aggression, stated Paolo Raimondi, a representative of the Schiller Institute. . . .

"It is highly immoral to expect the people of Bosnia and Hercegovina to pay the debts of the communist Yugoslavia. The 'Marshall Plan' aid must be tied in with the sovereignty of B&H and that is what we are striving for,' stated Raimondi."

Dnevni Avaz, "The West Is Responsible for the War."

"The Schiller Institute, according to Paolo Raimondi, was the only organization which denounced the 'games of the

Pres - konferencija "Šilerovog instituta"
Geopolitičke igre oko agresije na BiH
**GVOZDENA LEDI DALA
ZELENO SVJETLO**

BiH je žrtva planirane geopolitičke igre određenih zemalja Zapada i namjere da se na njenim prostorima izazove rat. Da nije bilo "zelenog svjetla" iz Londona, koje su dali Margaret Thatcher, lord Karington i britanska oligarhija, zajedno sa francuskim predsjednikom Mitteranom, kao i "svjetla" koje su dale neka snaga iz SAD-a, ne bi se četnici pokrenuli - rekao je predstavnik međunarodne političke i kulturne organizacije "Šilerov institut" Paolo Raimondi na preskonferenciji u Centrali Stranke demokratske akcije u Sarajevu.

"Šilerov institut" bio je, po riječima Raimondija, jedina organizacija koja je još prije agresije na BiH ukazala da "igre Zapada" vode ka destabilizaciji ovog područja.

Na destabilizaciju politike u posljednjih pet godina utječu i Svjetska banka i Međunarodni monetarni fond, BiH smatra Raimondi, ne mogu se postavljati uvjeti kao što to čine te dvije organizacije nakon četiri godine njenog razaranja.

"Šilerov institut", kao organizacija koja okuplja predstavnike asocijacije iz raznih zemalja pruža, prije svega, podršku kampanji za nacionalni suverenitet BiH i pravo BiH da se ekonomski



tira na "Maršalovom planu", koji podrazumijeva pokretanje javnih radova u obnovi zemlja.

- Krajo je nemoralno da se od naroda BiH očekuje da plaća dugove komunističke Jugoslavije. Pomoć "Maršalovog plana" mora biti povezana sa suverenošću BiH i mi se za to i zalazamo - rekao je Raimondi.

"The Iron Lady Gave the Green Light," headlined the Sarajevo daily *Vecernje Novine*, in its coverage of the press conference given by the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The photo is, of course, of Margaret Thatcher.

West' that led to the destabilization of this area. Yesterday at the headquarters of SDA in Sarajevo, the representatives of the Schiller Institute from Germany were introduced to the press." The caption of an accompanying photo of bombed out houses: "Onward with the reconstruction of Bosnia and Hercegovina with the 'Marshall Plan.' "

The Croatian daily *Slobodna Dalmacija* of April 20, covered the delegation's press conference in Dubrovnik:

"An international delegation of the Committee to Save the Children of Bosnia-Hercegovina of the Schiller Institute held a press conference, upon their return from a visit of several days in Sarajevo, at the Dubrovnik Hotel Imperial on Thursday evening [April 18]. They presented to the media their impressions of their journey through B&H. The delegation included members from Italy, Germany, Slovakia, as well as current and former American parliamentarians. They reported on their evaluation of the situation in neighboring B&H and spoke about their efforts to contribute to keeping the peace both in B&H and in Croatia.

"Elke Fimmen, the representative of the Schiller Institute from Wiesbaden, presented the necessity for an urgent renewal of the economy of B&H, because there would otherwise be a reversal in economic development, opening the way for new tension and fighting.

"A stable peace in B&H remains the prime political task of the United States, Benjamin Swan, state representative

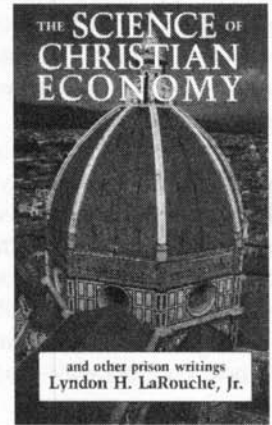
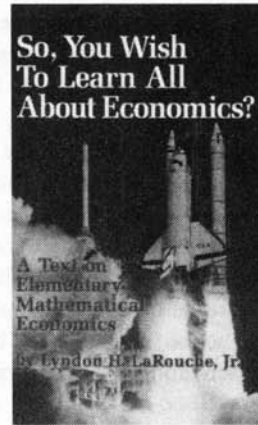
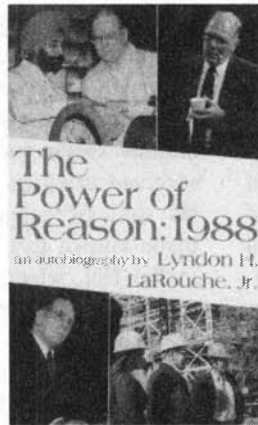
from Massachusetts stressed. He added that after the tragic accident of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and his co-workers, the United States will continue to develop joint economic cooperation as well as support rapid restoration of infrastructure.

"Former U.S. Congressman from South Carolina, James Mann, spoke about the fate of thousands of children, who were sent to other countries for refuge during the war. He stressed that it should be one of the future aims of the U.S. administration to make it possible for these children to return to their native country, B&H, as well as to ensure the preconditions for a normal life and education of the youngest ones.

"Concerning the destruction during the aggression against B&H and Croatia, Theo Mitchell, former state senator from South Carolina, said that, after he returned home, he would encourage the U.S. government to inject fresh capital into this region, so that the destroyed production potential could be rebuilt, and new employment for local people could be created.

"Concluding the press conference, the representative of the Schiller Society for the Protection of Life, Culture, Science and Human Rights, Dr. Jozef Miklosko of Slovakia, spoke. He reported on the discussions which they held during their stay in Sarajevo with representatives of the three religious communities. Miklosko supported strengthening their collaboration, so that durable peace could be secured in the area of B&H."

Books by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



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British offensive on Sudan hits snag, lies exposed

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

On April 26, the United Nations Security Council rammed through a resolution, imposing diplomatic and political sanctions on Sudan. The resolution passed with the support of the United Kingdom, United States, and France, among the Permanent Five, but Russia and China both abstained. Rotating members of the Security Council, many of whom had balked at sanctions, fell into line, under massive pressure from the United Kingdom and Madeleine Albright, the U.S. ambassador at the UN.

Although the vote signals a serious escalation in the crusade against the strategically key nation in eastern Africa, it falls short of the expectations of the crusaders. Agencies of British intelligence, like Christian Solidarity International and Amnesty International, which have churned out voluminous "reports" on alleged violations of human rights in Sudan, to motivate such Security Council action, expected that body to impose far more wide-ranging sanctions, much earlier.

British orchestrated gang rape exposed

On Jan. 31, the first step in that direction had been taken when the UN passed Resolution 1044, threatening sanctions within 60 days, unless the Sudanese government in Khartoum "handed over" three Egyptians suspected of involvement in the June 26, 1995 assassination attempt against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who were presumed to be on Sudanese soil. After two months had passed, the British thought they could put through the second resolution automatically. Instead, tremendous resistance emerged, even among those countries, like Egypt, that had been selected to throw the first stone.

The Egyptian government, after having authored a draft

for sanctions, realized that its country would be the first to suffer, if an arms embargo were imposed on Sudan. As Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa put it, an arms embargo against Khartoum would give the rebel forces the upper hand, enhancing their bid to secede, and initiate a breakup of the nation. That process, in turn, would jeopardize Egyptian security. Therefore, Mubarak told reporters on April 10, his country would accept anything *but* an arms embargo. At the same time, important nations of the non-aligned sector such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Nigeria, received briefings from Sudanese government officials on the strategic dangers inherent in the UN move. Indonesia made known that it objected to the very mechanism used in the UN, whereby the Permanent Five members of the Security Council essentially dictate law.

In its original form, the draft resolution contemplated a wide range of sanctions, from diplomatic and political measures, to a trade embargo, an aviation ban on all aircraft under Sudanese license, and an arms embargo. In its final form, the resolution imposes only political and diplomatic sanctions. This means that Sudanese diplomatic missions are to be reduced in size, and the movement of diplomats curtailed.

Sudan plays LaRouche card

The measure taken April 26 carried an air of hysteria with it. It was as if the Security Council had decided to force through a vote on whatever it could, regardless of how far short it fell of their original intentions. One week before, on April 20, two Sudanese government representatives joined Lyndon LaRouche on the podium, at a seminar in Washing-

ton, D.C., to expose the lies behind the anti-Sudan crusade. Abdel Mahmoud N. Al-Koronky, the press counselor at the Sudanese embassy in London, and Angelo Beda, just named as a member of the new cabinet, as Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform, presented devastating evidence to refute charges that Sudan has been harboring terrorism and condoning slavery. (See *EIR*, May 3, p. 57.)

On the following day, news broke that one of the three Egyptian suspects whom the UN had asserted were on Sudanese soil, had surfaced in Afghanistan, to give an interview. The interview, carried in the Arabic daily based in London, *Al Hayat*, was reported as well by Reuters. In it, Mustafa Hamza, the suspect in question, documents how he and his accomplices entered Ethiopia, to stage the assassination attempt against Mubarak on June 26, 1995. The assailants entered Ethiopia from Pakistan, two of them via Sudan, and with visas issued by the Ethiopian embassy in Khartoum! Furthermore, Mustafa Hamza defines the clear lines of disagreement that his afghansi terrorist group, Gamaa al-Islamiya, has drawn with the Islamic government of Sudan. (See interview below.)

Hamza's statements to the authoritative Arabic daily created some embarrassment for the British and their colleagues, notably Madeleine Albright, which may be one contributing factor to the haste displayed by the Security Council to pass a resolution—any resolution. Now, it is on the record, that the allegations of harboring terrorists, on which the sanctions were motivated, are baseless.

That the grounds for UN action are flimsy, to say the least, is underlined as well, by the fact that the trial, now going on in Adis Abeba, Ethiopia, against three other assailants involved in the assassination attempt, is being conducted behind closed doors. As Al-Koronky emphasized in discussions with Washington policymakers, such secrecy does not speak well for the accusers: If, indeed, the three men on trial were involved in the plot against Mubarak, and, if Sudan were behind their machinations, why the secrecy? Not only is the trial secret, but the defendants have not been allowed to have defense attorneys, although two prominent Egyptian lawyers had offered their services. Furthermore, Sudan, the real party under accusation, has not been allowed to attend the proceedings.

It is to be expected that further such outrageous violations of human rights will be exposed in the immediate future, further undermining the fraudulent case that the British have brought against Sudan. The true story on what is behind the allegations of slavery, is now out. The identity and political motivations of the British intelligence fronts mounting the crusade have been made public, in unmistakable terms, in Washington. Members of the Congress have been duly informed. Thus, there is no guarantee that the British will succeed over the next two months in organizing a broad coalition to impose tougher sanctions against Sudan.

Yet, the British are not likely to give up. On the contrary,

they will probably accelerate their campaign, for fear that the game will be up, before they reach their aim. London's strategy for Sudan, behind the drive for sanctions, is to hamstring the central government militarily, while arming the rebels in the south, and opening up new fronts to the east, through Ethiopia and Eritrea. As Baroness Caroline Cox of Christian Solidarity International has made known, the policy is to spread the war to the north, overthrow the government by violence, and break up Sudan into several micro-states.

'Political Charter' signed with ex-rebels

Now, even in the military aspect, things look bleak for the British. On April 10, the Khartoum government announced that a political charter had been signed with two of the three rebel leaders in the insurrection, Riak Machar Teny Dhugon of the South Sudan Independence Movement (SSIM) and Kerubino Kuanyin, chairman of the Southern Peoples Liberation Army of the Bahr al-Ghazal region. Dughon is a Nuer tribal leader and Kuanyin, the original founder of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), is a Dinka. The charter lays the basis for agreement with the remaining rebel group under John Garang, also a Dinka. The charter commits the signators to defend the unity of the country, while assuring complete freedom of religion and culture (see *Documentation*). News of the agreement is certain to have a demoralizing effect on the remaining rebel forces. Shortly after the breakthrough had been announced, rumors began to circulate, that Garang, head of the SPLA, had been wounded in fighting and was hospitalized in Nairobi, Kenya. Later, rumors that the "historic" leader of the insurrection had died, were dispelled by reports he had given a live radio interview.

Peace *could* be achieved quickly, as the British know full well. That is the perspective they are desperately seeking to sabotage. But time may be running out, even for London.

Documentation

Declaration signed by Sudan government and southern rebels: "Political Charter, April 1996":

This charter has been concluded between the: 1) Government of Sudan; 2) The South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A); and 3) Sudan Peoples' Liberation Movement (SPLM/A Bahrel Ghazal Group—B.G.G.)

In recognition of the series of previous peace talks, the parties have pledged to put an end to the ongoing civil war in the Sudan. They agreed on the provisions mentioned below in this charter:

1. To resolve the conflict of Sudan through peaceful and political means.
2. The unity of the Sudan with its known boundaries,

shall be preserved, its entity shall be secured against all internal and external threats. The parties shall endeavor to keep peace, justice and supremacy of values of right, goodness and virtue.

3. After full establishment of peace, stability and a reasonable level of social development in the south, and at the end of the interim period, a referendum will be conducted by the people of the southern Sudan to determine their political aspirations.

4. Recognizing the constitutional development, implementation of the federal system and political practice based on the values of participatory democracy, the two parties shall endeavor to boost the progress in these fields in the light of changing situations.

5. Citizenship shall be the basis of rights and duties in furtherance of the values of justice, equity, freedom and human rights.

6. *Sharia* and custom shall be the sources of legislation. However, states may enact legislation complementary to the federal law in matters peculiar to those states.

7. Cultural diversity in Sudan is recognized; Sudanese people are encouraged to freely express the values of this diversity.

8. Freedom of religion and belief shall be observed and a suitable atmosphere shall be maintained for practicing worship, *dawa*, proselytization and preaching. No citizen shall be coerced to embrace any faith or religion.

9. Social development is an extreme priority for the achievement of which the government shall plan for confidence-building and expediting the process of alleviating of poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. The states shall also work for the spread of knowledge and achieving self-sufficiency.

10. Power and national wealth shall equitably be shared for the benefit of the citizens in the country. The details shall be worked out by the two parties.

11. A coordination council shall be formed between the southern states for better implementation of this agreement.

12. The two parties will work together for stability and improvement of living conditions in the affected areas according to the provisions of the subsequent Peace Agreement. Both sides shall carry the duty of implementing the security arrangement, resettlement, reconstruction, development and preservation of rights and duties.

13. Sudan shall interact with African and Arab nations and the world community on the basis of the effective Sudanese identity for the benefit of Sudan.

14. Sudanese in general, and the southerners in particular shall be mobilized to rally behind and support the subsequent peace agreement.

