

at the Dubrovnik airport in Croatia, on April 3, 1996. There were no survivors.

First of all, a new Marshall Plan would commemorate what they were trying to do. Can you tell us, from the standpoint of someone directly involved in that effort, what was prepared at that time? And how do you compare what Mr. Brown's death prevented, in relation to what must be done now?

Zuzul: Thank you very much for asking me that question, because that is something that I have very deep in my heart. Because I was the one who was preparing that Ron Brown mission, so I knew the late Secretary Brown very well, and I knew almost all of the people who were involved in that mission. I was the one who was waiting for them at the Zagreb Airport [when they arrived from the United States, and then later] in Dubrovnik Airport, and finally, one of the first witnesses to what happened.

But, what I wanted to say, to really reiterate what you said: It is indeed true that the formula by which we tried to organize that mission was "trade, not debt." At that moment—and I am proud to say that it was during one dinner that I had with Secretary Brown—we came to the joint conclusion that we should start to think in terms of trade, more than in terms of debt. That dinner took place in February 1996 here in the United States, during my visit. And, based on that idea, Secretary Brown organized the Commerce Department, they organized a group of businessmen and investors who were already prepared to invest primarily in Croatia, but also in Bosnia-Herzegovina. That was immediately after Dayton. And, if that had really happened at that time, if at that moment we had had what I was mentioning before, a billion dollars-plus of American investment in that region, maybe a lot of things could have gone in a better direction. Probably Bosnia would have been stabilized much quicker, and maybe Kosovo wouldn't have happened.

It is, of course, now very difficult to answer what could have happened, but certainly, I believe that what we can say, with a very high degree of certainty, that the economy in all of those countries could be much better now if there was not that tragic event in the beginning of 1996.

EIR: Ambassador Zuzul, why, after the accident in which Secretary Brown was killed, did these plans stop? Is there a similar danger now, concerning the talks on the new Marshall Plan for the Balkans?

Zuzul: Yes, certainly, there is always that danger. But, as you know, in many historical events, it was the fact that there was somebody who had the idea which somehow created the whole atmosphere. In that moment, it was indeed Ron Brown who knew what to do, combining economy and politics also. It was inside the political framework, inside the framework of the Dayton Peace Accord. And, he had a clear idea, and then, as you said, there were also American companies with

the idea of how to do that. And, with the people who had those ideas.

Now, after that accident, maybe we lost the momentum that we had at the time of the first mission—and that kind of enthusiasm with which people went on that trip, with which people entered that airplane. And, unfortunately, I think it's not so difficult to imagine that that level of enthusiasm didn't exist any more.

But, to stay on the positive side, I can say that from that second Commerce Department mission, we finalized three big agreements with three very big American companies: Parsons and Bechtel, and we are about to sign the contract with Enron, altogether more than \$2 billion. It is true, however, that we needed almost three years to finalize that, and if there was not the unhappy event with Ron Brown's mission, we probably could have finished it in three months. So, I agree

Brzezinski yearns for World War III

Zbigniew Brzezinski is a Central European aristocrat who became the National Security adviser for President Jimmy Carter. He is currently reported to be *magna pars* in U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's circles, excelling as a political extremist with a penchant for British colonial methods. During the period immediately preceding the NATO bombing of Kosovo, Serbia, and Montenegro, Brzezinski suddenly discovered the Kosovo question, and realized that Yugoslavian President Slobodan Milosevic was a war criminal. On the basis of this flash of insight, he proceeded to reactivate the Balkan Action Council (BAC), and went on a mobilization for all-out war, not only on Serbia, but basically on anything that would help damage the real target of his hatred, Russia. In this respect, he became the spitting image of pan-slavic Russian extremists such as Vladimir Zhirinovski, and of Voicislav Seselj, leader of the Serbian Radical Party.

In several interviews, conference speeches, statements, proclamations, and books, Brzezinski has explained to the doubting, that Russia—communist or post-communist, no matter—*delenda est*, i.e., must be destroyed. China must be stopped, too. He makes no secret of his conviction that the war in Kosovo is a means to an end of far greater mystical importance: This war is merely a springboard for the beginning of a new era, a "new millennium," in which outmoded ideas such as national sover-

with you, that it unfortunately stopped us. Maybe it stopped the whole region.

