

tion united against the British geopolitical horrors. And when Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev told the pro-Greater Serbia fanatics in the State Duma (Parliament) that he had tried to raise the issue of stopping the NATO air strikes in the U.N. Security Council, but without success, he stressed that the opposition came “mostly from non-NATO countries.”

At that moment, what Russia used to consider an ally, or at least a non-enemy, the Islamic world, was meeting through the foreign and defense ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, strongly supporting the NATO operation. It was an unprecedented situation that isolated Britain. Already on July 21, the OIC had unilaterally declared the arms embargo against Bosnia invalid. Referring to the NATO strikes, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said: “The decisive military action must continue with all its force. . . . The only language [the Greater Serbians] understand is the language of force.” He referred to the role played by the British in allowing Hitler’s aggression: “The policy of appeasement led Hitler to take control of almost the whole of Europe. It also led to the Holocaust. We are now dealing with little Hitlers and Eichmanns.” The Bosnia foreign minister and Croatian representatives were guests of honor at the meeting.

Few options left for London

Few options are left for the London puppet-masters. France is being rapidly lost to them. The artificial conflict between France and Islamic “fundamentalism” is beginning to be neutralized. “It is frankly absurd,” a Bosnian Muslim source told *EIR*, “that when the policy of France was in the hands of a brutal enemy of Bosnia like François Mitterrand, there was no so-called Islamic terrorism against France. When Jacques Chirac reversed that policy and lent a helping hand to the Bosnians, then the ‘fundamentalists’ got into action. Did anybody look into British intelligence’s ‘Arab Bureau’ recently?”

One option is the redeployment on the ground of the Karadzic gangs. While “negotiating” in New York, the great “mediator,” Serbia’s Milosevic, has increased support for the paramilitary gangs in Bosnia. The heavy weapons withdrawn in part from around Sarajevo have been transported to the last Bosnian Serb stronghold of Banja Luka. In the meantime, air strikes (from the Banja Luka airport), mortar attacks, and even anti-personnel cluster bombs (like that against the town center of Travnik) have been launched against Bosnian and Croatian cities.

Even more poisonous is the activation of the British intelligence machine to try to ignite a new confrontation between Muslims and Croats, especially in Hercegovina.

The war—the open and the secret one—is continuing, but already, as our sources reported, the slogan is spreading fast in Bosnia that the next real battle will be against monetarism, for a plan of huge economic development and, thus, “economic independence.”

Serb intelligentsia blasts ‘Pale regime’

Last week, *EIR* carried a groundbreaking interview with Dr. Mirko Pejanovic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and a member of the Bosnian Presidency, which exposed the international media lie that the majority of Bosnia’s Serbian citizens support the butcher regime of Radovan Karadzic in Pale. This lie, that the British-sponsored genocide of puppet Karadzic and tinpot general Ratko Mladic is an “ethnic” or “religious” war, has been sustained by the propaganda capabilities of such British geopolitical stalwarts as Henry Kissinger. Dr. Pejanovic expressed his horror at Kissinger’s public call to divide Bosnia along so-called ethnic lines: “It’s the worst evil that could happen to our country,” he exclaimed. “That was one of the characteristics of the colonial powers, all the way to Hitler: Divide and conquer!”

Dr. Pejanovic has provided us with ample material from the Serb Civic Council (SCC) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which he heads, that documents their efforts to bring the war to an end, organize a united, democratic Bosnia-Herzegovina, and get on with economic reconstruction.

Appeal to Serbian people in Bosnian Krajina

The following “Appeal to the Serbian People in the Bosnian Krajina” was issued on Sept. 18 in both Washington and Sarajevo, by the SCC, over the signature of its president, Mirko Pejanovic.

The tragedy to which the Pale regime has led the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina is clearly shown these days. When the Pale regime is losing, then, unfortunately, the innocent Serbian people suffer as well.

Organize your own local authorities. Request urgently talks through Unprofor with the state authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and protect the civilian population from the consequences of military operations.

Nobody can take away from you your right to free life, national equality and local autonomy. Request from the international community and authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina whose citizens you also are, to guarantee that right to you.

Elect delegations of citizens in the city of Banja Luka and other cities for talks with representatives of the government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the international community. Express your wish for a peaceful life with your neighbors, Croats and Bosniaks, in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A part of the Serbian people who live in Sarajevo, Tuzla,

and Mostar are doing everything through the Serb Civic Council, and with the support of the international community, to protect human, civil, and national rights in Banja Luka and other towns under control of the Pale regime.

A delegation of the Serb Civic Council is right now discussing the guarantees for the protection of human rights with the officials of the American administration in Washington.