Signed, 1) Maj. Gen. (Brig.) Al Zubair Mohammed Salih, First Vice President of the Republic of Sudan; 2) Cdr. Dr. Riak Machar Teny Dhugon Chairman of NLC SSIM and Commander-in-Chief of SSIA; 3) Cdr. Kerubino Kuanyin,

Chairman of SPLM/A (B.G.G.)

Dated 10 April 1996, Khartoum

Interview with assassin Mustafa Hamza

Mustafa Hamza is a fugitive Egyptian terrorist suspect wanted in the June 26, 1995 assassination attempt in Adis Abeba, Ethiopia against Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. According to the London-based Arabic newspaper Al Hayat, he contacted their Afghanistan correspondent and offered an interview, which was published on April 21. In that interview, he said that Sudan had nothing to do with the assassination attempt against Mubarak. Hamza, known in the interview as Abu Hazim, claims to be in Konor state in Afghanistan under the control of the "Gamaat Al Dawa for Koran and Sunna." Al Hayat reported on the interview: "He confessed that Al Gamaa al Islamiya has carried out the foiled assassination attempt and asserted that no country or organization was linked to the attempt. He confirmed that 75% of those who took part in the attempt came from Pakistan and hold passports from an Arab state, while one or two only arrived at the Ethiopia Embassy in Khartoum. . . . Hamza stressed the deep differences between the ruling Islamic Front in the Sudan and his group Gamaa al Islamiya. He accused the Sudanese government of a distorted and deviated application of Islam."

Here are excerpts from the interview:

Q: Could you introduce yourself. . . ?

Hamza: My name is Mustafa Ahmed Hassan Hamza, one of the Gamaa al Islamiya in Egypt. Born in [Egypt], B.Sc. of Agricultural Science, U. of Cairo 1979. I spent seven years in prison in the case of Eljihad Organization which was accused of assassination of ex-President Anwar El Sadat. I stayed one year in Egypt and then travelled abroad. I am 38 years old now. . . . I went to Pakistan and Afghanistan where I stayed for three and a half years and I contributed to the sacred war with many Afghanistan groups.

Q: In the assassination attempt of President Hosni Mubarak, how did those who executed it reach Ethiopia. . . ?

Hazim: We have issued some press releases concerning this issue, in which we clarified all the matters. I now say we haven't any relations with any state or organization in the execution of this attempt. The Egyptian Gamaa al Islamiya and its members are the ones who have done the whole operation: planning, plotting, and executing. Every thing concerning the operation from A to Z is the work of the members of the Gamaa al Islamiya. What is alleged of the involvement of others in the operation is baseless lies. I believe the Egyptian and Ethiopian security services and the FBI found out these confirmed facts. There are certain political matters which control them and we have nothing to do with it. All this is found in the investigations which took place in Ethiopia with the three brothers who are in custody there.

One of the two brothers [i.e., collaborators] came through Sudan from Pakistan. This is evident in the airport and is known by Ethiopian security. Seventy-five percent of the people came from Pakistan and one or two came from Sudan. The main objective is to execute the operation. . . .

Q: How does Gamaa al Islamiya view the government of Sudan?

Hazim: Our general policy is to support whoever implements Islam, but we have deeply rooted disagreement with the government of Sudan. We are fundamentalists in our belief methodology and movement, and they (the Sudanese) are far from the fundamentalist line, they call for reform of Islamic jurisprudence and deviated from established Islamic traditions. The disagreement in such issues makes the rapprochement with them difficult. The interests which govern them is far from the established Islamic teaching. Their implementation of Islam is disfigured and contains clear divergence. When I visit Sudan I don't see any sign of Islam in the daily life of people; there was only press propaganda for jihad in southern Sudan. The Sudanese deal with every matter according to their interest; one time they ally themselves with Egypt and another time with the Eritrean President Asyass Aforgi. Their position concerning the Eritrean Jihad is clear. They sold them for Afwerki who later turned against Sudan.

Concerning the United States, we are clear, they don't want Islam to rule, but the Sudanese show their desire to dialogue with the United States. I think their position concerning Israel is ambiguous. If a treaty between Syria and the Zionist state is signed, they will accept it, which is completely unacceptable, illogical, and contrary to the *Sharia*.

Q: Because of you and because of Gamaa al Islamiya, an embargo will be imposed on Sudan. How do you feel about this?

Hazim: I have no relation to this matter. The brothers wanted to get rid of Mubarak because he constitutes a basic obstacle in the face of the international Islamic movements. This was the major consideration which governed us and we have no relation to any political disagreement with any regimes which victimize the Sudanese people.

We have no brothers in Sudan, as to the other brother, he is in another state, he will appear soon, and there is no third person. Through our dialogue and speech we want to prove that the Sudanese people are not involved in the matter. We are ready to lift any injustice to which it might be subjected. We absolve ourselves before God from any responsibility that the Sudanese have no link to us. . . .

Q: Where were you during the Adis Abeba operation? . . .

Hazim: During the operation I was in Afghanistan, I was moving between Afghanistan and Pakistan, I wasn't in Sudan during that time.

FARC, UN out to get Colombia's Gen. Bedoya

by Maximiliano Londoño Penilla

Maximiliano Londoño, President of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) of Colombia and well-known opponent of the drug cartels, issued the following statement on April 29, in response to a pattern of attacks from varied quarters against the Commander of the Colombian Army, Gen. Harold Bedoya.

Londoño, a frequent contributor to *EIR*, visited Washington, D.C. in February 1996, to warn that hemispheric security, and the survival of Colombia as a nation, required the drug cartel-run Samper Pizano regime be decertified by the Clinton administration. The administration did decertify Colombia, and the Samper regime is reeling from that decision—but has yet to leave power itself.

Now, Londoño has issued a warning that international forces allied with the cartels, are setting up one of the firmest opponents of those cartels inside Colombia, Army Commander Bedoya, for elimination—including possible *physical* elimination.

The flurry of attacks against General Bedoya was ostensibly provoked by his April 12 statement rejecting proposals that international troops be deployed into the Urabá region of Colombia. He warned: "If we continue to permit international [interests] to tell us how we should protect our borders, we shall lose Urabá, just as occurred with Panama. Any country in the world would be interested in the Urabá region, and if we Colombians play their game, we'll lose the Atrato Canal," a reference to the proposals for an interoceanic canal in the region. As *EIR* exposed in its Nov. 10, 1995 Special Report, "New Terror International Targets the Americas," a British-sponsored separatist plot is well-advanced in the Urabá region.

Londoño's statement

We publish Londoño's warning here because, should the forces targeting Bedoya succeed, the current political and military impasse in Colombia—where neither the cartels nor their nationalist opponents have had the strength to finish off the other—could be irrevocably tipped in favor of the drug cartels. Subheads have been added.

Because he is a decided defender of national sovereignty, and because he opposes the anti-national and imperial proposal to

bring in United Nations blue helmets to “pacify” the Urabá region, a new order has gone out from the UN, its non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), to lynch Gen. Harold Bedoya, commander of the Colombian Army. The order is to be executed in two phases:

1. The political liquidation of General Bedoya, through a well-orchestrated press campaign, in which the media will attempt to make him appear as “a nut” and “a purveyor of disinformation” who is seeking to create conflicts between Colombia and the nations of Europe by supposedly accusing them of being the beneficiaries of an eventual separation of Urabá, a strategic area in which a new interoceanic canal could be constructed. This first stage will conclude with a debate in Congress, where it is planned to put Bedoya up against the wall, to force him to retract his devastating attacks on the absurd idea, of bringing in foreign troops—UN blue helmets—supposedly to settle for us the problem of the massacres which occur in Urabá.

The truth is that General Bedoya has demonstrated that he understands the irregular character of the present war, and has denounced the fifth column role of the NGOs, which, under the pretense of defending human rights, extol the activities of the narco-guerrillas, whom they present nationally and internationally as “defenders of social justice,” while, at the same time, they denigrate the members of the Armed Forces, whom they paint as supposed violators of human rights.

A criminal attempt

2. In the event that the strategy of political liquidation fails—which, as stated before, is aimed at the early expulsion of General Bedoya from the ranks of the military—instructions are already going out, for a criminal attempt, which, similar to what happened with Gen. Gil Colorado [killed on July 19, 1994], will snuff out the life of the narco-guerrillas’ principal military adversary. All the publications associated with the FARC, and, therefore, with the Colombian Communist Party and the Popular Union [political coalition], are full of articles in which General Bedoya is targeted.

Not for nothing do the narco-terrorists profess hatred toward General Bedoya: It was he who assumed the task of letting the world know that the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN) constitute the third drug cartel. Not to be forgotten, either, is the fact that General Bedoya aborted the plan of the narco-government of President Ernesto Samper, to capitulate to the FARC, through which it was intended, unconstitutionally, to cede the territory of La Uribe to the FARC, as an initial step towards supposed negotiations with the narco-guerrillas.

Moreover, the Army chief has called public attention to the fact that the existing legal framework does not permit effective action by the Armed Forces against the narco-guerrillas. De facto, military justice does not exist; every officer,

non-commissioned officer, soldier or policeman who fights the narco-guerrillas, is liable to be tied up in judicial cases, thanks to the efforts of the Attorney General, Office of the Public Defender, and the NGOs, institutions whose principal objective is to demoralize the members of the Armed Forces. It is no accident that cases of flagrant cowardice by members of the military are occurring. The truth is, that he who fights, faces trial.

According to his public statements, General Bedoya has not said that European nations seek to take Urabá from us to build a new canal. What he *has* said, is that various *European NGOs*, such as Pax Christi, etc., seek to “convince us” of the supposed advantages of bringing in UN blue helmets to “resolve” the problems of Urabá. It is this imperial interference of the UN which General Bedoya opposes. And he is absolutely correct when he warns us that this is how Panama was lost.

The British Empire threat

In reality, the only European power which could be interested in seizing—initially, through proxies—Urabá and other areas of Ibero-America, would be the British Empire. In point of fact, the British have already taken ownership of the Malvinas Islands, and of a good part of the oil of our country. It would not be surprising if the privateer descendants of Francis Drake and Henry Morgan persist in taking control of these territories to make them into their colonies. After all, for several centuries, this has been the desire of the British, heirs of the oligarchic tradition of the Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian empires.

Of course, every military patriot who is faithful to his mission of defending national sovereignty, is an adversary of the British financial oligarchy, which endeavors to restructure its empire through the incorporation of the globalism, or One Worldism, of the UN and its NGOs. Faced with the collapse of the international monetary and financial system, the oligarchic families which control the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank seek to eradicate the sovereign nation-state from the face of the earth.

If there is anything which the oligarchs consider dangerous, it is human beings who behave as citizens of a republic; that is, who think, have moral principles, and the courage to act in moments of crisis. And if, especially under current circumstances, that citizen happens to be a soldier, concern becomes real panic. The mere possibility that General Bedoya could become a sort of Colombian Charles de Gaulle, makes him a mortal adversary of the one-worlders or globalists. These are the deeper reasons why our native oligarchy, their British masters, the UN, its NGOs, and the narco-guerrillas wish to liquidate Gen. Harold Bedoya. These are reasons shared by the Anglophiles Warren Christopher and William Perry, U.S. secretaries of state and defense, respectively, who are in the tradition of Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, of unhappy memory.

Italy's parliamentary elections: The left wins, a shift to the right

by Claudio Celani

Contrary to general forecasts, the Italian general elections held on April 21 did bring in a clear majority in the new Parliament. However, seeing the victory of Romano Prodi's center-left coalition "The Olive Tree" as an historic shift and as a promise of long-expected stability, as the international media did, is wrong and misleading. First, although it is the first time that Italy's left, namely the former communist PDS, has won an electoral majority, one must not forget that they were already the main force supporting the last government, led by technocrat Lamberto Dini. Dini himself, after his government fell, formed his own electoral slate, called Italian Renewal, filled it with collaborators and relatives, and contributed to the center-left victory by bringing in a desired quota of moderate votes.

Secondly, although the 167 seats in the Senate and the 324 in the Chamber of Deputies are more than enough to ensure a government majority for the whole five-year legislative term, the center-left bloc has to rely on the votes of the traditional communists, Communist Refoundation, whose official programs are radically opposite to Prodi's ones, on key issues such as wage policy, privatization, and taxes. It is expected that Refoundation will give a grace period to Prodi of no longer than six months, after which this contradiction will explode.

The apparent paradox of the Italian result is that it drew euphoric reactions from quarters which usually would be the last to rejoice in a victory of the left: the international financial markets. The Milan stock exchange jumped up 5%, and the lira reached a record high against the German mark, approaching the 1,000:1 level. U.S. mutual funds and investment banks flew in capital, buying Italian-denominated bonds on the derivative market, as if the elections had been won by Margaret Thatcher.

The paradox is explained by the fact that The Olive Tree, although calling itself "left," has pushed for radical free-market reforms, which bring it much closer to a Thatcher-style "right-wing" liberal party, than to a traditional, pro-labor formation. The Olive Tree leaders have profiled themselves as the champions of the "Maastricht guidelines," promising to implement a strict budget-control policy, a sweeping pension and health reform, and a radical privatization program. Both Prodi (see box) and the PDS have already given proof of their "reliability" for enforcing austerity; the former, when he was

head of Italy's giant State-owned conglomerate IRI and, most recently, through his public association with international financier George Soros; the latter, in ensuring trade union support for Dini's free-market policies and, previous to that, for the even harsher policies implemented by Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, former head of the central bank, in 1993. The collaboration between the PDS and Ciampi has been so good that it is taken as given that Ciampi will be appointed to one or two economic ministries in the new Prodi cabinet.

Twenty-four hours after the publication of the official results, IMF European director Massimo Russo had already given an ultimatum to Prodi, "suggesting" that he be included in the general three-year program, to be issued by the government already on May 15, the announcement of a \$30-32 billion austerity package for the 1996 budget. Cuts, "suggested" Russo, have to be made in the health sector, while non-income taxes have to be increased, and wages and salaries must not.

Romano Prodi sent a signal in his first public statement after the vote. "My priority," he said, "is to bring the lira back into the European Monetary System," implying a fulfillment of the Maastricht guidelines. The second priority, he said, is the privatization of the State-owned communications holding STET.

The other significant aspect of the election result is the astounding success of the separatist Northern League, which became the largest party in two of Italy's most industrialized regions: Lombardy and Veneto, where they got, respectively, 27 and 19 direct mandates to the Chamber and 11 and 9 to the Senate. The significance of that vote is that the League was neither part of The Olive Tree nor of the Freedoms Alliance, the conservative bloc, and therefore had to count exclusively on its electoral base. Umberto Bossi, the Northern League leader, had counted on such a success, aiming at becoming the "king-maker" in the national Parliament. Instead, despite the overwhelming success in terms of votes, the League got "only" 59 seats in the Chamber and 27 in the Senate, insufficient to play the swing-factor.

However, the League success is being used by certain components of The Olive Tree to adopt its program of so-called federalist reform, i.e., transferring part of the central fiscal powers to local administrations. Massimo Cacciari, mayor of Venice and leader of the "mayors' party," declared in an interview: "We must rapidly and concretely pursue a

federalist and autonomist project.”

