

say with this, is that people should be more attentive to the processes taking place in the world. I know that the warnings of Lyndon LaRouche and the Schiller Institute are greeted with some hostility by people, who take them as something alien or out of line.

EIR: As the Croatian journalist [Srečko Jurđana] said at the conference, "A TV broadcast from another planet."

Khachatryan: But we can be sure that it is not from another planet. It is from our planet. The Schiller Institute has people who are more sensitive to what is happening around them. We experienced this sensitivity in relation to ourselves, when the Schiller Institute people came to visit us after we became acquainted, and they immediately began to look around and to discern what was happening. They are still following it closely, and giving timely signals to all humanity, that in such and such a place, such and such is happening, and that it has the tendency to spread.

There is now occurring an expansion of negative actions, both in our region, and already in the center of Europe, as we discussed. And even if these tendencies don't—God forbid!—lead to a third world war, it is already apparent that there will be a series of little wars in the world, which are no less cruel and destructive in nature. Maybe humanity will not go to the point of war being waged with the use of nuclear weapons. Probably this is everybody's hope, that people, and politicians, won't go that far. But it is not excluded that a series of little wars will be more destructive.

Babookhanian: I would like to add that perhaps your readers would feel sorry for us. Such a feeling usually leads to people sending humanitarian aid—candy, rice, or something else.

I would like to say that our people always had an adequate potential for development. When the circumstances were such that nobody was trying to enslave us, we developed very well. In our time, we were one of the foremost states. We have all the possibilities for development. We have fine engineers, fine scientists. We have a good industrial base, and hard-working people. We have brave soldiers, who today are demonstrating that it is not easy to conquer us or bring our people to their knees. And we will fight, until we are left in peace.

I would like to say that expressions of pity, in the form of all sorts of humanitarian aid, is just an attempt by some western politicians and political organizations to justify themselves in their own eyes. In reality, this is strangling the windpipe with one hand, while with the other, putting drops of oxygen in a person's mouth so that he not die. If a politician, the international public, or some organization wants to help, they should first of all do everything possible to stop the aggression by Azerbaijan and remove the Turkish and Azerbaijani blockade. This will be help. It can be called humanitarian; it will be real help.

I would like to say that the Schiller Institute, within its

Resolution on Nagorno-Karabakh

The Bonn conference of the Schiller Institute adopted the following resolution on June 5.

In order to ensure lasting and stable peace and cooperation in Europe, and to orient the scientific and technological potential of its peoples toward peaceful development, it is urgently necessary to solve, not only the Bosnian problem, but the question of Karabakh.

In 1920, Nagorno-Karabakh was occupied by the Bolshevik Russian Red Army; after that, by the arbitrary decision of Lenin and Stalin, Karabakh became an autonomous region in Azerbaijan. Even during the tyrannical years of communism, the people of Karabakh rebelled many times against that arbitrary decision, and in 1988 they declared their independence from Azerbaijan—a declaration which they supported in three nationwide referenda, as well as choosing their own legislative and executive bodies, and creating their army, police, and legislature.

It is now six years that Azerbaijan has had no power over Karabakh, and six years since Azerbaijan began trying to conquer it by aggression and to "cleanse" it ethnically of Armenians. Forcing the Armenians to their knees, Azerbaijan and Turkey have blockaded the communications leading to Armenia, leaving the civilian population hungry and cold. Weapons of mass extermination have been used on all the borders of Armenia, especially against the civilian population of Karabakh. In the regions occupied by Azerbaijan, the whole population was exterminated or deported.

Unfortunately, the world community not only did not recognize the right of Karabakh to live in freedom; it also failed to prevent Azerbaijan from launching aggression and imposing a blockade.

It is necessary to prevent Azerbaijan from waging aggressive war and maintaining the blockade, and to recognize the right of self-determination of the people of Karabakh.

capabilities, has taken precisely this path: the demand to stop aggression, to recognize the rights of people to live freely as they wish, in whatever country they would like. We have enough determination to see this through, to defend ourselves to the end. For those who would like to help, I have said how this may be done.