Remain in your ancient homes! Show both to yourselves and to your Croat and Bosniak neighbors that it is possible to live in conditions of equal rights for all people who observe the values of modern European civilizations.

On the U.S. peace initiative

From the statement on the American peace initiative, issued by the Serb Civic Council of Bosnia and Hercegovina on Aug. 27 in Sarajevo.

1. The Serb Civic Council (SCC) takes this opportunity to stress once again its deep commitment to a political solution as the only possible path toward peace. Peace is in the interest of all peoples and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

2. SCC welcomes the growing engagement of the U.S.A. in the peace process and hopes that this will continue. The U.S. peace initiative represents a great opportunity to end the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina and achieve a just peace.

3. SCC wishes to stress the responsibility of the international community—especially the Contact Group plan. Peace can be achieved only on the basis of the following well-known principles:

a) preservation of a democratic, internationally recognized and sovereign Bosnia-Hercegovina;

b) equality of all the peoples and citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina, with full guarantees of civic freedoms and respect for human rights in line with the highest international standards;

c) full implementation of the right of all displaced and expelled citizens to return to their homes;

d) responsibility of a speedy reconstruction and development of Bosnia-Hercegovina;

e) punishment of all war criminals. . . .

5. The future constitutional arrangement must be constructed so as to empower the highest organs of the State with the responsibility for carrying out all tasks embodying its international-legal subjectivity, thus allowing Bosnia-Hercegovina to become a stable and prosperous State. In order for this to be achieved, the peace plan must contain the necessary legal-constitutional principles.

6. SCC believes that Bosnia-Hercegovina must be organized as a complex State incorporating the highest level of human rights. Its future arrangement must be based on political pluralism, parliamentary democracy, a high degree of local self-government and consensual decisionmaking on all vital questions, in order to avoid the subordination of any one of its peoples.

7. If the peace settlement is to involve the possibility of a confederal or any other form of association with other

States, then this must be the sole decision of the State of Bosnia-Hercegovina as the only internationally recognized political subject.

8. SCC supports any solution in the peace plan that would safeguard the multinational and multicultural identity and territorial integrity of Sarajevo. A partition of Sarajevo along ethnic lines would be detrimental to the fate of both the city and the State of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

9. Representatives of the SCC, and of those citizens of Serb nationality now living in exile or in areas under the Pale regime's control who accept the international community's peace plan, must participate in the peace negotiations.

10. These are fateful times for all the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and a decisive movement for the Serb people to reject the policy and leadership of those who are pushing it toward further suffering and new exoduses.

Serb Civic Council seeks peace in a united Bosnia

Excerpts from a March 1995 address by Serb Civic Council President Mirko Pejanovic to the Second Assembly of Citizens of Serb Nationality, in Sarajevo. Emphasis is in the original.

A year ago, on March 27, 1994, this auditorium hosted the First Assembly of Citizens of Serb Nationality. A total of 428 deputies gathered then and adopted a declaration and established the Serb Civic Council. After the June forum of Sarajevo residents in the Gym Hall in Sarajevo in 1992, and the establishment of the Consultative Council in 1993, this was the first war summit of citizens of Serb nationality in Bosnia in the besieged Sarajevo. Today is an occasion to remind ourselves of this important event, for the Serb people and all peoples in Bosnia, in efforts to create a democratic and multinational patriotic front for the Bosnian-Hercegovinian future, for the defense of its multinational being, unity, and democratic development. These days in March 1994 were a period of dense events. Only two days after the First Assembly was held, the Constitutional Assembly was held and the Constitution of the Bosniak-Croat federation was adopted. This was a period of *turnarounds* in the Bosnian war drama. The war between the Bosniak and Croat peoples and the suffering of the two peoples was stopped. The realization of the idea about the federation was commenced as a *project of peace* and real perspectives for *reaching peace on the whole Bosnian territory*. The federation has strengthened the hope for reintegrating Bosnia-Hercegovina on the principle of *equality* of all its citizens and all peoples that live in this country.