Such a move would open a highly dangerous period of unraveling of State powers, fulfilling the scenario laid out by Giovanni Alberto Agnelli, the youngest member of Italy’s most powerful pro-British oligarchical family, in an interview with British journalist Alan Friedman April 9. Italy’s period of painful transition, Agnelli said, will probably not end “until another two or three elections are held.”

Bossi has more votes than Mussolini

Although the Northern League failed to achieve its political target, of becoming the decisive factor in determining a national majority between left and right, the astounding success of Umberto Bossi’s movement in Northern Italy is the most threatening aspect of the Italian elections. The League already had the strongest parliamentary faction in the last legislature, with more than 100 elected representatives, but that had been achieved thanks to “bloc” votes, coming from voters of the League’s allies, Forza Italia and National Alliance. This time, breaking with its allies and running alone, the League gave a demonstration of strength, winning in total 3,777,786 votes, more than in 1994. Since those votes come mostly from northern regions, the League’s national percentage is “only” 10.1%, which is, however, almost two points more than 1994 (8.4%). Also, its parliamentary strength has been cut by half, because of fewer direct mandates.

On the basis of this result, the League’s Umberto Bossi is going to intensify his call for “independentism,” as he characterizes a populist-jacobin propaganda in favor of greater autonomy of Northern Italy from the central authorities. Last year, Bossi’s “independentist” calls and actions already activated warnings from the President of the Republic, Oscar Scalfaro, and indirectly, even from the pope, during the annual meeting of the Italian Catholic bishops. Such warnings were well-founded: Bossi did not limit his polemics against the “corrupt Rome Parliament,” but opened his own “Northern Parliament” in the city of Mantua. The Mantua “Parliament,” composed of League representatives, has been meeting regularly every two weeks, discussing and voting as if it were a real parliament.

So far, the border between farce and constitutional offense has been carefully respected, in order to avoid a police and judiciary intervention and the disbanding of the movement, but the threat of secession is used by League leaders to blackmail other political forces and obtain their “federalist” reform. Already after the vote, representatives of the winning Olive Tree coalition, such as Venice’s Mayor Massimo Cacciari, a pro-Nietzsche philosopher, called on Prodi to start a “federalist” reform immediately. Before the elections, Milan Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini, a Jesuit often praised by the British press, issued a similar recommendation in the form of a paper calling for “solidarity federalism.” The powerful Agnelli Foundation in Turin has for years pushed a similar project.

In order to understand what Bossi’s “federalist” reform

really is, one has to compare the map of the future regional federation of Italy, issued by League representative Francesco Speroni when he was minister in the Berlusconi cabinet (1994), with the one published in 1992 by Alfred A. Heineken, head of the famous beer corporation and member of Prince Philip’s oligarchical “Club 1001.” The maps differ in minor details. In the presentation of his project, called Eurotopia, Heineken explains that nation-states are no longer useful and that the European continent should be split into 75 mini-states, according to demographic criteria, each one run by a member of a royal family. Heineken drafted his plan after discussions with Cyril Northcote Parkinson, a now deceased historian and a top British intelligence officer. In a telephone discussion with this author, Heineken explained the philosophy behind his plan: “Of course southern Italians do not need industry, they are not fit for that.” This is the modern version of the 19th-century slave plantation.

Why did almost 4 million Italian voters choose a proto-

Who is Romano Prodi?

Romano Prodi is not a new face on the Italian political landscape. He has been industry minister and head of the State conglomerate IRI under several Christian Democratic governments, and was called on to manage IRI again in 1993 under the technocratic government of Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, the former governor of the Bank of Italy. In between, Prodi worked as senior adviser to the Wall Street investment firm Goldman Sachs and was among the first “experts” to be hired by international speculator George Soros in order to draft a radical reform plan for Russia in 1989.

As reported in Soros’s book, *Underwriting Democracy*, Prodi was hired, together with Jeffrey Sachs and others, to draft what was called the Shatalin Plan. Prodi’s relationship to Soros was not cut in the following years, despite Soros’s leading role in the speculative attack against the lira in summer 1992, which forced the Italian currency out of the European Monetary System and devalued it by almost 30%. Prodi appeared publicly in a celebration of Soros on Oct. 30, 1995, when Soros was awarded an honorary doctorate in economics at Bologna University. Confronted by *EIR* journalist Andrew Spannaus, Prodi justified himself by saying, “We reward Soros not for his economic ideas, but for his philosophy.”

Pinning down Prodi’s economic thought is a real problem, since, due to political opportunism, he has often said opposite things on the same issue. But privatization and a stronger dependency of the Italian economy on the international financial markets are two pillars of his policy. Dur-

fascist movement such as the Northern League? The main reason is the economic crisis and increasing tax burden due to the central government's adoption of IMF and Maastricht guidelines. Such a tax burden particularly hits the middle class and small and medium entrepreneurs. The other explanation is specific localist brainwashing techniques inherited from the tradition of the Venetian Republic.

The Northern League, in fact, was launched first in the Venice region (Veneto) in 1979, and made its electoral breakthrough in 1983, on the basis of a deep racist demagoguery against southern Italians and the Rome government, allegedly corrupt because most politicians were southerners. Newspapers such as *Il Gazzettino di Venezia* and institutions such as the Cini Foundation, discreetly helped build the localist ideology. Even Bossi's Lombard League, which until today was the largest, was able to grow at the beginning thanks to financing from its Venetian brothers.

Today, the Venetian League has more than 30% of the

regional vote, and its representatives do not hide the specific Venetian reasons of its success. "I do not deny that in Veneto the ethnic component has deep roots, anchored to the Venetian Republic. Here, this sense of belonging is very strong," says Stefano Stefani, a businessman and federal chairman of the Northern League. Sociologist Ilvo Diamanti, a key League controller, reminds: "The League was born in the Veneto in 1983, as the Venetian League, and in 1992 there were four local leagues that reached 25%, already turning the Veneto into Italy's most league-ist region. Here there is the League genetic humus, the small-enterprises tissue, the other North, different from the large industrial concentration; this is the land that has capitals but no capital cities, such as Milan or Turin." Diamanti, speaking like a typical sociologist, says that he is "very worried" by the monster of secession, which he himself helped create. "When you open a question like this," he said to the daily *La Repubblica*, "and you win, it is impossible to go back."

ing his 1993 mandate, Prodi started privatizing IRI. He sold Banca Commerciale Italiana and Credito Italiano, in a highly controversial procedure, at the end of which both banks turned up in the hands of Enrico Cuccia, the Italian tentacle of Lazard Frères, and Cuccia's allies. Prodi managed also to sell the big food processing company SME, partly to Nestlé and partly to the Benetton group, before being forced to resign because of Silvio Berlusconi's electoral victory in 1994.

In a 1993 interview with Giancarlo Mazzuca, a senior liberal economic journalist, Prodi explained his idea of transforming Italy's State-owned companies according to the British model of "public company." As an example, he offered the British East India Company, his model for a "capitalist" enterprise.

Since Prodi profiles himself as a "nice guy," he is often also presented as "pro-German." But in a rare moment of truth, he wrote in the January 1991 issue of the magazine *Il Mulino*, published by the Il Mulino Foundation in Bologna: "From the political standpoint . . . the fear and the risk are growing, that Germany may use its strength and its diversity to change in its favor the still existing equilibria inside the European Economic Community." Such a statement must be seen as an endorsement of the "Fourth Reich" campaign which was at that time being pushed by the Thatcher government in Britain.

Prodi has put high on his list of priorities, the necessity of fighting unemployment. But during the election campaign, when he was asked to explain how he would create more jobs, he mentioned as a possibility the Delors Plan to build European infrastructure, only to reject it "because there is no money."

Along with the other factors of instability, including the worsening of the social and economic crisis due to the effect of his restructuring policies, Romano Prodi has a Damocles sword hanging over him, represented by the three national official investigations into his friend and partner George Soros. The investigations were started by prosecutors in Rome, Naples, and Milan after a legal brief was introduced last November by Paolo Raimondi and Claudio Ciccanti, chairman and secretary general of the Italian Solidarity Movement, the Italian section of the LaRouche movement.

One embarrassing story on Prodi's past was published in the *EIR Strategic Alert* of March 28, 1995, involving his obscure dealings with the Red Brigade terrorists during the kidnapping of Aldo Moro in 1978. Then, Prodi and a circle of friends around him were informed of the place where the Red Brigades kept Moro prisoner. In order not to disclose the source, Prodi and friends invented the story that they had been in a seance, during which the word "Gradoli" was "revealed."

Prodi himself communicated the information, in this form, to then-Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga. Instead of deploying the police to Via Gradoli, a street in Rome, Cossiga ordered a village with the same name to be searched. The terrorists in Rome thus had enough time to move Moro from Via Gradoli to another safehouse. Prodi let the cynical intrigue happen without protest. Only after Moro's murder was the Via Gradoli terrorist safehouse searched by police. At a 1995 press conference, Prodi was asked whether he still held seances on life-and-death issues. Two of Prodi's "spiritualist" friends were ministers in Lamberto Dini's technocratic government.

Nation-state target of Argentine terror

by Cynthia Rush

Argentina was shaken on the morning of April 4 when the People's Revolutionary Organization (ORP), a little-known terrorist group, carried out a bloody attack on Dr. Jorge Bergés, a physician who worked for the Federal police during the 1970s. As Dr. Bergés walked with his wife on a street near his Buenos Aires home, he was approached by three individuals, shot 15 times, and left for dead. A short time later, an ORP spokesman called the *Todas Noticias* cable TV station to take responsibility for the murder attempt, stating that "we've just shot Bergés. That's for the 20 years," a reference to the 20th anniversary of the March 24, 1976 military coup which overthrew President Isabel Martínez de Perón.

The coup anniversary, coupled with the 14th anniversary of the April 2, 1982 attempt by the Armed Forces to take back the Malvinas from the British, not only set the context for the vicious shooting of Dr. Bergés. It also was the pretext for an intensified assault on the institution of the military by the international human rights mafia and allied narco-terrorist networks grouped within the Castroite São Paulo Forum.

Rather than focus on the bestiality of the attack on Bergés, virtually all media pointed instead to his alleged "torturer" past, describing him as the "Argentine Dr. Mengele" (a reference to the Nazi death-camp Dr. Josef Mengele). Although some groups offered token condemnation of the shooting, they largely railed about the "environment of impunity reigning in the country," which, they alleged, allowed current and former military officers who served in the 1970s war against subversion, to escape prosecution for human rights violations.

Defense of sovereignty a crime?

"Impunity" is the buzzword used by supranational forces operating to dismantle Ibero-America's military institutions, in pursuit of their goal of eliminating sovereign nation-states. The message relayed in the Bergés incident, is that narco-terrorism is *not* "criminal"—either in the 1970s or today—but any individual or institution acting to defend the nation-state, is. As ORP leader "Raúl Martínez," told the leftist Uruguayan daily *La República*, "our actions will continue over the next 12 months, until March 24, 1997, inscribed in our total struggle against the impunity of torturers and

genocidalists who now live in freedom."

The response to the speech given April 2 by Gen. Mario Cándido Díaz, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reflects the environment. Díaz paid homage to "the fallen, and the veterans of the war against subversion who gave their lives to fight the plague which was eating away at the very essence of our republican institutions." His statements immediately provoked the wrath of the pro-terrorist lobby, including former Montonero, Horacio Verbitsky, who charged that it was a "by-product of reigning impunity." On April 10, the Chamber of Deputies approved a resolution rejecting Díaz's speech, and a human rights lawyer filed a suit against him, alleging that the speech was an "apology for crime"—the "crime" being the 1970s military offensive against narco-terrorism.

It is not just the narco-terrorists who are targeting the Armed Forces, however. The response to Bergés's shooting revealed division inside the military itself, between those angered by the attack on the institution, and those like Army Chief of Staff Gen. Martín Balza, who are colluding with the demilitarizers. It was Balza who reportedly ordered the Military Hospital not to admit the gravely wounded Bergés, arguing that he had no "military status." Bergés was finally taken in by the Naval Hospital, in front of which a bomb was deactivated a few days later.

In this anti-military environment, the ORP's backers have launched a major promotion campaign. Indicating that the group is not simply a local phenomenon, two regional conferences which occurred at the time of the Bergés shooting, enthusiastically applauded the attack. One was the "First International Conference for Humanity and against Neo-Liberalism," organized by Mexico's narco-terrorist Zapatista leader, "Marcos," in Chiapas's Lacandón Jungle; the other was the "First Southern Cone Conference for Human Rights and Against Repression," held in Colonia, Uruguay, and organized by offshoots of that country's terrorist Tupamaros movement. The ORP has also shown up on the Internet, the primary vehicle through which narco-terrorist networks and the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which support them, operate internationally.

Closer to home, Uruguay's *La República*, run by leftist Federico Fasano Mertens, has been the biggest promoter of the ORP. The daily gave space to ORP leader Martínez, permitting him to describe in sickening detail how he shot Dr. Bergés, and rant on about how the attack on the police physician was totally justified. *La República* editor, Enrique Alonso Fernández, conducted a three-hour videotaped interview with two ORP members in Buenos Aires, excerpts of which were then shown on two separate Argentine television programs on April 25. Over the weekend of April 27, the daily published the entire text of the interview in a 16-page special supplement, including glossy color photos. Observers in Buenos Aires are asking who financed the slick supplement.

The Ugandan elections pose a challenge to London's Museveni

by Linda de Hoyos

Although London's *Financial Times* contributed a four-page paean to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni on April 25, for his election campaign, the word from Uganda is that the incumbent President will have a difficult time in national elections scheduled for May 9. The *Financial Times* lauds Museveni as follows, in the opening paragraph of its four-page spread: "The highest economic growth rate in Africa is turning a country once associated with disaster into an inspiration for the continent."

Despite such enthusiastic support from London's financial community, polls published by the Ugandan government-controlled *New Vision* newspaper predict that Museveni's opponent Paul Ssemogerere will win 71.4% of the vote, and that Museveni will only win 22.1%!

Whether or not Museveni is actually defeated in the Presidential election, the credibility of Britain's top dictator in Africa has been called into question among his own people. Under Museveni's dictatorial rule since 1986, Uganda has been virtually recolonized by British finance—a reality the *Financial Times* does not attempt to hide. On the one hand, the *Times* admits that Uganda's life expectancy rates have dropped to 42 years from 49 years, and may even drop to 32 years by the year 2010. But, under the headline "Exciting Opportunities Abound," the *Times* extolls Uganda's virtues as an investment haven, including "political stability; freely convertible currency; no restrictions on the employment of expatriates; cuts in corporate tax rate from 40-30%; and investment incentives that include tax holidays of up to six years and duty-free imports of capital goods and machinery." In short, whatever the unfortunate plight of its population, Uganda is a paradise for neo-colonialist free-traders.

