

Mainz, the capital of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, around 250 people heeded the call for the demonstration, including representatives from the Bosnian and Croatian communities, as well as a representative of the Islamic community in Wiesbaden. Demonstrators carried a banner: "The Serbian Lion Rips Up Bosnia, and Europe Looks On." Speakers during a rally at the central square stressed the necessity to end the war, and to have a Nuremberg war crimes tribunal to try those responsible.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, one of the speakers at the rally held in Mainz, read out quotes from a speech which Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger had delivered to the New York Council on Foreign Relations just two days before, on Jan. 7. Eagleburger reiterated the State Department policy that gave a green light for Serbia to go ahead with its aggression against those nations which declared their independence in 1991, thus dismantling the former state of Yugoslavia. (See excerpts from his speech, page 37.)

Listeners in Mainz were shocked at hearing Eagleburger's blatant apology for the Serbian genocide, a fact which was also reflected in press coverage on the demonstration in the press the next day, which reported prominently on Mirak-Weissbach's intervention. The intervention gave support to the demonstrators' demand that a new Nuremberg Tribunal should also deal with those "behind the scenes," for aiding and abetting Serbia's war of aggression.

The mobilization to save Bosnia and end the war is continuing. There are many humanitarian efforts under way to ease the life of the refugees from the war, and also to help dying people in Bosnia itself. One group, Culture of Peace, in Tübingen, Germany, organized children to collect parcels for children in refugee camps in Croatia: 10,000 children contributed 10,000 parcels, a truckload of 40,000 tons, which was transported to refugee camps in Croatia just before Christmas.

Governments must act

But also, political pressure is mounting for the European governments to stop their impotent posturing and finally act to end the war. Whenever protest is voiced, by politicians, or other personalities, strong public support can be seen. Such is the case with a German member of the Bundestag (parliament), Stefan Schwarz, who has repeatedly made extremely strong appeals on television for an end to the war, and a lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia. His office reportedly has been flooded with mail and phone calls from citizens expressing their agreement.

The demonstrations on Jan. 9 also called on the citizens to take personal responsibility. Hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the street in German cities, in impressive candlelight vigils, demonstrating for solidarity with foreigners and against racism. Why not hold such rallies for Bosnia? Thousands of such rallies, all over Europe, would send a powerful message to those responsible for government.

'New Atlanticism' aims to contain Germany

by Kathleen Klenetsky

It's no secret that Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) and Britain's Labor Party responded ecstatically to Bill Clinton's presidential victory. They consider him a fellow thinker, and believe that his rise to power presages an upward turn in their own political prospects.

Now, buoyed by Clinton's win, an influential faction of the SPD, with myriad personal links to the President, has linked arms with the thugs in the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), to promote a retreaded version of the old "Atlantic Alliance" that would keep Germany tied to the Anglo-American geopolitical geometry.

Karsten Voigt, an SPD leader and member of the German Parliament, toured the United States in early January to propose the forging of a "new Atlanticism," which would be aimed at preventing Germany from emerging as the core of a new, independent Europe capable of challenging Washington and London's international economic and political dominance.

Voigt laid out his perspective in a Jan. 8 speech at the Friederich Ebert Stiftung, the SPD's think-tank in Washington, where he was joined at the podium by Dan Mariaschin of the ADL. "A new type of Atlanticism is needed," Voigt declared to an audience that included "old Atlanticists" Paul Nitze and Paul Warnke. "We can't have a 'Fortress Europe' attitude toward the United States." He said that his party, which in the 1970s and 1980s held strong anti-American positions, had "reformulated our policy toward the United States," and now thinks that "we should try as hard as possible to draw the U.S. into new common economic and security structures" with Europe.

Given Voigt's insistence that Moscow no longer represents a danger to the West, one can hardly avoid concluding from his proposal that the object of his "new Atlanticism," the looming new security threat, is Germany itself. He reported on the recent neo-Nazi upsurge in such a way as to imply that Germany requires outside controls to keep on the democratic path. Attacking Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the Nazi revival, Voigt asserted that "we need a strong U.S. presence in Europe, and U.S. troops on German soil, to prevent Germany from doing what it wouldn't do anyway." This was apparently Voigt's coy way of saying that, without continued U.S. domination, Germany will inexorably revert to the days of Hitler and the Third Reich. Not once did Voigt point to the evidence that this neo-Nazism is, to a great

extent, being fomented by foreign intelligence services intent on destabilizing Germany.