Our Second Assembly of Citizens of Serb Nationality also represents an opportunity for a working celebration of the first anniversary of the First Assembly and the anniversary of the Bosnian Federation. In war time, events acquire a historical meaning. Political ideas and decisions of the First Assembly of Citizens of Serb Nationality have become a significant element of the social and political reality of the

Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We are speaking of political opinions and visions determined in the Declaration of the First Assembly and activities organized in the past year. On this occasion we will remind ourselves of some of the opinions from the First Assembly. The Declaration of the First Assembly showed moral and political condemnation of the Serb-Montenegrin aggression against Bosnia-Herzegovina, as a sovereign and internationally recognized state of citizens and equal peoples: Croat, Bosniak, and Serb. We asked the international community to try all inspirators and perpetrators of war crimes, according to the guilt of each individual. Supporting peace without delays, the First Assembly *prefers negotiations as a civilized way* to reach a *political settlement* of the Bosnian issue. As an important condition for reaching peace and stable development of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the First Assembly envisioned mutual recognition of all countries that emerged on the south-Slav premises, restoration of mutual trust and linking on the basis of full equality. . . .

The legal Bosnian Republic authorities, in which Serb officials take part on an equal basis, show *full responsibility* in relations toward human rights. The Bosnian Army and security forces responsibly and professionally protect the safety of citizens. This level has not yet been reached by institutions of the state management and judiciary on municipal and city levels. . . . Many changes have occurred during the war, including a change in the tolerance of the majority toward the minority. . . .

Citizens of Serb nationality on territory under Bosnian government control are a smaller ethnic group. It is well-known that despite efforts to make things better, citizens of Serb nationality are suffering more than Croats and Bosniaks as a consequence of the policy of the Pale regime. They have more difficulty in getting travel permits, passports, and they lose their jobs easier. The Council has fought and it will fight for a total and equal protection of human rights, regardless of national, religious, or political background. The world knows that the democracy of a state is measured by the real position of minorities in it. . . .

People want equal civic rights and economic security. When we are speaking of the responsibility of Serb officials in state institutions for protection of human rights, citizens themselves have the sole right to the last judgment, especially citizens of Serb nationality. In this war, everybody has a glass of his own bitterness. And most bitterness is in the glass of the expelled and refugees, and most of the expelled are Bosniaks. We live in cities into which rivers of Bosniaks expelled by the Pale regime had flown. Things could have been worse than they are. But, the same, everything can be better than it is now, concerning the realization of human rights of all citizens, including the citizens of Serb nationality. If we want to preserve the multinational Bosnia, then we have to show solidarity with those who have suffered the most. While speaking about human rights and the Bosnian tragedy, we have reached the moment when we have to stress:

First, the Bosniaks, as the majority, have not gone into collective revenge for the 200,000 killed Bosniaks. Second, part of the Serb people has remained in the cities and, together with Croats and Bosniaks, it is persevering in the preservation of the *core of Bosnian multinational being*, in war, when people are getting killed by shells daily. And it is well-known, shells do not choose nationality. . . .

On the other hand, end of the war would mean a possibility for economic revival, the return of expelled and displaced people and a reintegration of the whole Republic. The peace settlement proposed by the Contact Group is a compromise solution. However, the Pale leadership is still rejecting this solution. . . .

The strongest feeling is the *anti-war* feeling of the people. However, *people* do not decide on this. The leadership and media in Pale impose the will about this. This leadership is intoxicated with power and war. It is not worried that people are being killed on battlefields. It is even less worried that the Serb people in Bosnia-Herzegovina have been brought to unprecedented tragedy and disintegration. Over half a million of the most vital part of the Serb people in Bosnia are refugees. This is the largest part of the Serb people, which, together with some 150,000 Serbs in the Federation, did not side with the aggression, did not side with the policy of expelling Bosniaks and Croats, ethnic cleansing, and genocide. The Pale regime has no right to decide by itself on the destiny of the whole people, on the choice between peace and war for the whole Serb people. According to estimates of international organizations on territory controlled by the Pale regime, war difficulties are constantly decreasing the number of inhabitants. Estimates show that the number of inhabitants in those areas is less than 500,000. People are not helped by the question what war has been waged for. The question to be asked for saving people's lives is: Why wage war, why die? While poor people are dying and filling up graves, war-mongers and extremists are getting rich. This feeling can be recognized among the population. However, the population is either indoctrinated with hatred, or deceived by the media, or burdened by fear. It is difficult for the population to realize the truth about the one-party rule and media blockade. The struggle against the policy according to which war is the only option is becoming the historic task of all domestic and foreign factors working on the issue of achieving *peace* in Bosnia. . . .

In this hall, before the war, there have been gatherings which chanted: Bosnia is only a Serb country! Bosnia is a Croat country all the way to the Drina! After three years of a bloody war, we reply to everyone: Despite everything, the idea of Bosnia has survived and won. Bosnia belongs only to Bosnians and Herzegovinians, to all of its citizens and its peoples, Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs.

In Bosnia, there is life for all those who respect the *dignity of man and civilization's accomplishments of European development*. On this path, sooner or later, all of us who live in these areas will unite.