Lack of enthusiasm for Museveni's tax haven, however, may be one reason why Museveni has postponed the Presidential elections so many times. Even so, while permitting elections, he has managed to ban all political parties, with acquiescence from the Western powers.

Opposing Museveni is Paul Ssemogerere of the Democratic Party, who is heading a coalition with the Uganda People's Congress of former President Milton Obote, and smaller parties, called the Inter-Party Cooperation.

Museveni's main base of support, aside from the Western financial community, is located in the Asian business commu-

nity which he restored in Uganda; his home base in southwestern Uganda near the Rwandan border; and his National Resistance Army. According to numerous accounts, Museveni has deployed military goon squads against his opposition throughout the election campaign, attacking Ssemogerere's headquarters and busting up opposition rallies.

Museveni is hated by the tribes in northern Uganda, where the guerrilla Lord's Resistance Army, mostly from Obote's Acholi tribe, is now scoring victories against Museveni's army. The LRA has also attacked supply convoys coming from Kampala heading for Sudan, to outfit the Sudanese People's Liberation Army of John Garang, a long-standing ally of Museveni who also enjoys British support.

Museveni also has problems with the Buganda tribe in the center of the country, Uganda's largest tribe, and the one from which Ssemogerere hails.

Election scramble

There are indications that Museveni is feverishly working to forestall an electoral defeat. According to knowledgeable sources, the Ugandan government has printed up a total of 17 million ballots for the May 9 elections—for a population of no more than 20 million. Museveni's regime is also claiming that there are 8.4 million registered voters, when it is believed that there are significantly fewer, since the AIDS epidemic has hit the adult population hard.

Aside from vote fraud, Museveni may try the option of canceling the elections for reasons of "national security." On April 23, the Ugandan Defense Ministry reported that Zaire-based "bandits" from Rwanda's Hutu tribe had attacked a military border post in southwest Uganda, killing six people. Hutu leaders say the report is false. A Ugandan Defense Ministry official said the attack was aimed at stopping the elections!

And in an attempt to intimidate the voters, Museveni campaign advertisements are warning that if the British warlord is not elected, then Uganda will inevitably return to the violent chaos of 1972-86. This is one way of saying that if he loses, Museveni has no intention of abiding by the election result, but will attempt to take his army into war against the elected government. However, any dent in Museveni's dictatorship will change the correlation of forces in East Africa in a way that prompts complaints in the *Financial Times*.



If Museveni wins, it will mean chaos for the region

Godfrey Binaisa, the former President of Uganda, gave this interview to EIR's Linda de Hoyos on April 30:

EIR: Who are the major contenders in the Ugandan Presidential election?

Binaisa: The two main ones are President Yoweri Museveni, the incumbent, and Mr. Paul Ssemogerere, who a couple of years ago was foreign minister in Museveni's government. There is a third candidate, Mohamed Mayanja, who is not very consequential, not a threat to either of the above two.

EIR: Ssemogerere represents a coalition now?

Binaisa: Yes, Ssemogerere is the candidate for the coalition of political parties, namely the Democratic Party, which he leads; the Uganda People's Congress, or UPC, which is led by Milton Obote, who was President twice and is now in exile in Zambia; and the Conservative Party, which is a much smaller party, and all the other groups who believe in the right to organize political parties in Uganda.

EIR: Have you, as a former President of Uganda, given your endorsement to any of the candidates?

Binaisa: Oh yes, because this is a situation in which all reasonable, thinking members of the public cannot afford to be neutral. I support Paul Ssemogerere for President this time.

EIR: Why are you opposed to Museveni?

Binaisa: First of all, Museveni has been President for ten years. I think a decade is long enough for anyone. Here in the United States, you can only be President for eight years, two terms. But he has been more than that. I think it is time for a change; the people of Uganda want a change. Secondly, he is the leader of the URM, the Uganda Resistance Movement, which took power in 1986. Now, this movement came into being for the purpose of providing an umbrella under which everyone could go, organize, and get into parliament, and decide later whether they wanted to go into political parties. But Mr. Museveni has used it as his own instrument of remaining in power, namely, it is the only political instrument which is allowed to organize; which has branches; which has all the paraphernalia of a political party, which means that at the end of the day, it is a one-party state which is running now in Uganda. I am opposed to that.

EIR: The *Financial Times* and other Western press hail Museveni as the "IMF success story" and praise Uganda as an economic growth area. Is this how you see the situation?

Binaisa: Yes, Museveni is the darling of the Western donors. . . .

EIR: Even though there has not been democracy in Uganda—

Binaisa: Yes, he is their darling, because, I think, he is one of the only Presidents in Africa that has chosen to dance to every tune that the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank calls, and I think he sometimes dances even when there is no music. This is why he is such a darling. The IMF Structural Adjustment Program, as we know it, to me only adjusts the people of Uganda's stomachs to hunger, and their bodies to disease. They are no better off now, than they were when Museveni took power in 1986. By that I mean, the ordinary people of the land, not the middle class, not the upper class, not the members of the Armed Forces, members of parliament, or ministers of cabinet, who are getting preferential treatment, and are therefore not conscious of what is happening to the rest of the public.

There is no question at all, that the stringent conditionalities of the IMF and the World Bank have not eased the suffering and plight of the ordinary people in Uganda. In other countries in Africa, in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, and in South Africa, there is a lot of agitation to prevail upon the IMF and the World Bank to change their policies toward Africa. But Museveni is doing nothing of the sort. You don't hear him complaining about the conditionalities; he just takes them for granted, because he benefits by them. For instance, he has sold most of the government-owned public companies and utilities, to foreigners, at rock-bottom prices—even those utilities in which he played no role at all in founding or promoting.

EIR: Life expectancy in Uganda has gone down in the last decade under Museveni, from 49 years to 42 years. Do you have a sense of the reason for this?

Binaisa: The reason is the bad economic policies. Most of the money he gets is spent on servicing the enormous foreign debt, which now has topped \$3 billion. I understand that roughly 30% of whatever money he gets is spent on servicing the debt, and consequently, he does not have much left, after

spending money on the armed forces to keep him in power permanently, to allocate to the health services the country needs. Consequently, all the diseases that we had put under control at the time of independence, more than 30 years ago, have now come back in full force—like tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid fever. As if this were not enough, we have the new phenomenon of HIV, the AIDS virus.

EIR: Is HIV the major killer?

Binaisa: No, the HIV is *not* the major killer, because these other diseases are terrible. People have no access to clean water. From the United Nations Development Program Report, I learned that only 15% of the total population of about 20 million Ugandas even have access to clean water—access only, mind you, to clean water. We are next to the bottom. The very bottom is held by the Central African Republic, and Uganda is next to that. If so many people do not have access to clean water, what else do you expect than that most of them will succumb to malaria fever, they will succumb to tuberculosis, they will succumb to typhoid.

EIR: You said that Museveni is the darling of the West. Does he have any particular ties to the West?

Binaisa: Mainly our former colonial masters, the British, seem to be very fond of him through the Minister of Overseas Development, the Rt. Honorable Baroness Lynda Chalker. She is the one who has promoted Museveni so enormously. Another one of the House of Lords, is Baroness Cox, I think. These are the two main figures who are promoting him and who are kind of like “Ladies for Museveni.” And therefore, Museveni gets all the aid he needs, and they are prepared to look the other way on the question of democracy. They do not pressure him, as, for instance, they pressure President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, as they pressure Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia, that it is time to hold elections, that it is time to hold by the principle of one-man, one-vote, to abide by the principle of multi-partyism. He can get away with everything. I think he is the first person in all of Africa to hold a no-party general election. This is very much contrary to the British so-called high values for democracy.

EIR: There was a recent poll published by the Ugandan daily *New Vision*, which predicts that Ssemogerere will win the elections, and that Museveni himself will only poll 17%. Does this sound correct to you?

Binaisa: I do not have those figures. If Ssemogerere wins, two things will happen. A change is just good as a holiday. We need a change in Uganda. The British were in Uganda for 70 years; we got fed up with them, so they quit. What about Museveni? I remember that I was present in 1986 when he was inaugurated. He promised to go to the polls in three years’ time! And he stayed ten. And, you mean I should endorse him when he wants to stay another 10 years, or 20? No reasonable Ugandan can do that. Therefore, if Ssemogerere wins, it will be good for democracy, it will be good for development, it

will be good for everything that people in the West and other people stand for—namely, that we must have change at reasonable intervals of time.

EIR: There have been reports in the newspapers in the United States about the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) in the north, which has been portrayed as a very brutal group, which is waging war against Museveni. What is the situation there?

Binaisa: What is happening in the north of Uganda is really pathetic. Only 10 years, Museveni was himself a guerrilla leader. He was fighting the government of Milton Obote, and he was dubbed a terrorist, a bandit, a rebel, but he resisted until he scored a great victory. He is calling the people of the north the same names, calling them bandits, criminals, saying that they should be destroyed, that he will not negotiate with them. But this is exactly what happened to him. The people who were in power refused to negotiate with him. But that did not stop him from taking over. What I am saying is that these people have shown such resilience. Ever since Museveni took over in 1986, they have been fighting him; there has been no peace in the northern region of Uganda. That is a fact. So, if there is no peace in Uganda for ten years, and you are the leader, why don’t you open some kind of dialogue—why don’t you talk to them?

EIR: But he refuses to talk to the LRA?

Binaisa: Yes, he has refused to negotiate. He says they are criminals, murderers. There is a lot of propaganda, it seems to me, as an experienced politician in the area, when you say that they are the only ones cutting off people’s noses or mutilating their bodies. The atrocities are being committed by both sides. And we, the people of Uganda, have to put a stop to this by uniting together, by talking to one another. The northerners and the southerners in Uganda have all been to the same schools; they’ve been working together in the past in different governments. Why can’t we work together now?

EIR: Aside from the Army, does Museveni have any other base of support?

Binaisa: Apart from the area where he comes from, mainly his constituency is the Armed Forces of Uganda. This is the terrible thing we have. If a ruler depends for his support on the Army, then the whole country becomes a garrison, a military camp.

EIR: Museveni, according to reports, was a backer of the Rwandan Patriotic Front invasion of Rwanda in 1994.

Binaisa: I think that that is a real tragedy—a real Greek tragedy in Museveni’s career. Museveni carried out the invasion of a friendly, brotherly country, sister country—Rwanda, in violation of the Organization of African Unity charter, in violation of the United Nations charter. I think that was outrageous. And I think he himself, Museveni, has a lot of explaining to do to the people of Uganda to convince us of why he went into Rwanda in October 1990, or why, if he did not

himself go in, why he supported those people going in who were officers and members of the Ugandan armed forces? Why didn't he stop them? He has a lot of explaining to do. We fear that if we support him this time, without any kind of explanation as to why he went into Rwanda, he may use his power to do the same thing elsewhere! He may be tempted to go into Sudan, or into Zaire, or into Kenya. So we are not going to be a party to this kind of thing.

EIR: If Museveni wins, what would it mean for the region?

Binaisa: It means total chaos. Because if he wins, he will know that he is in for another ten years, or something, and he is free to do as he likes, and if he chooses to engage in this kind of military adventurism, the way will be paved for him to enter Sudan, on the pretext that he is going to rescue someone—as he did in Rwanda. Everyone will sit back and applaud, as the entirety of the western world just sat back and said on Rwanda, “Look at the Africans killing one another. Let's wait until they finish off one another, and then we shall get in, because their countries will be desert, or uninhabitable, or inhabited only by wild game which we shall go and visit, and the Africans will only be used to shine our shoes and drive our jeeps around the parks,” because all the human beings will have been finished.

EIR: Do you see any relationship between the drive by London, and now the United States, in the UN to impose harsh sanctions on Sudan, and Britain's support for Museveni?

Binaisa: First of all, I must tell my American friends that they do not understand Africa, or they do not want to. They have confused three things in Sudan. They are confusing religion, on the one hand, with racism on the other, with colonialism, on the other. Remember that we Africans were not present in 1884 in Berlin when the European powers carved up Africa; we were not consulted. They carved up what they used to call the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan condominium, governed by the British and the Egyptians, but the British were more equal than the Egyptians, as you know. Secondly, there is racism—which we have to admit is there, racism between the Arabs and the black Africans. Then, there is religion, between the Christian and African religions in the south, and the north, where most of the people are Muslims. That is the situation we have to face.

Now, the analysts say the reason for the problem in Sudan is that Muslim fundamentalists controlling the Sudan government, want to impose *Sharia*, Islamic law, on the life of everybody in the south. This is wrong; this is not true. They make everyone in the West, particularly those who are Christian, believe that this is a premeditated prosecution being hatched by the Muslims against the Christians. That is not true!

We have ethnic problems in Uganda today, between those in the north who still live in tribalism, against the southern tribes. The British anthropologists who came to Africa, would meet someone along the River Nile, and without batting an

eyelash, report, “I met a new tribe, and that tribe I call Nilotics, because they are living along the River Nile.” Now, you ask, “How much do they resemble the River Nile?” They don't resemble the river at all! But these names have stuck to this day, and people are called “Nilotics.” They will say, “I am a Nilotic.” When they come down to the south of Uganda, they will say, “You are Bantu,” because “bantu” is the word for “man” in most of our languages. And people in the south will say, “Yes, sir, I am a Bantu.” And it is through the intervention of these anthropologists that this confusion has come about.

This is not a matter of religion. If at all, this is a matter of ethnicity, which can be settled at a round table conference. Some of us are old enough now to be able to settle this matter. I am now an African elder; I could sit with these young men and women, with the Sudanese of both sides, and we can settle this matter in one week—but nobody wants us to do this, because they are only interested in seeing this area go up in flames. They have two reasons for this. There is oil in the area, and secondly, the Nile Valley is potentially one of the biggest agricultural areas in the whole world, if there is peace in that area. These are motivations of the outside powers.

EIR: They do not want the Nile Valley developed?

Binaisa: Yes, they do not want it developed, unless it is developed on *their* terms. Therefore, they are not going to recognize the sovereignty of Sudan as such.

EIR: When were you President of Uganda?

Binaisa: I was President from June 1979, to the end of May 1980. I was President for one year.

The newspapers in the West say that one of the reasons that people like Museveni will be returned to power, is because he is against Milton Obote, but this is not so. When I was President, I was removed from office by Museveni himself and by the Military Commission of which he was vice-president, and they removed me for one reason—I had moved the general election ahead by six months. They thought that if I had been allowed to participate in the general election, I might have been able to win, so they preempted the election and removed me by military coup. Then they brought back Obote, when they were governing Uganda under the Military Commission from the middle of 1980 to the end of 1980; it was not Ssemogerere who brought Obote back.

EIR: What kinds of projects did you try to carry out as President?

Binaisa: There were so many. Technical education was my main project; I wanted technical education, because unless Africa wakes up to its responsibilities for technical education, we are not moving anywhere. All our natural resources, all our raw materials have been looted today to be used only in the West and in Asia, to manufacture goods on which they put the prices that we have to pay. I was also interested in agriculture. I was very interested in democracy.

