

This is only a small glimpse, given what Arkan is. After a series of scandals erupted around wild Serbian parties thrown for Col. Viktor Loginov, who was driving a white Mercedes the Serbians had given him, and Col. Aleksandr Khromenchenkov, the senior Russian U.N. commander in Croatia, the two had to be recalled to Russia. But the troops remain in Erdut, although Gen. Satish Nambiar, the U.N.'s commander in Croatia, has three times "ordered" them to decamp—to Vukovar.

Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi

Kosova faces imminent catastrophe

The following was received too late to accompany the interview with Kosova Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi in our Feb. 26 issue.

Dr. Bujar Bukoshi is prime minister of the Republic of Kosova, and was elected in clandestine elections that were held against the wishes of the Serbian forces occupying Kosova. He has campaigned relentlessly to bring to the attention of the world public the dangers posed by Serbia's brutal suppression of Kosova's 2 million-strong Albanian population.

For example, on Jan. 7 of this year, Bukoshi spoke before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security of the European Parliament in Brussels. He told the assembled group that "the purpose of my visit here is to sound the alarm about the dangerous situation in the Republic of Kosova, where Albanians live under the harshest of martial law conditions, with all civil, human, and national rights represented and abrogated by the Belgrade regime. My purpose is also to urgently appeal to the international community for timely assistance and support, in order to avoid an incredible slaughter which would make Bosnia pale in comparison."

Bukoshi stressed that "Kosova is a powder-keg, ready to explode at any moment. It is believed by most observers and analysts that our country is next on the ethnic genocide list of Serbia." He insisted that "preventing, preemptive action" by the world community must be taken, to prevent this from happening.

Bukoshi told the European Parliamentarians that the dangers had been greatly exacerbated by the election in Serbia on Dec. 20 of "war criminals and extreme nationalists" into the Serbian Parliament. "In recent weeks, Serbia has massed troops in Kosova. Serbian-led Yugoslav troops and paramilitary forces are being deployed in large numbers, particularly

near the Albanian border. Meanwhile, Serbian refugees from Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina are being brought to Kosova to change the demographic makeup of the region." In the face of this, "the people of Kosova are virtually defenseless."

Bukoshi warned the international community of attempts to "draw a line" in Kosova against further Serbian aggression. This idea, he said, "in effect consigns Kosova to oblivion. The facts are that today, the Serbs have supplemented their previous military forces in Kosova with new troops that were withdrawn from Makedonija. The Belgrade regime has heavy artillery and advanced weaponry in place surrounding most of our cities. They have calculated trajectories and other technical details of launching a barrage on our people. They have even identified specific apartments that are occupied by Serbs so they will be protected when an attack is launched."

He further warned: "In short, the Serbs are prepared at a moment's notice to decimate our country with their overwhelming firepower and fanatical determination. If, in fact, Serbia is prepared to launch simultaneous attacks on the unarmed, unprotected Albanians in Kosova, then a catastrophe of unimaginable proportions will occur. Close to 2 million men, women, and children would be wiped out within a matter of hours, in an unprecedented campaign of ethnic genocide.

"By the time the line is crossed, it will be too late to come to Kosova's defense. In the dust of our demise, the international community will find itself in a conflagration pitting many nations of the region against each other, with tens of thousands of additional refugees, and thousands of senseless massacres. Then it will be too late. . . . That is why we appeal to the international community to pay special attention to Kosova, and to take adequate measures in order to prevent the conflict."

Interview: Ejup Ganic

'Someone has to change the mandate'

Umberto Pascali interviewed Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic by phone on Jan. 31 in New York. He thanked the Schiller Institute for its campaign against the genocide being perpetrated against Bosnia and added, "We are grateful to anybody who is helping Bosnia. In Bosnia, we have a crime against humanity. If they are helping us they are helping humanity."

EIR: What is your position on the big debate concerning an

intervention in Bosnia?

