

to go to Vukovar, after a large part of the town was vanquished and the defenders murdered house by house. Eyewitnesses report a repugnant spectacle of bodies abandoned to rot in a city that no longer exists.

As a way of announcing its next moves, the magazine *Politika*, the main mouthpiece of the Serbian regime, published an editorial by its military affairs writer who is known to have links to the high command. He called for an all-out offensive of the Army as deeply as possible into Croatian territory. The Greater Serbians were also shameless in their use of black propaganda lies: The international media were fed the story that there had been a "massacre of 41 Serbian children." It was later denied by everybody, including the Yugoslav Army and Reuters press agency, but meanwhile, it had provoked the intended reaction. Later, a self-proclaimed Information Minister of the Autonomous Serbian Region accused the Croats of having bombed three villages using crop-dusting planes.

Vance blames Croats for Vukovar

Asked about the Serbian bombing of Osijek, Vance stated that these are "only scattered violations, tragic, but scattered." And what about the genocide in Vukovar? "It was particularly brutal, particularly for everyone who was in Vukovar, anybody that saw that could not help but be impressed with the incredible brutality that took place. Block after block totally leveled, nothing but rubble." Lest anyone think Vance was condemning the Serbians, he hurriedly explained, "On the other hand there is another side to that." The "other side" was the fact that Croatia blockaded the Yugoslav Army barracks on Croatian territory—the minimum an assaulted sovereign country could do.

The Croatian government in Zagreb repeatedly offered food and water to the troops and guaranteed they could safely leave the barracks and go back to Serbia unarmed and protected, the only condition: They must leave behind the weapons and equipment that the Army would use against Croatia. The Serbian generals, counting on western support, refused. In fact, both Lord Carrington and Vance imposed the diktat that the invading Army must have their equipment and weapons returned to them. Ultimately, the Croatian government was forced to swallow this suicidal condition. And what had Vance to say about that? "I think one of the reasons that there was such vicious, brutal fighting in Vukovar was because of the fact that the Yugoslav federal army troops were still in those barracks after many, many months." Vance concluded by comparing the blockaded soldiers to "hostages"!

"The Croats are showing again their humanity," responded Mile Susak in his interview with *EIR*. "They gave the Yugoslav Army the chance to move out of Croatia, and they are going [to go over] just on the other side of the border, and they are going to attack Croatia. It is 99.9% sure: Those weapons released by the Croatian government will be used against us. And I strongly disagree with the government

Blockade forces Haitians to brave death at sea

One hundred and thirty-five Haitians drowned on Nov. 19 while attempting to escape almost certain death in Haiti under the U.S.-led worldwide economic blockade against that country. The victims were among thousands of Haitians fleeing the embargo imposed by President George Bush on Oct. 30, supposedly to force the restoration to power of dictator Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The blockade, adopted through the Organization of American States (OAS), has stripped Haiti, already the poorest nation in the western hemisphere, of electricity, water, medicine, fuel, phones, and food. Some 65,000 Haitians have been forced out of a job in a country where even before the embargo most of the 6 million people earned less than \$50 a year. Cars, trucks, and buses have disappeared since Venezuela and Mexico cut off all diesel and gasoline supplies. There is no kerosene for lamps. Only one-third of Haiti is arable, and people are eating weeds "and what animals usually eat," said a relief worker cited by the Nov. 23 *New York Times*.

David Duke immigration policy

As the decomposing bodies of the men, women, and children from the capsized boat were washing ashore on Cuba's eastern coast, Bush ordered the forced repatriation of thousands of Haitian boat people intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard. The "moral underpinning" of his forced deportation policy, said Bush in a televised interview, was that Haitians are economic, not political, refugees. "I am saying I don't want to have a policy that acts as a magnet to risk people's lives," he said. "If you have the whole country turning out for economic reasons, and the economy of Haiti is a disaster, we just can't handle that."

Bush claimed that the exclusionary policy against Haitians, who are black, "is not based on some race or double standard." But almost no one buys that. While those fleeing Cuba are invariably given red carpet treatment, includ-

allowing the Army to take any ammunition outside our territory. They will attack us again. And why should we give them back those guns. These guns were bought by the people of Yugoslavia—i.e. by the Croats—and we permit them to get those guns and shoot at us."

"In my opinion," added Kuharic, "the western politicians have done us more harm than good. The wish of 4.7 million

ing receiving financial assistance to resettle and U.S. permanent resident status within a year, most Haitians are denied entry into the U.S.