The MST's 'Long March'

President Cardoso and the NGOs bear the political blame for the tragic clash of "Landless" peasants and military police.

On April 17, a bloody confrontation between an enormous contingent of peasants led by the Landless Movement (MST) and the Military Police in the town of El Dorado de Carajas, in the Amazon state of Para, resulted in the tragic death of 20 peasants. As *EIR* warned in the *Special Report* of Nov. 10, 1995 entitled "New Terror International Targets the Americas," the government of President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, through his inner circle, was fomenting the MST's actions, and a climate of violence and unrest was being created throughout Brazil.

At the end of January, the national MST leadership held its eighth national conference, to map out a strategy for 1996, calling for stepped-up land invasions in multiple locations throughout the country, as a low-intensity irregular war. This action program has proceeded apace, as seen in Para and other major land invasions this year.

Chief among the tactics agreed upon were: to continue large-scale land invasions, maintaining intransigence against negotiations, and incorporating the growing mass of urban jobless into the movement. This is why the land invasions in the interior of various states, are now culminating with "Grand Marches" on the state capitals.

In the case of El Dorado de Carajas, the ranch owned by the state of Para was invaded by some 3,000 people. The decree of expropriation and distribution of the land was already ready, but its execution was delayed, so the national MST leadership decided to march on Belen, the state capi-

tal (ruled by a crony of President Cardoso), blocking the highway. That is where the bloody showdown took place.

Even though the January meeting coincided with one of the MST's violent actions, the planned offensive was unconditionally supported by the Workers Party (PT). PT Chairman José Dirceu, on hand for the meeting, proposed joint action by leftist parties "against a very strong adversary. The unity of the left is fundamental, and the MST, in this sense, is an example in the Brazilian left."

Since 1995, President Fernando Henrique Cardoso has encouraged the Landless at the expense of the genuine demands of farmers who are being bankrupted by a policy of very low prices for rural products. During the huge march of farmers on Brasilia in July 1995, the President refused to meet with their leaders—then met with the MST leaders, who were demanding the bankrupt farmers' land. The President could not have given a clearer green light to the MST's course of confrontation.

Moreover, thanks to the policy of wiping out agriculture, the monetary stabilization plan is swelling the MST's ranks with many of the 100,000 bankrupted small farmers who lost their land, and the hundreds of thousands of peasants who lost their jobs when farms were idled. "There was a strong adherence to the movement by a part of the unemployed. Jobs today are being created in the same number as in previous governments. But there are a lot more people now, multitudes. . . . The economic crisis broadened the movement," MST

economist João Pedro Stedile admitted to *Gazeta Mercantil*.

Other figures show that in the last two years, more than 500,000 rural workers lost their jobs in the south of Brazil and in São Paulo.

Contrary to President Cardoso's kid-glove handling of the MST, high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces are warning of the true nature of the problem. In a commentary published April 20, Gen. Benedito Onofre Bezerra Leonel, chief of general staff of the Armed Forces, commented, "There are two visions of the conflict—one political and one military. I only answer for the military one. The Landless Movement is a low-intensity conflict."

Just like the narco-guerrilla warfare of the Zapatistas in Mexico, MST irregular warfare in Brazil enjoys the support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) deployed by the British oligarchy. Right after the Para clash, operatives of Amnesty International, Americas Watch, and Anti-Slavery International, the oldest "human rights" outfit, founded by the aristocratic Buxton family of England, poured into the region to back the MST's list of demands, which goes beyond rural issues, to urge demilitarization and surrender of national sovereignty, as in the case of the Yanomami Reservation! The demands are focused in such a way as to twist the juridical basis for actions by the military police, so that they would henceforth be tried by civilian courts.

These NGOs are acting under the protection of the secretary general of the Justice Ministry, José Gregori, a Cardoso crony who was commissioned to oversee the investigation into the peasants' deaths. Independently of the criminal responsibility ultimately established for the massacre, political culpability unquestionably lies with the Presidency.

International Intelligence

Monty, Jr. says Samper is squeaky-clean

Speaking on April 26 to a reporter for the Spanish-language *Resumen Ejecutivo de EIR* on why he had organized the April 2 House of Lords debate over the question of U.S. decertification of Colombia, Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, son of Field Marshal Montgomery, admitted that the debate in the House of Lords was designed to give Ernesto Samper Pizano's narco-regime international backing. "The Colombian ambassador in London was obviously delighted with this initiative," he said. "Of course, the Colombians would have used this themselves, to say, I presume, that the British Parliament" opposes decertification.

He held up the Samper regime as an exemplary "democracy" (echoing Samper's line), as opposed to "dictatorial" states like Nigeria, complaining that the decertification "did seem to be a rather draconian measure against the country which has probably done more than any other country to try and arrest all the big shots in the business. . . . My concern, is you put a very orthodox, hardworking democratic country like Colombia . . . grouped with dictatorial states in other parts of the world. . . . Not a nice thing to have happen to a country which has got such impeccable democratic credentials."

Montgomery favors legalization of drugs.

Muller bids to head UN 'world government'

On April 26, Robert Muller, a retired United Nations bureaucrat and chancellor of the UN's University for Peace in Costa Rica, announced his bid to become the next secretary general of the UN at a Washington, D.C. press conference. Muller's credentials fully qualify him to be the head of a world government as Bertrand Russell conceived of it.

Muller retired in 1986 after 38 years working his way up through the UN bureau-

cracy. He was involved in creating 11 of the UN's 37 specialized agencies and spent the last 16 years of his career in the secretary general's office in various posts. He has also, since his retirement, become vice president of the World Federalist Movement.

Muller granted that he has very little chance of actually becoming secretary general because of his French nationality, but that he's advancing his candidacy because of the need to promote the creation of a "second generation" of the UN "to lead nations into the future." "By warning about the world population explosion," the births of 2 billion people have been "prevented," he bragged, also flaunting the UN's efforts to get governments to focus on environmentalism.

Muller praised the "transformation" of the UN since the late 1960s from an organization that was "humanistic in every approach" to one for which "it is no longer humanity which is first, it is now the Earth."

China-Russia border deal extends to neighbors

Beijing's intentions on the Russia-China border agreements are a top-down approach to solve all the border disputes in the future, a Chinese scholar wrote for the Chinese paper *Lianhe Zaobao* April 26.

In the past, he wrote, Beijing saw that the Soviet Union shared a 4,000-mile-long border with China from the northwest to northeast, and controlled Mongolia, which borders China to the north. The same global power supported India, which in turn supported Tibet on territorial disputes on the southwestern side, and openly encouraged Vietnam, a long-time challenger to Beijing in the southeast, to invade Cambodia and threaten Thailand.

In other words, many of China's 13 neighbors were, at some time in the past, under the influence of Moscow. A good Russia-China relationship demonstrates Beijing and Moscow's good will toward their neighbors.

Besides that, Beijing reasons, if Sino-Russian relations improve, this will have a

"positive domino effect," creating friendly borders with all of China's neighbors.

On top of being good neighbors, Beijing realizes that a peaceful Silk Route can bring resources from the former Soviet Central Asia to exchange for Chinese-made consumer goods, which is considered as another top-down approach to develop Mongolia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India, which border China's far western territory—Xinjiang Province.

If the western part of China has "a railway link to Russia, and Europe, a highway link to Pakistan, an airport link to the Middle East, and Western Europe, and Eastern Europe," Xinjiang will definitely develop better, the scholar argued.

British-French military 'entente' advances

Michael Binyon wrote in the May 1 London *Times* that the military track of the Anglo-French "entente" is proceeding apace. "British and French officials are convinced that President [Jacques] Chirac's impending [May 14-17] state visit [to Britain] will be a celebration of an almost unprecedented new strategic relationship between the two countries. For not only do Britain and France now share the deepest secrets of their nuclear deterrence and national interests, but Britain sees the impending French return to full NATO membership as vital to its own vision of how the Atlantic alliance should develop."

Binyon, the diplomatic editor of the *Times*, insisted that "the new partnership" between France and Britain in the strategic-military domain is "deeper" than one would think, if one judged only by French talk of the importance of "multilateralism. . . . French and British troops fighting together in Bosnia, prompted a more extensive joint look at vital national interests, including the conditions for use of the countries' nuclear weapons. Since 1992, a bilateral commission has not only worked out a joint nuclear doctrine but, in deep secrecy, has also shared current and operational nuclear planning."

Briefly

JORDAN Crown Prince Hassan "sent his condolences to Jordan's Chechen tribes over the death of their national leader Jokhar Dudayev," according to the May 1 issue of *Ad Dustur*. The week before, the Chechen community, which is well represented in Jordan's intelligence service, held a ceremony for Dudayev, attended by the spokesman for Hamas.

HEZBOLLAH has five bases in South Africa and another in Nigeria, unnamed Israeli security officials were quoted by Israel's state-run radio on April 29. But a spokesman for South African President Nelson Mandela dismissed the allegations.

TWO THOUSAND alleged Mayas marched in Guatemala City on April 21 behind the banner of defending "Mother Earth" from Western governments and technology which "threaten it," *El Nuevo Herald* of Miami reported April 22. This march, which included the participation of magicians and "musical groups," was organized by unnamed ecologists.

MONGOLIA'S President, "former" communist Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat, was touring France and Great Britain for 10 days in late April, and was to meet the queen at Windsor. Britain is the leading western investor in Mongolia.

PRINCE CHARLES inaugurated the seventh largest national park in Canada in the small town of Churchill, Manitoba on April 25. Wapusk National Park's thousands of hectares are now going to be known as "one of the world's largest denning sites for polar bears."

JOSEF STALIN had Elliot Roosevelt's book *As He Saw It*, which documented the fights between President Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill during 1943-45, mass-produced in 500,000 copies in Russian translation and widely circulated, a Russian source recently told *EIR*. "It was a great mistake to have published this book," Churchill said.

Binyon concluded: "That is why, for all the public identification, in Britain, with America, and France with Germany, it is the new Anglo-French cooperation in defense, that is the most dynamic. Officials at the French Foreign Ministry display impatience with British policy on Europe; at the Defense Ministry, they are almost euphoric."

Algerian GIA threatens to kill priests

The Algerian Islamic Armed Group (GIA), whose leaders live in London, sent a communiqué to the London-based Arabic daily *Al Hayat* April 26, claiming that the GIA is holding seven French Catholic priests hostage in Algeria and demanding that "the French authorities release a number of GIA members held as prisoners in France."

The communiqué, signed by Jamal Zaitouni (Abu Abdulrahman Amin), threatened to kill all seven if a positive answer is not given by the French government. "If you release [our prisoners] we would release [the priests]; if not, we will slaughter them," warned the communiqué.

This new information refutes previous allegations which blamed the kidnapping on an armed group linked to the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS). The communiqué states that the GIA has a list of its prisoners in France, and gave one of the names as "our brother Abdulhaq Al-Ayaideh," who had been arrested by Moroccan police and extradited to France.

Jewish Agency operations thwarted by Russians

Russian authorities closed down Jewish Agency operations in the Caucasian town of Piatigorsk, the *Jerusalem Post* reported May 1, raising concern that Russia is serious about earlier announced plans to end Jewish Agency operations throughout Russia. The city, in the Stavropol krai, has been the center of Jewish Agency activities throughout the entire Caucasus region, which are nomi-

nally devoted to aiding Chechen and other Caucasian Jews to leave Russia for Israel. The Israeli Mossad has been very active aiding the Caucasian insurgencies. Piatigorsk borders the Russian autonomous republic of Kabardo-Balkar, which is increasingly being targeted by foreign agencies for ethnic insurrection.

On April 8, the director of the Russian Council for Cultural and Religious Organizations effectively withdrew the agency's mandate throughout Russia. This was followed by a letter from the deputy minister of justice to all local authorities notifying them the agency's accreditation was cancelled.

Pre-election warnings of unrest in Russia

Leading members of the Russian Academy of Sciences, including space pioneer Boris Raushenbakh, economist Dmitri Lvov, Gennadi Osipov, and Nikita Moiseyev, have appealed to candidates Gennadi Zyuganov (Communist Party) and President Boris Yeltsin, to agree on rules of conduct for the Presidential campaign and the transitional period afterward. Presidential elections are slated for June 16.

Three days earlier, on April 26, thirteen leading Russian bankers issued a warning of a "spirit of chaos and violence," and "a path leading to civil war and the collapse of Russia." Among its signers were the heads of six major banks and two oil companies, most of them from the so-called Moscow group of financiers. The bankers expressed alarm over attempts at "ideological rollback" if the Communists win. This forecast was backed up by a threat: "Those who encroach on Russian statehood, placing their stakes on ideological revanchism and social confrontation, should understand that the country's businessmen possess the necessary resources and will to act upon politicians who are either too unscrupulous, or too uncompromising." Russian observers read other parts of the statement as directed at the Executive branch; it said, "the actions of the authorities today, also damage our statehood."

Clinton's diplomacy keeps Mideast peace on track

by William Jones

The meetings in Washington during the last week of April, between President Clinton and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and President Clinton and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, underlined the decisive role the United States is playing in forging a Mideast peace. Despite the recent disastrous developments in Lebanon, the Middle East peace process has been kept on track, with President Clinton taking major responsibility.

On April 24, the Palestinian National Council, the ruling body of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Arafat convened in Gaza, voted overwhelmingly (504-54, with 14 abstentions) to strip all clauses from the PLO Covenant that were in conflict with the 1993 Oslo agreement between the PLO and the Israeli government, i.e., clauses that called for the destruction of Israel, thereby recognizing for the first time the legitimate existence of Israel. As Arafat pointed out, the vote of the PNC was "an indication of the commitment of our people to the peace process." Arafat spokesman Marwan Kanfani said, "We have an agreement and we have fulfilled our part." Israeli Prime Minister Peres hailed the vote, saying, "This is one of the greatest ideological transformations in this century. This shows that the Palestinians have honored their commitments."

The response of Peres's Labor Party was equally dramatic. It approved a draft of a new party platform that eliminates a clause opposing the establishment of a Palestinian state, thus eliminating a major obstacle to Palestinian statehood. Nissim Svili, a senior Labor Party official, said that the PLO amendment would make it possible to hold negotiations on a final peace agreement on May 4, as scheduled.

The changed nature of the situation in the Middle East was indicated by the Arafat visit to the United States beginning on April 30, at the same time that Prime Minister Peres was in the

United States. On May 1, Arafat met with President Clinton in the Oval Office, his first private meeting with the President. Although Arafat is not yet a head of state, the nature of the reception was a clear recognition of his enhanced status, and that of the Palestinians.

When Peres met with Clinton at the end of April, they signed a series of agreements aimed at enhancing the security of Israel. The United States has agreed to spur development of the Nautilus Tactical High-Energy Laser, which would offer a defense against short-range rockets such as the katyushas. In addition, the United States agreed to provide nearly instantaneous "real-time" information from American satellites to Israel if any of its neighbors launched ballistic missiles. Such an early-warning system has long been sought by the Israeli government. The two nations also signed an agreement establishing a Joint Counterterrorism Group that would enhance cooperation between counterterrorist agencies in both countries.

