

France, who claim to be on the other side of the pendulum, so to speak. But, in fact, what they propose is the same: It is the negation of the creative powers of the human being, but from a different standpoint.

This is what is important to understand in the Cohn-Bendit affair. The only true opposition to what he wrote and to what he and his friends were doing, is what we represent, and not something which denies the possibility of a society based on change for the good, instead of simply on repressing evil. This optimistic form of society, one based on hope, is exactly what we want to bring forth in our campaign, showing also what has to be done, personally, in order to be prepared to promote this good. It is a moral and personal issue, it is a matter of efforts to change an ideology that has dominated all Western countries, if not the world, for the last 30 to 40 years.

And this change in the moral, intellectual, and social parameters is exactly the way people in France sense, at this point, that there is a crisis. It is not yet really understood in its financial, monetary, and economic dimensions, but in its effects on the moral and intellectual ground, because of the tendency for cuts in social security, in health care, in the problem of education, especially for youngsters who are the sons or grandsons of immigrants, and the problem of security in the cities. It is through these effects that people can understand the causality and, in every case, we have to stress the real causality. If not, some people will be attracted into this Jacobin upsurge, and others will be demanding law and order and security, but only as single issues. We must show that security and justice can only come through new economic development and the fight against the financial interests and the Anglo-American faction, as it is reflected in France.

**EIR:** I would like to ask you your idea about French-German relations. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recently deplored the fact that they are not as good as they were when he was President and Helmut Schmidt was Chancellor.

**Cheminade:** You can't have good French-German relations with a Jacques Chirac or a Gerhard Schröder on one and the other sides. This type of leader has no sense whatsoever of what those relations should be. Franco-German relations can only be maintained as a living body, if there is a sense of grand design, or mission, in both countries.

A French-German foreign policy should be in alliance with those, in Russia and elsewhere, who want development and fair relations, and at the same time there must be an understanding of what is happening in the U.S., and that is lacking. In Germany, there is a tendency to be more pro-American openly, and then maybe anti-American under the table; whereas in France, there is anti-Americanism which is linked to this Jacobin tendency, and which could be very dangerous.

France and Germany should work to change policies in the United States, by supporting the right people. I don't mean intervening into the domestic situation of the United States, but by exerting pressure internationally for a different policy.

## Macedonia: Is the Big Balkans War Coming?

by Alexander Hartmann

The evil spirits that NATO has conjured up in the Balkans, cannot be put down again. Since the news spread, on March 3, that three Macedonian soldiers had been killed in fights with terrorists of the ethnic-Albanian "National Liberation Army" ("UCK" in Albanian, like the "Kosovar Liberation Army" in neighboring Kosovo), the entire region fears a new war, the fifth since 1989. This could become the detonator of a much bigger conflict, and might engulf not only Macedonia, Serbia, and Kosovo, but also Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and NATO.

Now, finally, NATO is coming under pressure to move against the UCK, which it had handled with velvet gloves until now. Not only Yugoslavia and Macedonia are demanding that there be action against the UCK terrorists; all governments in the region, including Albania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece, are unanimous in their condemnation of the UCK's actions. Even a spokesperson for the (conservative) European People's Party (EVP) faction within the European Parliament, in an interview with the German radio station Deutschlandfunk, pointed to the fact that the UCK is operating freely from the section of Kosovo controlled by the U.S. contingent of KFOR. During the day, there are American patrols, but at night, U.S. forces withdraw to their fortified barracks, leaving the territory to the UCK. Hundreds of UCK militants can cross the borders to Serbia and Macedonia, unchecked, to go about their bloody business, under a slightly amended name.

In fact, the UCK should not exist at all anymore, since it had agreed to disarm and disband, according to the agreements by which the Kosovo war was ended. But, this never happened: The UCK has hundreds of mercenaries operating in Southern Serbia and Macedonia, which are regularly being replaced by fresh troops; these troops are astonishingly well equipped, and obviously, they have weapons caches and training camps in Kosovo, right under the eyes of KFOR.

### Albright as 'Frankenstein'

One is reminded of "Frankenstein's Monster." When in the Autumn of 1998, the world financial system was about to collapse after Russia had stopped paying its debt, and Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov was about to negotiate a new architecture for the world financial system with President Bill Clinton, the UCK was just what U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Vice President Al Gore needed.

The moderate leader of the Kosovars, President Ibrahim

## Threatened by New 'Macedonia' War



Sources: NNICC; EIR.

Rugova, was thrust to the sidelines at the negotiations in Rambouillet, France, run at that time by Albright. Suddenly, the UCK gangsters—who were smuggling weapons and drugs and had rightly been called terrorists by the Western governments—became the “respectable” and “legitimate” representatives of the Kosovar Albanians. Albright suppressed the fact that the Albanians had elected Rugova their President with more than 90% of the vote.

The UCK was used to prevent a peaceful agreement with Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, and to assure a war against Serbia. NATO bombing began on March 23, as Primakov was en route to Washington; he was forced to turn his plane around over the Atlantic, and he and Clinton were prevented from discussing a new financial architecture for the world. It was a signal to Russia, and to China, of “who’s boss.” During the Kosovo bombing, the UCK was built up massively, as an ally of NATO.

The bombing ended, and it was agreed upon to turn the UCK into a police force for Kosovo, which was to give up its heavy weapons. Along the border to Kosovo, a three-mile-wide strip of Serbian territory was “demilitarized.” The Serbian army was banned from the area, and only lightly armed Serbian police were allowed to enter, in order to protect the local Albanian population from the Serbs.

But, soon enough, a “mysterious” group, calling itself the “Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedjy, and Bujanovac” (UCPMB), appeared, which by all appearances was a copy of the UCK. But, it was not mysterious at all: simply units of the UCK, which had changed their name only, and it was no secret, that they were coming from KFOR-guarded Kosovo. The same is true for the equally “mysterious” “National Liberation Army” (UCK) operating in Macedonia. But, the UCK is also operating within Kosovo, attacking KFOR units more and more often, sometimes in open daylight, and killing moderate Albanian civilians.

### Outlines of War

Militarily, it would not be a big problem to mop up the UCK, neither for Yugoslavia nor even for weak Macedonia, and certainly not a big deal for NATO; however, this would certainly polarize the civilian Albanian population, in Kosovo, Southern Serbia, and Macedonia, and thus lead to a much wider conflict. A radicalization of the Albanians in Macedonia, who make up one-third of its population, would break up that country, and it would be impossible for Albania, Bulgaria, and Greece to stay out of the conflict, not to mention NATO, which has 20,000 troops stationed in Macedonia. Bulgaria and Greece have already offered to send troops as part of an international force to protect Macedonia, and on March 6, Bulgaria and Macedonia signed an agreement on military technical assistance.

For now, a large majority of the ethnic Albanian population still supports moderate leaders such as Rugova, or the Albanian parties which are part of the Macedonian government, who are working toward greater independence solely through peaceful means, and have denounced the UCK atrocities. But, a continuation of the turn-the-other-cheek approach toward the UCK, will soon lead to a radicalization of the Serbian and Macedonian population, which will force these governments to take more aggressive measures to contain the terrorists. Either way, a further escalation of the conflict is foreseeable.

In order to re-establish peace, a rapid economic reconstruction of the region is necessary. If the massive unemployment, which amounts to an average 40-50% of the workforce in all countries of the region, is reduced, it will become much more difficult for the UCK and other radical groups to recruit mercenaries. In order to launch such a reconstruction effort, the world needs a new financial system; this, in turn, would dry up the mafia-linked financial resources which the terrorists need to continue their fight.

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