Ganic: The main problem is that the legal government of Bosnia doesn't have weapons, and the aggressor is dictating to them. Unless we reach approximate military balance, we cannot achieve anything by political negotiations, because the aggressor dictates the situation. In Geneva, nothing will happen. We asked for the withdrawal of heavy weapons and they just did not guarantee that.

EIR: What do you think about the campaign which says that there is a danger of an upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism?

Ganic: This is not a real danger. Only if Bosnia is not defended by the international community will Islamic radicalism spread around the world. Not necessarily in Bosnia, but other Islamic countries by themselves can become radical.

EIR: Sources in Zagreb and Bosnia told *EIR* that the only reason for the U.N. so-called negotiations is to provoke the bitterness of Bosnians.

Ganic: Right, they are trying to de-legitimize our government, that is the problem.

EIR: There is also a big campaign to magnify the fighting between Bosnian and Croats. *EIR* has discussed how to overcome this attempt to divide the two peoples with Bosnian leaders in Ottawa.

Ganic: I went to several meetings, in New York, Cleveland, and in Canada, and I met many Croats and many Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats. They all stay together for Bosnia and they say that no one should try to create artificial trouble between Muslims and Croats, and it is all done maybe by the Serbian intelligence service, by giving money to the individuals. There are no basic problems between Bosnians and Croats that cannot be solved.

EIR: There are many voices in the United States against any form of intervention in former Yugoslavia. Even military spokesmen are saying that the implementation of the no-fly zone is not going to change anything.

Ganic: The Serbians are using helicopters to distribute ammunition and for all logistics. If you introduce the no-fly zone this will not be possible, and any time they want they can bomb by air. Any time we do make advance they take their air forces and destroy our positions.

EIR: We saw the role of the U.N., which was at least counterproductive if not openly complicit, in the assassination of Deputy Prime Minister Hakija Turajlic while under U.N. protection. How do you characterize the U.N. role?

Ganic: Inefficient, unfair, not doing much. In some ways they are even helping the siege of Sarajevo. I am not saying [the U.N. is doing this] on purpose. They do not have a mandate to do the job, so someone has to change their mandate.

UNTAC oversees breakup of Cambodia

by Linda de Hoyos

Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk sounded the death knell for the United Nations-sponsored "peace process" in Cambodia on Feb. 13, with the announcement that he would not participate in legislative and presidential elections scheduled for this May. Sihanouk stated: "Certain foreign powers among the permanent representatives of the U.N. Security Council, that is, the Big Five [China, Russia, France, Britain, and the United States], as well as certain Cambodian political parties and factions are opposed to the holding of presidential elections in Cambodia before the legislative elections. Because of political wrangles over the issue of the presidential elections, I reluctantly give up and will not take part in them."

Although "mercurial" is an adjective the press often appends to Sihanouk's name, his assessment of the deterioration of his country is precisely true. Stating that the Khmer Rouge and other forces are opposed to his running in a presidential election first, Sihanouk explained his decision: "I am extremely concerned that there would be disorder, instability, and insecurity which could spark off a war after the May 1993 elections. . . . My nonparticipation in the elections is to prevent Cambodia from sliding toward a partition and a civil war that will bring the Cambodian nation and race to an end."

In sum, despite the deployment of 22,000 troops in Cambodia costing over \$2 billion, the United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia (UNTAC) has brought Cambodia again to the brink of civil war. However, for most of the members of the Big Five powers of the U.N. Security Council, bringing peace to Cambodia was never the goal.

The UNTAC operation in Cambodia—touted as a model for future U.N. interventions into countries in strife—was the brainchild of a Big Five plan, which was formulated in October 1990 and pushed by the United States, China, and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge. As originally formulated, the U.N. would move in with the following objectives: 1) to secure a cease-fire; 2) to move the forces of all military groupings—the army of the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, the Khmer Rouge, and the two smaller forces of Sihanouk and the U.S.-backed Son Sann—into cantonments where they would be disarmed; 3) to replace the Phnom Penh regime with a U.N. administration; 4) and to supervise the holding of national elections.

Vietnam and its comrade regime in Phnom Penh rejected