The enhanced security will provide Israelis with more confidence in the land-for-peace solutions of the Rabin-Peres peace plan, and will help to prevent Peres's domestic opponents and their Republican backers in the United States—who will stop at nothing to derail the peace process—from whipping up hysteria over defense.

The Lebanon debacle

The Syrian green light to Hezbollah to start shelling civilian areas in northern Israel at the beginning of April, and the massive Israeli "Grapes of Wrath" retaliation, including an air strike on Beirut itself, had cast an ominous shadow on hopes for peace in the Middle East. The graphic photos of the killing of Lebanese civilians by the Israeli artillery bombardment that were flashed around the world, did not improve the

image of Israel in the Arab world, where the Mideast peace process had begun to produce a thaw in the “cold war” between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

The Hezbollah shellings did, however, indicate the ability of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, and his string-pullers in the West, to stir up trouble. When the rockets started hitting Israeli villages, violating an unwritten agreement made in 1993 with Assad, the situation became untenable. The Israelis “threw all the cards in the air to let them fall where they may,” noted one observer. Somebody simply had to “re-shuffle the deck,” and that somebody could only be the United States.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, attending the Group of Eight nuclear summit in Moscow at the time, was dispatched by President Clinton with the explicit task of stopping the killing of civilians. But Christopher wasn't the only diplomat to suddenly depart Moscow: French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette and Russia's Yevgeni Primakov were also courting the Syrian leader. This allowed Assad to thumb his nose at Christopher. In one instance, he suddenly canceled a scheduled appointment with him entirely, and on two other occasions, kept Christopher waiting for hours while he met with his other diplomatic “suitors.”

An agreement of sorts was reached, which put into writing what had only been an unwritten agreement, in effect since 1993, which said that Israeli forces would not attack civilians or civilian targets in Lebanon and that the Shiite Hezbollah forces would not fire katyusha rockets on Israeli communities. The Lebanese government agreed to prevent Hezbollah guerrillas from using any civilian areas or industrial and electrical installations as “launching grounds” for attacks inside Israel.

The agreement was lauded by all parties as a major breakthrough, although it is as only as good as Assad's word. As Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche commented regarding Assad's inclusion, “You don't invite a cannibal to a cooking school!” The demise of the Soviet Union had left Assad high and dry, economically and politically, but the Bush administration resuscitated Henry Kissinger's favorite “sparring partner,” making Syria a party to the Madrid multilateral Mideast talks.

Assad became increasingly troublesome in the context of Anglo-French machinations aimed at undermining U.S. policy in the region. Although President Clinton diplomatically mentioned France for its role in achieving an agreement, Assad's ability to thumb his nose at the U.S. secretary of state was enhanced by the independent French—and Russian—maneuvering in Damascus. Assad will adhere to an agreement only when he has no choice in the matter. A separate Anglo-French agenda aimed at sabotaging the Clinton-brokered peace policy would give the Syrian leader the room he needs to renege on any agreement.

The economics of peace

A more serious threat to the peace process, however, has still to be dealt with: the increasing economic misery of the

population in the former occupied territories—a misery that has been compounded by the closure of Gaza and the West Bank by the Israelis in response to terrorist attacks in Israel. This was a prime focus of Arafat's discussion with President Clinton. Arafat described the situation on May 1 at the National Press Club: “Our net results—net losses, as a result of those closures, amount to about \$6 million daily. And this is a very big loss for an emerging state like ourselves. We are not an oil-producing country. The prolonged Israeli military occupation destroyed the infrastructure of Palestine, and we are starting from below zero. Every aspect of our life is affected—water that we drink, schools, hospitals, roads, telecommunications, electricity—everything.” Arafat indicated that Clinton had proposed setting up a U.S.-Palestinian Commission, similar to what the United States has with other countries, to deal with “all issues of mutual concern.”

Less encouraging, however, was the fact that Arafat went from the White House to the World Bank to discuss economic “assistance” with World Bank President James Wolfensohn. World Bank involvement in the area governed by the Palestinian Authority portends even greater difficulties for peace, since the World Bank is blocking any meaningful assistance for the industrial and infrastructure development of the Palestine Authority.

One initiative that promised hope was the proposal of the so-called Redwig group, comprising Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and the Palestinians, for a Mideast Development Bank, an independent entity that could finance projects that would transform the desert into a garden. The proposal was accepted by President Clinton, but as State Department-led negotiations were conducted to bring that institution into being, the bank was transformed from a “development” bank into a “merchant” bank, as it was so designated by Assistant Secretary of State Joan Spero, who shepherded the process on behalf of the department. A real development policy was “dead on arrival” by the time the bank took final shape.

Zeev Ma'oz, director of the Tel Aviv Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, said that there was a “general skepticism” toward the bank. Responding to a question from *EIR* at a recent Washington forum, Ma'oz commented dryly, “I don't think the Mideast Development Bank, as it is evolving, addresses those issues”—meaning, economic development.

At the same forum, Jeff Feiffer, a State Department official with responsibility for the Middle East, “spilled the beans” on department policy. “There is not enough money for projects of desalination and water . . . but we can work on smaller projects,” he said.

“Small” may be “beautiful” for a State Department pruning itself to join Prince Philip and his World Wide Fund for Nature's “green revolution,” but it won't ensure peace. Unless President Clinton starts issuing marching orders to spur real economic development, the combination of economic stagnation and Anglo-French manipulations will quickly undo the good that has been done.

Musical (and other) gems from the State Library in Dresden

by Nora Hamerman

One might easily ask how anything could be left of what was once the glorious collection of books and manuscripts which were the Saxon Royal Library, and then after 1918, Saxon State Library in Dresden. After all, Dresden was razed to the ground by the infamous Allied firebombing in 1945, which demolished the Frauenkirche and the “Japanese Palace” that had housed the library’s most precious holdings, as well as taking an unspeakable and unnecessary toll in innocent human lives. Then, the Soviets, during their occupation of the eastern zone of Germany, carried off hundreds of thousands of volumes, most of which have not yet been repatriated.

The question is partially answered in the exhibit, “Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library,” on view at the Library of Congress in Washington. As this review is being written, media reports say that the General Accounting Office is calling for the Library of Congress to scale back its activities, including diminishing the rate of acquisitions and reducing its calendar of exhibits and concerts. Judging from the three shows in honor of great European libraries which have been presented there so far (the Vatican Library and France’s Bibliothèque Nationale preceded the present show, which will be on view until August), such a plan stands to further deprive our nation of the links to the sources of our civilization at a moment when we desperately need to increase them. Indeed, the present show’s catalogue reflects the impact of budget cutbacks in its reduced detail and some lack of finish, compared to the previous two, although it is still a bargain at \$19.95.

As to the history of the Saxon State Library in this century: Although the incunabula and other priceless holdings were moved to smaller towns for safekeeping and thus spared the devastation of the war, during the 40 years of communist rule in East Germany, what remained of the library was largely inaccessible to westerners. The show at the Library of Congress gives Americans a first taste of these riches, now.

These include manuscript illuminations which start with the huge, lavishly painted Jewish prayer book of ca. 1290, “a testimony to German Jewry of the Middle Ages,” with poetry by a German rabbi and a Hebrew poet, calligraphy by a Jewish

scribe, and illuminations by a Gentile artist painted in Christian Gothic style. An analogous “cross-cultural” blend is shown in two French-language illuminated manuscripts of works by Boccaccio and Petrarca, respectively, two of the “three crowns” of Italian 14th-century vernacular literature, produced in the 15th-century French royal courts. Then comes a printed book, with hand-painted illuminations, of 1496, *The Performance of Music* in Latin by Francesco Gaffurius, the music theorist whose career at the Milan ducal court overlapped the sojourns there of Josquin des Prez, the most renowned Renaissance composer, and Leonardo da Vinci, regarded by contemporaries as the finest improvisational musician. The page displayed is decorated with two scenes of singing youth: choirboys on the left whose master stands behind them and directs their gaze to an oversize score on a lectern while tapping out the beat on the shoulders of one youth; and girls on the right, who sit cross-legged, each reading from their own books while facing their director, who is also seated with a book before him. The left-hand illustration is typical of performance practice as seen with monks in liturgical choirs, while the right-hand group may show a classroom situation.

Also in the show is a splendid printed volume of 1511 opened to a page with one of Albrecht Dürer’s large woodcuts of the Passion of Christ. The woodcut is beautifully hand-colored and embellished with a hand-painted border of flowers, probably from Dürer’s own Nuremberg workshop. Although Dürer was a great Catholic artist for most of his life, in his last decade (the 1520s), he was among the prominent Nuremberg sympathizers of the dissident monk Martin Luther, which ripened into the Augsburg Confession, a confession of a separate faith, after Dürer’s death, in 1530. These events, and their connection with the evolution of the library in Dresden as one of the great repositories of rare music books and manuscripts, shed light on the particular character of the show.

Reformation and music

The Saxon State Library was founded 440 years ago, in 1566. That was right in the middle of the tragic process by

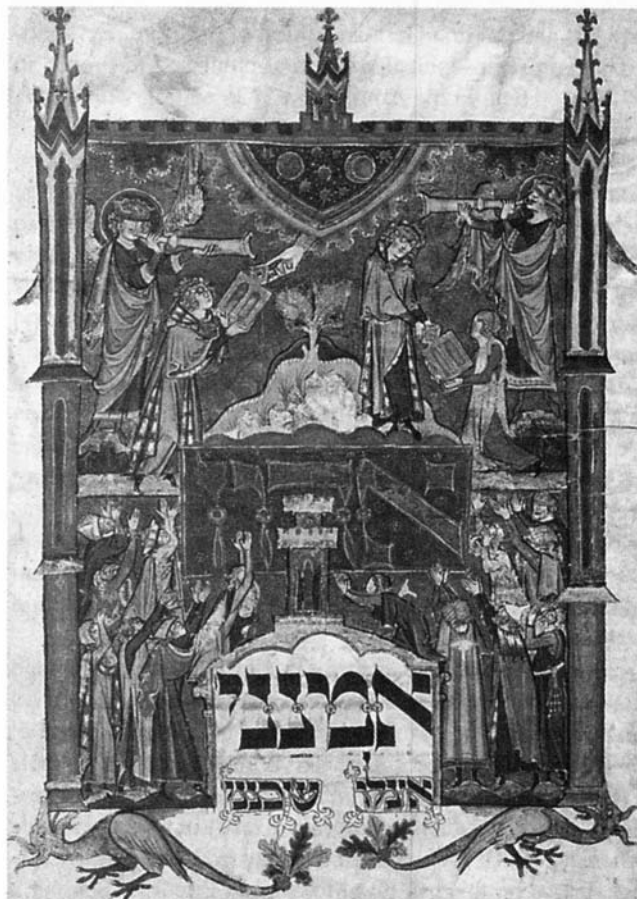
which Christendom, previously unified, was being divided into different denominations, and the Catholic Church no longer represented all Christians. What began as a reform movement within the Catholic Church against clerical abuses and the temporal enrichment of the hierarchy, hardened into an assault on the teaching authority of the Church and the pope, above all because of the perverse genius of the Frenchman John Calvin. Calvinism as such never made great inroads in Saxony, however. In the catalogue essay, "The Protestant Reformation in Saxony," Christian Zuehlke explains how the prince-electors of Saxony at first protected Martin Luther, perhaps out of a sense of justice, and later, for a variety of geopolitical and personal reasons, came to embrace the Protestant Reformation. The Peace of Augsburg of 1555 established the principle that sovereign rulers could select the religious denomination of their territory.

Out of the terrible suffering of 16th- and 17th-century "ethnic" and "religious" wars, caused by the shattering of Christian unity, some good was also forged, particularly in the domain of music.

This process is amply documented in the show with a large number of artifacts by Martin Luther, including autograph letters and his famous German Bible—although right in the middle of this is also a copy of the five-language Polyglot Bible produced in Alcalá de Henares, Spain, which remained true to the Catholic Church and stood up to a lot of opposition within the Church, and belies the commonplace that the Protestants had a monopoly on translations of the Holy Writ.

The Electors of Saxony were the major sponsors of the Lutheran Reformation, and they benefited from Martin Luther's emphasis on choral singing in worship. One of the most prolific and gifted Lutheran chorale writers, Johann Walther, was the first director and cantor of the Dresden Hofchor (court choir), and the show includes an unknown composition by him, dated 1548. Typically for the time, the four vocal parts (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass) are not written as they would be today, on one grand staff, but on four separate sections of the two-page spread.

Ironically, given these strong Protestant traditions, the Dresden library also holds the manuscript of J.S. Bach's "Mass in B-Minor" of 1717, his only Catholic mass, which was apparently originally composed for Dresden. The Elector Augustus the Strong had converted to Catholicism in order to secure his election as king of Poland, in 1699. (By that time it was not required for the subjects to adhere to the confession of the ruler, so the overwhelming majority of Saxons remained Lutheran.) Bach appended a part of this mass to his application for a court appointment in 1729. It is not known when the work was first performed in Dresden, although from 1736 onward, the cantor of the St. Thomas Church in Leipzig added the title "Composer to the court of the king of Poland and the elector of Saxony" to his name. The exhibition displays the vocal parts, written out on separate pages, for the



Jewish Holy Day Prayer Book for the Whole Year. Germany, ca. 1290: Written by a rabbi and a celebrated Hebrew poet, and illustrated by a Gentile artist in Gothic style, this very large volume commemorates German Jewry of the Middle Ages.

Kyrie and Gloria of this mass.

Dresden's connections to Italy are underlined in another music manuscript, a Vivaldi concerto for violin and orchestra composed for the German violinist Pisendel, who later became *Kapellmeister* in Dresden. Inserted into the score, visitors to the show can see the cadenza which Pisendel wrote for his performance of the Venetian composer's piece.

Leibniz and Schiller

Contemporary with these musical rarities are other books of great interest to *EIR* readers. *EIR* has recently documented the unique, generally unrecognized role of the Saxon-born universal thinker Leibniz in shaping the United States (see the *Features* in our Dec. 1, 1995 and Feb. 9, 1996 issues). The Saxon State Library exhibit displays many objects related to Leibniz, such as the first year's issues of the oldest German daily newspaper, the *Daily New Incoming Military and Global Transactions*, of Leipzig, which began in 1660; the *Acta Eruditorum*, published first in Leipzig in 1682, the first scholarly journal, to which Leibniz frequently contributed

articles; and the first German edition of the *Theodicy*, Leibniz's main philosophical work, first published in French in 1710, seen here in the Amsterdam 1726 edition with a fine, engraved portrait of the philosopher on the frontispiece.

