

## 'U.S. must pull out from the U.N.,' says LaRouche

by Umberto Pascali

It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon on July 11 when the 44,000 men, women, and children trapped for the last three years in the U.N.-protected "safe haven" of Srebrenica witnessed with horror the beginning of the "final solution" for the enclave. Fifteen hundred Chetniks of the war criminal Radovan Karadzic broke through—unopposed—the thin line of the Dutch battalion, part of the U.N. Protection Forces (Unprofor) whose task it was to protect the Bosnian civilians against the Greater Serbians. Scenes of desperation and panic followed. The Bosnians in Srebrenica, though committed to fight, had been deprived of all their weapons three years before. They could do nothing against heavy artillery. For many days, Karadzic's men had bombed the enclave incessantly, using tanks and heavy artillery. Unprofor did not respond.

Only NATO air strikes, mandated by U.N. resolutions in case of aggression on a "safe haven," could have been effective. But the United Nations bureaucracy did everything to prevent them—until it was too late.

Three years before, the U.N. Security Council—under the formal leadership of Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and under the control of the British geopoliticians—had imposed a plan that forced the Bosnian victims to deliver their scarce weapons to Unprofor in exchange for "protection." The Bosnians were atrociously punished with the imposition of an arms embargo, while Karadzic's gangs, heavily armed with the immense arsenal of the Yugoslav Army, kept the genocide going, including "ethnic cleansing," concentration camps, and rape camps. Now, appeasement after appeasement, Karadzic was ready to dismantle the last vestiges of U.N. formal legality, the safe haven.

U.S. political leader Lyndon LaRouche was the first international personality to draw the historical conclusions

from what had happened: "This atrocity in Srebrenica is a turning point," he stated. "Those U.N. officials who are complicit in this genocide, such as U.N. Special Envoy Yasushi Akashi—those who took the decision to take the heavy weapons away from the Bosnians—must be tried for crimes against humanity."

LaRouche's proposal was clear: "On the issue of the U.N. complicity in genocide, the U.S. *should pull out of the United Nations immediately* and withdraw financial support. If it does not, it is complicit in crimes against humanity. Nor is it simply an issue in the United States, although the United States has the greatest capability to deal with it. This issue should be raised everywhere, globally. . . .

"The policy to be applied against this Hitlerian atrocity is that of justified war. The U.S. government—and/or NATO and others who want to join in this effort—must use maximum force to get the job done with the greatest efficiency. All the Serbian heavy weaponry *must be taken out within 24 hours*, through the use of U.S. aerospace capabilities. The Serbians holding hostages must be told to release and retreat across the river Drina—or face further devastating attacks."

### 'Hostage deal' to stop air strikes

According to sources from the Bosnia and Hercegovina Army and others on the scene, the only NATO air strike came at 2:40 p.m., 40 minutes after the Chetniks had broken into Srebrenica. Reportedly, 40 U.S. and Dutch planes, accompanied by radar-jamming escort planes, hit two Serbian tanks. Their mission, the Unprofor spokesman said, was not to strike the aggressors, but to protect the Dutch battalion withdrawing toward barracks in the nearby village of Potocari.

The absurdity of the situation is underscored by the fact

that Bosnian forces, apparently, outnumbered the Serbs but could do nothing against Karadzic's tanks and artillery.

As Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamad Sacirbey underlined in a letter to the President of the U.N. Security Council (see *Documentation*), the Chetnik aggression against Srebrenica was exactly the sort of case for which several U.N. resolutions have mandated air strikes. For days the Bosnian government, other governments and institutions, and the military in the field had requested those air strikes. Boutros-Ghali, Akashi, and the military leader of Unprofor, Gen. Bernard Janvier, refused to order NATO intervention. The Unprofor bureaucrats advanced several excuses—the planes could not be used during the night, could not attack infantry, Karadzic's gangs had "assured" Janvier that they did not intend to enter the town, just gain "high ground"—all judged cynical and ridiculous by NATO officials and military experts. One U.N. official told the press: "The tragedy about Srebrenica is that if we had acted quickly, we could have avoided this mess. It was clear what the Serbs were up to. . . . The height of idiocy was to say that air power would have been used if those troops would have been attacked and then to not carry through."

