there are hotheads, there are clashes now and then, but on the whole, it is good.

EIR: What happened at the eastern enclaves?

Diviak: All those governments which took part in the London Conference in July, bear the guilt for the fall of Srebrenica and Zepa. Those governments acted in a partisan way. They were partial to the Serbian side. They delivered up those cities to the forces of Gen. [Ratko] Mladic.

EIR: Do you think that most Serbians in Serbia are pleased with the war?

Diviak: Three hundred thousand men of science, learned men, have left Serbia in the last two years alone. There are a great many deserters from the Army. A great many Serbs know that they can perfectly well live alongside the Muslims.

There are also many who protest in the Serbian-occupied parts of Bosnia against Radovan Karadzic's regime. They protest. But they are under pressure and they are not able to say what they think.

To wage this war, the Serbians were forced to bring in many people from other parts, especially, for example, from Montenegro. Because it was not easy to make the Serbians born in Bosnia to fight against their country.

Interview: Francis Boyle

Supply arms to Bosnia in the fastest way

Francis Boyle is Professor of International Law at the University of Illinois at Champaign.

EIR: Senator Dole has just put off the vote on the arms embargo again.

Boyle: If people really want to get those arms into Bosnia, the easiest, the fastest way, is to tack on an amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill. It cannot be vetoed, or the entire defense budget goes. I think we just missed the boat on that one.

Or, the bill to fund the entire government is coming up. Half a billion dollars to buy weapons for Bosnia-Hercegovina could be tacked on.

This would require *leadership* from Mr. Dole and Mr. [Jesse] Helms [R-N.C., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee], but it can be done.

First Lady takes Beijing by storm

by William Jones

Mrs. Hillary Clinton accomplished a diplomatic tour de force in her first visit to the Chinese capital on the occasion of the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women that opened in Beijing on Sept. 5. Her address to the Beijing international women's conference denounced the attempts to impose a United Nations Organization-agencies dictatorship to intervene in the internal affairs of families within nations. "What we are learning around the world, is that, if women are healthy and educated, their families will flourish. . . . And when families flourish, communities and nations will flourish," Mrs. Clinton said.

Her attack on human rights violations against women was also a clear swipe at practices supported by anti-population non-governmental organizations, although the news media chose to interpret it as simply against China. "It is a violation of human rights when women are denied the right to plan their own families, and that includes being forced to have abortions or being sterilized against their will," Mrs. Clinton said.

She also attacked it as a violation of human rights "when women are raped in their own communities and when thousands of women are subjected to rape as a tactic or prize of war," the hardly veiled target of which was the Bosnian Serb leadership.

The speech garnered significant approval from such a strong right-to-life Republican as Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), who characterized it as: "eloquent."

A pleasant surprise

A few weeks prior to the Beijing conference, things looked pretty dim for any possibility of having her attend the conference, in spite of intense lobbying by the Chinese to get her there. By August, relations with the Chinese government had fallen to their lowest point in years after an explosive and rather disproportionate Chinese reaction to the private visit of Taiwan's President Lee Teng-hui to the United States last June.

The Clinton administration had given President Lee permission to come to the United States strictly on a private basis to attend a class reunion at his alma mater, Cornell University. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman

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