Another figure who spent time in Dresden, is the poet, dramatist, and historian Friedrich Schiller, for whom the Schiller Institute was named. Schiller's best-known works to Americans are the 1785 "Ode to Joy," set by Beethoven in the Ninth Symphony, and the 1804 play *Wilhelm Tell*. This exhibit affords an opportunity to meet him in these works and to get to know him better. The rare first edition of Schiller's early drama, *Die Räuber* (The Robbers), written in Dresden and published anonymously in Leipzig, the other major Saxon city, in 1781, is on view, as well as a letter of 1788 from the young Schiller to his good friend Gottfried Körner, praising the latter's setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy." Körner's was one of the earliest of many attempts before Beethoven to set Schiller's beloved poem. Körner had rescued Schiller from Mannheim in 1784, when he had lost his job at the theater and was besieged by creditors.

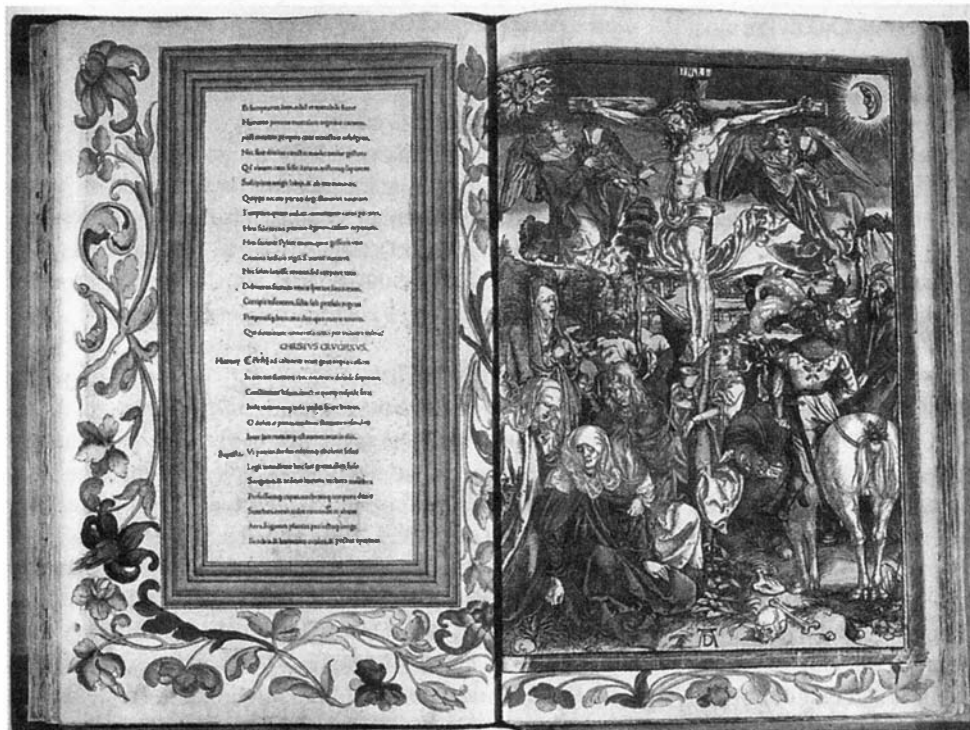
A minor poet, Körner forms one of the few documented ties between Schiller and a kindred genius, Mozart. As David Shavin reported in a review published in *EIR* in the Sept. 6, 1991 issue: "Mozart accompanied Prince Lichnowsky on his 1789 trip to Prussia, where Mozart played concerts in Dresden, Leipzig, Potsdam, and Berlin, at many of the same haunts where J.S. Bach performed and composed half a century earlier. It was on this trip that Mozart met Friedrich Schiller's closest associates, although he seems never to have met Schil-

ler himself. In Dresden, Mozart met with Schiller's friends, the poet Gottfried Körner and Körner's sister-in-law Dorothea Stock, who commemorated the occasion with a famous silverpoint likeness of Mozart."

Later, the composer Robert Schumann spent the years from 1844 to 1850 in Dresden with his wife, pianist Clara Schumann, who supported the family with her concerts even though she gave birth to several children during this period. It was in 1848 that Robert Schumann wrote his famous *Piano Album for the Young*, and in 1849, the less well-known *Song Album for the Young*, Op. 79.

Meanwhile, the evil Richard Wagner was *Hofkappellmeister* (1842-49) in Dresden, while Schumann was unable to find a job except for directing a choir. Schumann's animosity to Wagner was based on moral repugnance for the Romantic outlook which Wagner exemplified to the hilt. One of Wagner's bombastic compositions was a piece not well known today, the 1843 "Love Feast of the Apostles," scored in Venetian style for a large orchestra and several different groups of male singers. There were no fewer than 1,200 Saxons singing at the debut at the Dresden Frauenkirche, one of the city's noblest monuments destroyed in the 1945 fire-bombing. The manuscript survived, and is in the exhibit.

The political conditions which favored the proto-Nazi Wagner over the Classical composer Schumann came to a head in the 1849 revolutionary uprising. When it failed, Wagner deserted Dresden. Schumann was writing his setting of "The Cowherd's Farewell," a song from the opening scene of Schiller's play *Wilhelm Tell*, for the *Song Album for the*



Albrecht Dürer. The Passion of Our Lord Jesus. Nuremberg, 1511. The hand-colored woodcut Crucifixion is bound in a sketchbook that includes the German Renaissance master's original drawings for his book on human proportions, now in the Saxon State Library.



Johannes Brahms. "To a Violet," lyrics by Ludwig Höltz. Song for Voice and Piano, opus 49.2. This manuscript was a gift to the family of Robert and Clara Schumann.

Young. He and his family were forced to suddenly quit Dresden for a quiet village where he completed the cycle of songs. At the bottom of the manuscript page, which is exhibited in the show, Schumann wrote: "interrupted by the alarm bells on May 3, 1849."

The album—of which I presume the entire manuscript is in the Saxon State Library, although the catalogue does not say so—includes two Schiller songs from *Wilhelm Tell*. These charming songs are among the rare successful settings of Schiller's lyrics, and, of course, Schiller's play celebrated a notion of freedom quite opposite to the jacobin frenzy which mainly drove the German revolutionaries of 1848-49. Schumann, who from childhood on had had a special talent for creating a precise image of a specific personality, place, or narrative in his music, uses a drone-like base to evoke bagpipes and a flute-like treble melody in the piano part of the cowherd's song, as if to capture the typical sounds of an alpine sunset. One of the most original facets of the song is the way in which the second stanza trails off, leaving the voice suspended on the leading-tone. But in stark contrast to Wagner, where the music often builds up an emotion and then drifts off to nowhere, deliberately driving the listener into a state of rage, Schumann returns with the third stanza to the opening melody of the song, and leads it to a wistful, but emphatic "farewell." A children's chorus organized by the Schiller Institute in Leesburg, Virginia, which this author directed, has performed this piece and others from the Schumann *Song Album for the Young* beautifully, in English translation. It was for this reason that I was able to immediately spot a gaffe in the catalogue—the translator, unfamiliar with the word for an alpine cowherd, *Senne*, mistook it for

a proper name! It is to be hoped that future editions of the book, if there are any, will correct this error, and perhaps add the identification that the poem is from *Wilhelm Tell*.

Dresden a crossroads

Dresden was and is a crossroads between eastern and western Europe. It is at Dresden that the gauge of the rail tracks changes, and many Russians spent at least a day in Dresden on their way westward. In 1849, one Russian who took part in the failed uprising in Dresden and then fled, was Mikhail Bakunin, who became the founder of the terrorist Anarchist movement.

The debate over freedom in the 1840s sets the context for Schumann's decision to include two Schiller pieces in his album. Schiller had been dead nearly a half-century and interest in setting his poems to music had waned. Yet in 1846-47, in nearby Leipzig, Schumann's friend Felix Mendelssohn had also put his hand to two Schiller settings, including a large-scale choral version of "Die Künstler" (The Artists), Schiller's ode exalting the responsibility of the artist for the fate of mankind.

Another of the treasures exhibited is a fair copy in the composer's own hand of a song by the last great Classical composer, Johannes Brahms, another Wagner antagonist. "An ein Veilchen," or "To a Violet," a setting of a poem by Höltz, was published by Brahms in 1868 as part of a set of five *Lieder* which also included his famous "Cradle Song." This manuscript with its delicate blue border was given by Brahms to the Schumann family, for whom Brahms wrote his own *Song Album for Children*, after the death of Robert Schumann in 1856.

Bonior to UAW: GOP is harming the country

House Minority Whip David Bonior (D-Mich.), speaking at the UAW National Community Action Program Conference on April 24, urged organized workers to get more involved in the pre-election debate, by telling people in their communities that the Republicans "are doing harm to the country."

He admitted that the Democrats did a poor job in the 103rd Congress, because they failed to deliver health care reform "and some other things," but now "we're ready this time. We know what we have to do. We know how important health care is. We know how important pension portability is. We know how important the issues of wages are. We know how important it is to save Medicare and Medicaid. . . . We will stand with you and we will work together and we will fulfill our mission. . . . We think the American people are ready to listen to Democrats again."

GOP blocks vote on minimum wage rise

On April 25, House Democrats attempted to bring to the floor a bill to increase the minimum wage, by amending a resolution needed to waive certain House rules in order to expedite the consideration of the omnibus appropriations bill that was passed later that day. The move was defeated on a motion to end debate.

Scott McInnis (R-Colo.) objected to the move because it would bypass the committee process, in order to bring the bill to a vote. He also claimed that Republican plans to cut taxes would do more for low-wage workers and their families than would increasing the minimum wage. He repeated

the populist refrain that the only way to help low wage-earners is to "get government off their back."

A host of Democrats came to the floor to argue why a vote should be allowed. Frank Pallone (D-N.J.) said that Democrats were forced to use this procedure because "the Republican leadership in this Congress will not schedule the minimum wage for a vote." Gene Green (D-Tex.) pointed out that the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, of which he is a member, has refused to even schedule a hearing. He pointed out to McInnis that "70% of the bills on the floor this year did not go through the committee process, and yet today, they [the Republicans] are not willing to use that special exception for the working folks."

Social Security debate bogged in budget rhetoric

Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.) brought to the floor on April 24 an amendment to a bill on illegal immigration, expressing the sense of the Senate that the Social Security Trust Fund should not be considered in any balanced budget legislation. Dorgan said that any future legislation designed to balance the federal budget "ought to include a firewall between Social Security trust funds and the other revenues of the federal government." Dorgan said that using the current \$71 billion surplus to aid in balancing the budget "is not honest budgeting. If we are not going to save it [for future retirees] we ought not to collect it from the workers."

Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.) retorted, "there is no Social Security trust fund" and "everyone in this chamber knows it." Simpson, a proponent of the disastrous Chilean model of priva-

tizing Social Security, warned that Social Security will go bankrupt by 2029 and "there is no way to avoid it unless you cut the benefits or raise the payroll tax." Budget Committee Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) went further: Balancing the budget "is the best thing you can do for the Social Security trust fund" because "there is no chance of success unless the American economy is growing and prospering," and therefore, "you have to balance the unified budget." Dorgan conceded the fallacy that the budget must be balanced, but added, "let us not enshrine in the Constitution a provision that we ought to take money from workers in this country, promise them we will save it in a trust fund, and then misuse it by saying it becomes part of the operating revenue of this country."

The amendment was tabled by a vote of 57-42.

Senators report on Bosnia visits

Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), who led a delegation to Bosnia that included Harry Reid (D-Nev.), and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), who made a separate visit over the Easter recess, reported their findings to the Senate. On April 22, Hatch reported that his trip was to assess the progress of the Dayton accord, examine the role of the U.S. military deployment, and assess the issues of democracy and privatization.

Daschle described the current situation as a "cold peace" in which "we see a lot of opportunity for those who have confronted one another politically and militarily to find peaceful solutions. . . . but there is a long, long way to go." He also praised the decision to deploy U.S. trips along the border

between Macedonia and Serbia. "Were it not for those troops," he said, "there is no doubt that Macedonia, too, could have been engaged in war."

Intelligence Committee Chairman Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) also traveled to the Balkans during the Easter recess. His remarks to the Senate on April 23 centered on the War Crimes Tribunal. "I think it is very important," he said, "that, ultimately, [Serbian Chetniks] President Karadzic and General Mladic be taken into custody so they can be prosecuted at the War Crimes Tribunal."

Specter also expressed the fear that "the civil mission to rebuild the economy and infrastructure will not have made sufficient progress" before the IFOR military mission comes to an end in December. He said the message he heard in Bosnia was "there is a need for economic development to take hold" in order to maintain the peace.

Canady puts euthanasia ghoul on defensive

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, chaired by Rep. Charles Canady (R-Fla.), held a hearing on April 29 on whether or not so-called assisted suicide is a Constitutionally protected "right." Among the witnesses were Dr. Timothy Quill, a professor at the University of Rochester (N.Y.) School of Medicine and Dr. Samuel Klagsbrun, longtime medical consultant to the Euthanasia Educational Council. Both Quill and Klagsbrun were more concerned about care for the dying than in overcoming illnesses which are usually considered terminal. However, they were both put on the defensive by Canady.

Canady demonstrated from Quill's own writings how Quill's views degenerated, from advocating

assisted suicide "only as a last resort" for the terminally ill in 1991, to offering it to the physically disabled—even allowing physicians to perform lethal injections—in 1994. Quill responded weakly: "My current position is that this is allowable for terminally ill competent patients as a last resort when good palliative care fails."

Canady then turned to Klagsbrun and asked him why he had said, in a debate broadcast on CNN last month, that he didn't want to be associated with Jack Kevorkian. "My criteria," he said, "for participating in helping someone die includes the requirement that I get to know the patient extremely well over a long period of time. There's no emergency, in my mind, to help a patient die. It could be done thoughtfully and carefully . . . and to the best of my knowledge does not fit those criteria. . . . I want to limit this exploration to people who are terminally ill and competent."

Term limits amendment debated in the Senate

On April 22 and 23, the Senate debated, but failed to vote on, a Constitutional amendment to limit the terms of the Senate and the House to 12 years each, a central plank in the Contract with America. Co-sponsors include freshmen Senators Fred Thompson (R-Tenn.) and John Ashcroft (R-Mo.). The ideological sophistry was typified by Larry Craig (R-Id.) who claimed, "The longer members are here, they become the advocates of an ever-increasing government."

Opposition was led by Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), who has been at the forefront, since the beginning of the 104th Congress, in defending the Constitution from these Conservative Revolution assaults. He argued that

the proposed amendment says to the voter: "You are not smart enough to make a choice, so we are going to put into automatic pilot the limitation on the service of your senators or your members of the House of Representatives." Term limits would arbitrarily reduce the level of experience, weakening the Legislative branch, and leaving it "mostly dependent upon the advice of Executive branch bureaucrats, because they will have the only reservoir of in-depth knowledge around."

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kans.) placed the amendment back on the calendar after a cloture vote narrowly failed to end the Democratic filibuster.