"You can always say it's economic," said Rep. Major Owens (D-N.Y.) at a news conference on Nov. 20. "The Hungarian revolution, at the basis of it, was economic. If Hungary had succeeded as an economic system, there would have been no Hungarian revolution," said Owens. "Why are we pursuing what I would call a David Duke immigration policy? There is no difference that can be pinpointed except the fact that these people are black."

"We would not say no if the refugees were European," said Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.). "The administration's policy has been a failure up to now. It has been mean-spirited and racist."

A concentration camp in Guantanamo

Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), a staunch supporter of the administration, also condemned the policy of forced repatriations. A federal court in Miami temporarily halted the deportations on Nov. 19, but not before the U.S. Coast Guard dumped off 538 people back in Haiti without so much as a box lunch. Unchastened by the outcry, the administration has set up a barbed-wired concentration camp for the Haitians in Guantanamo, the U.S. military base in Cuba, rather than allowing them into the U.S.

There were also calls for a foreign military occupation of Haiti, the first nation in the Americas, after the U.S., to gain independence, and the world's first black republic. The Nov. 26 *Washington Post* claimed a so-called foreign peacekeeping force is needed "to restore democracy." The Rev. Jesse Jackson, the shadow senator from Washington, D.C., one of the first to support U.S. military action against Iraq, is also demanding that Bush invade black Haiti. The Haitian military "is a less formidable foe" than the Iraqi army, said Jackson in Brooklyn on Nov. 24. "It will take less effort to get it out."

An attempt to resolve the crisis through negotiations sponsored by the OAS between Aristide and Haitian legislators failed when Aristide refused to call for ending the embargo. At the talks in Cartagena, Colombia, on Nov. 23 and 24, the legislators and Aristide agreed that constitutional rule should prevail. But, "lifting the embargo is a

moral duty" of the international community to stop "the genocide," said Sen. Dejean Belizaire.

This was opposed by "the elegantly dressed" Aristide—a suspended priest of the theology of liberation camp, whose claims to be on the side of the poor have not stopped him from living in a luxury hotel in Caracas since leaving Haiti, when not jet-setting around Europe, the U.S., and elsewhere. A leftist backed by Fidel Castro, Aristide said that Haitians should starve "so democracy can return home as soon as possible, so that we can hold hands with the U.S. government to develop our country."

OAS mediator Augusto Ramírez Ocampo confirmed that Aristide had caused his own downfall by violating human rights, by building a private army to replace the regular army, and by acting against the Constitution and generally behaving like a totalitarian dictator. Nonetheless, he insisted, Aristide must return to the presidency.

Ocampo said he would recommend to OAS Secretary General João Baena Soares that the embargo be progressively eased. But, the Nov. 27 *Washington Post* reported, Baena Soares has said "he is not inclined" to lift the embargo. "There's every disposition to hold [the Haitian authorities'] feet to the fire."

Bush's new world order allies are also spurning the Haitian refugees. France, the colonial power in the country until the Haitians defeated Napoleon's legions, is tired of the "noise and smell" of immigrants, said former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, according to the *New York Times*. We have reached "the threshold of tolerance for immigrants," said French President François Mitterrand.

Canada decided to starve a group of 19 Haitian youths who entered its embassy in Port-au-Prince requesting diplomatic asylum on Nov. 20.

A proposal by Honduras for members of the OAS to take in some of the refugees caused by their embargo, was rejected because of opposition by the big countries, particularly Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela. Carlos Menem of Argentina, and Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez have been among the most vociferous supporters of the embargo against Haiti, while calling for the U.S. to lift its economic blockade against Cuba. They are also calling for a military invasion to restore Aristide.

—by Carlos Wesley

Croatians who voted for independence has been thrown into the gutter. After Croatia and Slovenia voted for independence, James Baker stated that he wishes to see Yugoslavia united. Two days later the Yugoslav Army invaded Slovenia. That statement was a crime. If Baker wants to be a friend, let him stay at home and take care of his own affairs."

Kuharic and Susak had been very upset by the speech in

Parliament of Canadian Foreign Minister Barbara McDougall, who opposed an almost unanimous request to recognize Croatia, after she had discussed the issue "personally with both Vance and Carrington."

Susak continued: "There must be some connection between them [Vance and Carrington] and the Serbians. That could be the only reason. It doesn't make any sense from an