

but we couldn't make it.

EIR: What do you think is going to happen?

Golem: It will get worse and worse. I think the duty of the free world, which knows what democracy is, is to solve that problem *now*, not after we lose hundreds and hundreds of young lives. We would like to have everyone alive. We don't like to have dead people.

EIR: You have seen the campaign launched against Germany and Austria using the slogan of the "Fourth Reich"?

Golem: Yes, they are trying to stop any European country that is going to recognize the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. I don't think it is really important. I don't think it will change much. What is important is that Germany or Austria or Great Britain or France are going to recognize the independence of these two republics.

We did have big problems during the spring, and no statement of support came from Bonn, because Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher is a left liberal and a good friend of the foreign minister of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar. But then Chancellor Kohl said, if the German people have the right to unify themselves, we cannot say anything against the independence of the people of Croatia or Slovenia or even Serbia; I think that is justice. Then, Genscher had to change. The point is: It doesn't matter if it is 250 million Americans or 3.5 million Albanians or 5 million Croatians, independence and freedom belong to every nation, and we have six states in Europe smaller than Croatia by population and territory—Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Albania, and Luxembourg—but still they are doing very well.

The Croatian economy is very strong. First of all, we have tourism. Millions and millions of tourists come to our Adriatic coast every summer. The second most important sector is shipbuilding. Croatia is in the third or fourth place in the world for shipbuilding. We build ships for the Soviet Union, Sweden, Japan, Korea, China, Monrovia, South America—especially big tanker ships, and we are really good at that. We have really good agriculture. We can produce as much food as we need and sell three times as much to Europe—we produce four times what we ourselves need. We export 55% of all meat consumed in Italy. And we are not worried about our future or economy. The Croatian people are very well-educated people.

We have now in the diaspora more than 55,000 Croatians graduated from universities. In Canada there are 1,000 Croatians who graduated in Zagreb, a 350-year-old university in a 900-year-old city.

EIR: How can your diplomatic activity change the situation in the United States?

Golem: We ask and we pray for everyone in the world to understand our situation, our position. It is time to change

the policy for those small states of Croatia and Slovenia. Furthermore, the 1992 integration of Europe is coming soon, and we will join Europe. We belong to Europe and we will be in Europe by any means.

Even if the U.S. or anybody else doesn't want to recognize Croatia, we will still try to get our independence, because we don't want to risk going back to a communist system in Croatia. We know what that means.

EIR: What do you think about the proposal for a European development Triangle?

Golem: It is the right idea, because, for example, the Soviet Union has really been destroyed economically. If Europe is economically strong, then Europe will help the Soviet Union—export goods, make loans, and everything else.

EIR: Can this also save Serbia?

Golem: I will tell you one thing: They will like to fight. Serbian President [Slobodan] Milosevic said once that Serbians do not know how to work, but they know how to fight. Then, he said, let's fight.

We ask God and the free world: Give us 10 years to work in peace. We shall show everyone how industrious we are.

Interview: Josip Svitan

'Baker is to blame for Croatian crisis'

Mr. Svitan is the vice president of the Croatian Democratic Party, the second largest party of Croatia. A civil engineer, he returned recently from Germany, where he was politically close to the Christian Democratic Union of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Two men in uniform are constantly on patrol in front of his home in Zagreb. Like many other Croatians and Croatian-Americans, he is aware of the bitter irony of being forced to attack the leaders of the United States, the country that has been seen as the land of freedom, fighting against the communist dictatorships.

He was interviewed by Umberto Pascali on July 8 by telephone from Zagreb. Pascali asked for his comment on the observation of Lyndon LaRouche of June 27, that had it not been for the "ham-handed and foolish meddling" of U.S.

Secretary of State James Baker, the Serbian-dominated government of Yugoslavia would not have dared to conduct its brutal military operations against Croatia and Slovenia at the end of June.

Svitan: I must agree totally with Mr. LaRouche when he attacks the role of Mr. Baker. LaRouche is right. At the end of June, I was in Stuttgart, Germany. I was the keynote speaker at a rally organized by the Croatian cultural institute. Thirty-five thousand people were there—Slovenians, Croats, Albanians, and others. I said to them: What happened in Croatia and Slovenia is Baker's fault. He encouraged the Serbian military. Without those statements by Baker, the Army would never have dared to attack. Baker showed himself to be an enemy of Slovenia and Croatia.

While I am giving this interview, I see on television the atrocious images of a man killed in the street by the Army. I know what they can do. I know what the Army-sponsored Serbian gangs can do. Every day people are killed. They began attacking villages and farms. But we are ready to die rather than to give up.

We have been part of Europe for more than 800 years. We want to establish free agreements with other European countries. We want to be able to develop the potentialities of our people. The U.S. and Europe must help our fight for freedom and independence.

EIR: Probably you know of the proposal made by Mr. LaRouche for a Productive Triangle aimed to guarantee the economic recovery of Europe and, as a consequence, the end of the Depression worldwide.

Cvitan: This is a very interesting and important proposal. We are in a war now, but we must find the way to discuss this proposal and to work on it concretely. Our party must find the way to familiarize itself with this project as soon as possible.

EIR: What do you expect from Europe?

Cvitan: I think that Germany and Austria are with us, although maybe not in an open way. I regret to have to say that we were disappointed by the role of Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis. Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti does not say anything, so the policy remains in the hands of Mr. De Michelis. Why does he pursue a policy that seems to help the Serbians? Maybe he thinks that he could gain something through a deal with the Serbians? Maybe territorial gains in Dalmatia?

Also I know that in France there is a powerful anti-Croatian lobby. We must be very careful. It could be that, through the economic triangle proposal you were talking about, Paris could take a more appropriate position. As you see, I like to speak very openly. I am known as the most outspoken politician in Croatia. I think this is a quality that we must cultivate in Croatia and all over Europe.

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