One more budget plan cooked up in Senate

On April 25, a bipartisan group of 22 senators, led by John Breaux (D-La.) and John Chafee (R-R.I.), announced a plan to balance the federal budget in seven years. One of the features is a freeze in discretionary spending over the seven years. Chafee said that the freeze would save \$268 billion, but that "it is unrealistic to suggest that savings can be achieved above and beyond this level." Another major feature of the plan is a reduction in the Consumer Price Index, which, Chafee said, "overstates inflation . . . so we make a modest correction." The correction is a 0.5% reduction in each of the first two years, and a 0.3% annual reduction thereafter. This it is claimed will save \$110 billion.

Other sections of the plan deal with Medicare, Medicaid, and welfare reform. The Medicare reform aims to cut costs by \$154 billion by promoting so-called managed care and slowing the rate of growth in payments to hospitals, physicians, and other service providers.

National News

Kissinger brays British line for U.S. policy

Sir Henry Kissinger, self-professed British agent and oracle of U.S. foreign policy, has weighed in again behind the interests of the British Empire. Speaking April 30 at Kansas State University in Manhattan, Kansas, Sir Henry declared he is adamantly opposed to a U.S. presence in such areas as the Balkans and Somalia.

Ignoring the historic principles of America's foreign policy, designed to outflank and defend itself against the British Empire, Kissinger lied, "The U.S. was brought up in an environment where it was protected by two great oceans—until 1945 it didn't have to conduct any foreign policy." Sir Henry added, "We do not have to be in the front line of every confrontation. I do not think the U.S. Army has been created to distribute food in trouble spots. . . ."

"I have not been in favor of sending American troops to Bosnia. We cannot sacrifice American lives for the sake of unifying Bosnia. If we stay, we will sooner or later become targets. . . . We cannot go all over the world slaying dragons." He apparently chose not to add: "unless Her Majesty tells us to."

AFL-CIO launches 'Union Summer' organizing drive

At a press conference May 1 outside union headquarters in Washington, D.C., AFL-CIO President John Sweeney announced the opening of "a new era of organizing for workplace justice in America." The labor federation plans to recruit and train 1,000 young people to spend the summer working on union organizing and political initiatives.

"At the same time these young activists are advancing workers' rights," Sweeney said, "they will learn firsthand that the labor movement is at the heart of the struggle for fairness and justice in America." Inspired by the civil rights movement's "Freedom Summer" of 1964, Union Summer will deploy

its young organizers to help "manufacturing, health care, hotel, laundry, newspaper, retail, and other workers organize and fight for dignity, a living wage, and protection from unfair firings, sexual harassment and discrimination," according to the program's director, Andy Levin.

Eighteen cities where the AFL-CIO already has initiated organizing campaigns, have been selected so far as Union Summer sites. In addition, Union Summer will send a bus tour through the Deep South, to register voters and support ongoing organizing efforts.

The flyer announcing Union Summer declares: "For the first time ever, a generation of Americans is facing a lower standard of living than their parents. The gap between rich and poor has hit Depression-era levels. Corporate executives take home more than 190 times what workers earn, while 10 million American working families live in poverty. . . . You can help working people organize for dignity and economic and racial justice. This summer, join hundreds of young workers and students making history."

New York prosecutor: Drug bankers are whores

John Moscow, Deputy District Attorney for Manhattan, told a recent conference on money laundering held in Portugal, "There is no reason why bankers who do what they are told for a fee should consider themselves any better than the prostitutes who do the same," the London *Financial Times* reported April 24. "If you think the size of the fee makes the conduct better or appropriate, think again, for the penalties are far greater. At least they are if you are dealing with the dollar."

John Moscow was one of the prosecutors in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International money-laundering case. "Bank secrecy statutes in international finance," he declared, "are used by crooks, tax evaders, securities fraudsters, and capital flight fellows; they are used by narcotics dealers. But they are not needed by honest folks engaged in honest transactions."

He attacked the use of national sovereignty to protect and facilitate money laundering, and warned countries not to "try to merchant their sovereign status and impose their sovereignty on New York (along with the rest of the civilized world), to protect the narco-dollars from detection. . . . As we see it, if the money goes through Manhattan, we may well have jurisdiction."

Justice Dept. to probe gasoline price hikes

The U.S. Department of Justice announced on April 30 that its anti-trust division has assembled a five-member task force, to investigate skyrocketing oil and gasoline prices. According to a department spokesman, "If the task force finds the price increase was not related to market forces, then it will look for evidence of illegal collusion." President Clinton has also asked the Department of Energy to investigate. The price for regular gasoline, which stood at a national average of \$1.10 per gallon last December, reached as high as \$1.77, at some gas stations in New York City, by the end of April.

The speculative run-up of gasoline prices—coupled with soaring levels for grains, soybeans, and other commodities internationally—has all the earmarks of a British-coordinated campaign of economic warfare against the United States. Some suspicions have already been raised in Congress, and election-year jousting over the issue is under way.

Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole, the apparent Republican Presidential nominee, challenged President Clinton April 26 to help him repeal the 4.3¢ a gallon gasoline tax increase, passed by the Democratic-controlled Congress in 1993. Dole said that gas prices are "careening out of control and are diminishing the value of millions of American paychecks." Dole, who counts the Archer Daniels Midland grain cartel among his chief sources of campaign funds, recently met in Houston with ex-President George Bush—who is still awash with profits from his own unsavory oil interests.

A spokesman for Clinton's reelection campaign noted that Dole himself—as Sen-

ate Finance Committee chairman, and then as budget negotiator for President Bush—had helped to raise gas taxes from 4¢ to 14¢ a gallon between 1982 and 1990. Senate Democratic Minority Leader Tom Daschle (S.D.), replying to Dole at a press briefing on April 30, declared, "It isn't the tax increase that generated those high costs; it's profits going into the pockets of the oil companies all through this country."

At a follow-up press conference May 1, Daschle asked, "First of all, what is the reason for this? We know that the increase in price had nothing to do with the 4.3¢ that was added to the gas tax in 1993. . . . We don't know what is causing it. Is it collusion? Is it a lack of supply? And I think we need to get to the bottom of that question."

Daschle added, "I don't want to be a part of bailing out the oil companies. For every cent decrease in the tax, the oil companies are potentially able to generate \$1 billion in additional profit. . . . I think we need to know what the oil companies themselves are going to do about it."

Wisconsin terminates aid to welfare recipients

Wisconsin Gov. Tommy G. Thompson (R) has signed a bill to eliminate traditional public assistance to the poor. The new law is scheduled to take effect in 1997, should the federal government agree to waive current rules against many of its key provisions. Thompson called his Clockwork Orange legislation "the biggest change in social policy in 60 years."

The new law would terminate welfare payments, and require recipients to work for peanuts. The state claims that 15% of the jobs would pay about \$6 per hour. For the vast majority, however, even the legal minimum wage would disappear. Roughly half of the jobs would only pay about \$3.20 per hour, and another 25% of them would pay only \$3 per hour. In most cases, the payments would be considered "grants" rather than "wages," so that the worker could not even qualify for federal earned income credits on tax returns for those in poverty.

The bill would also terminate all assis-

tance for post-secondary education and training by mid-1997. A spokesman for the AFL-CIO said April 26 the bill "eliminates education and training, and locks welfare recipients into minimum wage and sub-minimum wage jobs without the chance of ever rising out of that level." According to one clause in the bill, employers are supposed to make a good-faith effort not to hire welfare slaves to replace current workers—but there are no penalties for employers who do so.

Wisconsin's British-inspired "reform" program was put together by a former official of the Bush administration and fascist planners at the Hudson Institute. The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation—a Milwaukee-based funding conduit for such British political projects such as *American Spectator* magazine—funneled at least \$175,000 to the Hudson Institute to design the Wisconsin program. Jason Turner, the Bush-league director of the Office of Family Assistance at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services from 1989-1993, was brought in to run the so-called "Welfare Replacement Project" for Governor Thompson.

Former Justice Brennan denounces death penalty

Former Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, celebrating his 90th birthday on April 27, denounced the death penalty as a "barbaric and inhuman punishment that violates our Constitution." Before a birthday gathering at the Supreme Court of his friends and colleagues, he declared, in a speech read by his son, "Even the most vile murderer does not release the state from its Constitutional obligation to respect human dignity; for the state does not honor the victim by emulating the murderer who took the victim's life."

Justice Brennan, who retired from the bench in 1990, predicted that the Supreme Court would eventually "outlaw the death penalty. I hope I will live to celebrate the day, but I am supremely confident that the day will come." Brennan joined in the Supreme Court's 1972 ruling which banned the death penalty on Constitutional grounds.

Briefly

IT'S PAT BUCHANAN, stupid! Forget about protecting the U.S. economy from British free trade. In a recent fundraising letter, Buchanan says he has "virtually no chance of securing the Republican nomination," but calls for a fight for "a conservative platform"—against homosexuality, pornography, and "those who pollute our popular culture."

ALABAMA'S prison commissioner, the overseer of the nation's first revival of chain gangs, announced April 26 he would expand the program to place women in leg-irons as well. "There's no real defense for not doing the females," said Alabama Corrections Commissioner Ron Jones. He was fired the same day by Gov. "Fob" James, who declared that no woman would serve on a chain gang "under my watch."

ARCHER Daniels Midland is producing more vodka for export to Russia. The grain cartel's 1995 annual report drools over increased sales "due largely to the quality appeal of U.S. vodka." With soaring grain prices, ADM recently announced it has cut corn purchases for ethanol, and has installed equipment more suitable for producing grain alcohol.

BELL ATLANTIC'S largest union, the Communications Workers of America, declared April 26 that it would fight the phone company's planned merger with Nynex Corp., which already controls New York and New England. At Bell Atlantic's annual shareholders' meeting, union leaders denounced the merger as a "downsizing" scheme.

NEWT GINGRICH told a GOP event in a Las Vegas casino April 29 that he now thinks the proposed federal gambling commission should be stripped of its subpoena power. Casino interests claim it "would compromise confidential records," the *Washington Post* said May 1. A bill creating the commission was unanimously passed in Newt's House in March, but has been stalled by the mob in the Senate.

Editorial

Not another oil hoax

The Middle East has been a British playground for over two centuries. It is long overdue that London be called to account for its vicious games.

The present speculative binge in the oil markets is another case in point. Once again, prices at the U.S. pump are soaring, under conditions in which there is not only no shortage of oil, but, if anything, a glut. Although, for the moment, the hike in gasoline prices has been more noticeable to the consumer, there has been a similar speculative jump in the prices of food commodities such as wheat, corn, and soybeans.

The claim is made that the extraordinarily cold winter weather is the cause of the alleged present shortage. What is not being said, is that the major U.S. oil companies deliberately cut back oil imports into the United States, in order to create the present situation of low oil inventories. This was no problem for them, since 41% of the world's oil is controlled by just six major companies: Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum, Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, and Chevron (Chevron and Gulf merged in 1984).

Despite the fact that February was a cold month, imports to the United States were slashed 10% from January levels. There was no shortage on world markets which could account for such a decision.

Internationally, food commodities such as corn and wheat have also gone up sharply in the commodities market, which, like derivatives trading, is one of the most speculative areas for financial investment. Corporations such as Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland-Töpfel (ADM), Royal Dutch Shell, and Exxon, which collectively make up an Anglo-Dutch raw materials cartel, are making super-profits from this new speculative binge.

However, it is important to be clear that the cartels' gain is primarily political. The House of Windsor crowd is forcing up prices in the United States, in order to undermine President Clinton's reelection campaign. For example, ADM Chairman Dwayne Andreas sits on the board of the Hollinger Corporation, whose British intelligence role in attempting to destroy the U.S. Presidency has been documented in *EIR*. The corporation

owns the *Daily Telegraph*, one of Britain's leading newspapers, which has played a crucial role in the Windsor slander campaign against President Clinton.

The Clinton administration's decision to sell 12 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, in order to ease the pressure on prices, is definitely a step in the right direction. Also, the Justice Department has appointed a five-man team to investigate potential price-rigging. But such probes will only scratch the surface, unless they look at the present situation in the context of the two other major oil hoaxes since the Arab oil boycott in 1973-74.

During its 21 years of existence, *EIR* has consistently documented how the British destabilizations in the Middle East are used as a tool to impose their political will. For example, the Arab-Israeli war in 1973 was fomented by the British in a manner similar to their instigation of the assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, on the one side, and Arab terrorist groups on the other, in order to sabotage the implementation of the historic accord between the Palestinians and Israel.

The Arab oil boycott which followed was then used by the British as a tool of economic warfare, especially against the developing sector. At that time, oil prices leaped dramatically. Then, in 1979, the shutdown of Iranian oil exports provided the impetus for a new wave of speculation and a further hike in oil prices. Each crisis, in turn, was used to boost the environmentalist movements.

With gasoline-rationing on the horizon, a further impetus was given to the shift in the United States away from high-technology industrial production, into service industries. This was a leading British objective, from the days when President Kennedy had put the United States back on track industrially with the Apollo program and fiscal incentives to boost high-technology investment.

It is crucial that the British not be allowed to sabotage President Clinton's peace initiatives. It is even more critical to take the levers of their power away from them.

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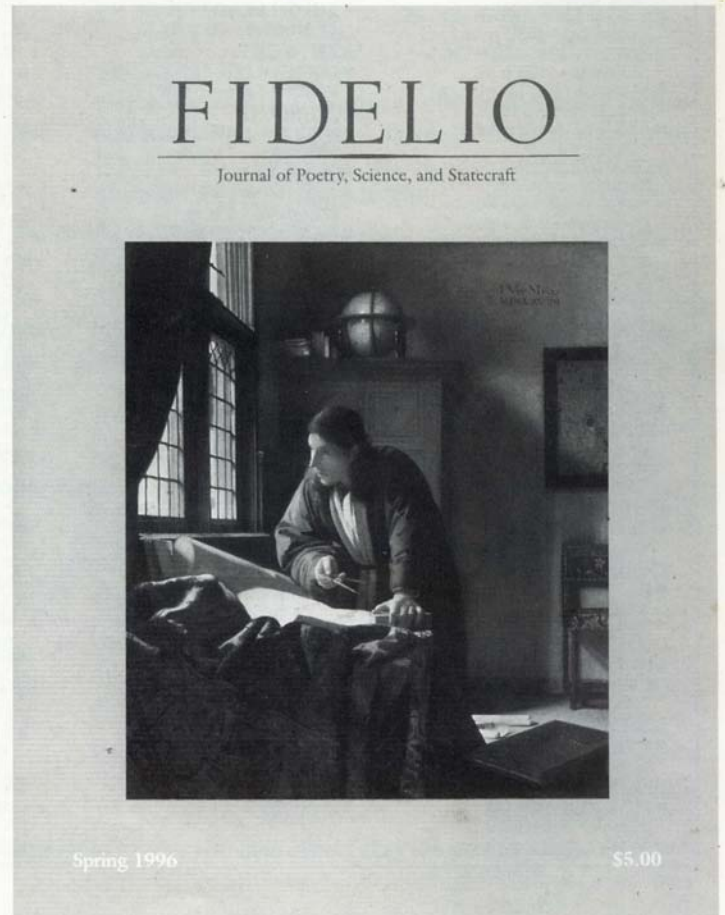
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