There is no doubt that there was a deal between the U.N. bosses and Karadzic, a "hostages for appeasement" deal. Weeks ago, Karadzic's gangs took more than 300 Unprofor soldiers hostage after the U.N. allowed a modest air strike around besieged Sarajevo. Immediately, Boutros-Ghali and his group gave orders to halt any effective reaction against the aggressors. Now, around Srebrenica, the Chetniks took 48 Dutch soldiers as hostages; as of July 13, they still held them.

After the first attack against the two tanks, Bosnian Serb commander Gen. Ratko Mladic ordered the bombing of the U.N. barracks in Potocari. He also announced that he was going to kill the hostages if the planes did not leave the Srebrenica area. As Lt. Col. Gary Coward, the U.N. spokesman in Sarajevo, put it, the U.N. had "little choice" but to ask NATO to withdraw the planes.

There is no doubt, as the prime minister of Bosnia (see *Documentation*) and innumerable other prominent leaders all over the world have stated, that Srebrenica was sacrificed as the result of a "hostage deal." The question raised here—and the interview of Ambassador Nedzib Sacirbey (p. 43) is very revealing—is: How is it possible for the hordes of Karadzic to take so many hostages at will? Observers told *EIR* that the taking of hostages is favored by the U.N. leadership in order to have a pretext for giving in to the Serb ultimatums. The military in the field are cynically sacrificed, on behalf of a pre-decided plan that seeks the reconstitution of former Yugoslavia and the consolidation of a brutal Greater Serbia.

### **Frightful implications**

The reason is, that the puppet masters of Boutros-Ghali and Akashi want the war to continue and expand, and the Hitler-like Karadzic is the most efficient instrument to reach

that goal. The war has to spread to Macedonia, Kosova, Hungary, Bulgaria, and set the whole Balkans on fire—exactly as Hitler expanded his aggression after the calculated British appeasement toward him.

Even more, the Serbs are supposed to stir up Nazi-communist forces in Russia and the former Soviet Union. The lesson of Karadzic and Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic's genocide is that violence and aggression pay. Greater Serbian representatives, when speaking in confidence, admit that their hope for final victory is to awaken the "Pan-Slavic brothers" and join them in a war against the "West" and the "Muslims."

Karadzic's mental problems are not the reason for what is happening. It is the instigators behind them, essentially the British oligarchy, that are to be spotlighted. They hope to have a war in order to save themselves, in order to block the creation of an alliance between Germany and Europe on the one side and the United States on the other: an alliance that potentially could isolate that small British gang, and rip away from it France, Russia, and all those countries that have been victimized and put under control for so long.

The resistance of Bosnia against all odds, gives us a chance to realize such an alliance. But first things first: Boutros-Ghali and his accomplices must be prevented from sabotaging effective measures to stop the aggressors.

### **24 hours to stop the new Hitler project**

It is important to keep in mind that before the fall of Srebrenica, a call by Lyndon LaRouche to President Clinton was circulating in Bosnia, Croatia, in European capitals, and in the United States. It asked that the U.S. administration "be prepared to eliminate within a time span of not more than 48 hours the essential heavy-weapons capabilities of the Bosnian Serbs. . . . We have the capabilities. . . . Were the heavy-weapons capabilities to be stripped away from the Bosnian Serbs, or to be eliminated, then the combination of the Croatian military forces and the Bosnian Army would bring the war to a peaceful conclusion quite rapidly."

The assault on Srebrenica gave us an opportunity to call the British bluff. Sources told *EIR* that what terrorizes Boutros-Ghali is that if effective air strikes took place, then the whole game would be over. Every time a coalition of countries and institutions has agreed to act effectively to stop the genocide, Boutros-Ghali has reacted with sabotage. Some talk openly of a "structural" complicity with the Serbs.

Former British Foreign Minister Lord Peter Carrington, one of the controllers of Henry Kissinger and the first to set up the Balkans tragedy, voiced the British geopoliticians' relief one day after the fall of Srebrenica: "Frankly, no one has the will to take on the Bosnian Serbs. So I agree with Secretary General Boutros-Ghali that the situation will go on as it is now!" From Athens, Boutros-Ghali echoed: "I doubt that even with air strikes, the U.N. forces will be able to protect the rest of the safe zones in Bosnia."

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## Documentation

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On July 12, in Sarajevo, **President Alija Izetbegovic**, of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, issued the following statement:

1) We demand that the U.N. and NATO reestablish by force the violated safe zone of Srebrenica within the borders it had before the attack, namely as of May 1993.

2) If they [the U.N.] cannot do or do not want to do this, we demand that it be publicly stated.