But, I also believe that we moved in a good direction, and that now is the moment when what Ron Brown was trying to do at that time can be done, but with, as I said at the beginning, two significant differences: Ron Brown's mission was primarily concentrated on Croatia and on Bosnia-Herzegovina; now we have concentration on the whole region. And by region, I am thinking not only of former Yugoslavia, but really of the local region. The second very important factor is that now we have a political framework which can produce results, and that is the Pact of Stability, which is kind of the model which can allow the region to have proper development. And the third, that, at this time—contrary to the first time, when it was primarily the initiative of Secretary Brown and the American administration—this time we have, indeed, the

most important players of the world behind it: the G-8.

EIR: Our news service has been pushing very much for the idea that the reason why the Balkans has been the victim of this terrible situation, but also the reason to have hope for the future, is that, it is a bridge from Europe to the Middle East and to Asia, to what was once called the Silk Road. And, in fact, this is being discussed in many countries. This brings me to the question: The development of the Balkan area probably cannot be achieved, if not in the context of something even more ambitious, like the whole Eurasian area overcoming political problems. The danger now is that the world is sliding into a new global confrontation, for example, a confrontation between the West, and Russia and China. This must be prevented if we want to have the chance to go for economic development.

eignty and independence will not be overrated, as they are today. To give up sovereignty, independence, and a certain amount of freedom, is the price Brzezinski says we'll just have to pay in order to have "peace" and "stability."

Sergey Lavrov, Russia's ambassador to the United Nations, put a fine point on the matter recently, when he characterized Brzezinski's theories as the "politics of hate."

Brzezinski has dedicated a growing amount of his propagandistic efforts recently, to sabotaging any potential for economic collaboration between the United States, China, Russia, and India in the Eurasian Land-Bridge and "New Silk Road" as proposed by Lyndon LaRouche and other circles. The "new NATO" seems to be his instrument of choice in that quest. His record certainly shows no love or respect for the rights of the Kosovars themselves. Indeed, for years Brzezinski and friends didn't lift a finger to stop, or even limit the terrible suffering of the Kosovars. But now, suddenly, he claims that the Kosovo issue is crucial, since it can be used to realize his feudalistic dreams of globalism and the end of national sovereignty. And, if war can keep the bankrupt speculative structures, based in Wall Street and the City of London, alive for a few more days or weeks, so much the better.

These issues erupted at the Washington Press Club on May 27, during a sharp exchange between Brzezinski and an *EIR* correspondent. Following Brzezinski's remarks, the correspondent said: "I think there is an important point that has been left out. . . . I have seen a few interviews by Dr. Brzezinski since the beginning of the bombing. He was stressing one point: What this war establishes, is a certain precedent: We have to go into the new millennium in a global situation in which national sovereignty will not be

as important and inviolable as it has been considered until now. I think the real point goes behind the attitude of those people now crying about the refugees, but who didn't give a damn about the Kosovars for so many years; Karadzic and Mladic have been stopped, for example, by NATO forces several times, but never arrested. There have been more than just negotiations with Milosevic, at least since the beginning of his career when he was not a politician; but he was a businessman with a strong relationship with sectors of the financial community in the United States. Now, if this war establishes a precedent. . . ."

"Excuse me," Brzezinski interrupted, "what is the question? You must ask a question, a question."

EIR: "Yes, my question is, if this kind of situation creates a precedent in which the concept of national sovereignty is undermined, do you go for a clash with Russia, China, India and so on . . ."

Brzezinski: "Is there a question mark?"

EIR: "Here is the question mark: Do you think this is a way to provoke World War III, or just to make a horrible mistake?"

Brzezinski: "I'll answer. I think it is neither. Next question."

If he had been honest, he would have said "both." It is worth noting here, that the director of Brzezinski's Balkan Action Council is none other than James Hooper, author of a commentary in the April 29 *Washington Post*, entitled "Calling for President Blair," in which he wrote: "How can we get the leadership it will take to turn the air campaign into a winning ground war? The simplest way is to revoke the Declaration of Independence and reunite with Britain to avail ourselves of Tony Blair's firm and principled leadership." — *Umberto Pascali*