

bunking environmentalist hoaxes, including a German-language edition of 21st Century's popular book, *The Holes in the Ozone Scare: The Scientific Evidence That the Sky Isn't Falling*, by Rogelio Maduro and Ralph Schauerhammer. Böttiger also publishes the newspaper of the political movement in Germany associated with Lyndon H. LaRouche, as well as LaRouche's books.

Greenpeace brought a libel suit against a press release issued by Böttiger inviting the press to a viewing of "The Man in the Rainbow," a documentary produced by the Danish state television network, TV-2, and broadcast in Denmark on Nov. 14, 1993.

Produced by Nordisk Film, with Icelandic filmmaker Magnus Gudmundsson as special consultant, the film exposes how Greenpeace was transformed from a small action group into a multinational business corporation with a multi-million-dollar annual budget, how Greenpeace bribed officials of several governments in order to pack the International Whaling Commission with member nations that would support the controversial ban on commercial whaling, and how

Greenpeace maintains close connections with the eco-terrorist organization Earth First! The film also includes interviews with Greenpeace's former accountant, who discusses financial irregularities and secret bank accounts in the names of individual Greenpeace leaders.

More troubles for Greenpeace

Adding further to Greenpeace's worries are similar lawsuits in Paris that it lost, and two other recent court decisions in Germany that ruled against Greenpeace, one that concerned Greenpeace's Earth First! terrorist connections and a second that concerned the founder and former head of Greenpeace Germany, Monica Griefahn, now the environment minister in the state of Lower Saxony, who was accused of using her influence to get business contracts for her husband.

Greenpeace has a history of squelching exposés of its unsavory activities by telling lies, strong-arming opponents, and using its multimillion-dollar budget to force critics into costly lawsuits. But now, the cracks in its friendly public image are getting too big to hide.

Who told the truth about the war in the Balkans?

The defeat of Serbian forces in occupied Croatia on Aug. 4-6 called to *EIR*'s attention the discrepancy between our record on this matter, and that of "the competition." While *Newsweek* and other so-called major media were proclaiming the defeat of Bosnia (the headline shown here is from Aug. 24, 1992), *EIR* was mobilizing international support for Bosnia and Croatia, demanding a change in the British-dominated policy of the western powers. (*EIR*'s headline is from May 22, 1992.)

On July 31, 1992, we published the text of a call by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, titled "Appeal to the Governments and Parliaments of Europe: Stop the Genocide in the Balkans!" Far from accepting the propaganda that the Serbs had won the war, it called for Europe's govern-



ments and parliaments to take urgent measures to stop the Serbian assault and to build up the defense capability of Croatia and Bosnia.

On Sept. 25, 1992, *EIR* analyst Konstantin George wrote: "It should be stressed that the policies of the Serbian leadership are not only criminal, but stupid. They may seize every Bosnian 'stronghold,' but all they will have achieved is the basis for a long and brutal partisan war behind their lines of conquest, in occupied Bosnia. That partisan war has already begun.

The myth of 'Greater Serbia' will soon be shattered by the reality of a Serbian 'Vietnam' in Bosnia's mountains and canyons."

More recently, in our Dec. 9, 1994 issue, Michael Liebig rejected British propaganda to the effect that the Bosnian fight is a "lost cause," and quoted former Croatian Defense Minister Gen. Martin Spigelj: "I am an optimist, and repeat that a shift in the relation of forces to the benefit of the victim of aggression is unstoppable, even if there will be setbacks."