3) We also request that in any possible way, including via air drops, in cooperation with the UNHCR [U.N. Human Rights Commission], tents, food, and medicine be provided for the population expelled . . . and the evacuation of the wounded and sick be organized.

4) If [the U.N.] cannot or do not want to do this, we demand that this be publicly stated.

5) The minimum they owe to this country—an equal member of the United Nations—and to its people, are clear and unambiguous answers to the above questions. The present confusion in their statements only worsen the situation. . . .

6) Of course, their negative answer would mean they publicly accept the legalization of force in international law, that they accept genocide as a *fait accompli*, and they accept criminals as equal negotiators. And this is the reason why they avoid giving clear answers, and this is also the reason why *we need clear answers*.

7) The obligations of the international community are based upon valid Security Council resolutions, but above all we see their base in the imposition of the arms embargo. By actively depriving us of our right to self-defense, the international community has taken upon itself the obligation to defend us. The international community has the right to choose, but it must not deprive us of both the defense and the right to self-defense. Let the international community choose.

8) I wish to add that I spent the last two days in the field. I met with General Delic and the commanders of the [Bosnian Army] Corps. We analyzed the military situation in the country, in particular in the area around Sarajevo. We restated our commitment to lift the Sarajevo blockade by political or by military means. Our soldiers are convinced that they can do this. I visited yesterday some units in the region of the Cemer-ska Mountain and I witnessed the high morale of our fighters.

**Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic** denounced the slaughter of Srebrenica as part of the deal for hostages, in an interview with Reuters in Sarajevo on July 9.

"I'm starting to believe what some people say, that there was a deal between the U.N. and the Serbs over the hostages, and Srebrenica is to be sacrificed," Silajdzic said. The failure of the United Nations to halt the advance of Bosnian Serb tanks into the eastern enclave of Srebrenica puts the future of

the U.N. mission into question. "There isn't much we can do to stop this advance, but if the U.N. does nothing, we propose to review the usefulness of Unprofor here," he said.

On July 10, Silajdzic stated: "Karadzic's Serbs obviously were given the green light by the West to commit this act of terrorism and genocide. The green light is very clear."

After the fall of Srebrenica, Silajdzic said: "The United Nations once again failed. It would have been more efficient for NATO to attack five, four days ago, or even yesterday. With Srebrenica, the international community demonstrated again that with its own forces, it cannot keep its word. They waited for the Serbs to enter Srebrenica and then started air strikes. These air strikes will not harm Karadzic's Serbs too much and I really do not know what's the use of such air strikes. The Serbs will attack again, and presently they are attacking the other Bosnian enclaves while all eyes are turned toward Srebrenica. I do not know the condition of the citizens of Srebrenica. This morning at 6 a.m., I spoke to the people of Srebrenica. They told me they do not believe anything anymore. They asked me whether they had been condemned to death, whether they had been completely abandoned. They were very bitter and frightened for their lives, and the destruction of one Serbian tank is not enough and it came too late."

In a letter on July 9 to the President of the U.N. Security Council **Gerardo Martínez Blanco**, **Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamad Sacirbey** demanded that the U.N. respect its own resolutions:

I am instructed by my government to request an emergency session of the Security Council to address the situation in the U.N.-designated area of Srebrenica, due to the following: 1) There has been an attack on the safe area of Srebrenica, combining tanks, artillery, and infantry corps, more than one thousand shells hit the center of the enclave. 2) The U.N. observation posts . . . have been attacked, some have been besieged, and other have been abandoned. 3) In some places, Serbs have gone as deep as 5 kilometers into the enclave. This attack is purely aimed at the civilian population. . . . We must here remind all that on May 8, 1993, the Bosnian defense units protecting the population and territory of Srebrenica were disarmed in exchange for U.N. and NATO assumption of responsibility for defending the area.

In this context, I would like to recall Security Council resolutions 819 (1993), 824 (1993), and 836 (1993), and relevant paragraphs of the NATO decision, dated April 22, 1994, namely Paragraph 8, in which it was agreed that: "If the safe areas of Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla or Zepa are attacked by heavy weapons . . . or if . . . there is a concentration or movement of heavy weapons within a radius of 20 kilometers . . . they will be designated . . . military exclusion zones." . . .