Voigt endorsed a recent proposal by ADL scribbler Abe Rosenthal in the *New York Times* to create an international forum to discuss the reemergence of right-wing extremism in Germany. "It is not an intervention in German domestic affairs if this issue is discussed in [international] forums," he insisted. "If Germany agreed to the Rosenthal proposal, this would show that she is truly committed to dealing with the problem."

Opposed to French-German alliance

What was especially striking about Voigt's remarks was his opposition to a strong Franco-German alliance, the necessary foundation for a strong and independent Europe. "I'm against the Franco-German axis [sic], because Germany is politically and economically stronger than France. This would lead to German domination of Europe," which would prove disastrous, he said. In the same vein, Voigt warned against allowing the Western European Union, the incipient European defense alliance, to replace NATO.

Given that Voigt's views reflect the current Anglo-American policy of containing Germany, it was hardly surprising that the ADL, which has been helping to orchestrate the neo-Nazi revival in Germany, should have sent someone to give its imprimatur.

Mariaschin, who runs the ADL's operations in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, gave a ringing endorsement to Voigt's comments, especially his attack on the French-German alliance. "I applaud Karsten's views on the Franco-German axis and agree with him totally that we must make sure that neither this nor the WEU replaces NATO," he said.

While Mariaschin echoed Voigt's criticism of the Kohl government for failing to crack down quickly enough on the neo-Nazis, he said he believed that a "turning point" had been reached over the last few weeks, and that the statements and actions coming out of the government, plus the large citizens' demonstrations, "are good signs." Mariaschin said Germany "should build on its existing Holocaust studies programs and expand them aggressively"—something the ADL is panting to help them do. In an interview with *EIR*, Voigt said that the SPD, the ADL, and the American Jewish Committee are collaborating on just such a plan.

Asked whether he had discussed his "new Atlanticism" with members of the Clinton administration, Voigt replied, "I know a lot of these guys very well. I discussed these things with them long before the election." In a written statement which was distributed at the seminar, Voigt asserted that with the Clinton election, "America is coming closer to Europe with new political priorities. It would be effective to use these new dynamics for the new Atlanticism." An aide confirmed that Voigt had met with some of the Clinton team on his trip to Washington.

Poland: What have you done to 'Solidarity'?

by Henryk Jankowski

Father Henryk Jankowski, the pastor of the St. Brygida parish where "Solidarity" was founded, wrote this article for the weekly nationwide Polish newspaper Przegląd Tygodniowy in November 1992. The following translated excerpts we reprint with his permission.

It is necessary to speak aloud about matters which are the most significant, and these are all matters concerning what has the highest value for us: our Fatherland. Somebody has to say clearly: Enough of misusing the good name of Poland, enough of trading it—which means also our—common property, enough of manipulating public opinion and pulling the wool over our eyes!

The unforgettable spiritual leader of the Polish nation, Cardinal S. Wyszynski, said that "Solidarity" had done more within a few months than the most efficient policy could have ever done. And all of us hoped then that after the victory of "Solidarity," what was started in the Gdansk shipyard would be continued by wise and responsible politicians who would make sure that the fruits of those wonderful days were not lost.

I ask everybody who is responsible for the shape of life in the Polish Republic to answer this question: What have you done to the ethos of "Solidarity"?

Today, after three years of a difficult battle to rebuild our fatherland, which is at last free and independent, millions of Poles ask this question and they will keep asking until they get a clear and honest answer.

Legal does not mean moral

Many events which according to public opinion have unethical character, are performed legally, supposedly according to the present law. Already Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher, one of the creators of the idea of state law, differentiated what is legal from what is moral. He warned that those two things should not be mixed. The present Polish legalism is indeed strange. We are witnessing fights between parties, interest groups, and mafias which have the support of only a small percentage of the population, but nevertheless they put on Cató's robes and pretend to be leaders of the nation. The whole game with coalitions of "three," "five," or "seven" is nothing more than a shameless