[Minister Sacirbey then quoted Paragraph 9 of the same NATO document issued] in pursuit of these objectives and in response to the request of the U.N. Secretary General of 18th

April 1994: "If any Bosnian Serb attacks involving heavy weapons are carried out in the U.N. safe areas . . . these weapons and other Bosnia Serb military assets, as well as their direct and essential military support facilities, including, but not limited, to fuel installations and munitions sites, *will be subjected to NATO air strikes*, in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and Unprofor." . . .

**Bosnian Ambassador to the United States Sven Alkalaj, speaking on July 12 at luncheon for Parliamentarians for Global Action in Washington, D.C. Transcribed by Federal News Service:**

. . . Forty to fifty thousand civilians are now being subject to genocide. Serbian forces have overrun Srebrenica and have entered Potocari, the town nearby, where tens of thousands of refugees fled. . . . These scenes are reminding us of the scenes of the Second World War, of the deportation of thousands of people, innocent civilians, who didn't support fascism. We wrote and expected that these scenes we wouldn't see ever again, and we said never again, but it seems that all this is happening in front of cameras, in front of media of the 20th century, and the world is standing still. . . .

We are in a situation like in Munich, 1939, when appeasement prevailed, and we knew what happened during the Second World War. And I'm so amazed that genocide can happen in front of the world's eyes without consequence for those who are carrying out the genocide. . . .

We hope that the conscience of the international community will be waking up and some immediate action will take place. We hope this might happen immediately, without delay, because we would experience thousands of thousand deaths, additional hundreds of rapes, and new concentration camps—not even to talk about mass graves. . . .

**Bosnian Ambassador to the United States Sven Alkalaj issued the following statement on the Serb offensive on Srebrenica on July 10:**

Terrorist Serb military forces yesterday launched a strong offensive on the so-called U.N.-declared "safe area" of Srebrenica using infantry troops, heavy weapons, and tanks. More than 1,000 shells, fired by the aggressor Serb forces, landed in the city center. In the past three days, eight civilians have been killed in Srebrenica. The Serbs also overran a U.N. observation post and detained 20 Dutch U.N. peacekeepers. U.N. spokesman Rida Ettarashany confirmed that the Serbs "have encroached 3 km into the safe area." In some areas, Serb forces are now at least 5 km into the enclave.

The Dutch battalion's calls for NATO air strikes to stop the Serb offensive were denied. The U.N. did allow NATO close air support.

The humanitarian situation in Srebrenica is catastrophic. Of the 77 humanitarian convoys slated to go to Srebrenica this year, only 19 made it. For the past 45 days, Srebrenica's civilians have received only about seven pounds of food from

UNHCR—only 15% of the minimum amount necessary. Because convoys carrying seeds were barred by Serbs from reaching Srebrenica, local food production will only amount to 50% of what was expected.

Though there is a humanitarian catastrophe going on in Srebrenica, Srebrenica is not a "natural" humanitarian crisis. It did not just happen. The more than three-year-old siege of Srebrenica and its humanitarian consequences are no mistake. They are the deliberate and direct results of the aggression and genocide carried out by Belgrade and its proxies to militarily create a greater Serbia and to change European borders by force. . . .

**Pope John Paul II, reported by Reuters on July 9.**

Pope John Paul II called for an end to the war in Bosnia, saying basic human rights were being trampled underfoot. He asked those responsible how they could ever justify their conduct before God. In one of the strongest appeals he has made for peace in the former Yugoslavia, the pontiff said rights "including the right to life, continue to be trampled in such a barbarous manner," and suggested that the guilty would be damned. "What excuse could someone make after preventing food from reaching the mouths of thousands of starving men? How can those who have turned their neighbors out of their houses enter eternal heaven?" he asked.

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## Interview: Nedzib Sacirbey

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# Air strikes are needed for peace

*Nedzib Sacirbey is Bosnian ambassador-at-large and the spokesman of President Alija Izetbegovic in the United States. He spoke with Umberto Pascali on July 5 and on July 11, immediately after the fall of Srebrenica.*

**EIR:** A few hours ago, Srebrenica was taken; the U.N.-authorized air strike came 40 minutes later.

**Sacirbey:** The air strikes were too late and were organized in a way to be too late. The situation is like it was for Hitler. [Bosnian Serb leader Radovan] Karadzic is conquering and advancing. The world is appeasing him. He will not stop. It is only the beginning.

We did advise the U.N. Protection Force [Unprofor] and the U.N. administration about the pending problem and suggested the use of air strikes in time to protect civilians and Dutch Unprofor soldiers. Karadzic does not believe that Unprofor has the will-power to fulfill its obligations, according